

Woman's Column

Fifty years ago Jerusalem, the Holy City, was as far from the sea coast as nowadays you might say Winnipeg is from Montreal, because in those days you had to do the journey on horseback. Today the railroad does it in four hours. Even thirty years back a trip from Jaffa, the seaport of Palestine, to Jerusalem was a dangerous undertaking without a regular government escort. Now the journey is made without any more inconvenience or trouble than almost any other journey, as Cook's or Clark's tourists can judge.

The better part of that great change has come about within the experience of F. Vincent, a well-known magazine writer, who has spent many years in Palestine, and who recently spent a few days in Toronto. Mr. Vincent gives some interesting views on phases of life in modern Palestine that are not known to the general public, and are not seen by many, even of those who have been there, for themselves.

As a natural consequence to the improvement in means of transit in Palestine, Mr. Vincent points out, the tourist business has increased to a great extent, and every year during the season, which lasts from December to March, there are a great number of English, Americans, and others who visit the country.

Tourists Disappointed.

Most of the tourists, says Mr. Vincent, are disappointed when they get to Jerusalem. From infancy they have been taught to regard it as the Holy City, sacred to the memory of the Founder of Christianity, and it is hard for them to dislodge their image of the impression that such a city could contain people who are just as wicked, just as grasping, and just as unscrupulous as any other city in the world, that sacrifice principles for the main chance of profit. They are disappointed to find that Jerusalem is just a commonplace Oriental city.

The church of the Holy Sepulcher is, of course, the tourist's Mecca, and there he finds a guard of Turkish soldiers—who know the meaning of the term "palm-off" as well as the best of Turks—with bayonets fixed to protect the holy places from desecration. Once within the church and in front of the Holy Sepulcher itself the devout can give their feelings full play; that is, if you can shut out the mean side of trading upon the memory of sacred things which thrusts itself upon the attention from every direction. Once within the church and its sanctuaries, as a general rule the tourist will be so disgusted as to be glad to get outside again. It is quite a relief and a contrast to him, says Mr. Vincent, to go into the German Protestant or the English Episcopal church, where the true religious atmosphere is preserved.

One of the peculiarities of the fanaticism of the native Christians is that no Jew can pass in front of the church of the Holy Sepulcher without being killed, though within the last ten years this fanaticism has been moderated by the influence of Jewish societies like the Zionists and the Alliance Israélite.

City of No Work.

Jerusalem to-day counts 90,000 inhabitants, of which 65,000 are Jews, 15,000 Christians (native and European), and about 10,000 Mohammedans. Unfortunately for the city, in the opinion of Mr. Vincent, the Jewish population is growing, because the Jews conforming to their habit, do not take to any work but trading. Unfortunately also the only industry that Jerusalem can boast of is the manufacture of souvenirs in olive wood. You can, therefore, imagine, says this observer, that out of a population of ninety thousand there are only about nine thousand who are actually working for their living. The rest are living entirely on tourists and the various religious institutions founded by foreign societies.

To show how Jerusalem has become a city of modern city then the general run of the public might think, it is necessary to go back to about 1845, at which time the Protestant episcopate was founded by Queen Victoria and King Frederick William IV. of Prussia conjointly, the agreement between them being that an English and a German bishop should be appointed alternately. The first man appointed by Queen Victoria was Bishop Alexander, who lived nearly a year after his appointment, while his successor, Bishop Gobat, by birth a Swiss, who was King Frederick William's nominee, lived in Jerusalem for about 25 years. Largely owing to Bishop Gobat's personal influence a good many Swiss and German artists went to Jerusalem, and he founded there the first orphanage and school in which were taught gratuitously the English, French and German languages. The Catholics followed suit, and to-day, says Mr. Vincent, there are in Jerusalem about 40 religious schools of all denominations.

Spring Term From Apr. 3

CENTRAL Business College.
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We have three departments, Commercial, Shorthand and Telegraphy. All courses are thorough and practical. The teaching is done by seven experienced instructors and we place graduates in good positions. Some of last year's students are now earning \$1000.00 per annum or better. Students are entering each week. This is a good time for you to enter. Write for our free catalogue at once and learn what we can do for you.

D. A. McLachlan Principal.

migrations. The Christian population, he says, consists of Roman Catholics and members of the Greek Orthodox church. At the present time the Protestant, native congregation numbers about 500, who have their own church, pastors and schools, supported by foreign missions.

Effusive Pilgrims.

To religiously inclined people visiting Jerusalem it is, Mr. Vincent thinks, a great disappointment when they look at the round of the places of interest—the Church of the Holy Sepulcher, Gethsemane, the Mount of Olives, and so on—to see what the Greek, Russian and other pilgrims are led by their clergy to do at these reputed sacred spots. He instances their behaviour in kissing stones and prostrating themselves before images. All this, with the Turkish and the Jew over the head of the pilgrim, and the pilgrim's hands for backsheesh, tends in the opinion of Mr. Vincent to shake the belief of the Christian tourist, who finds his ideals spoiled by the vulgar demonstrations he witnesses.

Mr. Vincent's conclusion is that Jerusalem will always remain for people of the Christian creed the focus of interest in their religion, but he says it should be visited with an advanced point of view, and not as a Jerusalem of the time of Christ, as a modern city in Turkey in which are still to be found traces of the Redeemer, and not as a shrine whose sacredness has been rightly preserved by devout attendants who would seem to take filthy lucre in exchange for their service.

FOR AGED PEOPLE.

Old Folks Should be Careful in Their Selection of Regulative Medicine.

We have a safe, dependable and altogether ideal remedy that is particularly adapted to the requirements of aged people and persons of weak constitutions who suffer from constipation or other bowel disorders. We are so certain that it will relieve these complaints and give absolute satisfaction in every particular that we offer it with our personal guarantee that it shall cost the user nothing if it fails to subvert our claims. This remedy is called Rexall's.

Rexall's Ointment has a soothing, healing, strengthening, tonic and regulative action upon the bowels. They remove all irritation, dryness, nervousness and weakness. They regulate the bowels and associate organs to more vigorous and healthy activity. They are even like candy, make be taken at any time without inconvenience, do not cause any griping, nausea, diarrhoea, excessive looseness, flatulence or other disagreeable effects. Price 25¢ and 50¢. Sold only at our stores—The Rexall Store, A. J. Ross.

Carrot and Lettuce Salad.

Serve on lettuce leaves one cup of cold carrot cubes with oil and lemon dressing.

Hints on Cleaning House.

If you have fitted carpets, take them up. You would do better not to rely on them, but to paint and varnish floors and convert your carpets into rugs. Fitted carpets are more or less unsanitary, hard on the housewife, and make out of date. Clean your floors thoroughly, fill cracks, and either stain or paint, and then varnish. This will kill vermin and germs.

Carpets should be carried out doors, spread on the grass and thoroughly beaten on both sides—on one side first. If very dirty, hang on a line and beat some more. But the very necessity of so much cleaning proves that fitted carpets are not sanitary. The colors of old carpets can be brightened by wiping with ammonia and water.

When laying matting, first wash and dry the floor thoroughly, then place several thicknesses of newspapers under it. It will prevent wear and catch any dust that sifts through. When matting gets dingy, wipe off any stains or spots with damp, soapy cloth, and then sweep thoroughly, lastly refreshening it by going over it with a cloth dipped in ammonia water. To clean, sweep twice, the first time along the grain of the straw, the next crosswise with a soft broom. Then dissolve a handful of salt in a pail of tepid water and wash quickly. Use well-wrung cloths. Cover grout-spots thickly with prepared chalk and soda, wet with turpentine, let it remain two days, then brush off with stiff brush.

Linoleum or oilcloth, after being washed, can be brightened by wiping with skim milk. Floor varnishes applied to new linoleum will save the pattern from wearing off.

After carefully cleaning stained and varnished floors, dry thoroughly and wipe with a cloth dampened with benzene and dipped in furniture polish.

Clean papered walls by wiping with a cloth mop tied over the broom brush, and remove stains or streaks with a dough made of bread and ammonia water.

PLATINUM TO TAKE THE PLACE OF GOLD

Chicago, March 25.—An edict of the National Jewellers' Association names platinum as the precious metal upon which men and women of wealth shall hereafter lavish their surplus cash. Platinum, which is more rare and expensive than gold, has heretofore been used chiefly for expensive diamond setting. Henceforth it is to be used in all kinds of smaller articles, such as stick-pins and studs for men and earrings for women. Hard platinum costs wholesale \$12, and soft variety costs from \$38 to \$40 an ounce. This makes the new metal especially desirable, according to the jewellers, as it is calculated to be almost, if not quite, beyond the reach of persons of ordinary means.

HOME HELPS.

There is a very important point in regard to making scallops. That is, after the scallop is made and cut out, go all over it again with a tiny button-hole stitch.

In making sauces use clarified fat from the soup kettle as the medium for cooking the flour, then beat in a few tiny bits of butter to the finished sauce for the flavor.

Tinted embroidery can be cleaned by rubbing the surface with a piece of bread a day old. Use small pieces with the crust on, and throw away as soon as soiled.

Carpets should be beaten on the wrong side first, and then more gently on the right. Never put a carpet down on a damp floor, for this often results in the carpet becoming mildewed.

To prevent embroidery or sheer material from puckering, paste tissue paper under the part to be embroidered. It will easily pull away when the work is finished.

For dusting women's heavily trimmed hats the best brush is a cheap shaving brush, as it is both stiff and small enough to reach every crevice.

See matting with raffia and prevent unsightly stitches of thread. Raffia is strong and may be bought to-morrow almost any kind of matting.

Slices of lemon topped with grated horseradish make a tasty and pleasant garnish for veal served in any form.

To soften boots or shoes, rub castor oil thoroughly into the leather. This will renew the elasticity and life of the leather. Any ordinary oil will answer the purpose, but castor oil is the best.

Clean oilcloth with a wet towel pinned over a stiff broom and rub with long, sweeping strokes.

In darning take pains to match the cotton or silk used. Remember that threads work lighter and that the sheen of silk often makes the repairing too conspicuous.

Oil stains on clothing should be covered with soap and washed with cold water before the garment is sent to the laundry.

To bleach almonds pour water over the almonds and leave them till the water is cold when the skins will be quite loose.

Pompon Footstools.

Pompoms are expensive footstools to buy, but easy to make. They can be stuffed either with cotton waste or rags, and all that is required is some cretonne or tapestry, which can often be picked up cheaply at a remnant sale. Put the stuffing into an old bag, cushion cover or large pillowcase, and cut your tapestry into two large squares. Sew these sides together and then put in the stuffing, sew up and then take cretonne and twist a cord tightly round about four or five inches from the point. Carry the cord round where you joined the two squares, pulling it sufficiently tight to make a distinct division in the middle.

Removing Wall Paper.

To remove old wall paper thoroughly wet it with a thin bladed flour paste, applied with a whisk-broom or white-wash brush, after which it will come off in large strips. The time the paste up on a line and beat some more. But the very necessity of so much cleaning proves that fitted carpets are not sanitary. The colors of old carpets can be brightened by wiping with ammonia and water.

For Oriental Rugs.

A woman who is the possessor of several beautiful oriental rugs says she never allows them to be shaken or beaten. Instead, they are brushed with a soft brush, wiped with a damp cloth and aired. If the rugs have a light, delicate background she cleans them by sprinkling them with a powder made of six parts of cornstarch and one part of whiting. This remains on the carpet for several hours and is brushed off lightly with a whisk-broom and then with a very soft brush and the rug hung in the air for a little while.

German scientists after long tests have decided that the washing power of soap decreases as its rosin contents increase.

A FOOD STORY.

Makes a Woman of 70 "One in 10,000."

The widow of one of Ohio's most distinguished newspaper editors and a famous leader in politics in his day, says she is 70 years old and a "stronger woman than you will find in ten thousand," and she credits her fine physical condition to the use of Grape-Nuts.

"Many years ago I had a terrible fall which permanently injured my stomach. For years I lived on a preparation of cornstarch and milk, but it grew so repugnant to me that I had to give it up. Then I tried, one after another, a dozen different kinds of cereals, but the process of digestion gave me great pain.

"It was not until I began to use Grape-Nuts food three years ago that I found relief. It has proved, with me, dear Lord's blessing, a great boon to me. It brought me health and vigor such as I never expected to again enjoy, and in gratitude I never fail to sound its praises."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look for it in the little book, "The Road to Wellville," to be found in places. Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

WOULD ALSO TAX WOMEN.

All Unmarried Persons Must Pay On Their Incomes.

London, March 25.—A project to tax all unmarried persons, women and men alike, has caused a controversy in the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg. The scheme, which is before a committee of the Oldenburg Diet, is to impose a supplementary tax on incomes of the unmarried. Only persons between 30 and 50 years of age will be subject to the tax.

Hitherto all such taxes have affected men only, but the unchivalrous legislation of Oldenburg proposes not to spare women, and this is the main cause of the opposition. Those who are against the tax urge that women are usually not themselves responsible for their single state, and they ask how can a government decide whether a woman has done her best to get married or not?

Dr. Müller, an opponent of the project, declares that if the law passes, the government itself will have to act as a marriage agency. In the interests of justice it will be obliged to give every woman a chance of refusing a husband before it taxes her for obduracy.

"If the state provides tolerable widows," said Dr. Müller, "every woman will marry and the tax yield nothing, while if it taxes women merely because they have refused undesirable men, it will be committing a flagrant injustice."

BOOKS WORTHY OF GOOD CARE.

Relations of Library and House-keeper.

Books are frequently ruined through carelessness. This is less in the handling of them than on the shelves. Many a reader who would soon to bend a book back when open will put it to worse strain on the shelves.

Books should not be packed tightly on a shelf. It injures the backs and causes them to tear loose with the strain of getting in and out. Often it forces the leaves to sag to the shelf when pushed unaided.

It is just as bad for books to be too loose on a shelf, as they warp and the spreading leaves encourage dust. A bookcase with the contents at every angle is not a pleasing sight.

There are some housekeepers who think a yearly dusting of books at house-cleaning time sufficient. This is bad enough when they are kept under glass when on open shelves it means ruin to valuable books. It takes little longer to dust the backs and tops of books on each shelf every day.

The old plan of heaping the contents of a library indiscriminately at house-cleaning time has nothing to recommend it. See that shelves are dried after washing, as books are ruined by dampness.

In dusting the book itself, clap the back lightly together, then dust the outside. Never use a damp cloth on a book. If it has been wet, absorb most of the moisture with a blotter and soft cloth, then dry under pressure to prevent warping.

FASHION NOTES.

Two-toned plumes and enormous pink poppies trim some of the latest hats.

Wide tulle scarfs are becoming accessories with dancing frocks, and black sheer scarfs are much used.

A new feature in the cut of Dresscoll's skirts for tailored suits and dresses is a very broad, flat plait at the centre back. The effect is that of flattening the figure, giving a straight line at the back.

For afternoon and street dresses the elbow length sleeve is generally used although the sleeve length reaching above the elbow upon most gowns is helped to the desired length by a lace undersleeve.

Ribbons are playing a prominent part in the trimming of some of the hats.

The lace veil left to fly loose is much worn, and is all told rather alluring and attractive.

Knitted ties are still enjoying a vogue, though the price for the handmade ones has decreased a bit.

Tailored models are mostly made of rough materials in chevrons and serges. A few hard-twisted mannish effects are included in the showing, but are not as popular as the roughly woven fabrics.

Stop All Fight Films.

Montreal, March 25.—Morality Inspector O'Keefe declared yesterday that having unearthed a bylaw which prohibits the exhibition of prizefight pictures of any nature whatever he will at once take steps to put the ordinance in force throughout the city.

The Children's Aid Society, the inspector said, was responsible for the stopping of the exhibition of the Jeffries-Johnson fight films shown at the Theatre Royal last week, but other pictures were shown in their place which evidently did not come under the terms of the bylaw. These, however, Inspector O'Keefe says he will stop, too.

Fatally Injured.

Sault Ste. Marie, March 25.—H. Milton, 40 years of age, of North Bay, and employed at the C.P.R. round house, was fatally injured yesterday morning at 9:15 and taken to the general hospital, where he will die. Milton was walking up the track to the round house and was struck by the transfer engine. His leg was severed and he sustained other injuries of a serious nature. Milton has a family at North Bay.

TORONTO IS VICTORIOUS

City Wins Viaduct Case Against Canadian Pacific.

Company's Appeal to the Privy Council Against Ruling of the Dominion Railway Board is Dismissed—It Means the End of Toronto's Difficulties and Will Have Far-Reaching Effects Throughout Canada.

Toronto, March 27.—"Appeal dismissed after three days' argument. Original order stands. Reasons to be given later."—Dewart.

The above cable from London was received by Corporation Counsel Drayton shortly after one o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and was the cause of great rejoicing among civic representatives and officials. It means that the viaduct for which the city has been fighting for years must now be built, and that the death-traps on the Esplanade and other points east and west where the railways enter are to be eliminated and a new Union Station built on the site which was secured by the companies shortly after the great fire. This site is bounded on the north by Front street, on the west by York street, on the south by Esplanade street, and on the east by the Dominion Government customs building.

Mr. H. H. Dewar, K.C., who at some inconvenience to himself took the case in hand, is to be congratulated on the splendid legal victory he so materially helped to win for the city. Sir Edward Carson, K.C., the eminent Irishman who, besides being a distinguished lawyer, held office in the Cabinet of Hon. A. J. Balfour, was senior counsel.

The momentous decision of the Privy Council will have far-reaching effects outside of Toronto. It will probably be the last appeal from the decision of the Dominion Railway Board, and will enable that body to proceed with the consideration and decision on some similar cases which it is understood have been held some-what in abeyance pending this decision.

Weather on the Atlantic.

New York, March 27.—European steamships arriving here report experiencing much rough sea and heavy squalls, but during the greater part of the westward passage no strong and protracted gales were encountered.

It is quite probable that weather conditions on the transatlantic route will continue unsettled for several weeks, and occasional gales of short duration but much intensity are to be expected on voyages from the English Channel to New York.

Storms moving from the American coast to the New England Banks after the March equinox are not usually so severe as those of winter, but the winds in the northwest quadrant of the storm frequently attain great force.

As spring advances, however, there is a gradual decrease of storminess throughout the route from New York to Europe.

Medal for St. John Hero.

Ottawa, March 27.—His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to award the Edward medal of the second class, to Albert H. Adcock, for risking his life to save a little girl from being run over by a train.

On the morning of August 25, 1909, at St. John, N.B., a train from Montreal was entering the train shed, when a little girl about five years old, ran across the track in front of the engine.

The engine driver applied his brakes, but could not stop the train in time, and the child would have been killed had not Adcock, with great quickness and presence of mind, jumped at once to the centre of the track, seized the child and swung her clear of the track.

The engine brushed Adcock's coat as he saved the child, showing how narrow was his own escape.

Killed by Trolley.

Toronto, March 27.—Dr. Charles M. Stewart, 142 Carlton street, eye, ear and nose specialist, was killed by a southbound Newmarket car on the Metropolitan line at 5:30 Saturday afternoon. He was out for a horseback ride and his mount shied at something, throwing him in front of the car, just south of Christ's Church.

His head and face were terribly mangled, and it was considerable time before he could be positively identified. The body was removed to W. M. Ketchel's undertaking establishment at the corner of Yonge and Price streets, and there Dr. George Graham, Avenue road, and Dr. Porter of Huron street, identified the remains. There may be no inquest.

Unearths Treasure Trove.

London, March 27.—Treasure trove to the value of \$1,250,000 is reported from Jersey, where it was uncovered by Athelstan Riley while he was pulling down the ruins of an old manor house built in the 13th century, with the object of using the stone to enlarge his present residence.

The discovery includes ancient urns filled with spade guineas coined during the reign of King George III., and bearing the British arms on a spade-shaped shield.

One urn bears the monogram of Emperor Vespasian, the Roman, who flourished in the first century.

Hon. Adam Beck Overcome.

London, March 27.—Hon. Adam Beck was overcome while assisting the firemen to extinguish a serious fire at the cigar box factory on Albert street last night. The chairman of the Hydro-Electric Commission was with the firemen holding a hose when suddenly the three of them dropped to the ground. They recovered sufficiently to crawl out. The fire started in the dry kiln and caused a loss of \$8,000. The loss of the dry kiln will cripple the plant for some time.

The city of New York maintains two trade schools in which the pupils are taught to operate electrically driven machinery exclusively.

SUGARIN' OFF.

(The Khan in Hamilton Herald.)

I've got a nice invite
To spend a pleasant night
At Mary Ellen's sugarin' off
'Twill be a night of joy
With the joi polloi
At Mary Ellen's sugarin' off
There'll be plenty to admire
Around the roarin' fire,
A-sittin' on a big sap trough;
Girls without company,
By the dozen will be there
At Mary Ellen's sugarin' off

We will pick our sweethearts all—
They will last us to the fall—
At Mary Ellen's sugarin' off
Not a Christmas eve, I ween,
No, not a Hallowe'en,
Beats a good old sugarin' off.
'Tis the season that there's fun in
When the maple sap's a-runnin'—
'Plunk, plunk, plunking in the trough.
I will go with steps elate,
For there I'll learn my fate,
At Mary Ellen's sugarin' off

I have had a straight invite
Since I was a little mite
To the Lord's big sugarin' off.
You will know sure's you're born,
When Gabriel blows his horn
For the great big sugarin' off
He will skim his kettles some
An' cast away the scum
At his great big sugarin' off.
I hope 'twill be my lot
To be candy in the pot
At the last big sugarin' off.

For the devil has a nasty way
Of gobbling up a castaway
At the great big sugarin' off.
So you'd better try and settle
In the bottom of the kettle
For the last big sugarin' off.
You may think you have no troubles
Dancing round among the bubbles
I'm not a-go'n' to scold you or scold
I cannot make it plainer.
They will catch you in the strainer
At the last big sugarin' off.

Be sensible and steady,
Have a wedding garment ready
For the great big sugarin' off.
They will tolerate no scum
In Kingdom Come
At the great big sugarin' off.
May you all be pure and sweet
And get enough to eat.
At the last great sugarin' off!
May a lovely angel take you
And pour you out and cake you
At the Lord's last sugarin' off.

ST. JACOBS.

Mr. Norman Hollinger of Elmira, spent Sunday at his home here (Dunlop House).

Mr. Aug. Heinrich spent Saturday in the Twin-City.

Miss Marie Heller spent a few days in Toronto with friends.

Mr. F. E. Welker has added a repairing shop to his boot and shoe department. Mr. W. Herdinger is in charge.

Miss Lentz of Waterloo spent a few days in town visiting her sister Mrs. W. W. Hoeflin.

Mrs. W. Doebecker spent Wednesday with Elmira friends.

ORGANIZED: Last Sunday evening the Adult Bible Class was organized in the Evangelical Church, with the following officers were elected:—Rev. W. O. Hehn, Hon. President; Ed. Wall, President; Anthony Gies, Vice-president; Elliott Richmond, teacher; F. E. Welker, Secretary; W. J. Felecks, treasurer. The class will meet Sun. afternoon at 2 p. m., in the church.

A siphon to remove cream from milk, operated by a rubber bulb at the head of the tube has been patented by a New Yorker.

A WORD FROM OUR "CENTRAL."

Telephone manners are not universally good by any means. Possible there is room for improvement in our own manners when telephoning. These lines come from an exchange:

Call me not with scornful numbers,
Like "two-seven-O-ring-three."
Snapped out in disdainful accents—
"Pray be courteous to me!"

Would you like to sit here with a Telephone strapped on your head. All day long to answer summons? Wouldn't you wish that you were dead?

When I say the line is busy. Honestly, sometimes it is. Why do you get so indignant?

When you hear the buzzer's buzz? And wrong numbers—naturally. Sometimes I am at a loss; But, in fact, I give them mostly To subscribers who are cross.

Be polite. It will not hurt you. Even though I'm in a box, I am human—although hidden—And am sensitive to knocks.

Be polite. Do unto others As you'd have them do to you. It's a good rule to observe—and You'll get better service too.

Mr. V. O. Philip left to-day on a business trip to Montreal, St. Johns, Halifax and other eastern points.

Mr. Sidney Turk of Toronto was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. O. Philip over Sunday.

Mr. Chas. Ruhlman of Hamilton spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. O. Philip, Athens St.

Mr. J. J. A. Weir is in Listowel to-day attending the funeral of his father-in-law the late Postmaster Hay.

Mr. Robt. McDougall of Galt, is paying a business visit to Berlin to-day.

Mr. Richard Reid left this morning for Tilsonburg.

Mr. W. F. Hood sang a solo in the Baptist Church, New Hamburg, on Sunday evening.

FISH AND WHEAT.

They Will Be Contenders For Leading Product of Manitoba.

Washington, March 25.—Wheat, for years the leading product of Manitoba, has now a contender for that honor in fish, according to United States Consul General Jones, at Winnipeg. The fishing industry has developed to such an extent that it ranks second to wheat in importance, says the consul.

For years the states along the international border were dependent upon the Manitoba supply for fresh fish, but recent years have witnessed the introduction of Manitoba fish on