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MANCHESTER LINERS

From	Ship	Man. Importer	St. John
Feb. 4	Man. Importer	Mar. 11	Mar. 11
Feb. 25	Man. Commerce	Mar. 25	Mar. 25
Mar. 3	Man. Commerce	Mar. 25	Mar. 25
Mar. 11	Man. Corporation	Apr. 8	Apr. 8
Mar. 17	Man. Engineer	Apr. 15	Apr. 15
Mar. 25	Man. Spinner	Apr. 22	Apr. 22
Mar. 31	Man. Trader	May 9	May 9
Apr. 8	Man. Exchange	May 16	May 16
Apr. 22	Man. Commerce	May 30	May 30

FOR PHILADELPHIA

Manchester Corporation Mar. 13

Manchester Shipper Apr. 1

Manchester Exchange Apr. 23

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From	Ship	Man. Importer	St. John
London	St. John	Mar. 11	Mar. 11
Mar. 2	St. John	Mar. 11	Mar. 11
Mar. 14	St. John	Mar. 25	Mar. 25
Mar. 10	St. John	Mar. 25	Mar. 25
Mar. 25	St. John	Apr. 8	Apr. 8
Apr. 7	St. John	Apr. 22	Apr. 22
Apr. 22	St. John	May 9	May 9

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Happenings of the Week

The week passed off with nothing in the way of gaiety to speak of. Lent has set in in earnest and society is truly observing it in an orthodox manner—that is, by such a sacred season. St. Patrick's Day was hailed with delight by those who claim Irish descent. There were numerous entertainments, teas and sales which were all in keeping with the day. The funds will be devoted to charitable purposes. The weather has been very changeable and the cold was rather startling after an attempt at what one thought was spring. Rumors of dances, teas, etc., are already afoot and Easter week promises to be an unusually gay one.

Such a Little Queen, by the Paul Gilmore Company was well received on Wednesday evening and was a thoroughly enjoyable performance. In addition to the attractions booked for the Opera House, Mildred and Rouders have applied for a license for their musical comedy, The Flight of the Princess Iris. Their engagement will be for three nights some time in April. The Burgomaster will probably be here in the fall. The greatest event however, will be the Sheffield Choir. St. John should not fail to recognize what this group means to the city, and seats are selling very quickly.

The engagement of Miss Walker, daughter of Dr. James and Mrs. Walker, of South Bay, E. Baker, of Randolph, N. B., is announced. Mr. Simon Jones returned to the city on the steamer Virginia last night. He was in England. He found his father, Mr. Simon Jones, Sr., in very good health. Miss Edith Fielding, Ottawa, was here this week for the tea hour. Mrs. Gilbert and Mrs. D. A. Pugsley are guests of Mrs. William Pugsley. Mr. Fred Crosby was also a recent guest of Mr. and Mrs. Pugsley.

Mrs. F. E. Williams, German street, has invitations out for a large at home next week. A special cable from London says Queen Mary has adopted the pink carnation as the coronation flower. A tea and sale will be held on April 7th in the interests of the Seamen's Institute.

Mrs. J. D. Pollard Lewis entertained at the tea hour on Tuesday afternoon of this week in honor of Miss Elizabeth Miller. Mrs. Lewis wore a white chiffon gown with white silk and a cream colored skirt. Miss Miller was dressed in brown silk with hat to match. Miss Ethel McAvity presided at the tea table and wore a pretty gown of pale blue silk and a Paisley hat with plumes. Miss Daisy Fairweather cut the ices and Miss Ethel Emerson, Miss Laura Holroyd and Miss Laura Holroyd were the guests. The Estabrooks cup was won by the rink Mrs. J. Pope Barnes skinned. Others in the rink were Mrs. J. C. Jones, Miss Vivian Barnes, Miss Jean White. The doubles were won by Mrs. Frank S. White and Mrs. A. S. Dowman. Mrs. Pope Barnes skinned the rink. Miss Frances Hanington's rink the prize for novices.

The lecture course in the Natural History Museum, Cambridge, will be held on Tuesday afternoon when an enjoyable entertainment was given by the children. Great credit reflects on the ladies who trained the children. Miss Desjardins and Miss Fenety. The songs, choruses and recitations were chosen from Robert Louis Stevenson's Child's Garden of Verses.

Lady Evelyn Grey was in Boston recently and while there was among those to give an exhibition of fancy skating. The engagement is announced of Mr. Stanley Emerson, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Emerson, of this city, to Miss Frances Tinning, of Regina.

OBITUARY.

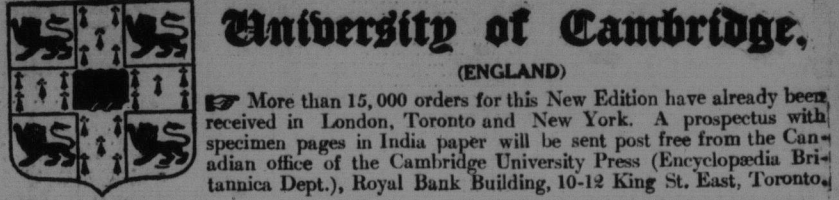
Charles J. Ward, proprietor of the Ottawa House and one of the best known hotelkeepers in the province, died yesterday morning at his home after an illness of only four days. The news of his death came as a great surprise to his many friends as he was not generally known that he was ill.

He had been confined to his home for the last four days with a severe attack of bronchopneumonia and was attended by Dr. Thomas Walker. Thursday night he took a bad turn and passed away yesterday morning about 7 o'clock.

He was a son of the late Henry Ward, who came out from England to the Ottawa House and was for the last Chief Justice Ritchie, when the latter resided on Mount Pleasant. He leaves his wife, formerly Miss Margaret, of Montreal, and an adopted daughter, Miss Kate.

A great lover of horses he took a keen interest in horse racing, acting as judge or timer in many races and on various occasions driving some of the fastest ones in competition. He had owned at various times, many fast horses among the number being Ben V., which he imported, and years ago was kept at his stables on the Marsh road. He was recognized as an authority in all matters pertaining to horses and his advice was often sought by other owners.

Announcement of the forthcoming issue of the New (Eleventh) Edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica, of which the copyright has been taken over by the



University of Cambridge, (ENGLAND)

More than 15,000 orders for this New Edition have already been received in London, Toronto and New York. A prospectus with specimen pages in India paper will be sent post free from the Canadian office of the Cambridge University Press (Encyclopædia Britannica Dept.), Royal Bank Building, 10-12 King St. East, Toronto.

It is now 142 years since there appeared in Edinburgh the first part of a book, to be completed in three modest volumes, of 900 pages each, under the ambitious title of the Encyclopædia Britannica. Limited in its scope to the arts and sciences, the product of a "Society of Gentlemen in Scotland," none of whose names has come down to us, it contained, for the best of reasons, no heading "Steam Engine," and could still combat, in its article "Botany," the theory that sex existed in the world of plants.

The 11th edition, to contrast it with the first, consists of 28 volumes and an index. There are 77,000 pages of text, 40,000 articles, over 41 millions of words, more than 7,000 illustrations and maps. Its 1,500 contributors, representing all civilized countries, include the most eminent authorities in every department of knowledge. Its scope has been enlarged to supply information under whatever word may reasonably prompt a question as to the person, place, object, action or conception for which it stands—and this information (the result of a fresh survey of the world) is given up to the year 1910.

Nevertheless, in describing the new edition which the Cambridge University Press is now about to issue, it is still to the edition of a century and a half ago that reference must be made for the foundations of the scheme upon which it is based. The new edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica is, indeed, a representative product of the day—to which it belongs in the same way as the first edition was representative of its time. The method of its preparation, the revolution in its physical production; but it is also the result of a long development, and can best be introduced by a backward glance.

Past editions of the Encyclopædia Britannica have been published at the dates shown in the following table. As every edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica has hitherto been issued in parts, and its publications, therefore, extended over a series of years, the interval between one edition and the next must be measured from the mean date of each. It will be seen that, whereas successive editions have hitherto appeared at intervals on an average of 14 years, a period of 28 years separates the publication of the present edition from the last entirely new edition, viz., the 9th.

1st edition	2nd edition	3rd edition	4th edition	5th edition	6th edition	7th edition	8th edition	9th edition	10th edition	11th edition
(Bell & Macfarquhar)	(Bell & Macfarquhar)	(Bell & Macfarquhar)	(Bell & Macfarquhar)	(Andrew Bell)	(Andrew Bell)	(Andrew Bell)	(Andrew Bell)	(Andrew Bell)	(Andrew Bell)	(Andrew Bell)
1768-71	1773-74	1788-97	1801-10	1815-17	1816-24	1823-24	1830-42	1853-60	1875-89	1902
1770	1781	1793	1805	1816	1824	1836	1857	1882	1902	1911

One of the novel and important features of the new edition will be the simultaneous production of the entire work. The date of the first edition—1768—when the struggle between France and England for supremacy on the North Atlantic was at its height, and the French Revolution, was in its infancy, is a date of great significance. The Encyclopædia Britannica was, in its origin, an outcome of the intellectual movement which produced the great French Encyclopædia, and its appearance may be said to mark the beginning of "modern" times, the close of the days when it was still within the capacity of a cultivated mind to compass practically all the knowledge of the world. The cause of its first appearance, then, to meet the need of a common reference which should give connected accounts of arts and sciences already promising to outgrow the bounds within which the individual mind could grasp. The Encyclopædia Britannica was, in its origin, an outcome of the intellectual movement which produced the great French Encyclopædia, and its appearance may be said to mark the beginning of "modern" times, the close of the days when it was still within the capacity of a cultivated mind to compass practically all the knowledge of the world.

A complete circle of instruction. The title of the first edition was ambitious, for the word "encyclopædia" promised a complete circle of instruction, and this, the modest three volumes tell us, was the aim. The first edition was a complete circle of instruction, and this, the modest three volumes tell us, was the aim. The first edition was a complete circle of instruction, and this, the modest three volumes tell us, was the aim.

A fundamental characteristic. Instruction was its main purpose. For its articles upon the chief arts and sciences were long and comprehensive treatises, intended for study and reading, and to this feature—which characterizes the Encyclopædia Britannica to this day—the book owes its reputation as something apart from the many other encyclopædias, British, American and foreign, which serve a slighter purpose. Reference, indeed, was among the purposes which the first editor proposed to himself, as is clear, not only from the number of short articles included in his book, but also from the fact that the articles were arranged in alphabetical order—a system by no means universally adopted on books of a similar kind. The chief burden of the advertisement, however, which he attached to his new venture, was the comprehensive and thoroughly instructive character of its chief articles.

Utility and Authority. It would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of the lines thus clearly laid down. The characteristic length of its articles upon the main subjects of inquiry, the Encyclopædia Britannica owes at once its high utility and its supreme authority. In the first place,fulness of treatment is what the possessor of an encyclopædia requires if he is ever to turn to a comprehensive heading—"Architecture," for example, or "Shipbuilding," or "Heraldry," or "Light," or "France: History." If such headings are to be admitted at all, they must be followed by long and comprehensive articles, for a summary statement upon a great subject, if it does not remain childishly elementary, must either be too vague and general to convey any instruction at all, or become a tissue of incomprehensible memoranda.

NOTE—The New Encyclopædia Britannica is now offered direct to the public; no book-agents or canvassers are employed.

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