

The Quiet Hour

FOR THOUGHTFUL PEOPLE

For Christ's Sake.
He held the lamp of truth that day
So low that none could miss the way;
And yet so high to bring in sight
That picture fair—the world's great
Light—
That, gazing up, the lamp between,
The hand that held it scarce was seen.
He held the pitcher, stooping low
To lips of little ones below;
Then raised it to the weary saint,
And bade him drink when sick and
faint.
They drank—the pitcher thus between,
The hand that held it scarce was seen.
He blew the trumpet soft and clear,
That trembling sinners need not fear;
And then, with louder note and bold,
To raze the walls of Satan's hold,
The trumpet coming thus between,
The hand that held it scarce was seen.

But when the Captain says, "Well done,
Thou good and faithful servant, come!
Lay down the pitcher and the lamp;
Lay down the trumpet—leave the camp."
These weary hands will then be seen
Clasped in those pierced ones, nought be
tween.

Prayer.

Almighty and most merciful God, who
many a time hast heard the cry of those
who were ready to perish and hast
wrought for them a great deliverance,
let Thine ear be open still to all who are
in distress. Harken to those who pray
for themselves and to those who pray
for others. Be merciful to the poor and
the oppressed; to the blind, the deaf,
the maimed; to prisoners and captives;
to the sick and those who suffer pain;
to those who are in anxiety about their
loved ones; to the bereaved and lonely;
comfort and succor all those according
to their need and according to Thy wisdom
and love. Set free the slaves of Satan
and overcome the forces of evil every-
where through Christ, the captain of sal-
vation. Amen.

The Two Drinks.

The most excruciating agony of cric-
fliction is thirst. The great sufferer said,
"I thirst." They offered him a mixed
drink, which he refused; then a refreshing
drink, which he accepted. The mixed
drink was drugged; it was intended to
darken, to stupefy, to nullify the pain.
Dr. Samuel Johnson was a great suf-
ferer in his long illness; he begged
him a draught. "What is this for?" Is
it to cure me?" "No, it is to ease your
pain." "I decline it. I want to face
death with my mind clear, so that I may
be in full possession of myself." So the
holy sufferer; he did not want oblivion,
but an illumination; he did not want
him a refreshing drink, which he ac-
cepted. The common soldier, when he
at their midday meal; their drink was the
common wine of the country. They
wanted to share with the sufferer in his
pain, a mark of brotherly sympathy
which was beautiful. It is called vine-
gar, but that is improper. It was a sub-
acid wine, cool and refreshing.

In the crisis of life we need all our
faculties in full play. Religion is not
a charm, a ritual, a ceremony; it does
not shut the eyes of the mind, but opens
them. We must be conscious all along
the line, for God is a God of knowledge.
We do not conquer death by somnolence,
but rather by a new vivacity; we are
not soothed by lethargy, but by the sight
of a coming joy. It was the joy that
was set before him that enabled him to
endure the cross and despise the shame.
And shall not we have joy also? Once
in the end of the world he appeared to
put away sin by the sacrifice of him-
self. The mighty transaction is past,
never to be repeated. He will come
again, but not to die. He will come to
display His great power.

The Emperor Charles V. set apart one
day in the year to have a funeral. He
was put into a coffin and a solemn re-
quiem was sung, monks bearing candles
slowly marching to the crypt, and he was
buried; then the procession returned, the
Emperor took a bath and then had a
good dinner. I am glad I was not in-
vited to the show. Hail the day when
more brightness shall characterize the
glorious Easter tide. Don't ask me to
sing down the Via Dolorosa, and sing songs
in the minor key. Christ is out of the
tomb, and will never go back to it. The
oak has left the acorn never to return.
"Yes, though we have known Christ
after the flesh, yet now know we Him
no more!" He has come to His joy. He
has begun to gather. I see the crown
and not the cross. I go to the guest
chamber and not to Gethsemane. I am
of the day; arm me with joy, nerve me
by light, glorify me with smiles. "The
glory of the Lord has risen upon Thee!"
H. T. Miller.

Easter Day.

(T. H. Darlow.)
We forget that Easter occurs, not
once a year, but once a week. Men treat
Sunday as if it were part of the order
of nature, instead of a creation of the
Christian church, a monument of the
Christian creed. But this is the day
which the Lord hath made, in which His
servants can rejoice and be glad because
of His everlasting victory. The resur-
rection we have always with us, on this
first day of the week, when our Sun of
Righteousness arose, with healing in His
wings. Sunday dates back in unbroken
sequence to the empty sepulchre in Je-
soph's garden. The Sundays of the
church's life, "threaded together in the
time's string," make one long chain of
witnesses that Christ is risen indeed.
Sunday by Sunday we say to one an-
other: "This is the Lord's day, this is
the Lord's doing; and it is marvelous in
our eyes."
2. The message of the first Easter
day did far more than proclaim that
Christ's warfare was accomplished, and
certify that His triumph over death was
secure. It brought a new revelation. It
did away with the veil which hid the
spiritual order of things. It disclosed
the secret of the unseen universe. It
showed human nature into fellowship with
the life and the powers of the world to
come.

A Huge Metropolis.

(By a Banker.)
The most mighty city which
the world has ever seen is unquestionably
the great metropolis of the British Em-
pire. Its population ("Greater London,"
which includes the suburbs, has now a
population of about seven millions) far
exceeds that of the Canadian Dominion,
or of the whole of Australasia, or of the
entire British territory in South Africa.
It is not far short of three times that
of Denmark, of Norway, and of that dis-

turber of the peace of the world, Serbia;
more than double that of beautiful
Switzerland; and about two millions
more than that of all Holland and also
more than that of Portugal. It has not far
short of a thousand banks, and prob-
ably about the same or a greater num-
ber of churches and chapels (this latter
estimate, however, is but a surmise, as
statistics are not available); and about
two hundred hospitals and dispensaries;
while the estimated length of the streets
and roads is about the same as the dis-
tance between Liverpool and Quebec; or
more than three times the circumference
of the planet Vesta.

There are upwards of six hundred
railway stations, the length of the rail-
ways being equal to the distance be-
tween Land's End and John o' Groats;
while the number of passengers carried
represents, it is asserted, something like
a thousand million per annum; besides
two hundred and fifty millions carried
by the electric tramways, and five hun-
dred millions by motor and other omni-
buses. And when to these is added the
numbers travelling by the thousands of
motor cars, hansom, etc., some idea
can be formed of the stupendous volume
of traffic passing to and fro, day and
night, along, above and beneath the
streets of the great metropolis. The
post offices within the boundary of the
old London district exceed a thousand
(exclusive of vast numbers of pillar
boxes), while the length of the drainage
represents several thousand miles.

The port, too, is the largest in the
world, nearly thirty thousand vessels
from all parts of the globe, with a ton-
nage of almost eighteen millions, enter-
ing annually. Surely never can there
have been such a vast multitude of the
human race gathered together; repre-
sentatives of almost every race and of
every color under the sun; more Jews
than in Palestine, more foreigners of
many nationalities than in any of their
important towns, and more sailors than
in a fleet.

And each one of all this teeming mul-
titude, each man, each woman, each
child, has an immortal soul which will
have a sentient existence long after all
that is mortal has perished. It is a
preparation for the after life, and
who by complying with the behests of
the Great Creator as set out in His holy
scriptures, and whose transgressions
have been forgiven, will be able to enter
the Kingdom of God, and will live
with after life in the enjoyment of
the supreme gladness and of unalloyed
delights.

BETHANY.

Who that hath knelt beside a grave,
Helpless here one came low to save,
Has not recalled that hallowed cave
Where "Jesus wept?"

"See how he loved him!" spake the
crowd,
As, with exceeding sorrow bowed,
The Friend and Brother groaned aloud
And "Jesus wept."

Dear to the sisters were those tears,
As hailing raindrops to the ears,
Of pilgrims whom the desert sears,
That "Jesus wept."

For, in them, God in Christ came near;
The mystery of death grew clear,
And hope broke through the clouds of
fear,
As "Jesus wept."

Their eyes were opened to behold
The Father in the Son unfold;
The tale of Calvary was told
When "Jesus wept."

Then, on their hearts, with sorrow rife,
Fell a strange peace that hushed all
strife;
The Resurrection and the Life
Beside them wept.

Revealing Love beyond degree,
High as the heaven, broad as the sea,
And changeless as eternity,
In him who wept.

When we, bereaved of loved ones, cry,
"Where is the Christ of Bethany?"
Even while we speak we know him nigh,
The Christ who wept!

Is Death then victor? Nay! for He
Who captive led captivity,
Hath promised we shall conquer him
Through him who wept.

HE TOOK A FRIEND'S ADVICE

And Dodd's Kidney Pills Soon
Cured His Backache.

How Malcolm McKinnon Found Com-
plete and Permanent Relief From
His Kidney and Stomach Troubles

Shunacadie, Cape Breton Co., N. S.,
April 9.—(Special)—Suffering with back-
ache so much that he could not work,
Malcolm McKinnon, a well-known resi-
dent of this place, took a friend's advice
and used Dodd's Kidney Pills. The re-
sult is that he is back at work and his
backache is gone.

"Yes," he says, in speaking of his
case, "I was troubled with backache,
due to wet feet and hard work. It got
so severe at last I was quite unable to
do my work."

"It was through a friend's advice I
started to use Dodd's Kidney Pills, and
I was soon aware that they were doing
me good. My back was easier and I
had less pain in urinating."

"As Dodd's Kidney Pills had done
me so much good I thought I would
try Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets and I did
so, with marvellous effect. Two boxes
set my stomach right."

With Dodd's Kidney Pills to keep my
kidneys well and the blood pure and
Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets to put the
stomach in shape so that the body re-
ceives the nourishment it needs you are
assured of the two first essentials of
health. Any doctor will tell you that.

Naturally.

"What is your name, little boy?"
"George," named after Columbus.
"I don't see how that can be."
"I was born in the four hundred years
a big enough margin?"—From The
Bohemian Magazine for April.

At the present rate the excavations at
Pompeii will not be completed until the
year 1910.

The Guest

(By Geraldine N. Seymour.)

My will, like Mary, sits at Jesus'
feet,
My thoughts, like Martha, hur-
ry to and fro
Across my courtyard opening on
the street.
Where trains of burden-bearers
come and go.

My roomy mind, with unlocked,
wide flung doors,
Shows all disordered; signs of
haste and care,
And heaped anxieties bestrew the
floors,
Miswrought, unfinished tasks lie
everywhere.

O waiting Guest! The power of
carking fears
Of sanctioned doubt and earth-
born trivial aims,
Have worked this cumberance that
my spirit wears—
This turmoil with its vexed, un-
easy claims.

And yet thou knowest my adoring
heart
Cleaves, cleaves to thee; I am
not all unrest;
Long since I chose that better,
saving part
That holds my will in thine,
securely blest.

What lack I yet? Thy silence
makes reply:
This Guest needs not my fev-
erest stress and strain—
No anxious toil demands of my
supply,
My carelessness is but self-
chosen pain.

Lord, bid the fragrance of Thy
presence flow
Throughout my chambered life
as Gilead's balm,
Let mind and thought serene,
stiller grow,
Till every word and act reveal
Thy calm!

—The Christian.

How to Tell Bronchitis

Always Recognized by Dry Hacking
Cough and Rough
Breathing.

Any doctor will tell you that only by
a remedy carried by air direct to the
affected parts can bronchitis be cured.
The very reason why Catarrhazone
cures it because it contains a healing
medicine lighter than air, which is
breathed through the bronchial tubes
and lungs, carrying soothing balsams
and essence as it goes. No wonder
after 20 years of awful suffering, Capt.
James Dunlop, of Kingston, commander
of the R. O. steamer Bohemian, was
cured thoroughly by Catarrhazone. "I
suffered twenty years, and although I
took treatment all that time permanent
relief was not obtained till I used
Catarrhazone, which is the best known
cure for Bronchitis on the face of the
globe, pleasant to use, quick to relieve,
and sure to cure." A truly wonderful
treatment for Catarrh, Asthma, Throat
Trouble and Bronchitis is Catarrhazone
—thousands it has cured say so.

Get a large \$1.00 outfit of Catarrh-
azone; it contains a beautifully polished
hard rubber inhaler and medication
bottle, and a large quantity of the
medicine. At all reliable dealers, or The Ca-
tarrhazone Company, Kingston, Ont.

TIMES PATTERNS.



2586.
LADIES' FIVE-GORED PLAITED
SKIRT.

Paris pattern No. 2586. All seams
allowed.—In plain or striped serge,
cheviot, broadcloth, or Venetian cloth,
this is an extremely stylish model,
which fits well over the hips and falls
in a full flare around the foot. A
group of plaits at the front and back
form inverted plaits at this point;
the skirt closing under the one at the
back. The fulness over the hips is
regulated by a backward turning plait,
and the lower edge is finished by a
deep hem. The model is particularly
suitable for the skirt of the walking
suit. The pattern is in 6 sizes—22 to
32 inches, waist measure. For 26
waist the skirt requires 9½ yards of
material 20 inches wide, 5 yards 36
inches wide, 4½ yards 42 inches wide,
or 3½ yards 54 inches wide. Width
of lower edge about 4 yards.
Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Address, "Pattern De. rtment,"
Times Office, Hamilton.

It will take several days before
you can get pattern.

TO COLOR EASTER EGGS.

Although the shops are filled with
eggs of every size, material and style of
decoration, the average child feels ag-
grieved if not allowed to do some artistic
work on his own account with a genuine
"hen-laid" egg as the foundation.

While days for coloring eggs can be
purchased cheaply, beautiful colorings
can be obtained at home without money
and without price. The skin of an onion
boiled for a few moments gives a good
shadow red or orange, saffron gives pale
yellow, and spinach or parsley a delicate
green. If a flower pattern is desired, a
piece of raw calico wrapped smoothly
around the egg and then boiled will leave
color and pattern behind. If a different
name or motto is desired upon the tint-
ed egg, write with liquid fat on the shell
of the egg, and let it stand long enough
to "set," before putting in the dye. This
keeps the shell from taking the color
wherever the tracing was applied, and
the motto, name or picture comes out in
pure white.—Delineator.

An exposition of musical instruments
will be held at Rotterdam. It opens
May 10.

HOW BRITAIN WOULD REPEL AN INVASION.

Mr. Haldane, Chief War Secretary, Describes Military Re-
sources of Mother Country—320,000 Regulars, in
Addition to New Territorial Army—Britain Safe.

Right Hon. R. B. Haldane, M. P.,
Chief Secretary for War, recently vis-
ited Manchester, and declared that the
men to join the new territorial army
or militia, which has replaced the old
volunteers. He said in part:

We do not live in the middle of a
continent, with an imaginary land
power which is all we have to fear
from those with whom, in unhappy days,
we may be in conflict. We live surround-
ed by sea, with the command of that
sea, and the powers to keep that com-
mand, and we shall be very unwise if we
neglect it. (Cheers.) This is a great
national bulwark. But if the command
of the sea is the foundation of our
strategy, then your position is very dif-
ferent from that of those whom com-
mand of the sea cannot help. Command
of the sea could not protect Germany
against France, for example, and so
command of the sea enables us to
make our principle of defence a very
simple one. Assuming that you have
got a superior naval power, then all you
have to do in order to be safe from in-
vasion is to have a home defence
force as will compel an invading army
to come with a force so large that the
transport, with its horses and guns,
would be of such magnitude and afford
a target that our superior navy could
not fail to sink. (Hear, hear.)

I have never said you could rely on
the navy alone. I don't think that is
safe. The best of naval tactics might
lead to a small force escape through. Your
defending force must be of such a
character that it would be able to extend
its operations to the land, and have a
force as large as to afford a large
target. If you don't do that, if he can
get past your navy by a chance, by
even the merest accident, then the
general staff must concentrate their
thoughts on the problem of invasion.
But if, on the other hand, you have
so organized your forces that the
enemy cannot come without encountering
and being defeated by the navy you
divert their attention from the problem.

DIFFICULTIES OF TRANSPORT.

People talk of 200,000 or 100,000 men
crossing over here. I wonder if they
know, if they have ever gone into the
details of what that means. I don't
mean only upon the land but upon the
sea. Have they ever considered the
enormous fleet of transport necessary
for such a force, which could not operate
without artillery and cavalry any more
than a force could operate without
artillery and cavalry? It must therefore
bring over these guns and horses in
elephant transport, and it follows that
they must occupy a long line as they
come over, and to get them over secretly
you must put them on board in parts,
and they must go out according to the
disposition of the vessels which best
suit the purpose. It is not a simple
passage across the seas. In order to
conduct the passage the seamen arrange
the vessels not as the military people
would desire. When they get to land
and they can only land if the weather
is favorable, they must occupy a long
stretch of coast. If they have come un-
der good seamen the ships will have been
distributed in such a fashion that no
attention has been paid to whether the
sections of the military units are to-
gether, and they could be extended
along the land to between sixteen and
forty miles of coast in order to get the
landing effected, the staff officers and
commanders of the military units would
be running along the coast collecting the
scattered remnants of their units.
If, on the other hand, the military
order is preserved and the ships kept
together in that order the passage
across the sea cannot be so swift, nor
has it the same guarantee of success,
and therefore the transport is a diffi-
cult business, and the extension and
the necessity is to reduce the force to
as small dimensions as possible. Not
only must a proportion of horses and
guns go with the men, but a large quan-
tity of ammunition, some quantity of
provisions, and a large proportion of
men whose function is not to fight, but
to provide for the sustenance and the
mobility of the force. That means that
you have to take off a large percentage
of the force that lands, and when it is
landed is actually the fighting force.
To bring 70,000 fighting men here would
be a matter of enormous difficulty, a
thing which ought not to happen if the
naval dispositions have been adequate,
with the sea strength which we possess
and which we intend to keep. (Cheers.)
SUPPOSE THEM TO BE SURMOUNT-

ED.
Suppose such a force to be here. It
is quite true that the territorialists at
the beginning are not nearly as good as
they will be after six months' embodi-
ment in the case of a great war. It is
quite true they will improve every week
from the beginning of their war train-
ing; but do not let it be supposed that
they are useless. Far from it. If they
are there in proportion of three or four
to one over the enemy with capable
commanders, the enemy will have a dif-
ficult time, and if we have command of
the sea, he will be absolutely cut off
from his base, which is across the water,
and ultimately surrounded and starved.

We have, quite apart from the terri-
torialists, in time of peace some 320,000
highly trained regulars in this country.
I do not suggest to you that all of
those would take the field in large for-
mation, but upwards of 200,000 would
be ready, some of them at a moment's
notice and the others progressively,
within the course of a week. These reg-
ulars are the people whom the critics do
not seem to reckon on. They say the
training of the foreign invader would
be so much better than that of the terri-
torialist, that he would be more compe-
tent in preparation, and that the period
of his training exceeds the period of the
territorialist. But what is sauce for the
goose is sauce for the gander.

Supposing, then, an invasion of 70-
000 or 100,000 men. Even if they could
get past the fleet, which I do not think
they could in these days of wireless tel-
egraphy, they would be overwhelmed
by superior numbers and superior train-
ing, and extinguished, and that even
without the aid of the territorialists.
The territorialists not only give you additional
strength for that operation, but they
do something more. If war broke out
and two-thirds of the regular army had
to go to overseas, leaving the remaining
one-third, our coasts would be defended
not merely by the battleships, but by
what are even more formidable than
battleships, such as the fleet of transports,
aggregating the small craft and de-
stroyers, submarines, and cruisers, and
all those vessels, making an overwhelm-
ing force, which would sink an enemy
in the shorter space of time; and you
would have a fleet which is essential to
coast defence watching your coast and

taking care that an enemy did not
come.

BRITISH ARMY POLICY.

You want for an island that is the
centre of an empire a strong, relative-
ly small, but very highly trained regu-
lar force. It is not true to say that
our overseas forces are so very small.
Everything is relative in this world,
and it is enormously larger than the
overseas force of any other power.
Germany or France cannot send over-
seas such a large force as we can. And
the reason we have one so large is
that we are not merely an island, but
the centre of a great empire respon-
sible for the peace and safety of over
400 millions of human souls. (Cheers.)
Now if this be the true principle we
begin to get a little light on the prob-
lem. It would be very unwise to de-
part from those principles I have
named. There are those who say you
would be more safe if in addition to
the navy you keep up a great army like
the continental armies. How could you
use such an army? What would be-
come of it? The great armies of the
continent are always of short service.
They are not intended for service over
the water. They are raised by com-
scription, and you cannot compel peo-
ple in that way to serve for seven
years with the colors, and a greater
part of that time over the sea. If you
had a great army for home use you
would, I fear, starve and reduce your
regular overseas force to a mere re-
serve, and you would incur such an enor-
mous cost that you would take money
which is necessary for the regular army
and navy. There would be great danger of that. A
cost fit of economy would come over the
nation, and as it could not reduce its
home army it would certainly cut down
the first line, which is even more impor-
tant.

THE OFFENSIVE IN WAR.

There is a third consideration, the
foundation of the success in the past
of our naval and military strategy. It
is that when war was declared upon
us we did not sit down at home with
our bayonets fixed, but went out in our
ships and destroyed the enemy before
he could get to our shores. His sea-
board, in other words, was our front-
ier, and that is the happy position of
an island power, having command of
the sea. I don't want to turn the mind
of the nation in another direction.
Politicians have a considerable power
with every soldier, and it is a very bad
business for the politicians to turn
the soldiers away from their intention
to seek out the enemy, and to organize
instead, simply to remain at home, to
the neglect of other parts of the Em-
pire which may be in need of our as-
sistance, and to be of no real support
to our home defence force. Such a
home-defence army, raised by com-
pulsion, and if it were to be efficient
against continental troops, must be
trained for two years, would cost a
large sum—considerably over twenty
millions according to my estimate.

But then, say the critics, we don't
want to train men compulsorily for so
long—at one time it was for six, now
it is for four months. I ask, what
is the advantage of six or four
months' training for the men against
these continental troops? You who
make the proposition have been abus-
ing the Territorial soldier as not fit to
stand up against the continental sol-
dier. How can you hope to set a four
months' man to oppose him raised on
such a system? The true strategy is
to get a citizen army of enthusiasts
whose training, short as it may appear,
means far more than the regulations
lay down. Willing, keen men, with a
passion for this kind of national ser-
vice could come forward to render it
with their whole soul thrown into it,
and you could spend the rest of your
money on the navy and your regular
army. (Cheers.)

Pneumonia's Race With Consumption

These Two Diseases Mow Down
Annually Ten Times More Than
War and Famine Combined.

At this season, of the two evils pneu-
monia is most to be feared. It devel-
ops quickly and if not taken in time
leaves the patient but a slim chance for
his life. Look out for the little cold,
don't let it run on—keep it from devel-
oping into either pneumonia or con-
sumption.

Who knows of a real trusty remedy
that can be relied on to cure colds as
quickly as Nerville, it is impossible to
find anything that draws out inflamma-
tion, eases that tight, congested feeling,
gives such sure relief as Nerville. Why
for fifty years in thousands of homes no
other medicine has been kept. "Some-
times I hurried off to work without
an overcoat," writes Mr. C. C. Hinckley
of New London, "and as a consequence
caught severe colds. I neglected the
cold that was tightening around a
and finally La Grippe held me in its
grip and I was taken to bed as help-
less as a child. I feared pneumonia most
but fortunately I had lots of Nerville
in the house. When it was well rub-
bed into my chest, I hard, tearing
cough loosened up, I used Nerville as
a gargle and got ease in my throat in
a few hours. Every four hours I took
half a teaspoonful of Nerville in let
sweetened water to break up the fever
and chills. My chest felt weak and ten-
der after this attack and for several
weeks I wore a Nerville Porous Plas-
ter which strengthened my chest and
prevented a relapse."

"I can recommend Nerville as the
best and only cure for coughs, colds,
tight chest, scitica and rheumatic
pains."
Don't be misled into taking anything
but "NERVILLE," fifty years' suc-
cess stands behind it. Large 25c bottles
at all dealers.
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tly returned the applicant. "Indeed,
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being economical!"
"For being economical?"
"Yes, and my clothes. I used to
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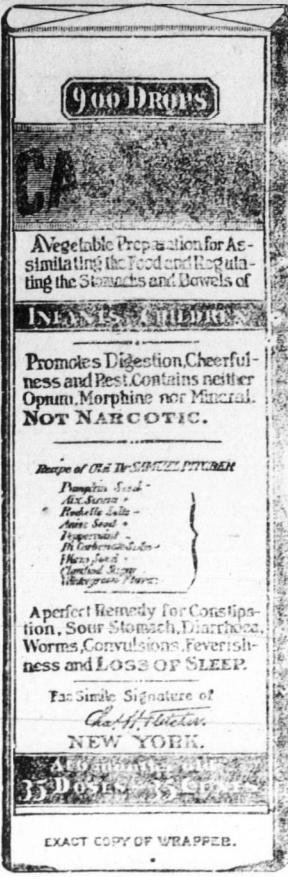
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