

# RECITAL AT IMPERIAL A MUSICAL TREAT

Talented Soloists Brought by Misses  
Lugrin Enthusiastic Audience

A joint recital, given by Miss Marion Elizabeth McKnight, soprano, and Fred Patton, baritone, in the Imperial Theatre last evening under the auspices of the Misses Lugrin, was one of the most noteworthy ever heard in this city. The occasion was one that will not soon be forgotten by the music lovers who were present, and many were the flattering compliments showered on the Misses Lugrin for the marked success achieved as a result of their efforts.

Prior to the opening of the recital, W. H. Golding, on behalf of the Misses Lugrin, announced that Arthur Hackett, tenor, was ill with laryngitis at his home in Boston, and was unable to attend. He said, however, that this disappointment would be offset, as the management had secured Fred Patton, first soloist baritone in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York, an excellent singer and one of repute in the States.

Mr. Patton was first to appear and chose as his opening number "It is Enough" (from Elijah) Mendelssohn. He has a pleasing style, a voice of wonderful clearness and power, and an occasional vibrato, which aided him in winning rounds of applause. His high notes were brilliant, his low notes rich and clear, his enunciation commendable, and his interpretative powers highly satisfactory. At the conclusion of his solo the pent up enthusiasm of the audience burst forth and round upon round of applause greeted the singer. As he left the stage he must have experienced a thrill of satisfaction to know that St. John music lovers had received him with such warmth.

Miss McKnight also was received with the greatest enthusiasm. She was in excellent voice and some of her trills were of unusual brilliancy. She is without doubt one of the most popular soprano singers that has visited St. John in some years. Her voice is rich in tone and quality, her phrasing exceptionally good and the touch of spirit and feeling which she imparts is marked. She is a brilliant performer and one who has a bright future ahead in musical circles.

The accompanist was John Bayard Currie and his work was a treat. That he is a talented musician was evident and the mastery style in which he essayed his highly important part in the programme was not lost on the appreciative audience.

The programme was as follows:  
Fred. Patton, baritone.  
Miss Marion Elizabeth McKnight, soprano.  
Bayard Currie, accompanist.

- It is Enough (from Elijah) Mendelssohn  
Aria—One Fine Day (from Madame Butterfly) Puccini  
Blow, Blow, Thou Winter Wind Sargeant  
Banjo Song Sydney Homer  
Give a Man a Horse He Can Ride Geoffrey O'Hara  
I'll Sail on the Dog Star Purcell  
Scotch songs  
Mary of Argyll Nelson  
My Ain Fireside Hamilton  
Cuddle Doon Sidney Homer  
Gin a Body Gie a Body  
Aria—Du Diochidise (from L'Hebreo) Apolloni  
Encore—Kitty of Coleraine Old Irish  
Fred. Patton.  
English songs—  
When a Boy Comes Home Oley Speaks  
To a Highlander Lily Strickland  
A Khaki Lad Aylward  
I Want to Be Ready Burleigh  
Armorer's Song (from Robin Hood)  
Roses of Memory De Korr  
The Muleteer Hamblin  
Encore—Tommy Lad Margetson  
Fred. Patton.

## DOCTORS AND CLERGYMEN ARE NOT EXEMPTED

They Come Under Prohibitory Clause  
of Nova Scotia Bill Re  
Motor Vehicles

A bill aimed at regulating the loads of motor vehicles and establishing a closed season for automobiles came before the committee-of-the-whole in the legislature of Nova Scotia on Tuesday. It was favorably reported upon for the third reading, and passed, but not until an amendment exempting doctor and clergyman from the prohibitory clauses had been defeated by vote of eight to six, following a debate of considerable warmth.

Addressing the Nova Scotia Good Roads Association on Tuesday evening, Hon. Mr. Wickwire referred to the question of the weight of loads to be run over the Nova Scotia highways. No road made, he said, would stand the continual hauling of very heavy loads over it. The legislature would attempt to preserve roads in the province by preventing loads of over four tons being hauled over them. Mr. Wickwire remarked on the greatly increasing use of the motor truck in Nova Scotia. A permit might be had to run heavy loads over the provincial highways, he said, but the damage done would be paid for. From the twentieth of March to the first of May no person except a clergyman or doctor might use a car on the roads of the province. Motor fees were being increased approximately fifty per cent, said Mr. Wickwire. He did not think this too much.

An examination for chauffeurs before they obtained their licenses was being

## FRECKLES

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established, and chauffeurs' fees were being raised from two to five dollars per annum. The speaker struck a note of warning against being too optimistic as to the betterment of provincial roads, but said that he felt that, with the proper management, there would be considerable improvement. The interests of the public asked for their co-operation and constructive criticism. The federal government grant would be a great help to the board, he said, but he hoped that the money spent on roads might be even still further augmented. No provision was made in the act for the removal of snow, said Mr. Wickwire, and the board would have nothing to do with that part of the work.

## PUBLIC HEALTH

Important Investigations Under the  
International Joint Commission

Several years ago the governments of Canada and the United States requested the International Joint Commission to investigate the causes and extent of pollution throughout the boundary waters between the two countries, and to recommend such remedies as would adequately safeguard the public health of the people on both sides of these waters.

This investigation naturally fell into two branches. In the first case the commission brought together and secured the views of representatives of the federal, state and provincial boards of health. As a result of this conference the commission was able to outline in a general way the scope of its investigation. It then engaged a corps of sanitary experts who under the general direction of Dr. Allan J. McLaughlin of the public health service of the United States; Dr. J. W. S. McCullough, chief officer of health of Ontario, and F. A. Dallyn, provincial sanitary engineer of Ontario, carried out what has been described as the most extensive bacteriological examination of waters the world has ever known. It embraced in fact the entire system of international boundary waters between the two countries, extending for a distance of some 2,000 miles from the St. John River in the east to the Lake of the Woods in the west. One of the most gratifying results of these bacteriological surveys was the assurance that the great bulk of the Great Lakes water remains practically in its original purity, in spite of the fact that eight or ten million people have contracted the very bad habit of dumping all their sewage into these waters, and that the entire shipping of the Great Lakes, carrying in one season not less than 15,000,000 passengers, has followed the same evil practice. Serious pollution was found at many points along the boundary waters, and particularly in the Detroit and Niagara rivers, where the cities of Detroit and Buffalo, with a number of smaller communities on both sides of the boundary, have been doing their best to make the water of these rivers unfit for human consumption. Several epidemics of typhoid fever have for years past warned the lake cities that, while they were spending hundreds of millions of dollars on their streets and buildings, and parks, and in other ways adding to the comfort and convenience of their inhabitants, the most vital consideration of all, that of public health, was being grossly neglected. If the International Joint Commission should achieve nothing more than to awaken the cities of the Great Lakes to the vital importance of protecting their water supplies, it will have more than justified its existence.

Having completed the first branch of its investigation, that is as to the sources and extent of pollution, the commission took up the very important question of remedies, and as an initial step held a conference with the U. S. public health service and the Ontario board of health. The commission has now issued its own final report to the two governments, embodying its conclusions and recommendations. In that report, after setting forth the character and extent of the pollution and the remedies recommended, it is suggested that the two governments confer upon the commission jurisdiction to regulate and where necessary to prohibit the pollution of boundary waters and waters crossing the boundary. While nothing has yet been done in the direction of conferring upon the commission jurisdiction to carry out its own recommendations, the two governments have within the past few weeks requested the commission to draft rules and regulations designed to meet the needs of the situation.

## PEACE GARDENS.

Edmonton Journal:—Every pound or bushel of roots, fruits, or grain that can be grown in Canada this year will find a place in the nation's economy. More than that, the gardening habit proved one of the best tonics for busy Canadians that ever was. It did the average man a world of good to get out into the open and plant, hoe, water, watch and harvest. It made him a partner with nature as well as a producer for the nation, and it is safe to say that the aggregate benefit from the campaign in clearer heads and stronger muscles equalled the food value that came out of it all. Let there be peace gardens, then, this year. It is a habit well worth fixing solidly into the national system.

"Aren't you the man who used to sign yourself 'Taxpayer'?" "Yes," replied the citizen with a bunch of notebooks. "Now they are not satisfied with my mere signature to that effect. The revenue collector requires an affidavit to it."—Washington Star.

## PRINCE ALBERT'S NEW POST OFFICERS.

The London Daily Chronicle learns that Prince Albert is now attached to the Air Ministry. Officially the only information obtainable was the admission that "Prince Albert is engaged on special work in connection with the department."

Unofficially, it may be added that the young prince's earnestness and interest in his work have been marked by those who come into contact with him, while his courtesy to everyone has made him popular for service.

already one of the most popular staff officers.

Although he has been in attendance at the Hotel Cecil for more than a week, few of his fellow-workers at the ministry were aware of his presence, for the prince is engaged on work in which he has his own attendants, and occupies a separate office.

Old civil servants confess their memory does not enable them to recall any other case of a prince of the royal family being attached to a government department for service.

## Cabinet Prayer Meeting.

The Rev. Samuel Chadwick, presiding at the anniversary meeting of the Birmingham Wesleyan Mission at the New Central Hall, Birmingham, told "how the War Cabinet resolved itself into a prayer meeting at one critical stage of the war."

Just where we are; it is Heaven help us, so let us ask Heaven.

"Probably for the first time in British history a War Cabinet meeting was turned into a prayer meeting," concluded Mr. Chadwick.—Lloyd's Weekly.

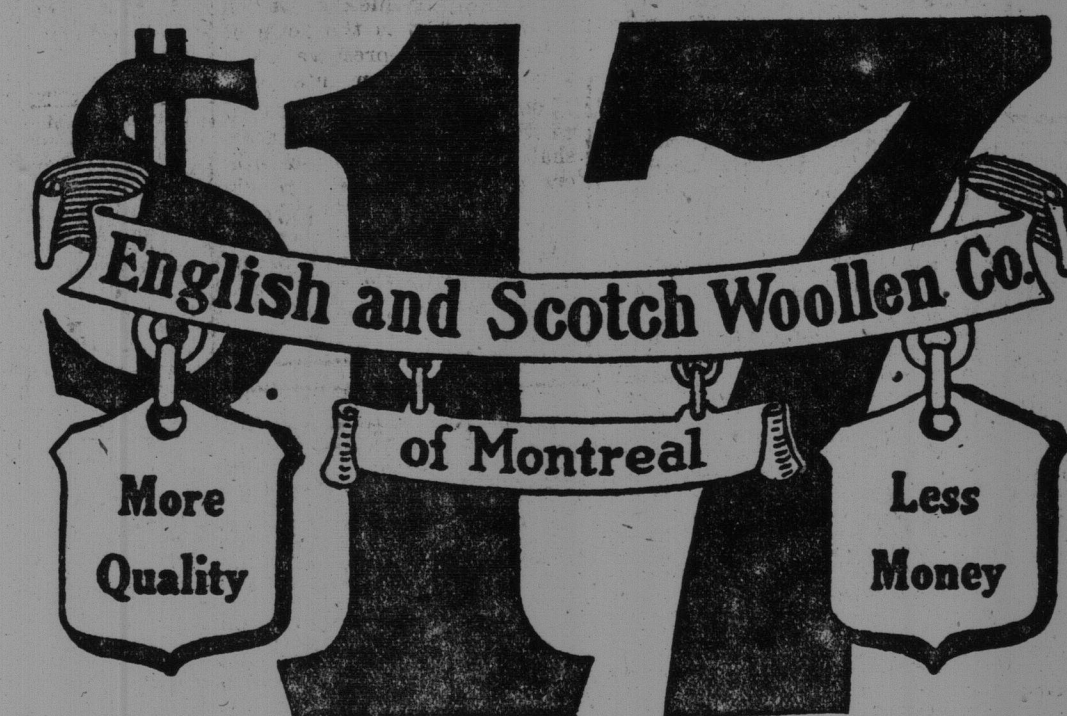
The evening a beautiful gold pin was presented to each of them, accompanied by a suitable address. The presentation was made by W. Spencer. About fifty young people were present and a most enjoyable evening was spent in games and dancing.

"How things in Plunkville!" "Well, bad little boys better look out now." "Why so?" "We got a policeman." "Does she carry a club or a slipper?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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