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Oxford Shoe weather is here. The rush is now on. Have you selected YOUR pair? If not, don't YOU think that YOU should do so AT ONCE while the assortment is complete—and always bear in mind that this store is noted for fine, perfect-fitting, good quality Oxfords for the whole family.

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## Hagar Shoes

We also have the sole agency in this city for the celebrated Hagar Shoes, which are by far the most stylish and best shoes made in Canada.

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SOME PEOPLE do not wear Oxfords, but prefer a light weight laced or button shoe for summer. We have a splendid assortment of just such shoes for women, men and children, and also COMFORT SHOES for old ladies.

YOUNG MEN, that new suit of clothes will look much better if you have on a pair of our up-to-the-minute American Shoes; prices range from \$3.50 to \$7.50, in tan, patent and black kid. See our window for some of the styles.

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SHOE TREES—Every person should have one or more pairs of Trees. They are a good investment; prices 50 and 75c.

**J. D. CLIMIE, 30 and 32 King West**

## MILITARY GOSSIP

One week from to-morrow, Sunday, May 23, His Excellency the Governor-General will be in Hamilton to unveil the tablet which is being erected by the local Patriotic Fund Committee in memory of the Hamilton heroes who lost their lives during the Boer war in South Africa. This information, as announced in the Times at the time, was received by Major Tidwell a few days ago, and has been the cause of much satisfaction in the local garrison. The officers are holding a meeting to-night to consider what form the reception will take. A brigade parade will be held.

Lieut.-Col. Septimus Denison and Lieut.-Col. Logie inspected the right half of the Thirtieth Regiment last night, and both expressed themselves as highly pleased with the work of the men. The orders were carried out with that snap and vim which has made this regiment famous all over Canada. Two hundred and twenty-six men were on parade. The parade state was as follows: Major Ross, Capt. Domville, Adjutant; Staff-sergeants, Band 30, Signaller 8, Guards 12, A 43, B 46, C 44, D 46; total, 226.

The parade night of the Dragons has been changed from Wednesday to Monday nights.

While inspecting the Thirtieth Band last night, Col. Denison made particular

comment upon the fine appearance of the seven or eight cornets drawn up before him. These instruments were all of a bright silver plate, and the inspecting officer made the remark that, in his opinion, all "brass" instruments should be silver plated, to which every bandman responded with a deep "Amen!" It takes a whole day to polish up one of the big double bass brasses, and, as soon as it is polished to perfection, it leaves a big black mark wherever it touches a tune. Military authorities insist on the instruments being highly polished and object to the soiled tunics, and what are the bandmen to do? The Thirtieth is just good enough to have all silver instruments.

NIAGARA BRIGADE COMMANDERS. The following officers will command the various brigades at Niagara Camp which commences June 15: General Officer commanding—Brigadier-General W. H. Cotton, W. O. C. Cavalry Brigade—Lieut.-Col. C. A. K. Denison. Artillery Brigade—Lieut.-Col. Hon. J. S. Hendrie, C. V. O. Infantry Brigades (two only)—Lieut.-Col. James Mason and Andrew T. Thompson. Army Medical Corps—Lieut.-Col. G. S. Rennie. Canadian Army Service Corps—Major W. Cowan.

INSTRUCTION CLASS. The class of instruction for the off-

## Rifle Matches and Practice of the Season

Range	Competition.	Date.	Ranges.
13th and 91st—Practice	.....	Saturday, May 15	200, 500, 600
13th and 91st—Practice	.....	Saturday, May 22	200, 500, 600
13th and 91st—Practice	.....	Saturday, May 29	200, 500, 600
13th and 91st—Practice	.....	Saturday, May 29	200, 500, 600
13th	Right Half Regiment (Brass and Bugle Bands Class Firing	..... May 31 to June 4	200, 500
13th and 91st—First C. R. League Match	.....	Saturday, June 5	200, 500, 600
13th	Left Half Regiment, Bearers and Maxim Gun, Class Firing	..... June 7 to 11	200, 500
13th and 91st—Practice	.....	Saturday, June 12	200, 500, 600
13th and 91st—Practice	.....	Saturday, June 14 to 18	200, 500
13th and 91st—Second C. R. League Match	.....	Saturday, June 19	200, 500, 600
91st	Class Firing	..... June 21 to 25	200, 500
13th and 91st—Practice	.....	Saturday, June 26	200, 500, 600
91st	Practice	..... Tuesday, June 29	800, 900, 1,000
13th and 91st—A. M. 8 o'clock to 12	.....	Thursday, July 1	200, 500, 600
13th and 91st—P. M. 1 o'clock to 5	.....	Thursday, July 1	200, 500, 600
13th and 91st—Third C. R. League Match	.....	Saturday, July 3	200, 500, 600
91st	Practice	..... Monday, July 5	800, 900, 1,000
13th	First Spoon Match and Practice	..... Tuesday, July 6	800, 900, 1,000
13th and 91st—Practice	.....	Wednesday, July 7	200, 500, 600
13th and 91st—Practice	.....	Saturday, July 10	200, 500, 600
91st	Practice	..... Tuesday, July 13	800, 900, 1,000
13th and 91st—Practice	.....	Wednesday, July 14	200, 500, 600
13th and 91st—Fourth C. R. League Match	.....	Saturday, July 17	200, 500, 600
91st	Practice	..... Monday, July 19	800, 900, 1,000
13th	Practice	..... Tuesday, July 20	600, 900, 1,000
13th and 91st—Practice	.....	Wednesday, July 21	200, 500, 600
13th and 91st—Practice	.....	Saturday, July 24	200, 500, 600
91st	Practice	..... Monday, July 26	800, 900, 1,000
13th	Third Spoon Match and Practice	..... Tuesday, July 27	600, 900, 1,000
13th and 91st—Practice	.....	Wednesday, July 28	200, 500, 600
13th and 91st—Practice	.....	Saturday, July 31	200, 500, 600
13th and 91st—Practice, A. M. 8 o'clock to 12	.....	Monday, Aug. 2	200, 500, 600
13th and 91st—Practice, P. M. 1 o'clock to 5	.....	Monday, Aug. 2	200, 500, 600
13th	Practice	..... Tuesday, Aug. 3	800, 900, 1,000
13th and 91st—Practice	.....	Wednesday, Aug. 4	200, 500, 600
13th and 91st—Regimental Cup Matches	.....	Saturday, Aug. 7	200, 500, 600
91st	Practice	..... Monday, Aug. 9	800, 900, 1,000
13th	Practice	..... Tuesday, Aug. 10	800, 900, 1,000
13th and 91st—Practice	.....	Wednesday, Aug. 11	200, 500, 600
13th	Regimental Cup Matches	.....	Walker, Officers and Junior Members of 91st Regt. going to Toronto and Ottawa
13th and 91st—Practice	.....	Saturday, Aug. 14	200, 500, 600
13th and 91st—Practice	.....	Saturday, Aug. 16	200, 500, 600
13th and 91st—Practice	.....	Saturday, Aug. 28	200, 500, 600
13th and 91st—Practice	.....	Saturday, Sept. 4	200, 500, 600
13th and 91st—Labor Day, A. M. only 8 to 1 o'clock	.....	Monday, Sept. 6	200, 500, 600
91st	Regimental Senior and Cup Matches	..... Saturday, Sept. 11	200, 500, 600
13th	Regimental Matches, Senior and N.C.O. Cups	..... Saturday, Sept. 18	200, 500, 600
91st	Ellis Cup Match, Officers and Sergeants	..... Saturday, Sept. 25	200, 500, 600
13th	Officers' and Sergeants' Match	..... Saturday, Oct. 2	200, 500, 600
91st	Logie Shelter Trench Match	..... Saturday, Oct. 9	200, 500, 600
13th	McLaren Shelter Trench Match	..... Saturday, Oct. 16	200, 500, 600

and men of the Army Service Corps was opened last night in the old Drill Hall. Staff-Sergeant Hughes, of the Kingston permanent A. S. C. detachment, has been sent here to conduct the class. The instruction will be along the lines of Army Service Corps duties, and to those who pass the examination, which will be held on Monday, Wednesday and Friday nights for three weeks, and will take the form of lectures.

The A. S. C. has been fortunate in securing a fine, strapping bunch of recruits, and will likely acquire themselves with credit, as usual, at camp this year.

## IMPROVEMENTS AT RANGES.

Capt. Lindsay, commanding officer of the engineer corps for Western Ontario, held a consultation with Col. Logie yesterday in regard to improvements at the rifle ranges. Several changes will be made, and, although no extension is looked for in the area of the ranges, several conveniences will be put in. Shooting began a week ago to-day, and although no complaints were received about the condition of the ranges, it is understood that a little fixing up will not come amiss.

## TO CAMP OUT.

Capt. Robertson and his company, "A," of the Thirtieth, will camp out at Burlington over Saturday and Sunday. The camp will be conducted as nearly as possible under active service conditions.

## FIRST DRILL WITH NEW GUNS.

The artillerymen turned out in strength last Thursday night to study the workings of the new 18-pound quick firing guns, just arrived from England. The guns and ammunition wagons have all arrived and are being wheeled out on the floor of the drill hall Thursday night and from it the officers explained the new features and the workings of the mechanism. The gun weighs about 900 pounds and is about 8 feet long, which is about 300 pounds heavier and 2 1/2 feet longer than that formerly used. It has a new style automatic breech which is opened and closed by one motion. The wheels are only about 4 inches lower than the old ones, but the guns are set closer to the axle-tree which makes the whole carriage appear considerably lower and steadier. It works in a cradle and has a hydraulic buffer above the gun and parallel to it which absorbs the recoil. The trail is longer than the old one and tubular in shape, having a spade arrangement at the end which engages the ground. When in action with the spade engaging the ground and the brakes applied on the wheels, the carriage is anchored and the gun recoils in the cradle, the shock being taken up by the hydraulic buffer. As there is no recoil of the carriage it is not necessary for the gunners to stand clear and two of them remain on the seats attached to the carriage while the gun is fired. The gun has a shield for the protection of the gunners which is supposed to resist nickel pointed rifle bullets at 600 yards. A traversing gear is provided for the gun, the direction to be changed four degrees to the right or left without shifting the carriage. The elevating gear is so arranged that the elevation necessary for the range is put on by another man, independent of the gunner. The gun is fired by using a friction tube and lanyard as formerly. The gun and carriage are well balanced on the axle-tree, and the traversing lever (hand spade) is curved so that good leverage is secured. Formerly it was straight, and to a certain extent the gunner had to strain against himself. Fixed ammunition is used, each round consisting of fuse, shrapnel shell and cartridge case, with percussion primer and charge. The fuse weighs 10 1/2 ounces, and burns for about 22 seconds at rest. The shrapnel shell is made of steel, has a bursting charge of 14 ounces of fine grain powder, and contains 346 mixed metal bullets, 41 to the pound. The cartridge, which before was carried in shallow bag, and had to be loaded separately, is now contained in a metal cartridge case and attached to the shell the same as the ammunition for the army rifles. The muzzle velocity is estimated at 1,610 feet per second, or about one mile in three seconds. The extreme range is about 6,300 yards. The duties of the gun detachment are divided as follows: No. 1, commanding; No. 2, range setter; No. 3, loader; No. 4, loader; No. 5, sand, fuse setter.

In action the ammunition wagon is brought up close beside the gun, and the ammunition handed over directly to the loader, instead of being brought up from the rear as formerly. A well-trained detachment should be able to use the gun in an emergency fire 28 rounds per minute.

## SIZE OF CAMP REDUCED.

According to present plans, Niagara Camp for this year will muster a thousand less than last year. This is in spite of the fact that the accommodation is now a hundred acres or so greater than last year, and there are about twice as many rifle ranges. In order to keep the militia expenditures within the estimates, it has been decided that some of the corps which usually go into camp at Niagara must train at their local headquarters this year. Among those notified to that effect are: Governor-General's Body Guards, Toronto. 23rd Parry Sound Regiment. 35th Simcoe Regiment, Barrie. 97th Regiment, Sault Ste. Marie.

There is a feeling of relief now that the question is settled, even though the disappointment is sharp for some. Those rural infantry corps which are to camp and train alone at their respective headquarters are unfortunate in being located so far from Niagara. Without doubt it will be a severe detriment to recruiting. Few young fellows will bother leaving the farm or the shop to put on a red tunic and get under canvas beside

some small stream that runs within earshot of their everyday resorts. A dozen helps and aids to military training that are in evidence in the big camp at Niagara must be missing for the small, one-horse regimental camp at the country town. The inspiration of the greater camp, the new scenes, the rivalry of other regiments, the example of the regulars, the opportunities of working with other branches of the service, the presence and advice of the auxiliary corps—these are a few of the advantages of brigade or divisional camps which the regimental stay-at-home camps must struggle along without. Numerous prospects have been sent to Ottawa by the regiments affected by this order, and an effort is being made to have it countermanded.

So far as is at present known the whole of the units who are to train at Niagara will go there in full strength. There will be no skeleton battalions at any rate, which on a memorable occasion was so wittily described in the House of Commons by Lieut.-Col. Andrew Thompson, then commanding the Hamilton Rifles, the "skeleton of a skeleton."

## MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

The royal military tournament is one more under way at Olympia, and will continue until early in the month of June. It is extremely satisfactory. An innovation is an officers' jumping competition over a course similar to that which will be employed at the forthcoming international horse show, and for this event over one hundred entries, representing practically all the cavalry regiments now serving in the United Kingdom, have been received. Of these no fewer than seventeen come from the 16th Lancers, while the 10th Hussars are responsible for fifteen, and the Royal Horse Artillery for twelve. A remarkable increase is shown in the bayonet vs. bayonet competition, nearly double the usual number of entries having been received, while in the competition for bayonet teams there is also a substantial advance. The entries for the officers' events are well up to the average, those open to non-commissioned officers and men naturally remaining the same number as last year, as only prize winners at the various command and district tournaments are eligible.

## MUSKETRY FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

Some remarks made by the commandant of the School of Musketry in South Africa will interest all who are concerned in musketry work. He pointed out weakness in elementary subjects, such as ignorance of the use of measure in judging distance, ignorance of the method of taking correct sight, and weak firing positions. The proficiency of non-commissioned officers as instructors varied considerably. In some cases it was not the commanding officer who was the best musketry to point out positions for targets for field practices, with the result that they were generally placed in positions too conspicuous, whereas targets should invariably be placed by an officer in accordance with the instructions of the company commander intended to carry out. Sometimes pits were used for disappearing targets, the position of which it was impossible to mistake by reason of the large mound of earth in their front depriving them of any element of surprise connected with them, and making the judging of distance a comparatively easy matter. Running-man targets were popular, usually moving from one conspicuous butt to another, though they teach but little of practical service shooting. It was remarked that as rapidly in taking up fire positions and opening fire to the flanks and front are among the essential lessons to be taught, some of these practices should be carried out on the move, and arrangements should be made for targets to appear at various angles. On broken ground this can be done by stationary targets placed behind slight features which will open up as the squad advances.

## AMERICAN TARGETS.

In view of the adoption of the new firing regulations, which go into effect on July 1, 1910, the Ordnance Department of the U. S. A. has taken up the matter of targets and is preparing drawings and allotments for all the various types of targets. All the old targets are to be gone over, to see if they can be improved, and several new ones are under consideration for adoption. Among these is the sliding vertical target, the Simplex, which is operated by a pedal, and one target rises as the other goes down. Another is the Brinton sliding target, or falling target, arranged on an axis. Instead of the old round black and drab pastel bull's eyes there will be a new device, consisting of sheets perforated into squares, one side of which will be black and the other drab or brown. These will be pasted, a whole sheet being brushed with paste quickly and the separate pieces put in place very quickly. The change is the direction of economy, many of the old style being wasted annually.

## INSPECTION.

The following important order respecting the annual inspection of the militia corps has just been issued from the War Office. It should receive the earnest attention of every N. C. O. and man. The commanding officer may be safely trusted to do his part in carrying out its provisions. It is up to his subordinates to do theirs. The order reads thus: "The inspection of the militia units, the day of inspection by the Inspector-General, or the officer acting for him, will be counted as an obligatory period of annual training, and no officer or man not present at the inspection will be permitted to draw the full allowance of two weeks' pay, unless the officer commanding can certify

that he was unavoidably prevented from attending and had obtained leave of absence from him."

## NEW RULES FOR BISLEY.

Several important alterations have been made for the Bisley meeting next July. One of these is that the disallowance of the score of an individual in a team match will involve the disallowance of the score of the whole team. And in a competition in which each shot is separately signalled, the score of a competitor, who fails to fire the requisite number of shots shall be disallowed—unless such failure be occasioned by illness or any other urgent cause, allowed by the Bisley Committee.

For match rifles the weight of the rifle barrel, not including any removable appliances, is not to exceed four pounds.

This year no change is made in the dimensions of the first, second or third class targets, but the whole of the inner of the 200-yards target will be white.

In all grand aggregate competitions, except the Alexandra, two practice shots will be allowed before the sighting shot—at the same target, of course, as that at which the marksman is about to fire in the competition.

In tie shooting in match rifle competitions, centrals are to count as six, and there are to be five tie shots instead of three.

Providing that three or more rifles are entered the automatic rifle contest will take place.

## COSACK RIDING.

It is said by the Neue Militaerische Blaetter that the Russian Government is taking steps to maintain a high level of horsemanship amongst the Cosack population. Young men are to be encouraged to regard riding as a sport, and to enter into those systems of "trick" riding which are associated with the Cosacks, but for which they seem to have partly lost their taste. On Sundays and holidays these are to be competitions, and the War Department is offering prizes in all the districts to youths who, in anticipation of their military service, show the required proficiency in competition with one another.

## ONE SHOT EACH 45 SECONDS.

The executive of the Dominion Rifle Association has shortened the time limit for shooting, it is understood, making it forty-five seconds per shot, instead of a minute, as was formerly the rule. During that forty-five seconds a man has to get off his shot and allow the markers time to signal back the results. Usually this later operation takes but a few seconds, but circumstances sometimes arise which may prevent the aiming as promptly as is generally the case. Altogether the new rule, if rigidly enforced, will save time in the long run, but marksmen will certainly have to hurry in order to lose no picking ready to shoot.

## NO PICKETS AT ALDERSHOT.

The rule abolishing the necessity for pickets at Aldershot has freed some 500 men, daily, from an irksome and unpleasant duty. The men of this great military establishment have been put on their honor, so to speak, so far as behavior is concerned, and, according to reports from the general staff, the plan has worked out very satisfactorily. The 9th Field Battery (Toronto), Canadian Field Artillery, under the command of Captain W. J. Brown, will go to camp as part of the second brigade of field artillery, and will only be called upon to do so, but they will go in full strength and in a good state of preparedness. This unit is in splendid shape and will, without doubt, give an excellent account of themselves not only on the historic common at Niagara, but afterwards at their gun practice at Petawawa.

The Minister of Militia has appointed Colonel G. S. Ryerson, M. R. O., as the representative of the medical service of the Canadian militia to attend the sixteenth international medical congress, Budapest, from the 29th August to the 4th September, 1909, without expense to the public.

Seated in a third-class carriage of a London express were five people, who included four soldiers, who were going on furlough. Three of the soldiers were quietly reading their favorite journals, when suddenly the fourth broke out into deep and loud-cursing groans. Horror-stricken, the rest gazed at him for a moment, and then the civilian passenger, with great presence of mind, produced a brandy flask, and, pouring out a copious draught, forced it on the sufferer.

It was quickly disposed of. "How do you feel now?" inquired one of his comrades. "Prime!" was the reply.

"What was the matter with you?" was the next query.

"Matter with me? Nothing," was the indignant reply.

"What, in the name of thunder, did you groan like that for, then?" cried the owner of the brandy.

"Goin' home, sir!" said the astonished soldier. "Why, I was shagging!"—H. Pearson.

Angelic Horsemanship—Scene: Riding School. Sergeant-Major Instructor (to recruit joggling round, joggling his claws)—You, No. 4: What's your name? Recruit—Angel, sir.

Sergeant-Major Instructor—Angel, eh? Then keep your wings still! (Framed original drawing by R. Richards.)

Sergeant-Major (to trembling orderly-sergeant)—If you are such a thundering fool that you cannot remember a simple thing like detail for the day, just do as I do, and just sit down on your notebook.

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It wasn't fair to peg the other N. C. O.'s for laughing.

Musketry Instructor—For heaven's sake be careful with that rifle, man! You just missed me that time. Private Rook—Did I, sergeant? I'm awfully sorry.

Spud Murphy—I say, Nobby, when are you going to pay me back that when you borrowed in the canteen the other day? Nobby Clark—I'm a soldier—noe a prophet.

The Bounder—My proudest boast is that I was one of the men behind the guns! The Skeptical Gunner—How many miles behind?

## THE OATH OF CORONATION.

Asquith Thinks It Time to Alter Some of Its Clauses.

Mr. Redmond's Catholic Disabilities Bill Passes Second Reading.

A Great Gain For Catholics—Protest From Orangemen.

London, May 14.—Mr. John E. Redmond's bill for the removal of Roman Catholic disabilities passed its second reading in the House of Commons this afternoon by a vote of 133 to 123, and was referred to Committee of the Whole by 124 votes to 121. Besides removing the Catholic disabilities the measure provides for the deletion from the constitution of certain clauses objectionable to Roman Catholics. As the bill is not a Government measure, there is little likelihood of its being pressed to a third reading this session. The passage of the second reading, however, is looked upon as a great victory for Catholics. Carlingford and other towns have been before the House on various occasions, none have ever reached this stage.

Mr. Asquith, who spoke early in the debate, gave his cordial support to the object of the bill. The exclusion of Roman Catholics from the Lord Chancellorship of Great Britain and the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland, he declared to be unjustifiable on the grounds either of logic or policy. The accession declaration, he said, was a "timely and unnecessary" addition to the Protestant succession, dated from probably the worst period in our history. It could not be justified and the time had come to put an end to it.

Lord Edmund Talbot pointed out that there are many Catholics in the colonies, and it would be wise statesmanship to make the change in the declaration. CANADIAN CITIES CANADIAN EX-AMPLES. In seconding the rejection of the bill, A. C. F. Boulton said that in recent times the Pope had claimed the right to interfere in the internal government of the British Empire. (Cries of "No.") He referred to the Jesuit estates act passed in England in 1888. The Roman Catholic Church had been shown, by what had happened in Canada, to be not only a religious but also a political body.

The correspondence embodied in the preamble of the act, as to the sale of the property of the Jesuits, showed that the Pope had therein granted permission for the sale of land belonging to the Crown. (Ironical Nationalist cheers and cries of "Oh.") Moreover, the Church had fulminated against one particular party in Canada, thereby interfering with politics.

That part of the oath which is particularly objected to by Roman Catholics is as follows: "I, A. B., by the Grace of God, King of Scotland, England and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, do solemnly and sincerely in the presence of God testify and declare

that I do believe that in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper there is not any transubstantiation of the elements of bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ at or after the consecration thereof by any person whatsoever, and that the invocation or adoration of the Virgin Mary or any other Saint and the sacrifice of Mass as they are now used in the Church of Rome are superstitious and idolatrous; and I do hereby in the presence of God profess, testify and declare that I do make this declaration and every part thereof in the plain and ordinary sense of the words read to me as they are commonly understood by English Protestants without any evasion, equivocation or mental reservation whatsoever, and without any dispensation already granted me for this purpose by the Pope or any other authority or person whatsoever, or with any hope of any such dispensation of any person or authority whatsoever, or without thinking that I am or can be acquitted before God or men or absolved of this declaration or any part thereof, although the Pope or any other person or persons whatsoever should dispense with or annul the same or declare that it was null and void from the beginning."

CANADIAN ORANGEMEN PROTEST. The Orangemen of Canada have several