An Easter Memory

The chime of bells across the waking year Peals out "the white Christ risen from the dead,"
The gospel that the April winds have spread, The mystery of the golden wing makes clear.

The tender sky smiles over it; the air Is kind with love to comfort all the earth. The brown parks have forgotten winter's dearth Since daffodils and sunlight made them fair.

But still the gray church from the crowded street Allures me with the spell of broken dreams. O, heart, my heart, to you and me it seems That God has left His glory incomplete.

Can we not see her as a year ago, Beyond that sunlight flaked in colored fire— The upturned face, the eyes of still desire, The dusk-gold hair that now the angels know?

What means this tender April sky to her, With bells that chime against the winds of spring? Does memory move her when the bluebirds sing, Or does she feel the old sweet pulses stir?

The organ lays its voice across our strife What is it that the sobbing notes would say? For you and me, my heart, another day! For her—the Resurrection and the Life!

Weekly Market Report

TORONTO.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern \$2.15; Maple sugar, lb., 18c.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 57½c; to 15c per lb.; 5 and 2½-lb. tins, 17 to 18c per lb; 0 ntario comb honey, per doz. \$5.50.

-William Carman Roberts.

The Lilies of the Field.

When I went up to Nazareth-A pilgrim of the spring— When I went up to Nazareth The earth was blossoming! I saw the blue flower of the flax Beside a shepherd's fold! Along the hillsides' stony tracks
I found the marigold! The iris raised a shimmering spire Of beauty at my feet? The poppy was a cup of fire

ong the cooling wheat! When I went up to Nazareth I marked how time came down With blighting dust and withering

breath Upon the hallowed town! The years that buried Babylon Were drifting to efface The steps of Mary's Heavenly Son, His dwelling and his race! But still I read his permanence By signs that never dim;

With all their ancient eloquence The lilies spoke of Him!

AL MAL

The Green Mist.

There is a freshness in the morning air; New life wakes in the blood, and

music glad, The sparrow's chatter, and the blue

We should be glad in spring, when darkness flees, For One who broke the saddest,

Rose in the springtime to His heaven beyonde When the green mist began about the

When the green mist begins about the trees,

everywhere Burgeons earth's beauty, borne on every breeze.

Hark to the robin, swinging on the bough, His red breast bursting with its

bird's call;
With all this melody who can be

-Mary Archer Knapp

The Tardy Lily

By Edith Ludwell Laurence

A LL through the early spring Gwen had watched her plant anxiously. Would it turn into a My at the right time? It might blosom too soon, which would be oreadful; or, worse still, it might blossom too late or not at all,

lake or not at all,

"Be good, flower," begged Gwen. "Don't wait
too long to bloom. When I am late for school
I get a black mark; don't be late, either, kly!"

The plant stood straight and green and
silent; there was no way of telling-what it intended to do.

What it should.

silent; there was no way of telling-what it intended to do.

What it should do of course, was to come to full bloom the day before Easter, because on Easter Day, if it were ready, it would be carried by Gwen to the children's service and placed in the chancel with dozens of other potted plants. Every child in the neighborhood was growing a plant for that purpose. Some children had geraniums, and some had begonias; some, like Gwen, had lilies. But none of the plants, Gwen felt sure, would be so lovely as her lily.

She had already picked out the place where she would put it. When the moment came in

she would put it. When the moment came in the service for the children to make their offerings of flowers she would carry her precious plant slowly up the aisle and set it at the foot of the pulpit. Then it would be right at the miniser's feet when he preached his sermon

"But it's lovellest of all just pure white," Gwen said to herself. She felt very peaceful and comfortable; the church was warm, and the music sounded sweet and far away.

"He's going to tell us to bring up the flowers now," thought Gw heart beat fast; she straightened her hat and grasped the lify p But the minister did not say that. Instead, he looked at the congre-

gation with a smile and began, "I'm going to make my talk a very short one, for it is nearly time for the eleven-o'clock service." Gwen sat up straight. "What does he mean by that?" she thought. The minister went on, "But I want to say that these flowers that you have put here—"

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern \$1.49\forall_{\coloredge}\$. Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 57\forall_{\coloredge}\$c extra No. 1 feed, 54\forall_{\coloredge}\$c.

Manitoba barley—Nominal.

All the above track, Bay ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 74\forall_{\coloredge}\$c.

No. 3 yellow, 73\forall_{\coloredge}\$s.

Barley—No. 3 extra, test 47 lbs. or better, 63 to 65c, according to freights outside; feed barley, 60c.

Buckwheat—No. 3, 98c to \$1.02.

Rye—No. 2, 95c to \$1.00.

Millfeed — Delivered, Montreat freight, bags included; bran, per ton, \$28.00 to \$30.00; shorts, per ton, \$30 to \$32; good feed flour, \$1.70 to \$1.80.

Barled hay—Track, Toronto, per ton, \$30 to \$32; good feed flour, \$1.70 to \$1.80.

Barled hay—Track, Toronto, per ton, \$30 to \$19; clear belies, \$18.50 to \$10; to \$10; clear belies, \$18.50 to \$19; clear belies, \$18.50 to \$15; to \$1

perfect Easter flower," he said. "I will put it here on the

She felt very much pleased. The lily had bloomed on time, and now, instead of having a place at the minister's feet, it was up on the pulpit at his elbow. Her Easter plans had turned out beautifully!—Youth's

miniser's feet when he preached his sermion at the later service.

"O'lky, don't be late!" Gwen said.

The lily was obliging. Just at the right time the green buds began to swell; later on a little white showed through each green sheath, and at last, a few days before Easter, one of the levely flowers began to unfold. By Easter morning the blossom was perfect.

The children's service was to be held at half past nine o'clock. In her eagerness to be off, Gwen could hardly eat her breakfast; ehe set with her spoon litted and gazed at the plant as it shone in the sun on the window still. "Its place will be at the foot of the pulpit," "Its place will be at the root of the church?"
"Who is going to take Gwen to the church?"
the family asked after breakfast.
The question caused some confusion; no one, it seemed, could get away so early.
"But I must go, you know," Gwen said

"But I must go, you know." Gwen said anxiously.

"Why not let her go alone?" Aunt Felicia asked. "The church is just around the corner."

So it was settled that way. Nearly an hour ahead of time Gwen set off down the street in her new spring hat and coat with her right arm carefully circling the flowerpot and her left hand steadying the blossom itself. People looking from their windows smiled and said to one another, "There goes little Gwen Hanister with an Easter flower almost as big as herself."

There was no one at all in the church as Gwen walked slowly in. She settled herself and her precious burden in the corner of a pow near the door. She wanted to carry the lifty all the way up the aiste when the time came, so that as many persons as possible might get a good look at it.

After a while the organist came in and began to practice softly on the organ. Bright sunlight streamed through the stained glass windows and painted everything in strange colors. The Easter kily was rose pink for a while; then it turned yellow and then a pale blue.

"But it's loveliest of all just pure white," Gwen said to herself. She felt very energeful and comfortable; the church was warm and the myste

She settled the pot more firmly on her knee. "It's nearly time to in now," sho said. "I'll just shut my eyes and wait."

When she opened her eyes she was astonished to see that the church till of realls. How was full of people. How had they all come in so silently, she wondered. The choir was in place, and all the pews were full; above the tops of the deep pews she could see the sleck bobbing heads of the little boys and the nodding Easter hats of the little girls.

Gwen craned her neck. "And what does he mean by that?" she said

Gwen craned her heck. "And what does he mean by that?" she said to herself.

She got up on her knees and then stood up on the seat. One look was enough; the chancel was banked with flowers — flowers of all kinds and colors. The children had carried up their offerings while Gwen was asleep; no one had noticed the quiet little figure hidden away in the corner of the deep pew. The service was nearly over.

Gwen did not waste any time wondering how it had all happened. She scrambled to the floor; there was no time to lose.

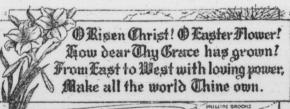
A moment later the congregation saw a small figure scurrying up the aisle. It was a somewhat disheveled figure and it went very fast indeed. At the pulpit it paused.

"Mr. Norton," and a high-nitched little voice. "Excuse me. str.

"Mr. Norton," said a high-pitched little voice. "Excuse me, sir, just a moment, but here is still another flower for Easter. It really didn't mean to be late."

Mr. Norton hesitated; then he leaned down and lifted the heavy pot from the eager little arms. He held it up so that all the congregation could see it.

Gwen turned and trotted down the aisle. She smiled back happily at the smiling people whom she present



THE PLACE OF THE BANKS IN CANADIAN HISTORY

By W. S. Wallace, M.A., Department of History, University of Toronto.

(Concluded next week.)

Interesting University Bulletins.

II.

The agitation for proper banking facilities in Canada began very early after the Conquest. As early as 1767, the scarcity of coinage led an enterprising auctioneer of the city of Quebec to petition, with the self-assurance of his profession, for a monopoly of the right of issuing promissory notes as a substitute for fractional currency. Needless to say, the petition was not granted; but the agitation was revived later. As the wealth and trade of the colony grew, it was found to be a hardship that there existed no machinery by which the funds of the community could be concentrated for particular undertakings.

Especially after the Bank of the Within (State existed no machinery and the discrimination against them as political in its motive.

So great was the hostility felt toward the Bank of Upper Canada that in 1836 the Reformers established a promise the Reformers established a young English radical named France. Hincks—afterwards Sir Francis Hincks, and prime minister of United Canada. The Commercial Bank was, in fact, the answer of the Reformers to the attempted monopoly of the government bank. So high did feeling run that in 1837, shortly before the Rebellion of that year, William Lyon Mackensiae actually tried to ruin the Bank of Upper Canada by engineering a "run" on it. He got his political in its motive.

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centrated for particular undertakings.

Especially after the Bank of the United States, established by Alexander Hamilton in 1793, had proved a success, the project of a Canadian bank was mooted time and again.

Both public opinion and officialdom, however, were difficult to convince; and if the the convence is and Great Britain, and the run on the convince is the state of the convence is and Great Britain, and the run on the large the convence is and Great Britain, and the run on the large the convence is and Great Britain, and the run on the large three convences to the convence is and Great Britain, and the run on the large three convences to the convence is and Great Britain.

bank was mooted time and again. Both public opinion and officialdom, however, were difficult to convince, and it was only after the country had had experience of the Army bills during the War of 1812 that the history of Canadian banking really began. The establishment of a Canadian banking system in 1822 without doubt gave a very considerable impetus to Canadian trade and industry in the years that followed. It is a truism to easy that the Canadian banking system has seen Canada through many financial crises; and while there may be room for a difference of opinion as to whether the Canadian banking system has seen Canada through many financial crises; and while there may be room for a difference of opinion as to whether the Canadian banking system has seen Canada through many financial crises; and while there may be room for a difference of opinion as to whether the Canadian bank have played each was a trace of the bank in this part of the banks in Canadian conomic history to which I wish to refer especially; it is rather the part which they have played in political and general history. To-day the banks steer capade each country of the banks in Canadian conomic history to which I wish to refer especially; it is rather the part which they have played in political and general history. To-day the banks steer clayed to the banks in Canadian conomic history to which I wish to refer especially; it is rather the part which they have played in political and general history. To-day the banks steer clayed to the banks in Canadian paper by American proceeding the Rebellion of 1837, the banks so have the country. The bank of Upper Canada and Nove Scotia, at least—were very much in politics. Take, for instance, the case of the Bank of Upper Canada, the first chartered bank in this part of the country. The Bank of Upper Canada, and as as the child of the Family Compact, the banks—in the part of the country. The Bank of Upper Canada, as as the child of the Family Compact, the last the country. The Bank of Upper Canada, as as

country. The Bank of Upper Canada was the child of the Family Compact. Of the fifteen members of its first board of directors, nine sat in either the Executive or Legislative Council, or held important government not. or held important government posi-tions, and most of the rest were found in similar positions shortly after-wards. Indeed, the bank owed its wards. Indeed, the bank own re-charter to a deliberate and cold-blooded "steal" on the part of the Family Compact. The charter was originally applied for by the partners Family Compact. The charter was originally applied for by the partners of a private bank which had been formed in 1878 in Kingston, which was then the most important comwas then the most important comwas then the most important common an augmented revenue. The first of according to almost the Evans, doputs an augmented revenue. The first of according to almost H. Evans, doputs winister of agriculture. The Winnisformed in 1818 in Kingston, which was then the most important commercial centre in Upper Canada; but when the bill granting a charter to this bank was going through the legis political essence of the governing clique in York (as Toronto was then known) awoke to its possibilities, and conceived the brilliant idea of appropriating the charter to themselves. A few triffing changes were made in the bill; among other things the names of a number of members of the Family Compact were substituted for the names of the partners in the Kingston bank. As a result, the Kingston bank found itself not only cheated of its charter; but forced to face what was really the competition of a government-bank at the Bank of Upper Canada should have come in for a good deal of the odium gathering at that time shoult the devoted head of the Family Compact—and perhaps there was some truth in the charge, for the credit of William Lyon Mackenzie and some of his political essociates was not perhaps all that might the desired. Certainly, the Reformers did not only portant devoted pends of the Family Compact—and perhaps there was some truth in the charge, for the credit of William Lyon Mackenzie and some of his political essociates was not perhaps all that might the desired. Certainly, the Reformers did not only the Reformers did not only portant devoted head of the Family Compact—and perhaps there was some truth in the charge, for the credit of William Lyon Mackenzie and some of his political essociates was not perhaps all that might the desired. Certainly, the Reformers did not only the compact of the south weeken and political essociates was not perhaps all that might the desired. Certainly, the Reformers did not only the compact of the south weeken and some of his political essociates was not perhaps all that might the desired. Certainly, the Reformers did not only the compact of the south was not perhaps all that might the desired. Certainly, the Reformers did not only the compact of the south was not perhaps all that a might the desired some of his political esociates was not perhaps all that might be desired. Certainly, the Reformers did not on the whole enjoy the financial standing of the members of the ruling class, and when they were refused at the hands of the bank the accommodation given to people like the Robinsons and and the Boultons they would nate by the results in the results in the results in the results in many serious fires. In taking and the Boultons they would nate by the results in the results in many serious fires. In taking and the Boultons they would nate by the results in the results in many serious fires. In taking and the Boultons they would nate by the results in the results in many serious fires. In taking and the Boultons they would nate by the results in the results in many serious fires. In taking the results in the results in many serious fires. In taking the results in the results in many serious fires. In taking the results in the results in many serious fires. In taking the results in the results in many serious fires. In taking the results in many serious fires. In taking the results in many serious fires. In taking the results in the results in many serious fires. In taking the results in the results in many serious fires. In taking the results in the rearly in the results in the results in the results in the results



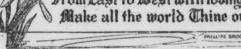
Timmins, Ont.—According Brigham, General manager of the Hol-linger Mine, the Hollinger will lead that world as a gold producer this year. Last year it was surpassed by only three individual mines in South Africa, whose output this year will be seri-

The Alumni Federation of the Unieresity of Toronto has just issued he first three of a series of very atearlier in Manitoba this earlier in Manitoba this earlier than the control of the control of

match drops out on the floor of barn or other place is stepped on and re-sults in a fire.—Deputy Fire Marshal Lewis, Ontario,

I have no fisith in that proverty about all things coming to him who waits. My experience proves that the only things that come to the man who waits are the cast off things of some-body else.—John D. Rockerfeller, Jr.

A mixture of one part Parts green to one hundred parts of dust—road dust is good—thrown up in a cloud, to be carried by a light wind and allowed to settle on pools where mosquitoes breel, is the newest and most successful method of killing the larvae. The minute quantity of the poison is not injurious to stock that might drink of the water, and the only possible dan-ger is that of inhaling the dust, which must be guarded against. The karvae of the mosquite eat enything that is lead scapenied by the surface ten ion of the woder, and incy pre-maily policoard.





dic; cooking, 22 to 25c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 30 to 35c; roosters, 20 to 25c; fowl, 24 to 30c; ducks, 35c; turkeys, 45 to 50c; geese, 25c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 22 to 28c; roosters, 17 to 20c; fowl, 24 to 30c; ducks, 38c; turkeys, 45 to 50c; geese, 25c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 22 to 28c; roosters, 17 to 20c; fowl, 24 to 30c, No. 2, 59c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, \$50. Rolled oats, bags 90 lbs., \$4. Bran, \$32.50. Shorts. \$33. May, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$20 to \$30.

Margarine—20 to 22c.

Eggs—New laid, candled, 32c; new laid, in eartons, 35c.

Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bushel, \$4.40; primes, \$3.85 to \$4.00.

Maple products—Syrup, per Im-





