

A LANDLORD'S PRIVILEGE.

The majority of the Court of Review confirmed yesterday the judgment of the Superior Court in the case of Dame J. McDonald vs. C. Meloche. The plaintiff having obtained a judgment against the defendant for rent due took out a seizure in the hands of a third party where some of Meloche's household goods and effects were alleged to have been removed. The tiers-saisi denied having the goods and meanwhile the delays within which the seizure should be expired. Nevertheless the plaintiff then took out a seizure before judgment against the tiers-saisi, who when examined under oath, declared that he had the goods. This seizure was contested on the ground that the proprietor's privilege no longer existed, the goods having been away from his house more than eight days. However, both the Superior Court and the Court of Review held that as the declaration of the tiers-saisi that he had not the goods was the cause of the proprietor of the house not proceeding within the delays, the seizure must be declared good and valid. Judge Taschereau dissented from the majority of the Court of Review.

A GOOD ROADS CAMPAIGN.

Simcoe, Ont., May 31.—C. Stan Allan, chairman of the Roads and Touring Committee of the C. W. A., is planning an active campaign to further the interests of that branch of the work. Good roads rubber stamps are being scattered broadcast over the country and soon all mail matter sent out by C. W. A. members will bear the inscription 'We want good roads.' A guide board day is one of the proposals of the committee, and it is expected that arraignments will be made for the erection of all these C. W. A. mile posts, of which so much has been heard and so little seen. As soon as the organization of the committee is completed the work in all its branches will be aggressively taken up.

HABITS AND HEALTH.

There is another kind of asceticism which is nearly as foolish as neglect of food, and which is enforced not by one's own well-guided or misguided judgment, but by external opinion. Almost all men have certain "ways" of living which they have found conducive either to health or work, and a very large section of them suffer greatly from a torrent of criticism for those ways. There are men who never need exercise, or, as Mr. Chamberlain says is his case, do much better without it, and if they escape a minatory lecture once a week they are greatly favored by fortune. There are other men, quite numerous, who benefit by exercise in big draughts but not in homeopathic doses, who exert themselves furiously once a week or during an annual holiday, but for the rest of their time benefit most by bodily torpor. They are not scolded because as a rule they are considered too far gone for that operation to be

beneficial, but they are habitually and very openly disbelieved. They are talking nonsense, it is held, on a matter they know nothing about.

There are thousands of Englishmen who are never at peace if they are not warm, and are told by all sincere friends that they are killing themselves with "coddling" and tens of thousands who can neither think nor work unless they are cool, and who are pestered by every one who knows them about wraps. We used to lecture one old gentleman ourselves because he would ride on omnibuses, wanting he said "full air," and the lectures did not stop when at eighty-four he was more hale than the lecturer at forty-five. Modern biographers are particularly impervious to reason on this point. They note at once the smallest departure from the usual in the habits of daily life, as if it were an aberration, never thinking that their victim probably knows himself a great deal better than they can know him, or is obeying an instinct as deeply planted and as beneficial as that which induces a dog occasionally to eat grass. There are men, Scotchmen and Scandinavians no doubt mostly, who simply must "get into the cold" for a few weeks every year, who thirst for it like a Swiss for mountains; and there are thousands of women who would live to a hundred if they could only have a month a year in a place where they were warm all through. To condemn such instincts as self-indulgences, unless they conflict with clear duties is foolish.—*London Spectator*.

"BUSINESS" APHORISMS

Carlyle wasn't a man of business, but he would have made a success of it had he tried it. In his writings one finds these lines of solid business truth:

A laugh is worth a hundred groans in any market.

Have a smile for all, a pleasant word for everybody.

To succeed, work hard, earnestly and incessantly.

All honest men will bear watching. It is the rascals who cannot stand it.

Better have the window empty than filled with unseasonable and unattractive goods.

When you hang a sign outside your place of business let it be original in design and of good quality.

Wondrous is the strength of cheerfulness; altogether past calculation its power of endurance. Efforts to be permanently useful must be uniformly joyous.

COURTESY AND FAIRNESS.

There are men in business who think that ability must be demonstrated by discourtesy, harsh ways and words, arrogance, and an irresistible exaction of every right and privilege. Some even go beyond this, and count no transaction a real success if they have failed to claim and secure something which lessons an-

father's just due and gives them an unjust advantage.

Such men are not strong but weak; not able simply incapable of self-control; not wise, but foolish in matters indispensable to true success, not capable of great things, but only of petty acquisitions by methods which often bring ruin, and always injure their influence and standing.

The good buyer, whether wholesaler or retailer, should always be courteous and polite, capable of saying "no" graciously, and "I am busy" politely, anxious to see everything which may be made valuable in his line of business, and considerate in his rejection of such goods and offers as may be in his opinion undesirable. He has a right to cut short imprudence and unwise solicitation, but he can often afford to be charitable and courteous in consideration of the inexperience and anxiety of very many of those with whom he comes in contact. Every man has a legal and business right to exact every scruple in his just due, and he should not accept goods not up to sample or description unless he has given the seller some description in substitution or choice of goods. When, however, there have existed long and satisfactory business relations, it is poor policy to be over-exacting on one side, where loss and inconvenience must most heavily fall on the other. If the friendship and anxiety to please of the seller has for years been beneficial to the buyer, helping him to enlarge and improve his business, and perhaps favoring him in temporary embarrassments and matters of personal accommodation, it is very poor policy to utterly ignore these things, and to act without regard to the pleasant relations and mutual kindness of the past.

"It isn't business to return unordered or unsatisfactory goods by express, when there is no need of saddling extra expense upon the seller. If he has failed by mistake it is unkind and unjust; if purposely, it is better to be firm and outspoken in remonstrance; and, if it is necessary to avoid constant annoyances, to buy elsewhere. "It isn't business" to return goods bought and shipped, and to throw upon another what the law says is your burden. If you have bought unwisely, you thereby confess your own imprudence, and if done because of purchases elsewhere, your own want of sincerity and justice. If by special agreement these things are done, there can be no question as to the right to do them, but even that right should be exercised sparingly, and with due regard to one's own dignity, honor and self-respect.

Humility becomes all men, when it consists in recognizing the interdependence of all humanity, and the propriety of giving to every reasonable being the courtesy and consideration which one deems due to himself. Nearly all departures from politeness and kindness are due to selfishness and vanity, although it must be said that overwork and needless feverish "worry" are the causes of many of the unpleasant experiences of American business life. They yearly carry down to the grave many naturally generous and kindly men, whose over-weighted brains and exhausted nervous force have left the heart unsatisfied, and many life and life's activities a consuming fire. To all such pity is due, and all that forbearance and patience which a strong and manly soul can give to its weaker and over-burdened fellows.

But all who claim exemption from such weakness should look into their own hearts and lives, and ask themselves if they are really wise, far seeing, strong and prudent when they fail to be just, courteous and considerate to those with whom they must do business. He who has no belief in anything except the acquisitions of petty gains, or the avoidance of small losses, regardless of the means used, may not care for these things, but will in due season realize their value and his own weakness.—*St Pauls Trade Journal*.