







LABOR ADVOCATE

A WEEKLY LABOR REFORM NEWSPAPER.

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TORONTO, CANADA, JUNE 26, 1901.

WORKINGMEN THEIR OWN WORST ENEMIES.

The way in which an ignorant and selfish class of workmen often stand in the way of their own enfranchisement has been strikingly illustrated by the agitation for the restriction of child labor in factories in Britain. In accordance with an international understanding it was proposed in the Bill now before the British Parliament to fix the age of twelve years as the minimum at which children can be employed in factories. Some of the Tory leaders, including Lord Salisbury and Mr. Matthews, were opposed to this restriction and it is asserted that their hands were strengthened in objecting to this clause by the outcry raised from the Lancashire operatives whose children, under the proposed bill, are said to earn, or rather to receive wages amounting in the aggregate to fifteen million dollars a year. Emboldened by their protest the Ministry opposed the age limit but fortunately the Liberal party managed to carry an amendment fixing the age when work can begin at eleven.

If the ignorant and besotted operatives who are anxious to live upon the earnings of their children were not very short-sighted fools they would know that child labor is one of the principal causes why their own wages are so low. They are the victims of competition with their own families. If the children and married women were kept out of the factories the head of the family would be in a position to demand increased wages, and instead of father, mother and infant all having to toil in order to earn enough upon which to exist in some semblance of decency, the utter destruction of everything like home life and proper training of the young, the earnings of the father alone would suffice to keep them.

These victims of the competitive system and the greed of capitalism are not responsible for their ignorance, as they have had little chance to learn better. But it is none the less depressing to intelligent Labor Reformers to see those whom they wish to benefit endeavoring to thwart almost every move that is made which does not immediately appeal to their selfish, material interests. Labor's worst foe has generally been of its own household.

"WHO WOULD BE FREE, ETC."

As a consequence of the long continued agitation of the labor organizations a large class of workers employed in the city, by civic contractors, and in public services, find their condition materially bettered without any effort of their own. Labor Reformers have no selfish ends to serve, and no personal benefit to gain from the movement, hence, at the sacrifice of considerable leisure time and not a little labor, secured better pay for their workers, firemen and drivers, raised the standard of wages for men employed by contractors on city jobs, reduced by several hours the daily labor of overworked street railroad employees and increased their pay, and lately secured the same benefits for the girls in the employ of the telephone monopoly.

Now while the members of labor organizations have been agitating as a reform matter of principle for all these persons, and endeavoring through the municipal machinery to ameliorate the condition of all who can possibly be reached in this way, the various classes who have reaped the benefit have done little or nothing either to help themselves or aid the general labor movement. They have been quite willing to let others do the hard work of the struggle to remove the burden from their shoulders, and have for the most part taken no more interest than so many eyes in the contest. Even after they have had a practical experience in the shape of increased wages and leisure of the benefits conferred by the labor movement, they remain as stolidly apathetic as ever, and do not seem to care about taking steps to preserve the rights that others have won for them, still less of helping to emancipate others.

Now it would be very foolish to expect gratitude from these people. It is always foolish to expect it from anybody, because it is a quality which is for the most part confined to the brute creation and rarely manifested itself in human beings. Dogs and horses are grateful, absurdly so sometimes, but men and women very seldom display this animal virtue to any great extent. But while it may be admitted that for the workmen and women benefited by the agitation for municipal control of labor, to be influenced by a sense of gratitude for what has been done for them would be altogether contrary to the natural order of things one would suppose that they might have intelligence enough to understand that they are not likely to retain their hardly won rights unless they are ready to fight for them. The various movements we have recounted have been undertaken in the teeth of strong and influential opposition. There is a large element in the Council, and perhaps a proportionately larger element outside of it, which hates all reforms of this nature. Every capitalist, every large landowner, every thievish contractor, is against any measure of justice which results in increasing taxation, and in favor of dealing with labor on strictly business principles and buying it as cheaply as possible. They are leaving no means untried to abolish the labor system and to cut the contract per labor minimum, so that contractors and others can grow rich by hiring labor at the lowest possible figures. They are opposed to laws or regulations which restricts the city wage makers, and agreements between the city and labor kept down on general principles.

Now knowing this, as they must know it, it might have been imagined that the corporation laborers, the firemen and drivers, the workmen for contractors, the street railway and telephone employees, would have had sense and spirit enough to organize and cooperate with the other labor bodies who are trying to maintain and extend the principle of regulating the wages of public employees. But they have not done so. They hold entirely aloof from a movement which is directly in their interest, and expect that others will keep on fighting in their cause without any sort of encouragement or support from them. In so doing they are acting very blindly, and running

the risk of losing whatever has been gained by the struggles of half a dozen years. There are limits to human endurance, and unless these classes of workers, and more especially the street car drivers and conductors, show some disposition to make common cause with their fellow workers, it is quite likely that the latter will at last grow tired of making sacrifices for men who are not only ingrates but fools, and turn their attention in some more promising direction.

NO CAUSE FOR DESPAIR.

This street railway question has taken another turn owing to the publication of a letter from Mr. S. H. Blake, in which he gives it as his opinion that the city has no power to borrow money or to issue debentures for the purpose of changing the street railway system, extending the road or, in fact, doing anything outside of purchasing the road. The conclusion is that the Kerr Block and Miller-Howard tenders are illegal and cannot, in their present shape, be considered as they both involve raising money on the credit of the city for the necessary changes in the road. It is also eagerly assumed by the newspapers which the monopolists have hired to advocate their interests, that this conclusively settles the question of civic operation. This by no means follows. In the first place it is only Mr. S. H. Blake's opinion. Mr. Blake is an able lawyer, of course, but with all the natural and acquired bias of a corporation lawyer against the people and popular rights, and in favor of monopolies. It is just possible that his views may have been a little warped by his professional prejudices. Secondly, granting that Mr. Blake's interpretation of the law is correct, it is not so very long from now until the meeting of the Legislature when the Act could be amended so as to give the city power to raise money to operate the road. There is no important change needed at present and the receipts will furnish ample funds for experimental management for a year. We do not see that there is anything in Mr. Blake's opinion that need disturb the equanimity of those who really wish the city to continue running the street railway or cause them to change their course in any particular. It does, however, afford an excuse for weak kneed aldermen like Ald. Howitt, who perhaps have reasons of their own for shifting their ground, for sneaking out of giving a courageous and steady support to the corps of civic operation.

As matters now stand the tenders have received leave to amend their tenders. The disposal of the franchise is apparently as far off as ever. The boodlers and their henchmen of the Council and the daily press are all at sixes and sevens and struggling to lurch each other. If our friends will only stand firm—push on the agitation for civic operation—refuse to fool away time and energy discussing which would plunderer will rob us the least, and more especially make it abundantly clear to the aldermanic mind that we are in earnest and mean to do our best to punish those who may betray us—the cause is not lost by any means.

This much is clear—the city can keep on operating the road as it now stands as long as they borrow no money. We must insist on their doing this and leave the question of loans to the courts and the legislature.

It will be time enough to talk of accepting tenders when we are beaten at every point and that is the only alternative left.

The Christian Guardian says concerning the Popo's encyclical on the labor question—"The recommendations of his Holiness, wise and benignant as they undoubtedly were, had nothing new in them." True enough, but while the Catholic Church has at least made the attempt to find a solution of the problem, the Methodist Church does not even seem to know that there is such a problem—and cannot bring itself to treat those who wish to direct its attention to social abuses with ordinary courtesy.

The Dominion Government have done a good thing in the re-arrangement of the customs tariff in taking the import duty off raw sugar and making up the deficiency which amounts to some \$2,566,000 by additional taxes on tobacco, spirits and wines. This ought to reduce the selling price of sugar at least one cent a pound, but it remains to be seen how much of the benefit of the reduction in the price of raw material the monopolists who control the refiners will allow to go to the consumers.

It is very funny to see some people who claim to be so "liberal" and "enlightened" that they can't believe in God, and vote the Bible a pack of old wives fables, pinning their faith upon the superstitutions of political economy and the lowering down before the gods of monarchy, militarism, the metallic basis of the currency, the divine right of the landlord, and the law of supply and demand. Why not carry a little healthy scepticism into the region of politics and sociology?

AUSTRALIA is evidently bound to keep well at the head of the procession in the matter of advanced legislation. The Governor of New South Wales in opening the legislature announced that bills would be introduced embodying the principle of "One man, one vote," and conferring the right of franchise on women. By and by when Australia has tried woman suffrage without any evil effects it will be adopted in England and then after a long interval Canada will timidly follow their example—as was done in the case of the ballot—and the government making the innovation will no doubt claim credit for extraordinary liberality. Are we never to venture upon imitating reforms before they have become back numbers everywhere else?

The Prince of Wales will make a good deal better king than Old Man Haddon makes president, although that is not saying much.—Hamilton Herald

This is strictly true from the point of view that the best sort of king is one whose actions will disgust people with the whole barbarous and stupid and fraudulent system of monarchy, and so bring it to an end. We heartily wish that Wales and the whole Guelph outfit were ten times as profligate, licentious and generally vicious as they are. The Herald knows perfectly well that monarchy is an anachronism and an imposition. Why hasn't it the courage to say so honestly, instead of pretending to believe in it?

We do not wonder that the Methodist Conference completely ignored the memorial on the labor question addressed to them by the various organizations. Among the resolutions that they did pass was one complimenting Rev. William Briggs, steward of the Book Room, on his successful management of church business. Briggs is the man who, as a member of the Employing Printers' Association, has offered the most bitter and strenuous opposition to any increase in wages. Let us at least give the Methodist Conference credit for consistency in their hostility to labor reform. To have endorsed Briggs and his methods and followed it up by a hypocritical profession of sympathy with our course would have been altogether too absurd.

A DEAD SET is being made by some of the aldermen against the principle of performing city work by day labor under the supervision of the engineer. It is to be regretted that the reactionaries gained a point on Monday evening when the work on a couple of sewers which the engineer had recommended should be done by day labor were let by tender. The whole discussion seemed to turn upon the question of the comparative cheapness of the two systems, the contractors' aldermen ignoring altogether the fact that work done on a tender is likely to be scamped by hurrying the workmen and using cheap material. Ald. Gowanlock, Farquhar, Saunders, Hill and Leslie were usual pronouncers in their opposition to the day labor system. "We've got them on the list."

The Hamilton Trades and Labor Council have done a sensible and commendable thing in resolving to do away with those tradesmen who are willing to fall in with the early closing movement. If the people they represent will only live up to this resolution there will be no trouble about securing early closing. The great drawback of the way of having stores closed at a reasonable hour is that there are always a few mean-spirited, money-grabbing hogs who will keep open late for the chance of catching a few belated customers. This under the competitive system forces all others in the same neighborhood and line of business to follow their example. Such miserable scoundrels should be merely boycotted, and the workmen who deal with such ought to be served the same way.

It is rather singular, is it not, that though the suggestion as to the low wages of the telephone girls was originally made in the report of the Municipal Committee of the Trades and Labor Council, the resolution of the City Council, by which a minimum wages clause was inserted in the agreement with the company was altogether ignored in the Municipal Committee's report last Friday. Owing too to objections raised in the same quarter, the vote of thanks proposed to Ald. Bell and the supporters of the resolution was whittled down to a very pointless and non-committal utterance. Was this because of a desire to shield Mayor Clarke from the implied censure which such a vote would involve? If the Trades and Labor Municipal Committee is being swayed either by personal or party considerations, it is time that the Trades Council know it.

When the question of convict labor is being considered, somebody is sure to make a strong plea for the cure system or some other way of putting the convicts in competition with free labor, on the ground that "convicts ought not to be a burden on the hard-working and industrious people." etc. It is curious that in every case the man who uses this argument belongs to the capitalist, professional or privileged labor class, while the hard-working and industrious people who are so very anxious about are not at all worried over the expense of keeping convicts in idleness. A gentleman or two since there was some success for the self-styled "hard-working and industrious people." Nowadays there is none, as thanks to labor organization, workmen have their recognized exponents of opinion, and the fellow who gets up and professes to talk for the workmen while uttering sentiments directly opposed to his best interests ought to be made to show up his credentials.

THE LABOR MEMORIAL

ITS RECEPTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Memorial addressed by the Toronto Trades and Labor Council, P. A. 125, K. 1, Single Tax, Nationalist and Women's Enfranchisement Association and Eight Hour League, to the churches has been variously dealt with. The Church of England Synod declared that the question was outside of their scope, the Toronto Conference of the Methodist body took no notice of it, the Congregational Union passed a sympathetic resolution which is given in the report of the Trades and Labor Council, and the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, on motion of Mr. John Cameron, recorded by Principal Cameron the following resolution:

"That this General Assembly in receiving and respectfully acknowledging, as it does, the Memorial of the Knights of Labor, the Single Tax Association, the Trades and Labor Council, the Women's Enfranchisement Association, the Eight Hour League and the Nationalist Association, desires to express sympathy with every effort to develop the faculties of man, to improve the condition of the redress injustice and to effect needed reforms. The Assembly ratifies that any evils in the condition of the different classes of the community may, as far as possible, be met and removed, and the Assembly would at the same time express its conviction that the most successful status of the community may be accomplished by the principles of the Gospel of Christ."

Dr. Behrens's report of his latest translations of goats' blood for the cure of tuberculosis shows that out of fourteen cases two of the most advanced stages of phthisis ended in death, two who had reached the last stages of anuria were cured, and ten persons suffering from it in other forms have improved greatly.



ENGLISH WAGE-SLAVES.

THOROLD ROGERS' "MIN CE-  
TURITIES OF WORK AND  
WAGES."

How Conditions Have Altered Since the  
Thirteenth Century.—The Slavery of the  
Competition worse than  
Serfdom.

One of the most useful of modern con-  
tributions to the science of sociology is  
the late Prof. F. Thorold Rogers' "Mini-  
ceturities of Work and Wages, and His-  
tory of Agriculture and Prices in Eng-  
land." Not only are the facts pre-  
sented by Prof. Rogers of the greatest  
interest to the general student of history,  
but they are of particular interest to all  
concerned with industrial and social re-  
form, as affording unmistakable evidence  
of the falsity of the excuse so often put  
forward by the opponents of reform—that  
the laboring class has never been better  
off than now. Even were this true, it would  
be no reason whatever why all possible  
improvement should not be made in their  
condition. Here it is, in reality as in  
fact in fact as it is important as an ex-  
cuse.

With a view to popularizing Prof.  
Rogers work among those not having the  
leisure nor means to study the full text of  
the original, Rev. W. D. Howells, of the  
University of Toronto, has made for the  
Humboldt Library, 28 Lafayette Place, New York,  
an admirable abridgement, with tables  
and maps prepared by the author, which  
is a very useful contribution to the litera-  
ture of the national and socialist move-  
ment. From one or two chapters of the  
work, we have a admirable appendix we extract  
the following well digested historical review  
of the English laborer from the thirteenth  
century to his day.

At the beginning of the drama in the  
middle of the thirteenth century, the Eng-  
lish workman of today, in one respect, was  
truer, various kinds and various degrees of  
serfdom, but down to the year 1400

THE ENGLISH WORKMAN

may be called a serf. Yet his rights, if he  
is inclined to stir the soil, he cannot  
leave his lands without his lord's assent,  
indeed he can escape to the neigh-  
boring town and remain there long enough  
to acquire a freeman's title. He cannot  
teach his son a trade, nor marry his daugh-  
ter of the estate, unless his lord will; but  
in all respects, except in the matter of a  
little land and a humble cottage prac-  
tically free. It is true that he pays  
the lord of the manor a varying amount  
of feudal service, but this requirement is  
of a large extent, not but what the Eng-  
lish workman of today, in one respect or  
another, indirectly pays the same kind of  
tribute. The thirteenth century serf,  
or villein, paid service to his lord and the  
lord paid service to the King, and with pay-  
ment of the latter, the King paid the serf.  
Prof. Rogers estimates the cost of rent  
of no more than in the ordinary econ-  
omical sense of the word. The workman  
and fuel to the English laborer at three  
shillings per year, perhaps the equivalent  
of 26 shillings, as most of our men, 3  
shillings or 75 cents a month.

We fear that many a modern English  
laborer would be dumbfounded to know that  
his estate, provided he could also be tied  
to rent and fuel to 75 cents a month, for  
outage and a little land, would not ex-  
ceed that the laborer sought to desire this. It  
is free to-day and freedom is worth all; but  
would that, as Mr. Rogers says, we  
could enter in the same way. The modern  
laborer was both free and well off at the  
same time. In the thirteenth century,  
however, he was still a serf. But he has  
other advantages, as he has more rest, more  
light, fire, rent of land and outage. He  
had

THE RIGHT OF FEATHER IN THE PUBLIC

It was from the manorial woods that he  
had the right of getting fuel, and some-  
times even of wood for the repair or en-  
richment of his cottage. In times of need,  
the lord of the manor had the right of tithing  
medical attendance or of asylum in those  
manor houses which were wholly or partly  
built all over England, and which made  
religion to the medieval laborer stand  
for something more than a form.

The laborer, and sometimes even the  
noble, could fire largely from his lord's  
lands; but when he was paid, he was paid  
better than the laborer to-day. Of course  
this is only seen by measuring the wages  
then and now. But this is the true way.  
The English agricultural laborer was  
then paid, Prof. Rogers tells us, about  
our central rate of wages. In those days,  
you say; but remember that wages are  
measured by what they will buy, and four  
cents could then buy four times as much  
of food, for example, as four cents of  
today. The average price of beef being,  
according to Mr. Rogers, only one penny  
per pound. It would buy four dozen eggs,  
two chickens, nearly a pair of hens; it  
could pay his rent, and it could buy a  
chair at the beginning of this week. You  
can't see the exact ratio of his wages, you  
can't find them compared with the exact  
ratio of modern wages to the cost of  
living; you can't see this clearer than

MAN CENTLES AGED

The common workers of England, poor  
as they were, were economically bet-  
ter off than the free laboring men in the  
England of to-day.

much better off as he at first seems.  
Just a week, in the case of the clothier,  
as indeed he was in case to-day, but  
his power and control over his own  
life was not so great. He was a free  
man, but he was not a free man in the  
modern sense of the word. He was a  
man who had a right to a certain amount  
of land, and he was a man who had a  
right to a certain amount of freedom.  
He was a man who was not a slave,  
but he was not a free man in the modern  
sense of the word. He was a man who  
was not a slave, but he was not a free  
man in the modern sense of the word.

These have not been helped, but have  
been hurt by modern progress, not be-  
cause progress is not good, but because  
the machinery of the modern progress  
and middle classes have absorbed all the  
material good.

THE MODERN WORKMAN

No; turn it which way you will, Prof.  
Rogers' statement seems only too true that  
in almost all respects—a large or a small  
exception—there are greater masses of Eng-  
land's poorer classes than there were  
today. "No more destitute, whose homes are  
more squalid, whose incomes are more un-  
certain, whose prospects are more gloomy,  
than those of the poorer serfs of the  
middle ages and the meanest drudges of  
medieval cities." We have spoken thus  
of the state of the laboring class, and  
to extend the same is true of the skilled  
artisan.

The modern workman of today, in one  
respect, is truer, various kinds and various  
degrees of serfdom, but down to the year  
1400, in almost all respects—a large or a  
small exception—there are greater masses  
of England's poorer classes than there  
were today. "No more destitute, whose  
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of medieval cities." We have spoken thus  
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THE MODERN WORKMAN

After the golden age came the age of  
iron. Wages took a sudden fall. Henry  
the VIII. put out into the world the  
great horde, impoverished by the French  
wars and the loss of the colonies, which  
came to rest in England. These were the  
men who were to be the backbone of the  
modern industry. They were the men  
who were to be the backbone of the  
modern industry. They were the men  
who were to be the backbone of the  
modern industry.

THE MODERN WORKMAN

After the iron age, the pauper age,  
because so numerous that they had to be  
put down in some way or other, they  
were the men who were to be the back-  
bone of the modern industry. They were  
the men who were to be the backbone of  
the modern industry. They were the men  
who were to be the backbone of the  
modern industry.

Finally Elizabeth and her council  
decided that the laboring class was to  
be the backbone of the modern industry.  
They were the men who were to be the  
backbone of the modern industry. They  
were the men who were to be the back-  
bone of the modern industry. They were  
the men who were to be the backbone of  
the modern industry. They were the men  
who were to be the backbone of the  
modern industry.

THE MODERN WORKMAN

The development of modern spinning and  
weaving proved a relief to the rural  
laborer, and his wife and daughter spun.  
Before 1770 laborers were still tied to  
England, and were not free to go to  
America. The laboring class was to be  
the backbone of the modern industry.

THE MODERN WORKMAN

Through all the seventeenth century,  
while England was growing wealthy, when  
her commerce and shipping were at their  
height, a new world, when English commerce  
was entering every sea—that century which  
was the foundation of the modern world,  
the modern world, when English commerce  
was entering every sea—that century which  
was the foundation of the modern world.

THE MODERN WORKMAN

In the early part of the eighteenth cen-  
tury there was a slight improvement. The  
development of modern spinning and  
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workman knows that in the most in-  
tensive part of his life. If he has a  
factory full of work to do, he will not  
work a week unless he is paid for it.  
The fact of his being a workman is not  
enough to make him a laborer. He is a  
laborer only when he is paid for his  
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POPULAR POLICY

HOW THE BROTHERHOOD PEOPLE IN THE  
CHRISTIAN—ANOTHER DEVELOPER ON THE  
LITTLE SIX GONS.

MANY millions of people are in the  
greatest ignorance and poverty. They  
don't know what to do, and the uncom-  
fortable work of the world is not  
necessary to keep them alive, is quietly  
held from them by the operation of  
their property. The fact of their being  
poor is not enough to make them a  
laborer. He is a laborer only when he  
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POPULAR POLICY

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Christian—another developer on the  
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he is paid for his work.

POPULAR POLICY

How the brotherhood people in the  
Christian—another developer on the  
little six gons. Many millions of  
people are in the greatest ignorance and  
poverty. They don't know what to do,  
and the uncomfortable work of the world  
is not necessary to keep them alive, is  
quietly held from them by the operation  
of their property. The fact of their  
being poor is not enough to make them  
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HAS REMOVED HIS BUSINESS  
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the same liberal attention that he has  
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CHILD'S  
LIFE OF  
CHRIST

THE  
BEST SELLING BOOKS  
OF THE DAY.

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26 & 28 Front St. W.  
TORONTO.



MAN

Edited by Mrs. E. Day MacPherson

There are 402 women standing in the... 402 women standing in the...

...well we should learn that... well we should learn that...

...international exhibition of food... international exhibition of food...

...The Minnesota Legislature at its last... The Minnesota Legislature at its last...

...The German correspondent writes that... The German correspondent writes that...

...Do not lift little children by the wrist... Do not lift little children by the wrist...

...A copy of the home for each woman... A copy of the home for each woman...

...Germans are especially interested... Germans are especially interested...

...The girls who go on Sunday picnics... The girls who go on Sunday picnics...

...Now the girls who go on Sunday picnics... Now the girls who go on Sunday picnics...

...Keep under pressure till you are... Keep under pressure till you are...

...NUTLE FLATTERY... NUTLE FLATTERY...

...Satan is hell... Satan is hell...

...The Father of his country... The Father of his country...

...General Washington... General Washington...

...A smile of genuine satisfaction... A smile of genuine satisfaction...

...I am a boy... I am a boy...

...A motherless family... A motherless family...

...The fair trophy... The fair trophy...

...WORK FOR WOMEN... WORK FOR WOMEN...

...In many parts of the country... In many parts of the country...

many already in the petty business... many already in the petty business...

...WHAT ARE WOMEN WEARING... WHAT ARE WOMEN WEARING...

...The woman who wears... The woman who wears...

...To dress flowers... To dress flowers...

...The girls who go on Sunday picnics... The girls who go on Sunday picnics...

...Now the girls who go on Sunday picnics... Now the girls who go on Sunday picnics...

...Keep under pressure till you are... Keep under pressure till you are...

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...WORK FOR WOMEN... WORK FOR WOMEN...

...In many parts of the country... In many parts of the country...

...The fair trophy... The fair trophy...

...WORK FOR WOMEN... WORK FOR WOMEN...

when the return of Harry... when the return of Harry...

...The girls who go on Sunday picnics... The girls who go on Sunday picnics...

...Now the girls who go on Sunday picnics... Now the girls who go on Sunday picnics...

...Keep under pressure till you are... Keep under pressure till you are...

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...WORK FOR WOMEN... WORK FOR WOMEN...

...In many parts of the country... In many parts of the country...

...The fair trophy... The fair trophy...

...WORK FOR WOMEN... WORK FOR WOMEN...

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CASUAL COMMENTS.

In the way these of the most prominent of our religious bodies met in Conference, Synod and Assembly, received the circular addressed to them by the joint-committee of the various social reform societies, is any indication of the spirit pervading the churches, it will be a long time before "the Church" takes any actual part in the work to improve the material condition of our fellow-men. Copies of the address, which appeared in the Labour Advocate last week, were sent to the Methodist Conference, the Anglican Synod, the Presbyterian Assembly and the Congregational Union. The Methodists decided that it was unnecessary to take any action, as the matter did not concern "the Church," and the Anglicans quietly shied from it by a motion acknowledging the receipt of the document. The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church passed a resolution "in sympathy with every wise effort" in the direction indicated, but in no way committing themselves to any action in the way of studying the causes of the social ills, or the remedies for such social abuses. Only the Congregational Union perceived that there was any connection between social reform and Christianity. The committee to whom it was referred reported strongly in favor of co-operation by the Christian Church with any movement having for its object the betterment of mankind, and this report was subsequently adopted by the Union.

This is exactly the attitude of the "Church" as a whole on this question—a small section sympathize with the efforts of those engaged in the fight, a large number oppose it, and the majority are passively indifferent. To those opposed to social reform, "it is none of their business." The Church has weightier matters to consider than such trivial things as the address called attention to—such questions as, Shall milk or papers be sold on Sunday? Shall our children be brought up with the Church of England catechism sandwiched in between their three Ps and shall the boys be allowed to escort the girls home from prayer-meeting?

AS A MATTER of fact this is a matter of intense importance; vital issues hang upon its solution. Perhaps the whole future of the race may be affected by the manner of their answering. No doubt it is only my ignorance that prevents my seeing this; but all I can say is, if it be ignorance, "Good Lord deliver me" from their ignorance. It is necessary to exalt such miserable grub-killing into a fight against evil. I prefer to continue on the way that "leads to anarchism" to following our "spiritual leaders" in such a noble crusade against "the works of the devil."

Important to prohibit the sale of milk on Sundays, is to remove the causes which compel women to sell their virtue for a livelihood? More important to strangle for the teaching of Anglican doctrines than to strive to make it possible for the children of the toilers to obtain leisure enough to receive the education necessary to make them good citizens? More important to regard the interests of the young people after prayer-meeting than to prevent the expiring of the fruits of toil by those who stand by while the lower classes work and live like beasts in order that they may live delicately? Perhaps, but I can't see it, nor will most of you who read the Labour Advocate.

Yet this is precisely what these bundles of old Christian Church say by their action. As "Don" said in Saturday Night a few weeks ago, a good many of our ministers do not care how many hours men work through the week, so that they rest on Sunday and are able to come to church and drop their nickel into the slot of a theological machine which will at some future time return them a white robe and a lamp. This is about the size of it, and they call this Christianity. It is enough to make one say, as some have said, that the world would have been better without it, that more good would have been accomplished, more justice done, if Jesus of Nazareth had never been born. Were it not for the grandeur of His teachings, the nobleness of His life and dogma so carefully placed over them by the Church, I would have joined this voice of protest long ago. Some day the veil will be lifted and true Christianity will take its proper place in the world, and the words of the Reformer of Nazareth, which are but the utterance of eternal truths, will be acted upon by right and justice, will be acted upon by those who profess to follow Him. But it is not yet.

A GREAT deal of fun has at different times been poked at Ald. Hewitt on ac-

count of his banana ped by law, but it is a question had some of those who laughed so merrily sat down hurriedly on account of these same feelings, whether they would not have thought the laugh better directed against themselves and their foolish ridicule of a greatly needed measure. Certainly if people who appear to be utterly thoughtless will persist in strewing the pavements with these menaces to life and limb, they should be restrained. If common sense and a little thought for the safety of others will not influence them, the effect of a dollar and costs might well be tried.

IF I HADN'T had a fall through stepping on the back of the popular fruit, but I've heard of many who have, and thought it would be worth while pointing out the dangers attendant upon this and other thoughtless actions. Dropping a banana peel or an orange skin on the pavement is the easiest way of disposing of it, but it may be the cause of many weary days of suffering to some one. The person falling on the banana peel, or others will suffer too, all through your carelessness or indifference. We notice an obstruction on the sidewalk or roadway; it's not our business to remove it, so being fortunate enough to avoid it, we leave it for someone else to stumble over. Passing the elevator shaft in a building, we notice the gate open or close it, so it's left open, and someone walks to their death. These are only instances of many similar opportunities to prevent suffering, perhaps save life, that are neglected because it's none of our business. They ought to be our business. We should, if it is in our power to do it, consider the small amount of time necessary to check a banana or orange peel off the sidewalk, remove a brick or a stone or mark a hole, or to close the elevator gate, as well spent. Besides, in doing these little things we cultivate a trait of character, thoughtfulness of others, which goes a long way to make the individuality we are building up a good deal nearer completeness.

WANTING a trip to somewhere by water on Saturday, I took the steamer Macassa to Hamilton, and spent the day in our sister city. Hamilton is a pretty place, when you get to see more of it, and justifies the expense made to take the ride in it. Of course that is the chief characteristic of the residents. Everything in Hamilton or connected with it is just about right. Their bay, beach and mountain are familiar subjects for laudation, and in the last two years the oats which take you there have been added to the list. The Macassa and Mobjacke are to Hamilton the best of good ground for their enthusiasm, for the vessels are all that could be desired in the way of speed, comfort and safety, and the sail from Toronto to Hamilton and back, in sight of shore all the way, is perfect. I know that I hope to repeat the trip frequently before the season closes.

SUMMER time, to us who live by the shores of Ontario, should be full of enjoyment. There are so many pleasant ways of spending a day or an afternoon, and most of us can manage an occasional trip somewhere which is only to the island. The fact that this is not possible to some, save through the efforts of the Fresh Air Fund, should be a good reason for contributing to that excellent institution. It has come to stay, and Mr. Kelso is again ready to receive contributions, be they small or large. On the basis of last year's expense, every ten cents you send gets some child an outing, so send in as many as you can.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.  
In tearing down an old chimney at Fowler Street, on Friday, the other day, \$1,000 in gold was found.  
An Athlete (Kan.) man has sent a \$5 to England in an envelope every year for the last twenty years, and has never lost a dollar.  
N.Y.K. Buchanan, (Ga.) a day or two ago, "W." A. Keith found a gold fish near the centre of the heart of a puer.  
How the rock got there is a mystery.  
THERE are now, it is said, 194 cotton-seed mills in the southern States, with aggregate capital of over \$20,000,000, \$3,000,000, in 1880.  
A crew of 216 men on the United States cutter, the Fish Hawk, which recently arrived at San Francisco, only forty are Americans. The rest are principally English, Irish, French, German, Scandinavian, Dutch, Japanese and Chinese.

A PHILADELPHIA chicken exhibits rare intelligence. A baker who supplies the family will bread it not very long, and the first gets by his chicken as soon as she hears the baker too his horn. She then commences to cackle and is given her customary meal of bread crumbs. The baker happens to be late in the morning she will walk sometimes half a mile to meet him. She never allows herself at the gate on Sunday morning.

POETRY  
LOOK HIGHER.  
Inscribed to the Quarterly Clergyman of New York.

And is there no way that is better  
To help the sad world in its needs,  
Than that to fight over the leter  
Forgetting the needs of the world?  
Whatever the cause or the reason  
You hold for this strife, in the end  
We circle toward the goal of reason  
To Christ, when you claim to defend.  
The man of the early Middle Ages  
Has grown into something too high,  
To feel his starved soul in dull pages  
Of dogmas, as useless as dry  
The thoughts of the world is preaching;  
So, lay your eyes on the world around us;  
Away with your technical teaching,  
And show us the Christ in ourselves!  
Here out of old ruins with his hollow  
Ard fear-fallen faiths. Mount above  
Where the world is all ready to follow,  
And seek the religion of love.  
As sure as the stars in your courses  
We circle toward the goal of reason,  
We are part of the Infinit and the Night,  
Our faces are turned to the light.  
We cannot plod on in dark byways  
That blind the world of the soul,  
Our spirits soar up to the high ways;  
And we are part of the whole.  
We know not how we can ever see matter,  
So long as his aims is dead of God,  
So long as his aim is to scatter  
The seed of right in the living abroad.  
How can we look up to our teachers,  
Unless they are higher than we?  
Come up, then, ye priests and ye preachers,  
Come up on Truth's hilltop, and see  
How we regard the creed you are vaunting,  
When viewed from the mountains above,  
And how all that we do and think is wanting  
In the sweet endless lesson of Love.  
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

A MOTHERLY old cat near Hatford, Mich., having been deprived of her kittens a short time ago, adopted in their stead a young rat, and, not having its eyes open, probably did not detect the change in percentage. The cat cared for its adopted offspring very carefully until it grew to be good meat, and then it mysteriously disappeared.  
It is told of Thad Butler, editor of the Huntington, Ind. Herald, that when he was married some years ago he had announced the event as "Married—in Warsaw, Ind., Tuesday, April 4th, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. Thad Butler (that's me) and Miss Kate E. Sivey (that's more of us)."  
John Russey is a singularly insignificant-looking little man, with large blue eyes and a white beard, and is extremely tender as regards his personal appearance. He is quoted as saying that he is dissatisfied with all his portraits, and that the truer and more candid they are the less he cares for them. "I like to be flattered both by pen and pencil, so it is done prettily and in good taste," he said recently. He is now seventy-two, and is declining in the evening, but is a tranquil retirement. Mentally, he is a veritable "sensitive plant." On bright, clear days he is buoyant and elastic, but on dull, wet days he is equally moody and misanthropic. His two great aversions are tobacco and stupid people.

Something New  
100 LESSONS  
— IN —  
BUSINESS  
SHORT CUT IN FIGURES AND HOW TO WRITE A GOOD BUSINESS LETTER.  
In SAVOURS EATER  
These good books bound in one: full of good examples and rules for young business men.  
"Eater" in a, 25¢ form, one of the "hundred lessons" in 100 lessons.  
Lesson No. 21 of Eater's One Hundred Lessons in Business contains a very helpful short method of multiplication which was discovered quite recently by an architect of Lowell, Mass. His method is so simple that the best things ever published, and the whole matter as simple as one can be surprised to say that it was not the result of long age. If you don't apply to all numbers, but in a few cases, the number number, and before after reading Lesson 21 can tell you the result of any multiplication work and "what we'll not. For say 5 times 7, and put down 35; 7 times 8, and put down 56; 8 times 9, and put down 72; 9 times 10, and put down 90; 10 times 11, and put down 110; 11 times 12, and put down 132; 12 times 13, and put down 156; 13 times 14, and put down 182; 14 times 15, and put down 210; 15 times 16, and put down 240; 16 times 17, and put down 272; 17 times 18, and put down 306; 18 times 19, and put down 342; 19 times 20, and put down 380; 20 times 21, and put down 420; 21 times 22, and put down 462; 22 times 23, and put down 506; 23 times 24, and put down 552; 24 times 25, and put down 600; 25 times 26, and put down 650; 26 times 27, and put down 702; 27 times 28, and put down 756; 28 times 29, and put down 812; 29 times 30, and put down 870; 30 times 31, and put down 930; 31 times 32, and put down 992; 32 times 33, and put down 1056; 33 times 34, and put down 1122; 34 times 35, and put down 1190; 35 times 36, and put down 1260; 36 times 37, and put down 1332; 37 times 38, and put down 1406; 38 times 39, and put down 1482; 39 times 40, and put down 1560; 40 times 41, and put down 1640; 41 times 42, and put down 1722; 42 times 43, and put down 1806; 43 times 44, and put down 1892; 44 times 45, and put down 1980; 45 times 46, and put down 2070; 46 times 47, and put down 2162; 47 times 48, and put down 2256; 48 times 49, and put down 2352; 49 times 50, and put down 2450; 50 times 51, and put down 2550; 51 times 52, and put down 2652; 52 times 53, and put down 2756; 53 times 54, and put down 2862; 54 times 55, and put down 2970; 55 times 56, and put down 3080; 56 times 57, and put down 3192; 57 times 58, and put down 3306; 58 times 59, and put down 3422; 59 times 60, and put down 3540; 60 times 61, and put down 3660; 61 times 62, and put down 3782; 62 times 63, and put down 3906; 63 times 64, and put down 4032; 64 times 65, and put down 4170; 65 times 66, and put down 4312; 66 times 67, and put down 4456; 67 times 68, and put down 4602; 68 times 69, and put down 4750; 69 times 70, and put down 4900; 70 times 71, and put down 4950; 71 times 72, and put down 5102; 72 times 73, and put down 5256; 73 times 74, and put down 5412; 74 times 75, and put down 5570; 75 times 76, and put down 5730; 76 times 77, and put down 5892; 77 times 78, and put down 6056; 78 times 79, and put down 6222; 79 times 80, and put down 6390; 80 times 81, and put down 6560; 81 times 82, and put down 6732; 82 times 83, and put down 6906; 83 times 84, and put down 7082; 84 times 85, and put down 7260; 85 times 86, and put down 7440; 86 times 87, and put down 7622; 87 times 88, and put down 7806; 88 times 89, and put down 7992; 89 times 90, and put down 8180; 90 times 91, and put down 8370; 91 times 92, and put down 8562; 92 times 93, and put down 8756; 93 times 94, and put down 8952; 94 times 95, and put down 9150; 95 times 96, and put down 9350; 96 times 97, and put down 9552; 97 times 98, and put down 9756; 98 times 99, and put down 9962; 99 times 100, and put down 10170; 100 times 101, and put down 10380; 101 times 102, and put down 10592; 102 times 103, and put down 10806; 103 times 104, and put down 11022; 104 times 105, and put down 11240; 105 times 106, and put down 11460; 106 times 107, and put down 11682; 107 times 108, and put down 11906; 108 times 109, and put down 12132; 109 times 110, and put down 12360; 110 times 111, and put down 12590; 111 times 112, and put down 12822; 112 times 113, and put down 13056; 113 times 114, and put down 13292; 114 times 115, and put down 13530; 115 times 116, and put down 13770; 116 times 117, and put down 14012; 117 times 118, and put down 14256; 118 times 119, and put down 14502; 119 times 120, and put down 14750; 120 times 121, and put down 15000; 121 times 122, and put down 15252; 122 times 123, and put down 15506; 123 times 124, and put down 15762; 124 times 125, and put down 16020; 125 times 126, and put down 16280; 126 times 127, and put down 16542; 127 times 128, and put down 16806; 128 times 129, and put down 17072; 129 times 130, and put down 17340; 130 times 131, and put down 17610; 131 times 132, and put down 17882; 132 times 133, and put down 18156; 133 times 134, and put down 18432; 134 times 135, and put down 18710; 135 times 136, and put down 18990; 136 times 137, and put down 19272; 137 times 138, and put down 19556; 138 times 139, and put down 19842; 139 times 140, and put down 20130; 140 times 141, and put down 20420; 141 times 142, and put down 20712; 142 times 143, and put down 21006; 143 times 144, and put down 21302; 144 times 145, and put down 21600; 145 times 146, and put down 21900; 146 times 147, and put down 22202; 147 times 148, and put down 22506; 148 times 149, and put down 22812; 149 times 150, and put down 23120; 150 times 151, and put down 23430; 151 times 152, and put down 23742; 152 times 153, and put down 24056; 153 times 154, and put down 24372; 154 times 155, and put down 24690; 155 times 156, and put down 25010; 156 times 157, and put down 25332; 157 times 158, and put down 25656; 158 times 159, and put down 25982; 159 times 160, and put down 26310; 160 times 161, and put down 26640; 161 times 162, and put down 26972; 162 times 163, and put down 27306; 163 times 164, and put down 27642; 164 times 165, and put down 27980; 165 times 166, and put down 28320; 166 times 167, and put down 28662; 167 times 168, and put down 29006; 168 times 169, and put down 29352; 169 times 170, and put down 29700; 170 times 171, and put down 30050; 171 times 172, and put down 30402; 172 times 173, and put down 30756; 173 times 174, and put down 31112; 174 times 175, and put down 31470; 175 times 176, and put down 31830; 176 times 177, and put down 32192; 177 times 178, and put down 32556; 178 times 179, and put down 32922; 179 times 180, and put down 33290; 180 times 181, and put down 33660; 181 times 182, and put down 34032; 182 times 183, and put down 34406; 183 times 184, and put down 34782; 184 times 185, and put down 35160; 185 times 186, and put down 35540; 186 times 187, and put down 35922; 187 times 188, and put down 36306; 188 times 189, and put down 36692; 189 times 190, and put down 37080; 190 times 191, and put down 37470; 191 times 192, and put down 37862; 192 times 193, and put down 38256; 193 times 194, and put down 38652; 194 times 195, and put down 39050; 195 times 196, and put down 39450; 196 times 197, and put down 39852; 197 times 198, and put down 40256; 198 times 199, and put down 40662; 199 times 200, and put down 41070; 200 times 201, and put down 41480; 201 times 202, and put down 41892; 202 times 203, and put down 42306; 203 times 204, and put down 42722; 204 times 205, and put down 43140; 205 times 206, and put down 43560; 206 times 207, and put down 43982; 207 times 208, and put down 44406; 208 times 209, and put down 44832; 209 times 210, and put down 45260; 210 times 211, and put down 45690; 211 times 212, and put down 46122; 212 times 213, and put down 46556; 213 times 214, and put down 46992; 214 times 215, and put down 47430; 215 times 216, and put down 47870; 216 times 217, and put down 48312; 217 times 218, and put down 48756; 218 times 219, and put down 49202; 219 times 220, and put down 49650; 220 times 221, and put down 50100; 221 times 222, and put down 50552; 222 times 223, and put down 51006; 223 times 224, and put down 51462; 224 times 225, and put down 51920; 225 times 226, and put down 52380; 226 times 227, and put down 52842; 227 times 228, and put down 53306; 228 times 229, and put down 53772; 229 times 230, and put down 54240; 230 times 231, and put down 54710; 231 times 232, and put down 55182; 232 times 233, and put down 55656; 233 times 234, and put down 56132; 234 times 235, and put down 56610; 235 times 236, and put down 57090; 236 times 237, and put down 57572; 237 times 238, and put down 58056; 238 times 239, and put down 58542; 239 times 240, and put down 59030; 240 times 241, and put down 59520; 241 times 242, and put down 60012; 242 times 243, and put down 60506; 243 times 244, and put down 61002; 244 times 245, and put down 61500; 245 times 246, and put down 62000; 246 times 247, and put down 62502; 247 times 248, and put down 63006; 248 times 249, and put down 63512; 249 times 250, and put down 64020; 250 times 251, and put down 64530; 251 times 252, and put down 65042; 252 times 253, and put down 65556; 253 times 254, and put down 66072; 254 times 255, and put down 66600; 255 times 256, and put down 67130; 256 times 257, and put down 67660; 257 times 258, and put down 68192; 258 times 259, and put down 68726; 259 times 260, and put down 69262; 260 times 261, and put down 69800; 261 times 262, and put down 70340; 262 times 263, and put down 70882; 263 times 264, and put down 71426; 264 times 265, and put down 71972; 265 times 266, and put down 72520; 266 times 267, and put down 73070; 267 times 268, and put down 73622; 268 times 269, and put down 74176; 269 times 270, and put down 74732; 270 times 271, and put down 75290; 271 times 272, and put down 75850; 272 times 273, and put down 76412; 273 times 274, and put down 76976; 274 times 275, and put down 77542; 275 times 276, and put down 78110; 276 times 277, and put down 78680; 277 times 278, and put down 79252; 278 times 279, and put down 79826; 279 times 280, and put down 80402; 280 times 281, and put down 80980; 281 times 282, and put down 81560; 282 times 283, and put down 82142; 283 times 284, and put down 82726; 284 times 285, and put down 83312; 285 times 286, and put down 83900; 286 times 287, and put down 84490; 287 times 288, and put down 85082; 288 times 289, and put down 85676; 289 times 290, and put down 86272; 290 times 291, and put down 86870; 291 times 292, and put down 87470; 292 times 293, and put down 88072; 293 times 294, and put down 88676; 294 times 295, and put down 89282; 295 times 296, and put down 89890; 296 times 297, and put down 90500; 297 times 298, and put down 91112; 298 times 299, and put down 91726; 299 times 300, and put down 92342; 300 times 301, and put down 92960; 301 times 302, and put down 93580; 302 times 303, and put down 94202; 303 times 304, and put down 94826; 304 times 305, and put down 95452; 305 times 306, and put down 96080; 306 times 307, and put down 96710; 307 times 308, and put down 97342; 308 times 309, and put down 97976; 309 times 310, and put down 98612; 310 times 311, and put down 99250; 311 times 312, and put down 99890; 312 times 313, and put down 100532; 313 times 314, and put down 101176; 314 times 315, and put down 101822; 315 times 316, and put down 102470; 316 times 317, and put down 103120; 317 times 318, and put down 103772; 318 times 319, and put down 104426; 319 times 320, and put down 105082; 320 times 321, and put down 105740; 321 times 322, and put down 106400; 322 times 323, and put down 107062; 323 times 324, and put down 107726; 324 times 325, and put down 108392; 325 times 326, and put down 109060; 326 times 327, and put down 109730; 327 times 328, and put down 110402; 328 times 329, and put down 111076; 329 times 330, and put down 111752; 330 times 331, and put down 112430; 331 times 332, and put down 113110; 332 times 333, and put down 113792; 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417 times 418, and put down 179474; 418 times 419, and put down 180344; 419 times 420, and put down 181216; 420 times 421, and put down 182090; 421 times 422, and put down 182966; 422 times 423, and put down 183844; 423 times 424, and put down 184724; 424 times 425, and put down 185606; 425 times 426, and put down 186490; 426 times 427, and put down 187376; 427 times 428, and put down 188264; 428 times 429, and put down 189154; 429 times 430, and put down 190046; 430 times 431, and put down 190940; 431 times 432, and put down 191836; 432 times 433, and put down 192734; 433 times 434, and put down 193634; 434 times 435, and put down 194536; 435 times 436, and put down 195440; 436 times 437, and put down 196346; 437 times 438, and put down 197254; 438 times 439, and put down 198164; 439 times 440, and put down 199076; 440 times 441, and put down 199990; 441 times 442, and put down 200906; 442 times 443, and put down 201824; 443 times 444, and put down 202744; 444 times 445, and put down 203666; 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