

BERLIN'S SUNSPOT SHRINKS IN JERSEY

"Largest One Ever Observed"
Not Revealed by Princeton
Telescope, But Two Small
Ones Appear.

(N. Y. Times.)

The Princeton observatory telescope yesterday failed to reveal "the largest sun-spot ever observed," reported by Dr. Archenhold of Berlin.

Dr. Henry Norris Russell, director of the observatory, found two spots on the sun, both of moderate magnitude. One

was near the centre and the other low on the sun's disk. Each was about the same size—approximately 25,000 miles in diameter. The lower spot was moving nearer to the "right hand" rim of the sun, but it is a day or two it would disappear from earthly sight. Both spots were visible to the naked eye.

Dr. R. S. Dugan, professor of astronomy at Princeton, who was with Dr. Russell at the observatory, said:

"The spot would not appear differently at Berlin from what it does here. The power of the telescope has nothing to do with it. The larger telescope would not tell anything more about sun-spots."

The Berlin scientist suggested that the large sun-spot was the cause of the summer-like weather prevailing in Europe. Dr. Dugan said there was invulnerable theories as to the effect of sun-spots on terrestrial weather, but science has been unable to find definite proof that solar disturbances reacted on the climate here.

"In time," he said, "we may know more about it. Their effort here to enable us to forecast weather

for a long period ahead, but up to the present it has not been shown that the spots affect our climate at all. Even when a great deal more is known, it will be difficult to predict weather from their appearance, because of the great number of lights that enter into calculations of future weather.

"We don't know what causes sun spots. We know that the spots are of a lower temperature than the rest of the sun, but it does not sufficiently decrease the temperature to lower the heat of the sun's rays reaching earth. The sun spot is apparently a magnetic disturbance, something like a terrestrial tornado. Sun spots are said to affect the earth magnetically, but that subject again is a very doubtful one."

Forecaster James M. Scarr of the weather bureau also said the study of sun spots had not advanced sufficiently to enter into the government's calculations on weather.

"A great volume of data has been collected on the subject," he said, "but its value is doubtful. Many scientists are at work on the theory that our weather is controlled largely by spots on the sun. Some quacks issue weather predictions based on the spots, but their success has not been sensational."

Spots Affect Aurora Borealis.
I believe it is well established that the sun spots cause some of the magnetic troubles, such as electrical storms, which sometimes interfere with the telegraph and telephone."

The study of sunspots and their effect on the earth is more than a hundred years old. One effect generally accepted by science is that the spots have something to do with the Aurora Borealis. The spots break out in the sun in a fairly regular manner, completing a cycle every eleven years. Observations over a hundred years show that the Northern Lights also follow a fairly regular schedule which changes every eleven years. The years of the greatest number of sun-spots are the years of the greatest number of Aurora displays. During the comparatively spotless years of the sun, the electrical shows in the Arctic are correspondingly infrequent.

There are also records showing that great magnetic storms have apparently marked the formation of the sun-spots. Electrical communication between the sun and the earth is fairly rapid. The distance between them approximately eight minutes' travel for an electrical wave, which moves with the speed of light, or 180,000 miles a second.

An explanation that may reconcile the statement of the Berlin scientist with the observations at Princeton is contained in the dispatch, which says the sun-spot is now at its minimum.

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WOULD IMPROVE CURRICULUM FOR THE HIGH SCHOOL

Fitting High School Pupils
for Future Work in Com-
munity Recommended by
Educationists.

(Ottawa Journal)
With a view to bringing about im-
provements in the High Schools of the
province, the Minister of Education re-
cently sent out a questionnaire to obtain
detailed information regarding the work-
ing of the system. The answers were
tabulated and a committee then appointed
to consider all matters directly af-
fecting the organization and efficiency of
the schools and to submit practical
recommendations for improvements. An
interim report has been received from
this committee and will be presented this
week to a teachers' and principals' meet-
ing in Toronto by Dr. A. H. McDougall,
principal of Ottawa Collegiate Institute.
The principal with several local teachers
left for Toronto last night.

Briefly the report deals with the fol-
lowing problems:
(1) Better provision is required for
the special and varying needs of High
School pupils to fit them for future life
in the community rather than the special
preparation for university of the
professionals.
(2) Some test should be designated
such as a High School graduation to take
the place of the present Junior Matricu-
lation which has come to be regarded
very generally as a test of educational
fitness for all kinds of positions. The re-
sult is that many pupils are pursuing
what is for them an unsuitable course of
study.
(3) More freedom should be given
local authorities in determining the sub-
jects to be taken by pupils.
(4) The congested time-table so dis-
sipates the energies of both pupil and
teacher, especially in the Lower School
that really satisfactory educational re-
sults are often impossible.
(5) The course for the Junior Matricu-
lation is rather too heavy for three
years and not extensive enough for a four
year period.
(6) Conditions governing entrance to
the High Schools often make it impos-
sible for pupils to secure admission at
the best age.
(7) Better provision is needed for
pupils desiring a more general education.
Modifications in System.
The report deals with these problems
as follows:
"Courses of study have been drafted
for the first and second years of the
Lower School, for the Middle School, and
for the Upper School. Only a few sub-
jects are obligatory, chiefly in the Lower
School. The optional subjects admit of
variation according to local needs,
whether these arise from geographical, com-
mercial, or industrial reasons or from
the particular ideals or qualifications of
the Principal and his staff. The range
of optional subjects also provides quite
as thoroughly for the general student as
for candidates for matriculation or in-
tending teachers. The Committee has,
moreover, recommended a minimum and
a maximum number of subjects which
the pupil should be allowed to take in
each year of attendance, it being always
understood that the Principal has the
liberty to make different arrangements for
exceptional cases. Finally, certain modifi-
cations in the system of examination are
recommended which will give the
Principal freedom to organize his school
so as to produce the best educational re-
sults."

"These various changes would, it is
believed, make it possible for High
School Principals to frame a time-table
with not more than eight teaching pe-
riods a day of about 40 minutes each, and,
as a rule, to provide for each subject a
teaching period daily.
The report then proceeds to draw up
a list of subjects which should be taught,
designating the obligatory and the optional.
It is interesting to note that the
German is included in the optional sub-
jects as also is Greek. Special emphasis
is laid on the importance of English com-
position, literature and rhetoric. Close
union between the studies of geography
and history are urged. It is also sug-
gested that some agricultural subject be in-
cluded in the subjects taught in the middle
school. As regards examinations it is
urged that pupils be allowed to write
on one or more subjects at a time. The
entire report urges that the principal be
given more freedom in being allowed to
make up the courses of studies which he
believes would best suit his own pupils."

**FLAGSHIP OF BRITAIN
SAVES A DYING CHILD**
London, April 7.—The great battleship
Queen Elizabeth, Admiral Beatty's flag-
ship of the Grand Fleet, saved the life
of a tiny babe of the same name in the
Bay of Biscay this week by an-
swering a call from the steamship Vene-
tian, which was bound homeward. The
child's life was ebbing rapidly when
the warship was signalled for help.
The Queen Elizabeth stopped and
launched a boat which, despite the heavy
sea, reached the steamship, and a doctor
from the warship boarded her. He was
able to save the life of the infant.

THE ORIGIN OF THE TERM BLUENOSE

(Occasional in Halifax Recorder.)

We have been asked several times as
to the origin of the name Bluenose, as
applied to natives of Nova Scotia. The
late Judge Savary said, as to the origin
of this word and its early application to
the people of the province: "My au-
thority for the statement here made (in
the New Brunswick Magazine, Vol. 1,
page 380), is to be found in the Nova
Scotia letters of the Rev. Jacob Bailey,
the noted loyalist rector of Annapolis.
The struggle for the political supremacy
between the loyalist and the pre-loyalist
inhabitants of western Nova Scotia in
the provincial elections, 1785, and the
special election held in this county (An-
napolis) in the following year, in conse-
quence of the unseating of the successful
loyalist candidates, was marked by sur-
passing acerbity and violence. Perhaps
in this respect it has never been exceeded
in this province, the later contests being
shortened, and the excitement mitigated
by the simultaneous polling, unknown in
the eighteenth century. Mr. Bailey's
feelings were warmly enlisted in the
cause of his fellow loyalist, and he makes

frequent mention of the struggle and its
incidents. To his friend, Peter Fry, Esq.,
at Halifax, on November 18, 1785, he
writes of the pre-loyalist party. "The
Bluenoses, to use a vulgar appellation,
who had address sufficient to divide the
On Sept. 28th, 1787, Mr. Bailey advised
Rev. S. Parker, at Boston, of the ship-
ment to him of six barrels of potatoes,
of which number five consist of "rose
and bluenoses."

On July 8th, 1786, writing to Rev. Dr.
Peters, in London, he mentions several
deplorable conditions of life in Nova
Scotia, among them "violent contentions
between the loyalists and the ad inhab-
itants, called Bluenoses." Unlike the
term "copperhead," applied in the north
to northern sympathizers with the
southern cause during the American
civil war, the nickname seems to be a
harmless one, not carrying any moral
reproach or sinister suggestion; and one
is almost disposed to suspect that the
pre-loyalist settlers had been already
called Bluenose by the people of the more
loyal colonies, perhaps in sarcastic allu-
sion to the supposed effect of our
colder winters on the human complexion,
and that the loyalists brought the word
with them and used it as a convenient
and disrespectful designation for the
settlers. But this is a mere conjecture,
and against it is the fact that Mr. Bailey
deemed it necessary to explain it to these

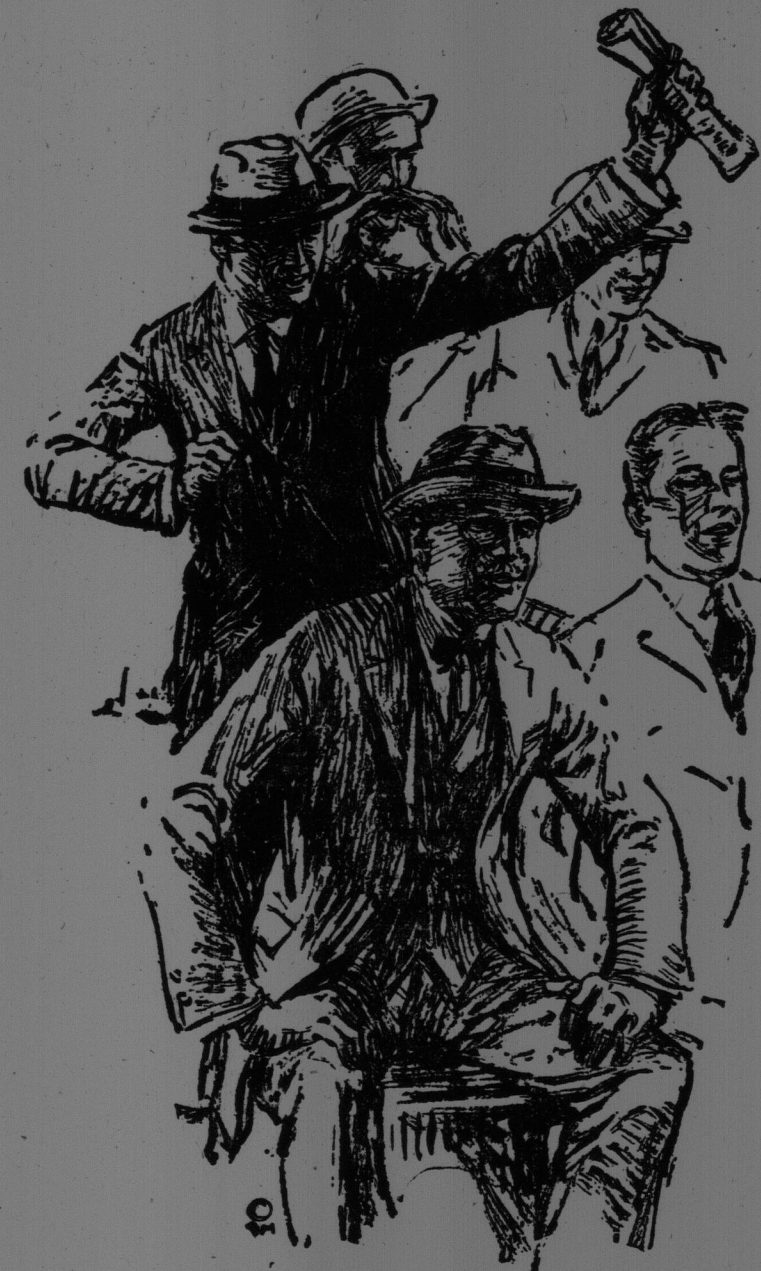
two New England loyalists. Whatever
its origin, as the name of a species of
potato, I conclude it was first applied to
the people in the County of Annapolis not
earlier than the arrival of the loyalists.
On Sept. 28th, 1787, Mr. Bailey advised
Rev. S. Parker, at Boston, of the ship-
ment to him of six barrels of potatoes,
of which number five consist of "rose
and bluenoses."

**FIRST TRUTHFUL LIQUOR
SELLER IN THIS COURT
GETS REWARD OF MERIT**

Hartford, Conn., April 7.—Antonio Fiori
of Norwich told Judge Howe in United
States District Court that when he
found he was not making money in his
saloon he put in a supply of whiskey.
Fiori was charged with possession of
liquor, but admitted in court that he had
sold it. Judge Howe asked Asst. Dist.
Atty. Daley his opinion of the case.
"He's the first man tried in this court
who has told the truth," said Daley.
Judge Howe imposed a fine of one dol-
lar.

Among the others fined were Thomas
Damico of Bridgeport, \$400, and Stephen
Zakrasky of Stamford, \$400.

Our First Birthday Sale On Charlotte St.



It's just a year since the Semi-ready Store came to the higher level on Charlotte street, and my patrons look to me to give a real Business Birthday Celebration.

Here's a fortnight Festival of Bargains on the new Semi-ready Suits and Top Coats—the very latest designs and models in the newest cloth patterns. Figures talk—and the label in the pocket tells the real value of the garment.

\$45,000 Stock

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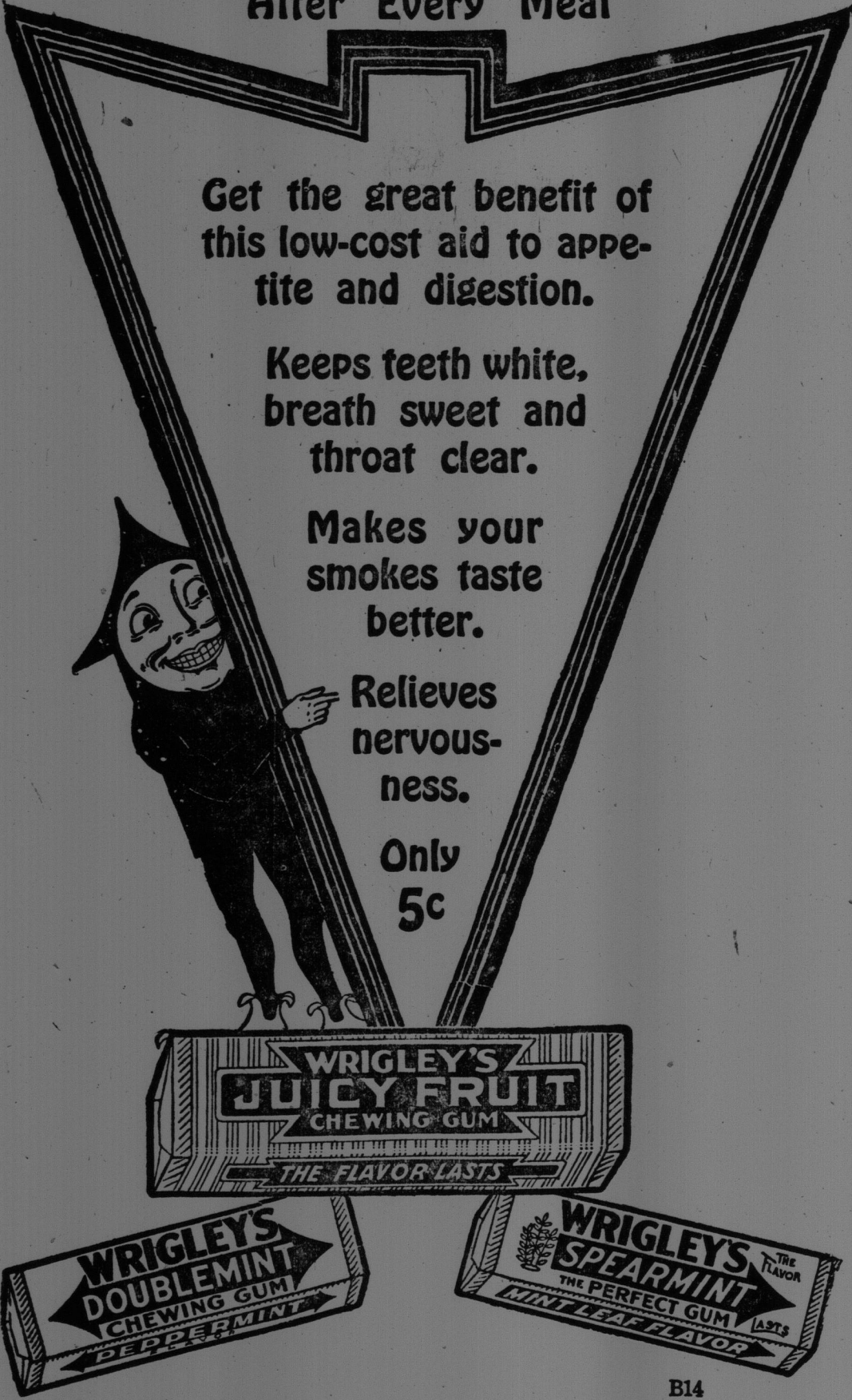
Prices:

Semi-Ready Tailored Suits		Semi-Ready Navy Blue Serge Suits	
All the new pattern effects in Worsteds, Tweeds and Botany Wool Weaves. Sizes 34 to 44 breast.		\$35 Semi-ready Serge Suits.....	\$28
\$30 Semi-ready Suits.....Now \$25		45 Semi-ready Serge Suits.....	35
38 Semi-ready Suits.....Now 30		55 Semi-ready Serge Suits.....	45
40 Semi-ready Suits.....Now 32		65 Semi-ready Serge Suits.....	52
45 Semi-ready Suits.....Now 35		70 Semi-ready Serge Suits.....	56
50 Semi-ready Suits.....Now 40		Semi-ready Serge is woven by the Semi-ready Company in England—and in weaving and selling direct they offer the best value of any serge on the American Continent. This is no idle boast.	
55 Semi-ready Suits.....Now 45			
60 Semi-ready Suits.....Now 48			
70 Semi-ready Suits.....Now 56			
Extra Trousers		New Spring Overcoats by Semi-Ready	
\$6 Semi-ready Trousers.....\$4.50		\$22.50 Spring Top Coats.....	\$18
7 Semi-ready Trousers.....5.50		25.00 Spring Top Coats.....	20
8 Semi-ready Trousers.....6.50		32.00 Spring Top Coats.....	26
9 Semi-ready Trousers.....7.50		38 Spring Top Coats.....	30
10 Semi-ready Trousers.....8.00		40.00 Spring Top Coats.....	32
We want to be generous while we mark the first Mile Post on this great business street of the City.		42.00 Spring Top Coats.....	35
		50.00 Spring Top Coats.....	40
		55.00 Spring Top Coats.....	45
		60.00 Spring Top Coats.....	48
		70.00 Spring Top Coats.....	56
Raincoats, for Rain or Shine		Dress Wear	
The modern Raincoat serves the double capacity of being a water-proof and a really presentable English Top Coat for Spring; many of the belted models in this lot.		Tuxedo Dress Suits are all reduced. Morning Coats and Fancy Vests are all marked down in price.	
\$18 Raincoats.....For \$15			
20 Raincoats.....For 16			
22 Raincoats.....For 18			
25 Raincoats.....For 20			
28 Raincoats.....For 23			
30 Raincoats.....For 25			
35 Raincoats.....For 28			

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