

## OUR LETTER FROM TORONTO

WHAT THE PEOPLE OF THE CITY ARE DISCUSSING AT PRESENT TIME.

The Rector of St. Paul's Church—A Canadian—Northern Town—Ontario Boy—Makes Good—Tight Money.

When a man can achieve a salary of \$5,000 a year merely for preaching, it is not without saying that he has gifts that are out of the ordinary. Such a man is Archdeacon J. J. Cody, Rector of St. Paul's Church, North York, Toronto. The \$5,000 salary is, in his case, a reality. Previous to the annual business meeting of the church the other day it was \$6,000, but recognizing the great value of the work and the church being one of the wealthiest in Toronto, an increase of \$1,000 a year was made with great unanimity and enthusiasm. It is interesting to note that their income for the year amounted to over \$75,000, of which more than \$20,000 was devoted to Mission work.

When Archdeacon Cody began his connection with St. Paul's Church as an even- ing preacher, several years ago, St. Paul's was a comparatively small institution, with a small church edifice and of very modest pretensions in every way. At that time Mr. Cody had just graduated from the University of Toronto, and was a young man of twenty-four years of age. It was not until four years ago, in 1912, that Mr. Cody became rector of the church. Since that date St. Paul's has grown to be one of the most active and biggest churches in the city. It is interesting to note that the most active and biggest churches in the city are the ones that have been founded in the last few years.

Perhaps the most prominent supporter of Mr. Cody has been his wife, Mrs. J. J. Cody. She has been generous in her support of his work in many ways. Her contributions to the church have been of great value. She has also been a great help to him in his work as rector. Her support has been of great value to the church and to the city.

One morning Geoffrey Charles Buxton left camp at dawn with his Somali shikari. When not more than half an hour out from camp, he saw a big black mane about a hundred yards away, leisurely rearing before him. Buxton raced in pursuit until he came within fifty yards of the lion, and then, some- what winded, halted for a shot. At the same moment the lion stopped and turned. His tail began to lash angrily from side to side, his head was raised, and his eyes blazed angrily.

With a steady aim, Buxton sent a heavy ball crashing into his quarry, and dropped him quivering in the grass. If Buxton had left him, the lion would have been dead in fifteen minutes, but although he knew he had given a mortal wound, Buxton fired again. He could see little of the recumbent body, and missed. The shot, however, roused the dying lion to action; he rose and charged. In another instant the huntsman and his quarry were at death grips.

Buxton was sure that the lion was carrying his death wound, and that he needed only to save himself for a few moments. Above all, he must keep his feet and hold the lion off. So, as the lion came on, Buxton rammed his empty rifle-barrel into the open jaws until three-fourths its length had passed down the animal's throat.

There followed a struggle unparalleled, I believe, in the history of lion-hunting. They lay and struggled, while the lion's claws tore the flesh of the man's arms and legs to ribbons. Just as Buxton was near going down in sheer exhaustion, help came from the Somali shikari.

The shikari had been trying all this time to shoot the lion with the spare Mauser, but could not discharge it. The gun had been set at "safe," and in his excitement the Somali failed to discover what the trouble was.

At length, in the very nick of time, the Somali dropped the gun and literally sprang upon the lion's back. Then he began to pound the lion with his fists, and the lion, realizing that it was being attacked from behind, turned and fought him.

Both Serbia and Greece, prior to the present great encounter, have fought against Turkey during the last thirty-five years, with results unsatisfactory to themselves—Serbia in 1878, and Greece in 1897.

The average young man worries a lot more about getting his salary than he does about earning it. Some men seem to think it their duty to appear tired and worn out before their wives, says a writer.

## AT GRIPS WITH A LION.

A Hunter's Exciting Experience With the King of Beasts.

If you come suddenly face to face with a lion at ten paces, or pass in the tall grass within a few yards of a hidden lioness and her cubs, the chances are that you must either kill or be killed, declares Mr. E. B. Bronson, the author of "In Closed Territory." Not many hunters are killed outright by lions in these days of high-power rifles, but if a lion mauls you with his carriage-tearing teeth or claws, nothing except immediate and thorough disinfection of the wounds can prevent blood-poisoning.

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Tight Money Continues.

There is some revival of the talk of impending reaction in the business world, but it is probable this very talk, continuing for several months, that is keeping away some reaction to duller times. Ex-

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## A BURIED FOREST.

Vast Area of Immense Size Near Auckland, New Zealand.

Recovery and use of buried timber is no new thing under the sun. For hundreds of years the wood of buried and submerged trees has been recovered and worked among the Swiss Alps and many an English farmer of the western counties can point with pride to an old cabinet or carved four-poster of black bog-oak. But it may be doubted, declares Mr. D. W. O. Fagan in Chambers's Journal, if anywhere else in the world there is so vast an area of buried timber of immense size as in the Papakura valley, near Auckland, New Zealand.

Beneath the surface of peat, where the soil has shrunk in drying and has been blown away, the trunks of innumerable kauri trees lie exposed to view. For centuries they have been covered by the semi-liquid peat until their branches and crowns have decayed and disappeared. Nothing but the solid heart-wood of the mighty trunks remain, and these lie in orderly swaths almost as regular as wheat stalks on a newly-reaped field. In one thousand heads point all in one direction, as if the forest had fallen under the sickle of some giant reaper.

Like the branches and crowns, the soft sap-wood that once surrounded the solid heart-wood of the living trees has long since disappeared; so in estimating the original size we must make a considerable addition to the present measurements. Many of the logs to-day show a girth of over sixty feet, and a length of eighty or ninety feet of straight timber free from knot or branch.

Everywhere about the swamp there are excavations where workmen are uncovering the timber. They scoop pits in the peat on each side of the trunk for the sawers to work in. The men wield large cross-cut saws, and cut the trees into shorter lengths for the mill. Then the grips of a "forest devil" are attached to one end of the sections. There is a rattle and clank of machinery, a groan and strain of pulleys, a coughing roar of steam, and the great log is torn from its bed of centuries, swung up on a trolley, and hauled away on its last journey to the saw-benches.

The cut timber is perfectly sound and of excellent quality. It differs from the kauri timber that is cut from the living tree only in its color, which is a dark reddish-brown, like mahogany.

The peat is full of fossil gum shed through countless centuries by the trees that are now being cut. The value of resin makes another industry profitable. In some parts of the swamp as many as five successive layers of gum have been found.

## SHILOH

quickly stops coughs, cures colds, and soothes the throat and lungs.

New Alphabet for China.

Suggestions for a new alphabet have been called for by the Chinese republic with the intention of adopting the one which is best. What is wanted are "signs which are simple in form, as few as possible, and adequate to express all the various sounds commonly used in the principal Chinese dialects."

A conference of learned mandarins was recently called by the minister of education to work out the alphabet, but the scholars finally agreed that they could not solve the problem alone, and made the recommendation for a public competition.

## Eggs For Country's Defence.

A poor woman living at Affoltern, Switzerland, sent three eggs to the local military authorities as her contribution towards the purchase of army aeroplanes. She stated that, not having any money, she gave what she could to aid in her country's defence.

## WHEN MOVING TIME COMES

TOWNS AND CITIES THAT HAVE CHANGED SITES.

Reasons for Flitting Were Varied. But the Change Was For the Best.

Once a site has been chosen and a town built, it is a large order to remove it, and the expense is naturally enormous. Still, there are times when such a step is absolutely necessary, and the question of expense cannot be considered. Take Delhi, for instance. Delhi is the ancient capital of India, and after the great Coronation Durbar it was announced that the seat of British Government would be removed thither from Calcutta.

Calcutta is not a particularly healthy place, but Delhi is a deal worse. It stands on the banks of the Jumna River, and the ground is little better than a swamp. For years past the place has never been free from plague and cholera.

## A Capital Change.

Engineers, doctors, and architects all agree that it is at present no fit place for the Viceroy's Court, and it has been practically decided to build a new Delhi three miles away, on higher, drier ground. A railway will connect the old site and the new, and in the long run it is certain that the new Delhi will drain the old of most of its quarter of a million inhabitants.

Here in the old country we are happily spared the necessity of shifting our cities in this hurried fashion, says London Answers. Now and then the sea invades an east-coast town—Dunwich is one notable instance. Old Dunwich, with its fifty-two churches, its bishop's palace, its massive walls, and gates of solid brass, is no more, and the present village of Dunwich lies on the landward side of the cliffs, where they dip towards the sea.

The only important English town which has been shifted within historic times is Salisbury. Old Salisbury, better known as Old Sarum, stood a mile or more away to the north, and had its own cathedral, as fine almost as the present one. It was chiefly lack of water that drove the inhabitants away and caused them to build the present cathedral and city.

It was, on the other hand, too much water that forced the people of Danneberg, in Hanover, to abandon the old site and build a new town. The River Jetze flooded every winter, and the inhabitants at last got tired of living under water.

## From Sheshong to Palapye.

The very name of Sheshong is almost forgotten. Yet only twenty years ago it was the biggest town in British Bechuanaland. Water ran out, and the three thousand inhabitants moved as one man to Palapye, seventy-five miles away, and there built a new abiding place.

Twelve years ago the oil fields on the Black Sea were devastated by a fearful earthquake. Schemacha was in the very worst of it. This big and important town was almost destroyed, for fire broke out, and two hundred men working day and night could not extinguish the flames.

Huge fissures appeared in the ground which cast out hot mud and steam. Thousands of dead were burnt in the ruins, and when the earth tremors ceased it was decided that the town could not be rebuilt on the same spot. A new site two miles away was chosen, and the new Schemacha has since become a yet finer city than the old.

## Careless.

Mr. Buggins—I lost my umbrella today. Mrs. Buggins—That's just like you, John Henry Buggins. I told you this morning to take one of the borrowed ones.



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## NEWS OF THE MIDDLE WEST

BETWEEN ONTARIO AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Items From Provinces Where Many Ontario Boys and Girls Are "Making Good."

The Blind Creek district is enjoying a post-office of their own. The total loss in the City of Winnipeg through fire in 1912 was \$778,488.

The Saskatchewan Government is being flooded with petitions in favor of woman's suffrage. A big convention of retail merchants from all over Saskatchewan will be held in Regina on May 5, 6 and 7.

Holland consolidated school district has voted on a by-law to borrow \$25,000 for the building of a new eight-room school.

During the month of February, 32,737 pounds of food was destroyed by order of the city food inspectors at Winnipeg, according to a report. The largest immigration rush for the year has taken place at Winnipeg; over seven hundred new settlers arriving last week in the space of twelve hours.

Mrs. Mary Hutchins, whose son was run over and killed by a street car, has secured a verdict of \$10,000 against the Winnipeg Electrical Railway.

The first prison farm in Western Canada is to be established by the City of Edmonton at a point ten miles up the Saskatchewan River, near Big Island.

The Lady Minto Hospital at Minnedosa has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$400 caused by the explosion of a lamp. None of the patients suffered any injury.

Fred Gordzeck, of Gordy, arrested at Calgary as a murder suspect at the instance of the police officials of Regina, is said to have admitted his identity to the local officers.

Settlers from the United States are already arriving in goodly numbers at Emerson, and Manitoba is getting a larger share than ever. Every day now sees a large consignment of effects.

Should the proposed project of Controller Evanston, of the Assiniboine, be accepted by the Manitoba Curling Association, next year's bonspiel will be by far the largest yet held.

In preparation for the expected rush of newcomers to Medicine Hat, the city have had several men at work for some time laying out several blocks for the proposed tented city on the industrial site in South Yull.

In all probability an announcement will be made soon regarding the site of the proposed union depot to be erected here by the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern railways at Moose Jaw.

Frank Fornarelli read the story of his own death in the local papers at Saskatoon. He was reported to have been burned to death in a tent on Avenue C in the morning, but the victim was really Giuseppe Rizzola.

The rural municipality of Prince Albert established a record in its history of sessions on Monday last when the members sat for half

## GROOMLESS WEDDINGS.

Bride in Holland; Groom in South Africa; Glove as Proxy.

If your sweetheart were a thousand miles away, and you did not see any possibility of his coming to you for some time and yet you did want to marry him right away—well, if you were in Holland you could be married anyway, in spite of the distance, for the Dutch law marries people when they are separated the same as when they are "side by side" in the church.

The "glove" ceremony is used, and while the contracting parties may not be quite as overjoyed as the affair as if their proximity were closer, they are just as truly married.

Not long ago a man in South Africa was forced to remain there for some time on business, was married in this way to a woman in Holland. She wanted to go to South Africa to join him, but her parents would not consent, unless she were first married. So the "glove" ceremony was performed.

The bridegroom sent his glove to his best friend in Holland, and at the crucial moment it was held both by the bride and the proxy. And the wedding was duly registered both in Holland and in South Africa.

It seems that this long-distance marriage is purely a Dutch institution, having originated in the old days of the Dutch-Bavarian rule.

## Offensive Breath Caused Usually By Catarrh.

A Simple Remedy Discovered That Cures Without Drugs.

The American people suffer more from Catarrh than from any other disease. It undermines more constitutions and creates more sickness than all other diseases combined. It is, therefore, very dangerous.

You can't successfully treat Catarrh by internal dosing—you must in some way reach the purifying, healing agent through the breathing organs, so that the germ can be reached. This you do every time you inhale Catarrhine.

It is a simple remedy because it is capable of going where the disease is. I believe it cures quicker than other remedies because it gets to the source of the disease than anything else I know of. I had headaches, bad breath, and much stomach trouble associated with my Catarrh, but they have disappeared since using Catarrhine, which keeps me free from colds, headaches, catarrh and all winter ills. OTTO E. KRAMER, Bellefonte, Ont.

Catarrhine is needed in every home. Large size, \$2.00; trial size, 50c. At all druggists and dealers of The Catarrhine Co., Buffalo, N. Y., and Kingston, Canada.

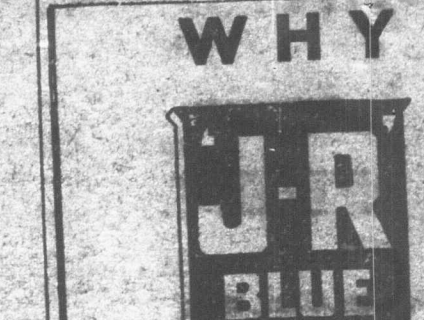
There are 4,840 square yards in an acre.

A wise man may conceive an idea that any fool can throttle.

If we could see ourselves as others see us we wouldn't believe it.



Old Lady—"What is your son doing now?" Auntie Washington—"Him! Oh, jest talkin' about what he's gwine ter do." Old Lady—"But your husband—what is he doing?" Auntie Washington—"Him! Oh, he's jest talkin' about what he's done."—Puck.



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