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LONDON, FRIDAY, MARCH 31.

TO CHANGE THE CALENDAR.

The British Government will ask commercial bodies in the United Kingdom for an expression of opinion upon a proposal to reform the calendar, so that the same date will fall upon the same day of the week every year.

The proposal originated with the international congress of chambers of commerce. The Swiss Government approved it, and is trying to arrange an international conference on the question. Mr. R. Pearce, M. P., who introduced the daylight savings bill in the House of Commons last year, is pushing the Swiss proposal, and asks for its favorable consideration by the Imperial Conference.

The 365th day of the year, an odd number, is the disturbing factor. If there were only 364 days in the year, Christmas Day and all dates would fall upon the same day of the week every year. It would be easy also to make Easter and other movable feast or fast days, such as Good Friday, fall upon the same day of the month. It is proposed therefore to get rid of the 365th day by not giving it a date at all. The first day of the year New Year's Day, would be chosen for the sacrifice. It would not be known as Jan. 1, but merely as New Year's Day. This would leave 364 days for the rest of the year, which would divide exactly into four equal quarters of 91 days each, and 52 weeks of seven days each. Each quarter would contain thirteen weeks, divided into two months of 30 days each, and one of 31 days. Starting in 1912, Christmas Day, Dec. 25, would always fall on Monday, and Easter Sunday on April 14. Each day of the month would always fall on the same day of the week. For instance, today—March 31—would always be a Friday, if the arrangement were now in operation. To provide for leap year there would be an extra bank holiday, to be called Leap Year Day, and to be inserted between June 31 and July 1.

The proposal has the merit of convenience, and will probably find favor in the commercial world, but there may be a weight of sentimental or ecclesiastical objection to interference with Easter and the other movable holy days. The plan ought to be discussed from all points of view.

A KINGLY UTTERANCE.

King George's reply to addresses presented by the House of Convocation of Canterbury and York, was charged with lofty sentiment, admirably expressed:

"I am profoundly sensible of the moral significance and character of the ceremony which, under God's providence, is to mark the coming summer and which will confirm and consecrate my accession to the throne. I look forward to visiting with the Queen, after the coronation at Westminster, the other parts of the United Kingdom to receive in person the welcome which I am sure awaits us, and I hope that these visits and our journey later to India may serve as a testimony to my affectionate regard for all my peoples, near and far, and may associate them all with the venerable and living glories of the British monarchy under whose shelter freedom has so long dwelt with law and peace. You may count upon my assistance in the labors of the church to purify and ennoble the public and private life of the nation and to seek the consolations of Christian truth in their simplicity and perfection. I know that the church is turning her mind with vivifying energy to the problems of poverty and destitution to which you particularly refer, and that her hands are extended in Christian comradeship to all good men of every creed or party who are striving to raise the standard of health or morals and make our country a home for all its people."

It was not a conventional address to the King or a perfunctory reply. "The problems of poverty and destitution" are weighing on the conscience of the nation as never before, and no country is attacking them so vigorously through the agencies of church and state. The King's speech shows that he is in sympathetic touch with the most pressing questions of the day.

A DANGEROUS MOVE.

Still another shadow has fallen over the threshold of Canada's future. The hydro-electric commission—think of it, after Sir James Whitney's impassioned language!—is trying to sell a section of Eastern Ontario to the United States. It has contracted to buy hydro-electric power across the line, and will introduce the insidious Yankee influence into Canadian municipalities. Think of the consequences! When the Washington Government some years hence determines to put the screws on Canada, as the opponents of reciprocity say it assuredly will, the people of Eastern Ontario will at once declare for annexation rather than be deprived of light, heat and power. If there is any doubt of this, there is no logic in the anti-reciprocity crusade. We are told that after the farmers have tasted the Yankee fleshpots they will become Yankees rather than forego the fleshpots. Is it only the farmers whose patriotism is suspect?

The hydro-electric commission will also extend the transmission lines to Windsor on the condition that it is recouped by the sale of a sufficient block of power in Detroit. Another tie with the republic! Apart from the political dangers of interlacing the two countries with electric wires, which must be apparent to men who see such a danger in selling more hogs and wheat to the United States, is it good business to export hydro-electric power for the advantage of Michigan when the bigger part of Ontario is deprived of it? The present system is giving a comparatively few Ontario municipalities a monopoly of hydro-electric power, because most of the communities of the Province cannot afford to pay the cost of transmission lines. There is bound to be an organized protest from the municipalities outside the power zones, as Hon. A. G. MacKay has said. The only remedy will be the assumption of the cost of the transmission lines by the Province, so that they may be carried to all parts of Ontario and power sold at a uniform price.

March has treated the spring poets abominably.

Of course, there is no danger in a little reciprocity in horse-power. Reciprocity in horses is a very different matter.

The Russian Holy Synod has prohibited Jews from using Christian names. The holy synod itself appears to be Christian only in name.

Our local contemporary announces that the reciprocity agreement has paralyzed Canadian industrial progress, and that the implement factories at Welland will be greatly increased in size.

Congress assembles on Tuesday—the Senate to indorse the reciprocity agreement, the House to try to put the Taft administration in a hole. Whether the agreement will be thrust into the aperture where Democrats wish to place President Taft is a question which will make the session interesting to Canadians.

The Financial News, of London, England, says that up to the present time no less than $2,100,000,000 of British capital has been invested in Canada, and in 1910 81½ per cent. of the total Canadian issues were taken up by the old country. The Financial News has arranged for various members of its staff to visit the Dominion from time to time for the purpose of studying more closely the commercial development of the country.

The German Chancellors says that Germany will not bind herself to limit her armaments, as it would put her at the mercy of a stronger power. But this argument would be turned against Germany if the stronger power offered her a permanent treaty of arbitration. Great Britain has made such an offer to the United States. If she will make it to Germany it will be easier to fix the moral responsibility for the crushing competition in armaments.

An old copy of the St. Thomas Journal of the year 1860 has been unearthed by Mr. John Farley, K. C., of that city. It contains a copy of an address by Lord Elgin to the mayor and corporation of the city of London, England, and is of more than passing interest. He was being presented with an address and the freedom of the city of London, and in reply, said, among other things, that he had done nothing of which he was so proud as bringing about the passage of the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada in 1854, by which the natural products of each country would enter the other free of duty. He said he had at the time met with Mr. Munro, the United States secretary of state, and had negotiated with him the making of this treaty. "I met Mr Munro in Hyde Park," added Lord Elgin, "and said to him, 'I understand our treaty has doubled the imports and exports between the two countries.' His reply was that it had quadrupled in five years, and that it was a blessing to both countries."

AN APT DESCRIPTION.
[Ottawa Free Press.]

The best definition of this month of March is given by Senator Coffey, of London: "It came in like a Liberal lamb and is going out like a Tory out of office." Which is not so bad.

SURE WINNERS.
[Newark Star.]

"Do you think it was a wise move to make a woman a bank cashier?"

"Sure. They get our money any way you look at it."

PROVIDE THE MACHINERY.
[Toronto Star.]

The Dominion Government are determined to give the trusts all the law they want. And if the present law does not suffice, it must be strengthened by Parliament.

WHERE THEY PLAYED.
[Toronto News.]

In Vienna two men played chess for 37 consecutive hours. In what asylum?

A JOKE ON THE BISHOP.
[Cosmopolitan Magazine.]

The Archbishop of Canterbury is known among his friends as especially partial to two things, children and jokes, and is rather fond of telling the following story against himself:

As Bishop of London he was one day walking in the suburbs of the British capital when he chanced upon a little girl who was standing looking up somewhat wistfully at a four-barred gate. "Oh, please, sir," she asked, "will you open this gate for me?"

Smiling upon the demure maiden, the bishop lifted the latch and pushed back the gate, but, in spite of its size, it swung so easily that he said, "You're such a big little girl that I should think you could yourself have opened so nice a gate as this."

"Oh, I could, sir," she replied, "but then I should have got my hands all over fresh paint." And then the bishop saw that that was just what had happened to him.

A CHEERFUL GIVER.
[Montreal Star.]

Mrs. Bates—I understand that Mr. Smith is a cheerful giver at his church.

Mr. Bates—Yes, so he is, when they ask for advice.

WILL DOFF BONNETS.
[Vancouver Province.]

Pending the coronation ceremony, the new coins from the Ottawa mint will appear without the crown on King George's head. Persons possessed of a generous quantity of the coinage will have no objection to taking their hats off to an uncrowned sovereign.

FALLS INTO LAND.
[Montreal Star.]

An aviator can fall into a piece of property without inheriting it.

THERE'S A REASON.
[Houston Post.]

"Here you are sporting around in an automobile, and yet you cannot pay the little bill you owe me!"

"My dear friend, if you were supporting an automobile you would know why."

VERNAL INSPIRATION.
[Washington Star.]

"Don't you feel like writing poetry when spring draws near?" asked the enthusiastic person.

"Certainly not. I'm a physician. I'm too busy writing prescriptions for the grip."

TRIAL MARRIAGE.
[The North Pole, by Robert E. Peary.]

The trial marriage is an inveterate custom among the Eskimos. If a young man and woman are not suited with each other they try again, and sometimes several times, but when they find mates to whom they are adapted, the arrangement is generally permanent. If two men want to marry the same woman they settle the question by a trial of strength, and the better man has his way.

MISSED IT.
[Metropolitan Magazine.]

A small boy from town was spending a few days in the country. One morning he heard the grown folks complaining of having been kept awake the night before by a skunk.

Willie burst into tears. "Why, Willie, what's the matter?" the fond mother inquired.

"Why didn't someone wake me up?" he blubbered. "I never smelled a skunk in all my life."

CAN YOU LEARN THIS?
[Exchange.]

A Harvard professor has worked out this interesting table:

1 times 9 plus 2 equals 11.
12 times 9 plus 3 equals 111.
123 times 9 plus 4 equals 1111.
1234 times 9 plus 5 equals 11111.
12345 times 9 plus 6 equals 111111.
123456 times 9 plus 7 equals 1111111.
1234567 times 9 plus 8 equals 11111111.
12345678 times 9 plus 9 equals 111111111.

PARIS, BERLIN, LONDON.
[London Daily Mail.]

The London correspondent of the Tagliche Rundschau has thrown down the gauntlet in his comments on our Berlin correspondent's "recent discovery of Gay Berlin." Herr Lunebourg speaks of the dreariness of "night life" in London, and describes our pleasures as dear, narrow and Philistine. Our restaurants and cafes are denounced because they close their doors half an hour after midnight, our railways and omnibuses because they cease to run after 1 o'clock, and our streets because they do not echo with the sound of the revellers who "won't go home till the morning."

There is truth in this indictment of our German critic. But to say that London does not take its pleasures in the same way as Paris or Berlin is only to state the incontrovertible fact that Britons are neither Germans nor Frenchmen. We are supposed to take our pleasures sadly, because we are not in the habit of taking them always in the public eye. Because we prefer to dine usually at home or at our clubs, we are accused of having no restaurants to compare with those of Berlin. Because we have little taste for public ballrooms and promiscuous dancing we are suspected of never dancing at all, though if the list of private dances were published in the newspapers it would certainly astound some of our detractors. Because we insist on going to the theatre "in all the effulgence of evening dress," we are charged with listening "patiently to the more than doubtful artistic treats of the London stage."

The explanation of this delusion is very simple. The stranger who visits London has need of some other guide than a courier de place, and of some other introduction than a full purse and a craving for midnight revelries. If the seeker after pleasure wants to turn night into day, he can certainly do better in Berlin, where the doors of the public dancing rooms are wide open and the law does not insist that he shall neither eat nor drink in public after half-past 12 at night. But that London has both pleasures and attractions for those who can command them is proved by the ever-increasing number of its votaries who come from all parts of the world, and leave not an hotel or a boarding-house uncrowded during the season.

THE WHOLE FAMILY.
[Boston Transcript.]

Mother—My darling, it is bedtime. All the chickens have gone to bed.

Little Philosopher—Yes, mamma; and so has the old brown hen.

THE FUNDAMENTAL NEED.
[Washington Herald.]

Col. Roosevelt capitally expressed the following sentiment as a fundamental condition to the success of any municipal government scheme: "Don't you ever imagine that you can invent any patent system of government which will work by itself if you don't act the part of good citizens." This is a good elementary thought for all citizens to keep in mind, in view of the wave of reform in municipal administration which is sweeping over the country. We think too much of patent systems in our reforms and too little of the importance of individual conduct.

WANTS HOUSE CLOSED BECAUSE OF EPIDEMIC

Ottawa, March 30.—In the Commons today, E. N. Lewis, West Huron, moved an amendment to the effect that owing to the existence of typhoid and the frequency of outbreaks of smallpox and other diseases in Ottawa, the House, after voting supply, should adjourn till the early autumn.

When it was read there was no seconder, and it was lost.

A NEW DEPARTURE IN HARDWARE BUYING

Board of Works Last Night Agreed to Engineer's Recommendation.

Engineer Wright is strongly of the opinion that a change ought to be made in the system of purchasing the hardware supplies for his department, and in a communication to the board of works Thursday night he pointed out that there was a good deal of dissatisfaction among the city merchants on account of it. He recommended that in future tenders be invited for whatever is required, and that any miscellaneous articles required in addition be purchased from the successful tenderer, provided he will sign an agreement to give the city the usual discount.

The members thought well of the plan and it will be adopted.

The residents of Cabell avenue want their street graded. The engineer pointed out that to do the work as it should be done a cement curb and gutter should be built in order to drain off the water from the district. The city clerk was instructed to notify the people of the street to petition for the work under the local improvement by-law.

A deputation from the north end asked for new sidewalks on Wellington street, from Grosvenor street to Lousia. On one side now there is an old board walk, and on the other no walk at all. The board decided to recommend the council to undertake the work by passing it by a two-thirds vote.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER FOR EASTERN ONTARIO

Commission Arranges to Supply Brockville, Napanee, Kingston, Prescott and Other Points.

Toronto, March 31. — Accompanying the statement that the Government has approved of the Windsor extension of the hydro-electric line, is the news that an arrangement has been arrived at between the hydro-electric commission and the New York and Ontario Power Company to supply power sufficient for the eastern group of municipalities. The commission has received an optional contracte with the company for 15,000-horsepower. T will supply power for Napanee, Kingston, Lansdowne, Brockville, Lyn, Prescott, Cardinal, Morrisburg and Athens, the members of the Eastern Municipalities' Power Union.

Hon. Adam Beck was not prepared yesterday to give the prices at which power could be supplied to the municipalities, but he stated that the towns in Eastern Ontario would receive power on as favorable terms and at as favorable prices as the towns and cities in Western Ontario which are being supplied by Niagara power.

The whole matter, including prices, will be laid before the municipalities at a meeting to be held next week at either Brockville or Kingston. The chairman of the commission will attend the meeting with the hydro-electric engineers and go into the details of the contract.

That the north is not being neglected by the commission as it extends the scope of its work is indicated by the closing of a contract with the Simcoe Power Company, near Midland, for the supply of 1,600-horsepower. The power will be carried by the commission to Penetanguishene, Midland and Waubaushene.

BIG SALE OF STOCK

Fine Lot of Animals Change Hands at Glanworth.

Glanworth, March 30. — A sale of pure-bred Scotch Shorthorn cattle, Clydesdales, Shropshires and Yorkshires, was held by Mr. Donald Ferguson, at Summerstown Farm, Yarmouth on Tuesday, March 28, and was largely attended by stockmen, including Henry L. Stead, John W. Laidlaw, of Wilton Grove; E. S. Anderson and J. A. McGregor, of St. Thomas; J. Horton and D. McGibbin, of Shedden; E. A. Brown, of Brownsville; P. C. Gosnell, of Ridgetown; John Ferguson, of South Dorchester; John Jones, of Birford; Charles Munro, of Fingal, and Robert McGregor, of St. Thomas. Messrs. Lock, McLachlin and Laidlaw manipulated the hammer. Mr. Lock showed by his opening address that he is optimistic in regard to Ontario's future as a pure-bred producing country.

The following is a summary of the sales: Ruby III., $607, $160, John Ferguson, of Mapleton; Ruby A., $6010, $95, John Gilbert, Yarmouth Centre; Ruby II., 94316, $45, Neal Taylor; Ruby II., 28508, $140, A. D. Ferguson; Mina's Plume and calf, $155, W. Buchanan; Mina's Primula III., $4189, $100, Frank Shore; Mina's Primula, $170, John Ferguson; Mina's Primula IV., $4190, $115, Frank Shore; Mina's Queen II., $4156, $75, J. C. Ferguson; Robina III. (Imp.), $160, John Ferguson; St. Thomas Rose, 35317, $100, Dan Fowler; Yarmouth Beauty VI., 21719, $95, Nelson Penhale; St. Thomas Rose, 35317, $85, John Gilbert; Autumn Rose, 94151, $70, W. Venning; Red Strawberry, 94152, $75, D. Evely; Autumn Rose, 94151, $74, Kelly; Ruby A., 86010, $50, John Ferguson; Mina's Primula IV., $4190, $80, Jas. G. Campbell.

DYSPEPSIA Can Be Cured.

This disease is the all prevailing malady of civilized life, and one which oftenest baffles all ordinary treatment. It gives rise to a great variety of distressing symptoms, such as distress after eating, rising and souring of food, wind in the stomach, heartburn, etc.

Nearly everything that enters a weak dyspeptic stomach acts as an irritant; hence the great difficulty of effecting a cure.

The long train of distressing symptoms, which render life a burden to the victim of dyspepsia, may be promptly cured by the use of Burdock Blood Bitters.

B.B.B. regulates the stomach, liver and bowels, stimulates secretion of the saliva and gastric juice to facilitate digestion, purifies the blood, and tones up the entire system.

Mrs. Herman Dickens, Benton, N.B., writes: "I have used Burdock Blood Bitters and find that few medicines can give such relief in dyspepsia and stomach troubles. I was troubled for a number of years with dyspepsia, and could get no relief until I tried Burdock Blood Bitters. I took three bottles and became cured, and I can now eat anything without it hurting me. I will highly recommend it to all who are troubled with stomach trouble."

Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

WEST IDIAN TRADE WITH THE DOMINION

Hon. George Foster Praises the Report of the Government Commission.

Ottawa, March 30.—In the Commons today, Hon. George Foster reviewed the work and recommendations of the imperial commission which inquired into the matter, and of which Hon. W. S. Fielding and Hon. Wm. Paterson were members, emphasizing the fact that this commission was initiated by Canada and not by Great Britain. The report, he said, was explicit in its recommendations, and all the members of the commission agreed as to the desirability of preferential trade relations existing between Canada and the West Indies. Resolutions by public bodies in the West Indies also indicated an improved sentiment in regard to closer trade relations with this country.

Mr. Foster pointed out that conditions for a big trade interchange between Canada and the West Indies were ideal. The West Indies had most plentifully what Canada could never raise, but must have, Canada had what the West Indies needed, but could not raise. The West Indies were not at their utmost of development as many supposed, but like Canada had a great future.

The recent report of the West Indies commission was an excellent one, in fact, Mr. Foster said, there were many excellent things embodied in the reports of commissions and in blue books. He regretted, however, that it was not being acted upon.

Mr. Fielding agreed with Mr. Foster for the most part, and he complimented him on his able review of West Indian-Canadian conditions since he (Mr. Foster) visited there officially in 1890 to the present time. Mr. Fielding, however, did not think that the reciprocity agreement with the United States would have the serious effect Mr. Foster estimated. The two trades did not conflict except on a few points. And fruit was already on the free list, this being the principal export of the West Indies.

Mr. Fielding stated that when he was in England he had spoken of an arrangement whereby the West Indian mail would come to Canada and would be forwarded from Canada to its destination by fast steamers, but the islands desired the direct mail as had been the custom in the past, and only a few days ago he had received word that the British Government could not enter into the contemplated arrangement on account of the desire of the islands for the direct route. This was rather a disappointment as it took away the British assistance in the matter of a fast steamship communication. What the Government would ultimately do would later be announced.

Ladies' Smart Spring Suits

An INEXPENSIVE SUIT, made of Venetian Cloth, in black, navy, brown and myrtle shades; semi-fitted coat, lined with mercerized twill, 28 inches long; skirt is pleated and trimmed with self tabs. Notice that the colors come in sizes 34 to 40, and black come in sizes 34 to 44. Not only is this suit moderately priced, but it's a good one—the best at the price $12.50

$12.50

$15.00

OUR FAMOUS LEADER LADIES' SUITS AT $15.00—We show an exceedingly popular suit at this price. Made of serge or Venetian cloth, in black, navy and brown shades; smart coats, 26 inches long, lined with mercerized twill; skirt is double pleated in the front, wide side flounce. This suit is perfectly tailored, and we guarantee a faultless fit. Sizes 32 to 42.

New Dress Goods and Suitings

We are enthusiastic over our remarkable showing of the new in Dress Goods and Suitings. Probably every novelty of approved merit produced this season will be found in our showing. The following are in particular favor:

—Gray Worsted Suitings.
—Blue Serges and Cheviots.
—Black and White Shepherd Checks.
—Novelty Stripe Suitings.
—Plain Broadcloths.
—Poplin Cord Dress Goods and Lightweight Resildas.

NOTE.—A bargain line of Suitings on sale at 65c a yard. Splendid qualities and desirable patterns, some were formerly as high as $1.25 a yard.

Ladies' Dresses $2.50

For house wear this is an admirable dress; made of good washing percale, in stripe and small dainty patterns; blue and white and gray and white; made in shirtwaist style, with collar and cuffs to match; front pleat of insertion. Skirt has self fold all round. As the quantity on hand is not very large, we restrict the sale to one dress to each customer. Make your choice early Saturday. Sizes 34 to 40. Worth double the sale price $2.50

Carpet News for the Home

WILTON VELVET CARPETS, in rich and beautiful shadings of green and fawn. Made and laid at, a yard...$1.25

BRUSSELS CARPETS, in designs and colorings suitable for any room in your house. Made and laid at, a yard, $1.00, $1.15, $1.25 and $1.35

BALMORAL TAPESTRIES, made in English, the best makes; some with borders. Made and laid, per yard, 85¢ and $1.00

ENGLISH TAPESTRIES, in an unusual variety of patterns and colorings, suitable for any room. At, a yard, 37½¢, 50¢, 65¢, 75¢ and .....85¢

Railway Fares Refunded in This Store During Trade-in-London Week

Providing the following amounts are purchased in this store, we will refund railway fares, as follows:

Customers coming 5 miles and making $5.00 purchases.
Customers coming 15 miles and making $10.00 purchases.
Customers coming 20 miles and making $15.00 purchases.
Customers coming 30 miles and making $20.00 purchases.

Chapman's

126, 128, 128½ Dundas Street

Kellogg's

10 Cents

You'll soon reverse your opinion about "all these cereal foods being just about alike"—once you've tasted the crisp, wholesome savor of that different cereal called Kellogg's

TOASTED CORN FLAKES

(Look for the name on the package.)

It's the delicate white hearts of the sweetest sugar-corn, rolled paper-thin and crisped a golden-brown. Nothing like it for a pure nourishment. 20

Invest your spare cash in Huron and Erie Debentures and get 4 per cent. per annum interest instead of the 3 per cent. allowed on Savings Accounts. The security is guaranteed by Assets of over $12,500,000. Huron and Erie Debentures are issued for sums of $100 and upward; for terms of one year or longer. Write for Debenture Booklet, which gives full particulars.

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Paid-up Capital - $1,900,000
Reserve - - - $1,800,000

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