MC 2035 POOR DOCUMENT

EXTENDING THE ORGANIZATION OF GIRL GUIDES

Patrols to be Established In Several Thousand Cities

The Rules Which the Girls Must Follow — Some Requirements Which Must Be Met in The Three Classes

Spokane, Wash., May 9—Plans have been completed by Rev. David W. Ferry, pastor of Emmanuel Presbyterian church of Spokane, founder of the Girl Guides of America, to organize patrols in several thousand cities, towns and hamlets of the United States and Canada within the next six months. The chief aim of the movement is to supplement in a material way the training of girls, between the ages of eleven and eighteen years, for their particular sphere in life by inculcating womanly traits and refinement, with devotion to home and love of neatness and order and to fit them for emergencies.

"Be Prepared" is the motto of the organization, the emblem being an uplifted torch, signifying that the guide's action will always be above reproach and will endeavor to be a guide to those in distress and light the pathway of others to all that is good and noble.

The following excerpts from the guide laws explain the purpose of the organization:

"A guide's first duty is to her home. She will gladly forego pleasure of any kind for the sake of that duty.

"A guide will endeavor to do a good turn to someone every day. In addition to being helpful in her own home, she will visit the sick and help the poor and be ready to assist others at all times.

"A guide will be honorable and trustworthy and woman-like in speech and behavior.

"A guide will be simple and modest in dress, never wearing anything extravagant or extreme in fashion or material.

"A guide will be respectful and obedient to her parents and teachers and officers.

"A guide will be on the lookout for girls who are strangers, lonely, homesick or unhappy, and be ready to help them.

"A guide must take at least a half hour's exercise every day, unless excused by the advice of a physician. She will sleep and work in the open air as much as possible.

"A guide will be cheerful at all times and under all circumstances, and endeavor to carry cheer and sunshine wherever she goes."

The plan of organization is similar to that of the Boy Scouts. A patrol is composed of from six to eight girls, the officers being a leader, of at least fifteen years of age, and an assistant. Two patrols form a company or troop under the leadership of a captain, who must be more than twenty-one years of age, and hold a certificate of appointment from the national headquarters. The captain appoints a lieutenant, who must be over eighteen years of age. The local council is composed of company leaders and others interested in the work. The court of honor is formed by the captain and leader and assistant.

Three Classes

There are three clases of guides. Before being enrolled as an apprentice the applicant must present a letter of consent from parent or guardian, understand the guide laws, tie a bow, wrap a parcel, fold a dress correctly and take the following obligation:

"I promise on my word of honor, that I will endeavor to obey the Girl Guide laws at all times and that I will never willingly bring disgrace or dishonor on the Girl Guide Society."

An apprentice is required to pass these tests before becoming a second class guide. One month's service, elementary knowledge of first aid to the injured, lay and light a fire in a cook stove, using only dry wood and coal, with not more than three matches; prepare and pack a simple luncheon; how to find and point the direction of the north star and know the sixteen principal points of the compass; make an article of wearing apparel, and show a savings account of fifty cents.

The qualifications of the first class guide are to sketch the outline of a tree, house or landscape, to name ten wayside plants with their special uses or characteristics and recognize six trees or shrubs; to name and describe six birds; to describe the proper action in case of minor accidents and drowning, fire, escaping gas, poisoning, sunstroke and fainting; to know location of ambulance, fire and police stations and the quickest means to reach them; to prepare and serve a meal of at least three courses to four persons without assistance, and to have a savings account of $1.

The guide uniform is a sailor suit of dark blue material and a sailor hat with a band of company colors. Each patrol is named after a favorite flower, for example: White Roses, in which event the patrol color is white and green. The flower design is worn as a crest on the left breast of the blouse.

AVOID DECEPTION

Use Nebro's Herpicide Instead

Wearing artificial hair is a harmless deceit of which many ladies are guilty. These women are all objects for sympathy rather than criticism.

Early neglect in the care of the scalp has caused the loss of so much hair that their personal appearance is sadly marred. To correct this defect they resort to artificial hair.

Most ladies would resent any imputation of personal carelessness and neglect. And yet very many women permit their natural hair to become so dull, brittle and lustreless that it does no better than the artificial.

All this is as unfortunate as it is unnecessary. Hair that is unsightly or thin may usually be attributed to the malevolent activity of the dandruff germ. This vicious germ burrows down into the hair follicle, shortly destroying its life. The hair becomes dead, loose and finally drops out.

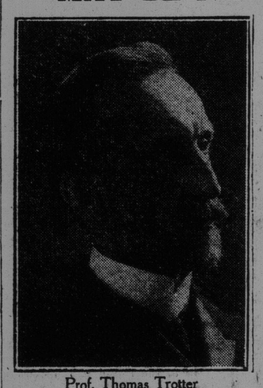
There is a remedy sold by all druggists, the intelligent use of which will kill the dandruff germ. It also cleanses the scalp of all accumulations and makes the hair shine with the lustre of life and beauty.

That remedy is Newbro's Herpicide, the Original Dandruff Germ Destroyer. This preparation in one dollar size bottles is sold and guaranteed everywhere.

Applications may be obtained at the best barber shops and hair dressing parlors.

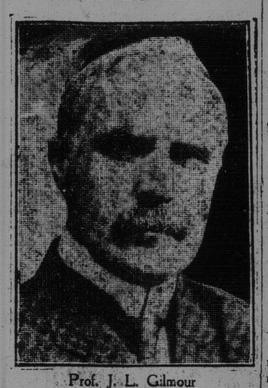
The Herpicide Co., Dept. R., Detroit, Mich., will send a nice sample and booklet to any address upon receipt of 10c. in postage or silver. E. Clinton Brown, Special Agent, corner Union and Waterloo street.

MAY BE NEW CHANCELLOR OF McMASTER



Prof. Thomas Trotter

Prof. A. L. McCrimmon



Prof. J. L. Gilmour

Three men of McMaster University, Toronto, who are suggested as successors to the man to accept the principalship of the new technical school in that city, to Chancellor A. C. McKay, who is said

THE COUNTY COUNCIL

The county council will meet this afternoon in the council chamber in the court house. Among the recommendations of the finance committee are: That hereafter the county shall refuse to pay stenographers' fees in the county court; that bonds be issued under the Lancaster sewerage act to the amount of $50,000, and W. F. Barnhill be named as chairman of the sewerage board; also that the board be authorized to call for tenders for the construction of the sewer; that the clerk of the peace be paid in fees in future instead of salary, and that the application of Assessor James Lee for an increase of $100 in salary be refused. The buildings committee recommend that the county jail be wired for electric lights and repairs made to the building, etc.

LOCAL LABOR MATTERS

It is expected that at a meeting in the Opera House building on Monday night next, the machinists will organize a union. A committee has been appointed to arrange matters.

At a meeting of the Hod Carriers' and Building Laborers' Union last night it was reported that though twenty-five men were still out of work, the majority of the contractors were in favor of paying $2 a day. A. L. Dever and E. A. Allingham gave addresses.

The Painters' and Decorators' Union last evening decided to apply to the International Union for a charter.

OBITUARY

Thomas Gillen

Thomas Gillen, a well known resident of the North End, passed away very suddenly at his late residence, 212 Millidge avenue, at an early hour this morning. He was a cooper by trade and yesterday he was attending to his work as usual. Three sons and five daughters survive. The sons are Henry, Harding and Thomas, all of this city, and the daughters are Mrs. Jas. Duncan, Mrs. George Doherty and the Misses Bessie, Margaret and Agatha, all of this city. James Gillen, of the I. C. R., Moncton, is a brother.

MORNING NEWS OVER THE WIRES

A hennery in Dalhousie owned by A. Portin was partly destroyed by fire on Saturday, and 716 chickens were burned. The loss is estimated at $1,000, with no insurance.

At a recent meeting of delegates of the Order of Railway Telegraphers it was decided to petition the companies for an advance in wages.

For the first time the human voice was carried 2,000 miles direct, last night, when telephone communication was had between New York and Denver.

It is announced in Ottawa that R. L. Borden will leave on June 17 for his western tour and will be back in the capital on July 9. Among those making up the party will be Andrew Broder of Dundas and Dr. Roche of Marquette.

Sackville, N. B., May 8—Control of the N. B. & P. E. I. railway passed Saturday to Charles W. Fawcett, Charles Pickard, of Sackville, and M. G. Siddall, of Port Elgin. Senator Wood, who has held a majority of the stock since the railway was opened, was the seller. It is understood that the road will undergo many changes and that the service will be made first class.

MORNING LOCALS

G. C. Corsar, of Scotland, arrived in the city yesterday from the Old Country, bringing with him nine boys for his experimental farm at Gagetown. He is registered at the Royal.

At the annual meeting of the St. John Relief and Aid Society yesterday afternoon in the board of trade rooms, Stephen S. Hall was elected president and H. D. Everett was re-elected secretary-treasurer. The board of directors for the ensuing year is as follows: Mayor Frink, Hon. W. H. Tuck, Hon. J. V. Ellis, Dr. Ellis, William Peters, Dr. A. F. McAvenney, Richard O'Brien, S. S. Hall, W. H. Thorne, William Shaw, Timothy Burk, H. Adam Glasgow, John Kerr and John C. Ferguson.

The barn owned by John Lindsay, Spar Cove Road, caught fire again yesterday afternoon, after having been damaged on Saturday. His house was also afire last week.

A call was sounded from box 321 yesterday afternoon to raise a horse which had fallen in Rockland Road.

J. A. Gregory's saw mill at Lepreaux was destroyed by fire on Sunday, and 300,000 laths burned. The mill was insured for $3,000.

H. K. Caskey last night addressed a meeting of clergymen and laymen in the Y. M. C. A. in the interests of the Laymen's Missionary Movement. It was decided to have a provincial convention here next November, lasting three days, and the following committee was appointed to arrange for it:—Rev. Dr. Flanders, convenor; W. S. Fisher, C. E. Macmichael, G. E. Barbour, W. H. White, Rev. D. Lang and H. B. Schofield.

EVE ACCOUNTED FOR.

Politely the serpent offered Eve an apple.

"Try that, madam," he said. "You can raise four hundred barrels of them to the acre on one of our irrigated orchard farms in the Bezingo Valley. Your husband can purchase a forty-acre tract on easy payments."

Shortly afterward the family moved from Eden to seek the new home.—Chicago Post.

"So there's another rupture of Mount Vociferous," said Mrs. Partington, as she put on her specs. "The paper tells us about the burning lather running down the mountains, but it don't tell how it got afire."—Tit-Bits.

HALF MILLION MORE FOR ST. JOHN HARBOR

Supplementary Estimates Brought Down in House at Ottawa

NEW POST OFFICE HERE

Sum of $75,000 Provided—Large Harbor Vote Chiefly For Courtenay Bay Development — Other Sums for Work in New Brunswick

Ottawa, May 8—A generous budget of supplementary estimates came down today.

There is a substantial provision of $75,000 for a new post office at St. John, and $500,000 more for St. John harbor improvements, which it is understood will be spent chiefly in Courtenay Bay development.

There is provision for the construction of five new branches of the Intercolonial Railway, which it is understood will be later supplemented by a modification of the law which will enable existing branches in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia to be acquired by appropriation.

The supplementaries total $17,020,980, of which $8,746,931 is chargeable to revenue and $8,274,048 to capital. The main estimates amounted to $138,863,200, which brings the grand total to $155,784,180.

Among the items of interest are the expenses of the Canadian artillery team to England to compete, $15,000.

Cadet team Empire day match in England, $3,500.

Intercolonial Railway

Bridges, to strengthen, further amount required, $45,000.

Campbellton—To increase accommodation, further amount required, $27,000.

Construction of spur line from Hampton Station to Hampton Village, $15,000.

Fredericton—To increase accommodation, further amount required, $18,000.

General protection of highways—Further amount required, $135,000.

Halifax—Docks and wharves, $600,000.

Moncton—Addition to general office building, further amount required, $48,500.

Mulgrave—Improvements, $30,000.

Truro — To increase accommodation, further amount required, $42,800.

To increase accommodation and facilities along line, further amount required, $25,000.

Towards the construction of a railway from a point on the Intercolonial Railway at or near New Glasgow in the county of Pictou (or from Sunny Brae in the said county, in event of the branch line of railway to that place being acquired as it may be under this appropriation) to the town of Guysboro, and from the said line of railway to Cross Roads, Country Harbor, to the deep water of the said harbor, $1,000,000.

Towards the construction of a railway from a point on the Intercolonial Railway at or near Dartmouth in the county of Halifax via Musquodoboit Harbor and the valley of the Musquodoboit to Dean Settlement, in the said county, $1,000,000.

Towards the construction of a railway from a point on the Intercolonial Railway at or near Alba in the county of Inverness to the town of Baddeck in the county of Victoria, $200,000.

Prince Edward Island Railway—Branch line, O'Leary to Westpoint, $50,000.

Branch line from Kensington to Stanley Bridge via Long River and Clifton, $100,000.

Original construction, $1,000.

Hudson Bay Railway—Construction, $2,000,000.

New printing bureau—$100,000.

New departmental buildings at Ottawa, $300,000.

Survey to ascertain the practicability of a tunnel to Prince Edward Island, $35,000.

Port Arthur and Fort William harbor improvements, $500,000.

Quebec harbor improvements, $638,000.

Improvements Kentville public building, $4,000.

Middleton public building, $5,000.

Improvements Amherst public building, $1,000.

Charlottetown—Drill hall extension, $4,000.

New Brunswick

St. John harbor improvements, $500,000.

Grand Falls—Public building, further amount required, $10,000.

Newcastle public building—Clock, $2,000.

St. John—New post office, $75,000.

St. John immigrant detention hospital—For purchase of $20,000.

St. John quarantine station, Partridge Island—Bacteriological laboratory, $2,000.

St. John quarantine station, Partridge Island—For steam disinfecting plant, $20,000.

St. Stephen—Public building repairs, etc., $1,000.

St. George—Public building, $5,000.

Sussex armory—To refund to the estate of T. E. Arnold the security deposit of $153.80 with interest 3 per cent, $586.

Amherst wharf, $2,000.

Joggins Mines, turning place on breakwater, $1,400.

New Brunswick—Bayside, completion of wharf, further amount required $1,300.

Beaumont—New wharf, $6,000.

Black River—Wharf, $1,500.

Black River—Renewal of superstructure, etc., of breakwater pier, further amount required, $800.

Castalia—Breakwater $5,000.

Chance Harbor—Improvements to breakwater, $5,500.

Chatham—Repairs to custom house wharf, $1,800.

Chatham—New wharf, $100,000.

Cummings Cove—Wharf, further amount required $400.

Dalhousie—Wharf improvements, $1,200.

Dorchester—To complete bed for vessels at wharf, $1,000.

Fairhaven—Wharf repairs, $2,000.

Gardiners Creek—Repairs to harbor works, $2,800.

Gooseberry Cove—Breakwater, $5,000.

Grand Anse—New Groyne, $4,000.

Greenpoint—Breakwater, $5,000.

Harvey Bank—Raising wharf, $1,350.

Kouchibouguac—Harbor works, further amount required $2,000.

Lower Caraquet—Ice breaking blocks, $3,100.

Mace's Bay—Connection of pierhead with shore, $650.

Mill Cove—Wharf, $3,700.

Mispec—Repairs to harbor works, $850.

Millerton—Public wharf, $2,000.

Moncton—Berth for scows and repairs to wharf, $5,400.

Neguac — Wharf extension, further amount required $800.

Petit Lameque—Wharf, $8,000.

Pointe Sapin — Breakwater, further amount required, $9,200.

Point Wolfe—Improvements to harbor protection works, $600.

River St. John and tributaries—To provide for contribution to the local government not to exceed one half the cost of wharves built by them in tidal waters, $5,350.

River St. John and tributaries—Construction of wharfs in tidal waters, further amount required, $20,000.

Seal Cove—Construction of break, etc., $1,000.

Shediac Island wharf, $3,000.

Spinney's Point, Letang River block, $500.

St. Croix River—Dredging, $7,500.

St. Louis—Dredging of channel and construction of retaining walls, $1,000.

Tracadie Harbor—To build additional and repair old breastworks, $900.

Tynor's Cove—To complete, further amount required, $500.

Upper Salmon River—Breakwater $5,250.

Woodlands — To complete, further amount required, $300.

Tracadie—Construction of breakwater, $26,000.

Chatham—Escuminac, Sapin Telephone and Telegraph line, $1,350.

Further amount for international commission on St. John River, $18,000.

Further amount for steamship service, St. John, Westport and other places, $1,000.

Service St. John, Port Wade and Bridgetown, $2,000.

Service St. John and ports on Bay of Fundy and Minas Basin, including Scott's Bay, Windsor and Port Williams, $2,500.

Other Provinces

Cascumpec or Gordon's Point—Wharf, $2,500.

Graham's Pond—Reconstruction and repairs of works, $1,250.

Grand River—Wharf reconstruction, etc., $6,500.

Naufrage Pond—Extensions to breakwaters and deepening channel approach, $6,000.

Southport—Wharf reconstruction, $8,000.

Stephen's Wharf, Montague—Warehouse $500.

Wood Islands—Extension of southern breakwater, $6,000.

Further amounts for dredging—Maritime Provinces, $200,000.

Machinery for dog fish reduction works at Canso, $8,200.

Fishery patrol service, $95,000.

To build five lobster fishery patrol boats, $25,000.

Expenses of prime minister at Coronation and conference, $6,000.

Expenses of other ministers, $8,000.

One thousand dollars each to eighteen members and senators constituting the Canadian parliamentary deputation to the conference, $18,000.

Salaries and contingent expenses of customs of the several ports in the dominion including over-time for officers, $100,000.

New custom revenue cruiser, $50,000.

Widow of John Morton, engine driver, killed on the Intercolonial, $1,000.

Compensation, Theodore Raymond, switchman, killed on the Intercolonial, $1,000.

Compensation, J. T. McNeill, brakeman, killed on the Intercolonial, $1,000.

Rural mail boxes, $150,000.

NO TROUBLE AT ALL

"May I trouble you to pass the H. P.?" How many times in one day does this simple request go round the tables of those happy people who have been acquainted with H. P. and know all its distinctive and good qualities.

It is no trouble at all to pass the H. P., provided that you know it will come round to you again, otherwise it's a self-sacrifice not to be thought of by a man with a discriminating taste in sauces.

H. P. is thick, rich, delicious. Its flavors are the combined expressions of choicest Oriental fruits and spices and pure malt vinegar. Its name, bourne out by the letters "H. P." and a picture of the British Houses of Parliament upon the bottle, is worth remembering by every man and women who desires to taste, for the first time, a perfectly delicious sauce.

Plain Talk By President Taft

Washington, May 8.—President Taft indulged in some plain talk today in explaining to twenty-five members of the National Grange that he does not mean to play politics with the Canadian reciprocity agreement if the enactment of that measure by congress costs him the former vote.

The president told his hearers bluntly that he was sorry to hear that Republican farmers would desert the party if the agreement goes through, but no such desertion would change his conviction as to the wisdom of such legislation.

OPEN FESTIVAL OF EMPIRE ON FRIDAY NEXT

Wonderful Representations in Crystal Palace and Grounds

Thousands of People to Take Part; Thousands of Pounds Spent in the Preparations—Splendid Lighting Effects—Glorious Music

(Correspondence of Times)

London, April 27—During the last six months 7,000 workmen and nearly half a million of money have entirely revolutionized the Crystal Palace and its 250 acres of grounds in readiness for the Festival of Empire which will be opened on May 12.

In the Crystal Palace, which has been repainted without and entirely redecorated within, will be an All-British Exhibition of arts and industries of a most comprehensive character while every endeavor has been made to render the various stands and stalls as interesting as possible.

On the opening day a great imperial concert will be given at which an imperial choir of more than 4,000 voices will appear together with various orchestras. Noted composers who will conduct their own works are Sir Hubert Parry Bart., Sir Alexander C. MacKenzie, Sir Henry J. Wood, and Dr. Charles Harriss under whose direction the concert will be. A second part of the exhibition will be in the parklike grounds of the Crystal Palace. Never before has a display of this kind had such a beautiful setting.

In all some 300 buildings have been erected in the grounds, the largest ones being two-thirds size re-productions of parliament buildings in Ottawa, Melbourne, Wellington, Cape Town, and St. John's, while India is represented by a magnificent oriental palace where will be housed a priceless and unique collection from the eastern empire.

The huge pavilions of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Newfoundland and India are linked together by a mile and a half of electric line, the All Red Route which has been laid down at a cost of £90,000. On either side of the lines are gigantic scenes depicting life in various parts of the empire. With a sixpenny ticket we board the train at Pageant Station and are taken for a complete trip through the most interesting representations of lands beyond the seas. Each of these scenes has been constructed under the advice of experts, while ninety of the finest scenic artists have been engaged upon the work.

The lighting of the palace and the grounds has been so thoroughly carried out that, with the aid of high pressure gas and electricity the whole place will be a veritable fairy land by night, and in particular this All Red Route, under the glow of many thousands of hidden lamps, will provide a series of scenes of unprecedented charm.

There are in all ten miles of roads in the palace grounds. In addition to many kiosks there are ornate buildings to be used as club houses, cinemateograph theatre, bank, naval exhibition, post office, Irish cottages, Big Ben, a farmstead, and so forth.

Then there is the sunken band-stand, the centre of attraction. This will seat 3,000 people, and around it is a circular parade eighty feet wide and one can imagine what a charming resort this will be, when, on a summer's evening, the band of the Coldstream Guards is playing, and the city of elegant buildings gleams with a myriad lights.

Upon the football ground will be given demonstrations of life in Australia; upon the sports ground will be held imperial sports in which teams of athletes from every part of the empire will take part, while the cricket ground has been turned into a veritable run in urbe. These ten acres of rustic life are devoted to the small holdings and country life section, and here will be a model homestead, a small farm, cow-sheds, piggeries, poultry runs, dairy rooms, cheese and butter-making factories, an egg-collecting depot, market gardens, and an orchard.

More than ever will the Crystal Palace be the playground of the people, for an endless array of popular and novel amusements has been established and is already in full working order.

The Pageant

Upon a specially arranged ground edged by gigantic scenery and by Sir Aston Webb's amphitheatre to hold 10,000 people, will be held the Pageant of London and Empire in which 15,000 voluntary performers will take part in thirty-two scenes. For eighteen months, Frank Lascelles, the master of the pageant, and an army of workers, have been engaged in the preparation of this most important of all pageants. The dresses, properties, armor, arms, and scenery have cost nearly £50,000 while in every case historical correctness to the most minute detail has been insisted upon. Many ladies and gentlemen of title are taking part in some or other of the scenes. All performers will be assembled on May 12th to be reviewed by the king and queen.

Part of the pageant will be devoted to episodes connected with our over-seas dominions, and the climax will be reached by a grand imperial finale, the Masque of Empire.

Other notable features of the Festival of Empire will be superb gardens, a £40,000 collection of old English curios, 600 specially selected paintings by modern British artists, an exhibition of child life, a gallery of photographs forming an empire album, and a stand containing two million pounds worth of diamonds.

Then there will be a camp of imperial cadets, naval and military tattoos, a gigantic carnival, an open-air concert, when 20,000 people will sing together, battles of flowers, flower shows, a parade of British giants, and fire-work displays.

It has often been contended that the Crystal Palace is a long way from London. This is no longer true, for the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway Company have electrified their lines from Victoria and London Bridge to the low level station which immediately adjoins the palace grounds. The journey will be in fifteen minutes.

This is the first time in sixty years that His Majesty's government has lent its patronage to an exhibition, and it should further be noted that all the profits derived from the Festival of Empire will be given to the King Edward VII. Hospital Fund.

That the Festival of Empire is in every way a desirable creation may be judged from the fact that on June 30 King George, in celebration of his coronation, will entertain, in the palace grounds, 100,000 London children.

It is estimated that if there were but one potato in the world a careful cultivation might produce 10,000,000,000 from it in ten years and thus supply the world with seed again.

Exhaustive in Exposition *Accessible in Arrangement*
Inclusive in Scope *Authoritative in Information*

The Eleventh Edition of the

Encyclopaedia Britannica

Presents a Modern and Complete Picture of the Operations of the Great Army of Modern Civilization

THE penalty of modern progress is the sacrifice of *extensive* to *intensive* knowledge. Like the soldier on the firing line of a modern battle, each individual unit in the great army of civilization is compelled, in order to hold his place, to concentrate his undivided attention on the task which immediately confronts him. He has little opportunity of finding out what even his immediate neighbors are doing. Still less chance has he of learning the nature of the whole general scheme of operations in which individually he is merely a pawn.

But while this illustration reflects very clearly the character of the situation in which the modern man finds himself, it is deficient in one very essential particular. Though the best soldier is probably the one who knows nothing and cares nothing about what is happening to the right or left of him, *the desire to possess something more than the minimum of knowledge demanded by society from each of its members in return for clothing, food, warmth and recreation is the sole impulse behind the movement we call progress.* It was curiosity that was ranked by the Greeks as the highest of human motives, and it is the soldier of civilization who seeks to know what his regiment is doing, what his battalion is doing, what his army corps is doing, and what the whole army is doing, who is most valuable to himself and his time, and is in line for promotion.

It is only, however, when a man has made this discovery for himself, has found that but few things are really worth while and that a personal share in the intellectual life and culture of his time is one of them, that his real difficulties begin. The moment he tries to acquire accurate information he is confronted with the fact that the enlightenment he needs is so various in source, diffuse in form and technical in expression that an ordinary library is inadequate to help him. He is halted by the discovery that the run of really informing books have little to offer anyone outside of the limited circle to whom they are particularly addressed.

The source of information open to an actual soldier on the firing line desirous of learning the nature of the movement in which he is participating are the company, battalion, regimental, divisional, and corps commanders, and, if he went far enough, the general staff, and lastly, the commander-in-chief himself.

Now, when the editor and permanent staff of the new Encyclopædia Britannica made an exhaustive survey of the battlefield of modern progress and employed 1,500 of the leading experts in the world to prepare under their supervision an account of it, they enjoyed all the unique advantages, and their position closely resembled that of the commander and general staff of an army in the field. *They may be said to have placed at the service of every soldier in the army of modern civilization a detailed summary of the collated, analyzed and indexed reports of every officer engaged in its operation.* This summary (literally, as the word implies, a *summum* of human knowledge, thought, and activity) is the new 11th Edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica.

Encyclopaedia Britannica

New Eleventh Edition

A completely new work, founded on a fresh survey of the world in every department of knowledge at the end of 1910.

28 quarto volumes (12 inches by 9 inches) of text, each containing 960 to 1,060 pages; and index volume containing 500,000 references.

40,000 articles aggregating 40,000,000 words; 7,000 text illustrations; 459 full-page plates; 417 maps.

The production of the work cost $1,150,000 before a single volume was printed.

The 1,500 contributors include the great scholars, leading authorities and the best practical experts in all civilized countries.

The employment of India paper reduces to one-third the weight and bulk of the volumes, and makes the work one to *read*, not merely to refer to.

Applications at present prices can only be accepted until May 31st, after which date the prices will be increased.

Those who have already received forms for making application should send them promptly to The Cambridge University Press, Encyclopaedia Britannica Department, Toronto, and those who have not yet availed themselves of the opportunity to learn full particulars of the new edition (prices, binding, cash and deferred cash payments, etc.) are urged to apply for the prospectus and specimen pages on India paper at once.

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