

The Catholic Record.

"Christianus mihi nomen est Catholicus vero Cognomen."—(Christian is my Name, but Catholic my Surname)—St. Pacien, 4th Century

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WEEKLY IRISH REVIEW

IRELAND SEEN THROUGH
IRISH EYES
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PARTITION AND CIVIL WAR

While many arguments were being put up against the partitioning of Ireland—especially against the monstrous iniquity of dividing it on secular lines, the biggest danger of all was hardly ever hinted at—that which is now rapidly developing, of partitioning resulting in civil war. In fact the strongest argument of the British Cabinet in favor of the partition was that it would fend off civil war. The evil fruit of the evil act is now fast ripening. The nation is trembling on the verge of a fearful chasm into which, but for a miracle, it will topple.

The forces of the Belfast Parliament some weeks ago surrounded and arrested a party of Irish footballers travelling from Monaghan to Derry. Several of these arrested ones were members of the Irish Republican Army and were carrying their revolvers as protection, in passing through a country which they knew to be hostile. All the footballers have since been held prisoners in Derry jail awaiting trial for carrying arms. After they were held in jail for ten days with no hope of their release, bands of Republican boys from Longford and neighboring counties swept into the territory of the Belfast Parliament and carried off with them Unionist hostages—to be held until the footballers should be released. This was grave. But when fully armed and accoutred forces from Belfast undertook to pass through "Free State" territory, ostentatiously displaying military equipment, a company of the I. R. A. met them at Clones, Co. Monaghan, and demanded that they surrender. The Belfast men in reply, shot the I. R. A. leader dead.

The I. R. A. boys answered with a volley that killed four of the Belfast force and scattered the remainder. From this terribly grave situation was developed a sad strife that fills all friends of Ireland with apprehension, and of which the most clear-sighted cannot see the end.

RECALLING THE TERROR

As, in consequence of the imminent war in the North, the British evacuation of Ireland was halted, the Irish people who were for the first time in some years drawing a breath of relief, may well tremble with dread of the night of terror returning. What that night of terror must have been to the tortured people, America has never realized and never will realize. America, whose blood was made to boil for the brutality which the truthful English propagandists to be practicing upon the stricken Belgian nation, has never yet risen to a realization of the fearful fact that there were more and more terrible, and infinitely more fiendish and demonic, atrocities wrought in even one month by British soldiers upon the suffering Irish people, than the Germans were guilty of during their whole career in Belgium. If America could even only read the ordinary matter of fact news reports in the Irish papers today—law court reports of injured ones seeking compensation for the tortures brought upon them by the British forces—it would tax their imagination to conceive how or why the world permitted such fiendishness to be wreaked by the great British Empire upon the little Irish nation. As a mere sample of the almost unbelievable demonic work of the British Army of Occupation in Ireland I set down this week accounts copied from one single issue of the Dublin Freeman—of a few of the happenings described before Judge Doyle in one day of his sitting—in only one of the thirty-two counties—Co. Mayo. The sworn accounts are here copied *verbatim et literatim* from the columns of the Freeman.

CASES ESTABLISHED IN OPEN COURT

The first account I give is that of a boy of fourteen years of age, John Kelly.—"John Kelly, junior, Gortnaclassagh, Clogher, Westport, claimed £200. The little boy deposed that the Crown forces came to his father's house, pulled him out of bed and asked him where rifles and ammunition were. He said he knew nothing about them. They made him dance on the floor, put a tin can down over his head and fired bullets through it. After they went his head was bandaged and they came back again after an absence of three hours, asked him further questions which he could not answer, and they then put their revolvers through the bandages on his head at front and rear and fired shots, after which they went." Then the case of John Moran, Ballyheane, who claimed £300 for personal injuries received from Crown forces on Feb. 2nd, 1921. He said he was in bed at 10 o'clock when three members of the Crown forces came in and asked his father if he had a son. He said he had and the applicant came down and they

asked him where were the firearms. He said he had none. They searched the house, put him on his knees, and said they were going to shoot him. They stood a few yards from him and one of them fired a shot close by his ear. One of them asked him if he was a Catholic. He said he was, and one of them said, "We will shoot you now for certain." He was told to get up, was struck down on his knees again and asked to make a confession. He refused. He was then kicked and another shot was fired over his head. He was asked if he were prepared to die and he replied that he was. They brought him out to a stone wall, kicked him over it, made him strip and marched him up and down for about 20 minutes in a naked condition.

John Bogginis, of Glenhurst, claimed £400 for personal injuries sustained at the hands of Crown forces last March. He was, with other boys, he told the judge, coming from a wedding, and when only a short distance from the house masked and armed men called on them to put up their hands and march towards the road. They walked with their hands above their heads to the road, where there was a lorry and ten or twelve men jumped out of it and beat them on the heads with revolvers. Witness and his companions were put in the lorry, and they were compelled to keep their hands up while being beaten with revolver butts and kicked. "I was bleeding a lot from my wounds," he continued, "and then they shoved a candle down my neck and made me keep it there although the blood was choking me." Continuing, witness said when they had travelled a considerable distance they took him out of the lorry and asked him to show them a house half a mile away, which he refused to do. They again beat him on the head with their revolvers, knocked him and kicked him, and as he walked after getting up they tried to trill him. They then threw him into the hole of water.

James Jordan, Glenhest, was another claimant at the same court on the same day. "He was in bed in the early hours of the morning of the 2nd March, when masked and armed men broke in the door, beat his brother Patrick, and compelled him to walk on broken glass and delph in his bare feet. They locked the latter in a room and four of them came and jumped on witness in the bed and beat him with revolver butts. They called on him to get out, and as he could not, two more of them came and dragged him out by the hair of the head, his head coming to the ground first and he was again beaten with the revolver on the face and neck, and kicked until he became senseless—he was actually kicked back to consciousness. Obeying an order to put on his pants, he was doing so when they again maltreated him, and he was bleeding from the mouth, nose, and ears. They said they intended to shoot him, but they were hand him so as to see him dying. They got a rope, put it over the collar brace, put the rope around his neck, slung him up, and kept the weight of his body now and again off the ground. They kept danging him for some minutes and put him questions, but he was unable to speak. They took a basket of goose eggs and fired them at his face, the matter mingling with his blood. They then let him down and pined him with further questions which he could not answer, and they slung him up again. He was nearly fainting when he was let down, and because he could not answer their further questions they pulled him for the third time, and said they would give him a last chance to speak. He was losing the use of his limbs, and they again dangled him for about seven minutes from the beam, and when his breath was leaving him they dropped him on the ground. They fired potatoes at his face while he was suspended the third time. He was pouring blood from the wounds in his head. His aged father tried to open the door, and one of the men fired a delph teapot at him, and it broke one side of his head. The old man had since died."

TORTURE TURNS ATHLETE INTO BROKEN OLD MAN

"Mr. P. J. Walsh, a well-known athlete, of Corronskehan, applied for and was allowed 500 pounds damages for injuries received at the hands of the Black and Tans on the 29th January, 1921. His story created somewhat of a sensation in Court. Nine or ten police came to his house about 3 o'clock in the morning, and demanded admittance. Witness heard them coming and they were getting out of bed to admit them. They were shouting for petrol to set fire to the house, and they broke in the door. He asked them if he would make a light and they said he would soon have plenty of light when they were finished. They punched him with their fists and beat him on the head with revolver butts and knocked him to the ground. They told him to dress, and when he was partly dressed they took him outside, and said they

were after shooting his comrade. On going outside he saw a young chap prostrate on the ground. Witness thought he was dead, as some of the police were jumping on his stomach. They told me to kneel down one side of him, and when I did they asked me questions which I could not answer; they struck me with their revolvers and broke five of my teeth. They then caught me by the moustache and lifted me up. I was then brought over to a wall, and one of them asked me to tell him something in private and fired shots over my head. They then took me to a dung pit and made one of my comrades from the district cover me with the dung, and to make sure that I was covered one of them walked over me. I was there for about twelve minutes when I was taken out. Shots were fired and one of them threw his revolver at me, and asked me to get it for him, and when he got it I could not find it as I was dazed he struck me with it. They took me to the haggard, put me on a horse, and said I should ride like an Irishman. I was made to face towards the horse's tail, they made me fold my arms, and said I was in for a gallop. One of them struck the horse with a brush and the animal went off. I only retained my seat for about 10 or 12 yards when I was thrown off. I remained in the fence until daylight.

Mr. Smith said it was diabolical ruffianism. Dr. M. Moran gave evidence of the wounds. The successful athlete of a short time ago, was now practically an old man broken up. His Honour said it was a monstrous thing that those men who were supposed to preserve the peace of the country should act in such a brutal and inhuman manner. In measuring the damages he felt it was falling on the raterpayers of the county.

SEUMAS MACMANUS
OF Donegal.

MANY NEGRO CONVERTS

REPORT OF U. S. CATHOLIC MISSION SHOWS WORK DURING LAST TEN YEARS

The Catholic Board of Mission Work among the Colored People recently issued a report on its work during the last ten years. Sixty new parishes have been organized and in many of them schools have been started. One hundred and eighty-seven priests are carrying on the missionary work, and all but fifteen are self-supporting. Converts are being made so fast that it is becoming a problem to find means to instruct them; vocations and financial support are needed to solve the question. Ten years ago practically no money was spent for the support of these missions; now nearly \$100,000 a year is contributed. Two hundred and seventy-five Sisters of the colored race labor among the negroes and nearly 600 white Sisters.

The progress of the work is best understood by reading this report on some of the States and cities: "The 1,300,000 negroes of Georgia eleven years ago could not find 100 Catholics among them. Today more than 1,200 of their children are studying the catechism like ours in eight Catholic schools. Each one of these little ones is a missionary carrying God's truth to the cabins of their parents and neighbors. There are not priests and Sisters enough today to instruct the converts as fast as these little missionaries are leading them in. "Ten years ago the great State of Louisiana had one struggling Catholic parish for 800,000 negroes. Today the Diocese of Alexandria has three parishes or missions; Lafayette four, and the Archdiocese of New Orleans six and one new one started last September. It is the Catholic awakening that is doing all this, all of us working together.

"Ten years ago Mobile had one parish for its negroes, and could count no more than 60 members, with a school of 17 children, taught by a layman. Today the same city has three parishes, the oldest of 800 Catholics, and a Sisters' school; the second, of 600 Catholics and a Sisters' school; the third, of 400 Catholics and a lay Catholic school, and last year the good Sisters opened a new school in a fourth quarter of the city to be the nucleus of a new parish next year. All converts! No immigration. They are seeking the light.

"Eleven years ago there was in the State of Mississippi one colored parish and a little mission one year old. Today the Josephite Fathers have four parishes with schools in the southern part of the State, and the Fathers of the Divine Word have four in the northern part. Besides, each of these is a centre from which several prospective mission activities are carried on in surrounding towns and villages, with the view to future parishes when we can help them. "The great and oldest Archdiocese of Baltimore has six self-

supporting colored parishes, but his Eminence the late Cardinal Gibbons wished two more in Washington before the end of the present year. The work grows apace."

EDWARD L. DOHENY FOR IRISH FREE STATE

HEAD OF ASSOCIATION FOR RECOGNITION OF REPUBLIC THINKS IT REALIZES ASPIRATIONS

Edward L. Doheny, President of the Mexican Petroleum Company, declared that as President of the American Association for the Recognition of the Irish Republic, founded by Eamon de Valera, he found himself at the head of an organization no longer needed. He qualified this by saying that "the reasons for its formation no longer exist." He came out strongly for the Irish Free State. Irishmen or persons of Irish extraction the world over, he thought, were in favor of the recent settlement.

When a reporter for The New York Times, who sought an opinion regarding Michael Collins's letter, pointed out that at a meeting held at the Park Avenue Hotel a week ago last Saturday the "Executive Committee" had adopted a resolution strongly supporting de Valera's fight for absolute freedom, Mr. Doheny said:

"I don't think any man or group of men has the right to set themselves up as representing the opinions of the vast army of Irish sympathizers who have only just heard of this meeting.

"Then you don't agree with the resolution adopted?" he was asked. "I am in favor of the treaty and I think the vast majority of Irishmen are. Give the new arrangement a chance. In twenty or thirty years from now, after a neighborly relation has developed between Great Britain and Ireland, then it will be time to strike out for the republic—if the people want it. I was not informed until tonight that a resolution favoring the Republic had been adopted, and if it was, the full executive body of the association was not present, nor was its President."

Mr. Doheny underwrote the recent \$4,000,000 Irish relief fund and has been probably the largest contributor to funds raised in this country for the support of Irish aspirations.

"I regard the election which is soon to take place in Ireland," at which the people will indicate their willingness or refuse to accept the treaty signed last Fall as an extremely important step and one upon the result of which the fate of Ireland depends," Mr. Doheny said. "I do not believe there is much doubt as to what the expression of the Irish people will be on that occasion. Whatever it may be, however, the feelings of all those who sympathize with the cause of the Irish people will remain the same with respect to the views the sympathizers may themselves may hold as to the wisdom of the decision. The viewpoint of American sympathizers is somewhat different from that of the people of Ireland. For one, who has a deep sympathy for all their aspirations, my hope has always been that whatever they wished for might be realized.

THINKS PEOPLE ARE SATISFIED

"When the treaty was signed I believed, and still believe, that the wishes of the great majority of people in Ireland was expressed by the signers. When their action was submitted to the Dail Eireann I felt very certain that it would receive a majority, but I was somewhat disappointed that the majority was not very much greater.

"Nevertheless I believe that when the treaty was submitted for the approval of the people, that approval will be given by an overwhelming majority. I have no knowledge upon which to base an opinion other than upon the statements of men who live in Ireland and men who have recently visited that country—all of whose views sustain my own opinion.

"I hold to the view that no one who supports the present treaty need abandon his hope nor the support of the hope that Ireland may yet become a republic. The acceptance of the treaty and the relation which the Irish Free State has toward the British Commonwealth may be regarded by the people of that State as the fruition of their hopes—or merely as a step in the direction of their realization.

"It is in this light that I had hoped that President de Valera and his associates might regard the advanced step which has been won by the combined efforts of a united Ireland after three years of, to say the least, strenuous effort if not actual warfare. The effort now being made, as evidenced by the campaign started by Mr. de Valera and his supporters, I regard as merely a political attempt to have his views adopted by a majority of the people. I believe that when Griffith and Collins start their

counter-action it will amount to nothing more than a measuring of strength as our own parties do every four years.

EXPECTS DE VALERA TO FALL IN LINE
"Each will endeavor to impress upon the people the advantages to be derived from support of each. I also am bound to believe that when the plebiscite has been held that the action of Griffith and his confederates in the signing of the treaty will be indorsed, and that de Valera, great and noble man that he is, will accept the decision of the majority and will give his loyal support to the Provisional Government and aid in every way he can the adoption of constitutional laws that will be a credit to the people of Ireland and presage a period of prosperity such as which it has not known in 700 years.

"It matters very little, perhaps, just what the opinion of any individual may be, but inasmuch as my views are asked I am speaking not as the President of the Association for the Recognition of the Irish Republic but as one whose wish, and whose ancestors' wishes for three generations, have been registered by their actions. I can see in the Irish Free State as at present provided for and constituted the most wonderful opportunities for our kin to work out their destiny.

"It must be remembered that all of the Irish sympathizers who do not live in Ireland are not included among the inhabitants of the United States. Many hundreds of thousands of the children of Irish forefathers live in Canada, New Zealand, Australia and the Union of South Africa, under the influence of the same flag which floats over England and Scotland and Wales—a part of the same commonwealth to which the Irish Free State would belong. It is not reasonable to think that those people of Irish origin, who by choice live under British influence, should be very much out of sympathy with the desire to separate themselves completely by the establishment of an independent republic. "The Irish people of all the world, outside the United States, therefore may be looked upon as fairly well satisfied with the results obtained by Griffith, Collins and his associates."—N. Y. Times.

THE POPE'S INTEREST IN ART

Charles Loesser, an American critic, who had the privilege of being a member of Milanese art circles in which the new Pope was a leading figure, says: "He applied himself particularly to the classification and preservation of the manuscripts entrusted to his care as prefect of the Ambrosian Library. He was most painstaking in his efforts to aid any one who was interested in study and research. He would go to infinite trouble to aid a person in the search for an old manuscript or an illuminated missal. He was a regular contributor to the Rassegna d'Arte, a periodical publication of the cognoscenti of Milan, and was especially interested in the discussion of and preservation of painting, architecture and sculpture.

During his years in Milan, Msgr. Ratti was one of a group of cognoscenti who gathered frequently at the studio of Cavenechi, the great restorer of Leonardo de Vinci's "Last Supper," and other masterpieces. Here he led the discussions of lost art treasures and rare paintings and manuscripts entrusted to his care. Among the precious volumes and manuscripts in the Ambrosian Library, which was founded by Cardinal Federigo Borromeo in 1609 and contains 200,000 volumes and 8,300 manuscripts, more than one hundred of which are illuminated with miniatures, may be mentioned a Virgil with the notes in Petrarch's handwriting and a Josephus written on papyrus. It is expected that because of Cardinal Ratti's accession to the Papal throne the inestimable collections of the Vatican will be even more carefully preserved than ever and be made most generously accessible.

PROTESTANT BARONET

APPEALS TO ULSTER TO Imitate SOUTH

Dublin, Feb. 8.—Sir James Cotter, Rockforest, Mallow, County Cork, a Protestant Baronet, has published an "Appeal to Ulster" in which he states there can be no real settlement of the Irish problem until the two parliaments of Dublin and Belfast sit as one. In the course of his appeal he says: "Those of us who have no prejudice in the matter feel that the advances towards this end should come from the North of Ireland, as it is there that the strong religious feeling, the real cause of the breach, really exists.

NORTH AND SOUTH UNITED

IRELAND NOT PRO-GERMAN AND RELIGION IN POLITICS CONFINED TO NORTH EAST
N. Y. Times

There can never be peace, progress and prosperity in Ireland except on the basis of Irish union between north and south, Sir Horace Plunkett, Irish co-operated leader, told the League for Political Education at the Town Hall where he spoke on "The Irish Free State."

Sir Horace explained the import of the treaty which brought the Irish Free State into being, scoffed at the possibility of the Irish permitting a foreign power to use their soil for a naval base directed at England and said he hoped soon to see a representative of the Irish Free State in Washington sitting alongside of the Canadian representative and charged with the duty of representing commercial Ireland.

He praised the Washington conference and hoped that the "splendid beginning" made by Secretary Hughes and the "splendid acceptance" of the disarmament proposals by Mr. Balfour would lead to a day when such questions as the naval protection of Ireland would disappear and it would make no difference whether his land were called the Irish Free State or the Irish Republic.

The auditorium was crowded with women and a sprinkling of men, while others stood in the rear and filled all the seats on the stage. The speaker was introduced by Morgan J. O'Brien.

Following the address Sir Horace evoked hearty applause by his crisp sallies in reply to questions asked from the floor.

DENIES IRELAND WAS PRO-GERMAN

"Was Ireland pro-German in the late War?" was the first question. "Ireland was not pro-German," declared Sir Horace, "but a large portion of Ireland was anti-British."

"Does the speaker differentiate between Casement and Carson?" he was asked. "One was hanged and the other was made a judge," was the reply. Prolonged applause.

"What do you think of Casement's plotting with Germany?" "Personally, I abhorred it. It was a grave injury to Ireland." The applause was less deafening.

"Do you feel that the blot upon the Irish people by what Casement did was more than wiped out by what Ireland, without conscription, did in the War?"

"There was nothing to wipe out. Only a minute portion of the Irish people took part in the Casement plot."

"Why was not Carson punished for his interest in Germany?" "He was too clever."

"What will become of the bonds of the Irish Republic sold in this country?"

"I speak with no authority; but if I had bonds of the Irish Republic I would expect them to be redeemed by the Irish Free State."

"Is the Irish problem a religious one?" "In some parts it has been, but it is becoming less so. The main factor in the Irish problem is the economic factor."

"In what part of Ireland is the Irish problem a religious one?" "In the northeast."

"The answer evoked a storm of applause, mingled with loud hisses. "What part of Ireland hopes to profit more under the Irish Free State?"

"I should be very much disappointed in any Irish Government that was not so impartial as to make all parts profit equally."

"What are the prospects for Irish unity in Southern Ireland?" "The prospects are good, but let us first get unity between the northeast and the rest of Ireland."

"Has de Valera a large following in Ireland?" "So many that I devoutly hope he will see the harm in separating them from the majority. It will be impossible to say how many he has until we have an election."

"Will there be an established church in the Irish Free State?" "No, certainly not."

"Has the Irish Free State power to erect a tariff barrier between Ireland and England?" "Yes, under the treaty it has, but it would be unwise to do so as it would be a thing that would cut both ways and would be disastrous to Ireland."

In opening his address Sir Horace said he talked merely as a citizen of the Irish Free State.

The treaty, he declared, gave Ireland complete control over her own internal affairs and Ireland had conceded the necessity for a central authority for defence of its shores, according the right of the British Navy to patrol its coasts in the same way as it patrolled the shores of England, Scotland and Wales. He did not think the naval provision restricted Ireland in any manner.

CATHOLIC NOTES

Eckington Manor, one of the most historic old mansions in the District of Columbia, has been acquired by the Disalced Carmelite Fathers of the Catholic University, and, with the approbation of His Grace, Archbishop Curley, will shortly be conducted as a distinctive retreat house for women.

Dr. Margaret Enright, who has been appointed Lecturer in Pathology, University College, Cork, had an exceptionally brilliant course in the National University. She obtained amongst other distinctions the Travelling Studentship in Medicine which she held in Paris and Cambridge Universities. She is the only woman doctor of this standing in Ireland and Great Britain. Dr. Enright is a Catholic.

Plans for a large printing house to cost \$250,000 are included in the scheme for the expansion of Fordham University, which recently raised a large fund for the erection and maintenance of additional buildings and departments. It is announced that The Messenger of the Sacred Heart and other publications will be printed in the new plant. Robert J. Reilly, former president of the New York Society of Architects, designed the new building.

All but seven States are represented among the 1,700 students registered at the University of Notre Dame this year. Indiana leading the list with 407 of her sons. Illinois has 288 and Ohio 152 students at Notre Dame. Delaware, Georgia, Maine, Nevada, the Carolinas and Virginia are the States not represented at the university. Twelve foreign countries have students registered. Last year's enrollment was 1,221, with nine States unrepresented.

New York, Jan. 30.—The Knights of Columbus' National Correspondence School will soon open for the first year's mail study with headquarters at New Haven, Conn., according to an announcement made here. Ten thousand free correspondence scholarships will be given to men who served during the War. The correspondence school is designed primarily to furnish instructions to war veterans who cannot take advantage of courses in K. of C. evening technical schools.

Sister Mary Maxwell, or as she was known in the world, the Honorable Eleanor Constable-Maxwell, Superior of the Catholic blind asylum at Liverpool, has just died in her eighty-first year. This venerable lady, who became a nun in her youth, was a member of one of the most ancient of the old Catholic families in Great Britain. Her father was the tenth Baron Herries, and she herself was aunt to the late Duke of Norfolk.

Most Rev. Dr. Keane, Archbishop of Dubuque, sent \$21,446 to the Pope for the relief of distress in Ireland. This sum made 478,786 Italian lire. To this the Holy Father added 22,214 lire to make the round sum of 500,000 Italian lire. A bank order for this sum sent by the Cardinal Secretary of State to Cardinal Logue has been transmitted by the latter to the Irish White Cross. A collection for the White Cross fund, made in the diocese of Dublin, reached \$30,500.

The Chicago archdiocese, which has claimed the distinction of being the largest contributor, of any American archdiocese to the annual Pope's Pence collection for the Pope, made another record in keeping with its past this year, according to an announcement this week from the chancery office. The total for the parishes within Chicago reached \$96,288.15, and those outside the city \$17,706.84, with miscellaneous contributions sufficient to bring the total from all sources up to \$116,895.24.

Rev. Hugh P. Smyth, pastor of St. Mary's Church, Evanston, Ill., who for some years has carried on a lecture course at his church, has compiled a number of these lectures into a volume, "Testimony to the Truth," just issued from Extension Press. In these lectures Father Smyth answered questions frequently asked him by inquirers into Catholic doctrine, or by Catholic students at the Northwestern University, a Methodist institution near by, who were often called upon to defend their faith.

The Rev. D. O. Crowley, president of the Youth's Directory, has been elected president of the San Francisco Playground Commission for the tenth successive time. Father Crowley has devoted thirty-four years to providing homes, education and business training for abandoned and orphaned boys, regardless of race or creed, and scores of successful business men in San Francisco owe their start in life to him. The Youth's Directory receives no financial aid from city or State, being supported entirely by charitable donations. Under Father Crowley's direction, San Francisco's playgrounds have been improved until today they are declared to be second to none in the country.

THE WILD BIRDS OF KILLEEVY

BY ROSA MULHOLLAND (LADY GILBERT)

CHAPTER X—CONTINUED

One evening, after the contents of the caldron had been consumed, and while the gipsies lay about around the fire, a quarrel of extraordinary fierceness broke out among them.

She walked on, driven by the thought of her train and her business waiting for her at home; but she felt certain satisfaction in observing that the little girl was following pretty closely on her heels.

After walking another half-mile they reached a railway station. An early train was about to start, and the woman got her ticket and took her seat.

"Here's a go!" said the official. "Come out of this, young'un, and run home and ask your mother what a ticket is!"

"O, let me stay!" cried Fan, imploringly, holding by the seat; "I want to get away from the gipsies."

CHAPTER XI ON THE TRACK

On a chill January evening, about nightfall, a weary figure approached the gate of a farm house in the South of England, and after hesitating for an instant, hand on latch, entered and walked up to the lighted dwelling.

The gleam of golden asters and the pale, dreighted bloom of pink climbing roses against the gable gave every to the outer walls of the house an air of fostering protectiveness; and the figure visible within behind half-drawn curtains, of a fair, placid woman musing by an old-fashioned fireside, hands folded, and face and figure crossed by loving lights and shadows, seemed to promise an ample fulfillment of the suggestions made by the exterior of her habitation.

"Nay, madam, there is a young man outside looking for work, who says he has walked all the way from Ireland."

TO BE CONTINUED

NORAH FINDS SOME WORK TO DO

By Helen Moriarty in Rosary Magazine

"The Lord betune us an' harm 'im!" murmured Mrs. Kennedy in accents of acute distress. "Sure, I never heard the like in all me born days!"

"Deed, then, it's my truth I'm tellin' you," proclaimed Mrs. O'Brien unctuously. "For all that he used to be such a good man, he hasn't been next or near the church in a month of Sundays, and what's more, herself can't get him to go, no matter how she sold and beg and drive him. Yeh! yeh! 'tis the strange world entirely!"

"That's a young woman?" asked Rachel, while the maids at a table near pricked up their ears and listened with rounded eyes for the young man's story.

"But her conscience, woman dear, her conscience, and he hasn't been hangin' around him all the time! It's myself would have at him wid the broomstick and the flat iron—deed, thin I would, if they came around after Jerry!"

hopos on the memory of Jimmie's youthful piety and tractability. "Prayer, dear, will do wonders," she said to Nora Creedon, who tonight was helping her to wash the supper dishes after Jimmie's departure.

"Yes, I know," answered Nora absently. "But wasn't there a saint who said—let me see, and she wrinkled her brows. "Oh, yes, now I know," her face clearing.

"But what could we do?" Mrs. Abram wanted to know plaintively. "You don't want me to nag at the boy, Nora, and Father Callahan says the scolding will do no good at all."

"Right you are!" they would say to him. Or, "that's the stuff, old timer—give it to 'em good, while you're at it!" Or, again, "You have the makin' of a good leader in you, Jimmie." Only they made the mistake of taking Jimmie's vapors to be like those of nine-tenths of the laboring population, who excrete conditions but go comfortably on with their work, since it is the only work they have, and they were far from dreaming that Jimmie would eventually become a leader—but a leader among the radicals!

"Nay, she said, smiling, 'my ways are not thy ways, Nathaniel. Thou must learn patience, or all thy simplicity and thy truth will not avail thee. Yes, thou hast had a sort of patience in thy determined search; but thine is rather the endurance of passion than the reasonable coolness and meekness which succeeds. But I will try, thee no longer."

"Well, I'm not sure that I know what a proletariat is," said Martin, grimly, "but if I'm one of 'em, I'm right here to say that I do more for the greater good than any red radical when I support my family and help to look out for my mother!"

"Not after this you don't! Mother has always lived on honest money. We'll take care of her and you can go your way."

Well the Abram family was successfully disrupted. In their hearts the old folks did not blame their mother for sticking to Jimmie, but they were not ready to acknowledge this yet. They were angry and sore-hearted, and their humiliation was increased daily by newspaper references to the activity of Jimmie Abram, now openly spoken of as a prominent young radical.

"I have not left my home merely to obtain work, for I had plenty at home. My father will miss me; but I have another purpose."

those Bolsheviks are just using him! But you'll have to help me."

Jimmie answered the look she gave him more than the question. "No, of course not. Where would I see her?" "I didn't know," but her son thought she sighed as she turned away. His eyes narrowed on the slight drooping figure and a queer presentiment shook him. Several times in the past couple of weeks he had seen a girl in the audience at some big meetings who had reminded him of Nora.

"When did you see Nora last?" he demanded of his mother hoarsely.

"About a month ago, I think it was," said Mrs. Abram with visible reluctance. "That Mr. Kolinsky called for you and you were gone, so she stayed talking to Nora. The neighbors tell me that he comes to see her and that she goes with him to these meetings of yours. I dunno," sighing heavily, "for she hasn't been next or near me since. God help us!"

Nora slipped out, closing the door noiselessly, the germ of an idea even that instant giving her a certain malicious pleasure. "I'm too good for that crowd, am I, Jimmie? Well, I'm glad you still have sense enough to see that. They haven't spoiled all your finer instincts. But what would you say, I wonder, '—her lips twisting into an ironical smile—'if I took up some of your favorite tenets and out-radiced even you?"

Jimmie was obliged to stop, because in this new confusion that possessed him he did not know exactly what he did want, and his mother took the opportunity to break in timidly:

"Of course, I was sorry the child got mad at me, for I wasn't deceiving you, Jimmie, but I thought it my duty to give her a bit of advice like, but still and all I couldn't help feeling glad for your sake. Sure, there's nothing between ye now—" She looked at him placatingly.

Jimmie regarded his mother with horror, finding the insinuation that now Nora thought as he did as dust and ashes in his mouth. What was wrong with him, anyhow? he asked himself with angry vehemence. As his mother had pointed out, he had indeed in the early days often tried earnestly, if vainly, to "talk Nora over," but he knew now he had never expected to succeed. Nora had spurned him and his principles, and had told him in a few grave words what she thought of his defection from his Church. In his heart he acknowledged that this was right and proper and only what he could look for from a girl like Nora. She was different, of course—a gentle, pure, remote being who could no more understand the curiously mixed motives of the men and women of his society than could an angel out of heaven. He himself was often revolted and disgusted, but at such times he had only to remind himself that it was ignorance which had stunted the moral growth of these people—ignorance and poverty, to which they were knowingly consigned by the powers against which he and they were now waging bitter war. Not all were ignorant, of course. Kolinsky was a man of brilliant parts, Jimmie's own guide and counselor and friend—until now! He choked with rage as he thought of him, the smooth rascal, deluding poor little Nora as he had. No, Jimmie was

"I'm running away from the gipsies," said Fan, reassured. "I don't belong to them, though they said I did. I want to get away where they will never find me."

"I'm sure I hope you may, poor thing, though it's hard to know what's to become of you. There, I'll miss my train, gossipping on the road. If I wasn't in such a hurry, little girl, I'd try and do something for you."

"I haven't got anything. What is a ticket?" said Fan, opening her empty hands as the man addressed her.

"Here's a go!" said the official. "Come out of this, young'un, and run home and ask your mother what a ticket is!"

"O, let me stay!" cried Fan, imploringly, holding by the seat; "I want to get away from the gipsies."

After that she sat down for a few minutes on a stone and looked around her. The intense darkness of the night had passed away a little, though it yet wanted some hours of the dawn. A few stars had crept out, and her eyes had grown used to the obscurity. She was in an open country, behind which the woods lay now like an inky fringe—a country seamed with roads and paths, and faintly dotted with scattered homesteads. On before her the road seemed to grow dark again, overhung with trees. She shuddered a little at this, though she knew the shadows were her safety; but having regained her breath and her courage, she plunged once more into the dreaded darkness, darting along almost blindly, seeing no further than a yard before her feet.

Once, when she heard the voices of men coming to meet her, she crouched behind the trunk of a tree till they went past; and when a cart came rumbling by she lay close against the bank till the danger was over. Not that she imagined the people would harm her, but she was determined they should not be able to tell the next morning that they had met a little runaway girl on the road.

"I am in search of one I love dearly," continued Kevin, flushing with painful earnestness, "who has been stolen away from home; who may possibly be in England—"

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not quite ready yet to visualize his own delusion. They were bitter days that followed, for Jimmie had to hear the men refer to "the little Creodon," the new convert to the cause, who was so pretty and efficient, to hear them speak of her as "Nora" and "comrade" and not rise up and slay them all. Jimmie could not understand himself at all. For quite suddenly his interest in the cause seemed to have evaporated, and only one desire obsessed him—that of getting Nora away from his erstwhile friends and chosen associates. To effect this he would do anything—anything, he told himself passionately, even—in a blinding flash it came to him one day—even to renouncing the work himself! After all, there were other and perhaps just as sure ways of bringing capital to a realization of its duty. . . . Once Jimmie had begun to reason thus the rest was easy as far as his own convictions were concerned. But Nora—there was the difficulty!

unopened; she would not discuss the matter over the phone. She was, as every one could see, committed heart and soul to the cause which Jimmie Abram had so lately and eagerly espoused, a cause which he now scrupled with loathing and contempt. If the indifference with which his radical-friends received his defection amazed and disgusted him, the ease with which Jimmie took up again the practices and beliefs of his early days sometimes gave him startled and mortified pause. . . . "I suppose Father Calahan was right," he acknowledged in all humility. "I was half-baked, but my conceit was well done. Plausible phrases did the rest." One Saturday night Jimmie had been to confession and came home tired and depressed, for Nora was still recalcitrant. As he opened the door he heard gay voices in the kitchen and a savory odor floated out to him. Roast chicken! His mother must have company. . . . It was Nora that smiled at him from the stove—a gay and laughing Nora, quite like the Nora of earlier and happier years. His heart rushed up into his throat. "Is this a birthday, or anything?" he managed to say,

sniffing the delightful odors and wondering vaguely why his mother looked so happy. Nora shook her head demurely as she dished up the mashed potatoes. "No, it's a celebration," she said quietly, but a dimple stole into her left cheek. "Only it isn't a fatted calf, it's a chicken." She gave him a fleeting side glance. "Oho, the prodigal son, eh?" Jimmie laughed understandingly, but he was seized with bewildering nervousness. Why, Nora like, she seemed . . . she acted like. . . . "Nora!" he blurted out in sudden gravity. "Nora, dear girl, have you—come to your senses, too?" "Yes," the girl nodded slowly. "Yes, I have. Look out for the potatoes, Jimmie!" "I'm going for the ice-cream," said Mrs. Abram, as she slipped away, her eyes full of happy tears. But the two people by the stove never heard her.

RACE SUICIDE
HEALTH-OFFICER DEcriES THE AGITATION FOR BIRTH CONTROL
Decriing agitation in favor of birth control, Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Health Officer of New York, in analyzing recent birth statistics has pointed out that the proportion of native-born mothers in New York is decreasing and has sounded a warning that in the future New York's prominent families will be descendants of recent immigrants and not those who came over with Lord Baltimore or in the Mayflower. . . . "In general the figures tend to show that foreign-born women had more children last year than did those of native stock," said Dr. Copeland. "When you combine the fact that the children born to native mothers are less than those born in other lands with the further fact that infant mortality is greater among babies of native stock, there is indicated that our population is becoming less American, more foreign." . . . "It was shown that in 1919, 68.7% of the births in greater New

York were children whose mothers were born in other countries. Practically the same relative percentage obtained in 1911. . . . "The statement that there is a greater mortality among infants of American-born mothers will, no doubt, surprise many. One reason for this is that foreign-born mothers generally nurse their children. It is also accountable for the low death rate in congested districts of the city where it might be expected there would be more infant deaths. American mothers are less inclined to make use of Baby Health Stations of the Department of Health. Foreign-born mothers are accustomed to depend on these and other governmental agencies. . . . "In a section of the fashionable upper east side bounded by Fifth and Park avenues, the birth rate was for each 1,000 of the population. In the rest of the borough of Manhattan it averaged 25 per 1,000. This district is typical, for it contains well-to-do persons of American birth who are counted among the first families of America. . . . "We find the death rate among infants of native-born mothers is 90 per 1,000, while the rate of infants of Swedish-born mothers, is

88, Scotch 43, Russian 34, French 30, Austro-Hungarian 70 and Bohemian 75." . . . **O'CONNELL, AND THE MASS**
The importance which Daniel O'Connell, the great Irish Liberator, attached to the discharge of religious duties is revealed by a letter which has just been discovered and which Maurice Murphy of Castle-Island, has sent for publication to the "Kerry People." The letter is dated January 15, 1836. It has been found by Miss Leahy amongst papers kept by her father, who was an innkeeper of Abbeyfeale. O'Connell wrote to Mr. Leahy intimating that he would be at his house about 2 o'clock on the following Sunday, and asked that four horses should be ready for him by that hour. He added: "Take care the driver hears Mass. I will not arrive until after the last Mass, and will not allow any man to drive me who has not heard Mass." This language was not used from any affection of piety. O'Connell was deeply sensible of the necessity of living up to religious tenets, and by his act set

an example of the utmost reverence for the precepts and observances of the Church. Difficulties, however great, never prevented him from fulfilling the obligation of hearing Mass on Sundays and holy days of obligation. — Catholic Transcript

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The London Life Insurance Company

Shows 1921 the Most Prosperous Year in the Company's History
\$100,000,000 MARK PASSED
Surplus on Basis Dominion Government Standard, \$1,952,613—A Gain of \$499,389. Profit Results Greatly Exceed Estimates

The Forty-Seventh Annual Meeting of the Shareholders and Policyholders of The London Life Insurance Company was held at the Company's Head Office, London, Canada, on February 13th, 1922. The President, Dr. A. O. Jeffery, K.C., occupied the chair, and there were present a number of Shareholders and Policyholders. . . . The notice calling the meeting was read by the General Manager, Mr. Edward E. Reid, after which the following report and financial statement were submitted:

Forty-Seventh Annual Report

The Directors of The London Life Insurance Company submit herewith the Audited Financial Statement of the Company for the year ending December 31st, 1921. Although the abnormal gains of the previous year have not been duplicated, the volume of business written and the gain in Business in Force are normal in amount and in view of the existing conditions are exceedingly gratifying. . . . The Premium and Interest Receipts for the year amount to \$4,890,000.83, an increase of \$693,705.47. Invested and other Assets total \$15,920,517.96, an increase of \$2,815,434.86 for the year.

Total Insurance Issued		\$31,838,694.50	\$31,219,127.50
Amount W. P. Insurance in Force		\$32,628,674.30	\$32,032,132.75
Amount of Ordinary Insurance in Force (net)		\$2,916,400.96	\$2,085,530.92
Total Insurance in Force after deducting Reinsurance		\$30,600,075.26	\$31,113,663.67
Increase in Insurance in Force		\$20,218,436.27	\$14,513,588.41

The Investments of the Company continue to be made in absolutely non-speculative securities and First Mortgages are coming again to be the chief avenue for the employment of the Company's rapidly increasing funds. The rate of interest earned during the year shows a steady increase, the rate being 6.69% on the invested funds. . . . The Policy and Other Liabilities of the Company have always been provided for in a very complete manner. The exceptionally satisfactory Surplus earnings of the year, however, have enabled the Directors to still further improve the funds set aside for various purposes, including all profits earned on participating policies. The total Liabilities, on the Company's very stringent standard, amount to \$15,515,854.18.

The Surplus on Policyholders' Account, including paid-up Capital of \$82,500, is \$405,133.78, an increase over the previous year of \$178,458.54. . . . It is with great regret that we record the death during the year of Mr. John McClary, our Honorary President. Mr. McClary was one of the original shareholders of the Company, a Director since 1887, President for a period of 25 years and Honorary President during the past two years. Throughout his connection with the company, Mr. McClary rendered valuable assistance by his mature counsel and sane judgment, and to the very end evidenced a lively interest in its welfare.

EDWARD E. REID, General Manager.
A. O. JEFFERY, K.C., President.

OUR BUSINESS POLICY
To Give the Fullest Measure of Security and a Square Deal to Policyholders.
ITS RESULTS
ASSETS—The flower of sound Canadian securities, mainly Bonds and First Mortgages. Nothing speculative.
LIABILITIES—Company's policy reserves up to highest standard on the continent, \$98,000 above the Dominion Government requirements. All other liabilities of every character carefully provided for.
EARNINGS—Unusually high from all sources. Interest rate in 1921, 6.69%. Mortality rate, 32.5% of expected. Profit results greatly exceed original estimates and have given great satisfaction to policyholders.
SERVICE—Prompt settlement of all sums due policyholders. Liberal policy contracts and painstaking care in meeting the needs and protecting the best interests of insureds.
PUBLIC APPRECIATION—The insurance in force increased in the last 10 years over 400%—a percentage increase double that of the total increase in insurance in force for the Dominion of Canada in the same period.

R. P. PEARCE,
Superintendent Weekly Premium Branch

Synopsis of Financial Statement

REVENUE ACCOUNT	
RECEIPTS	
Premiums—"Ordinary" and "Weekly"	\$4,039,870.98
Interest on investments	850,219.85
Sundries	7,583.76
Total	\$4,897,674.59
DISBURSEMENTS	
Paid policyholders or heirs	\$ 773,385.35
All other disbursements	1,410,561.89
Balance to investment account	2,713,727.35
Total	\$4,897,674.59
BALANCE SHEET	
ASSETS	
Mortgages, bonds, debentures and debenture stocks	\$13,861,801.54
Loans on policies and other invested assets	1,310,159.68
Premiums outstanding and deferred	472,428.41
Interest due and accrued	276,128.33
Total	\$15,920,517.96
LIABILITIES	
Reserve on policies in force	\$14,591,857.00
Accumulating and accruing profits	557,360.70
Special reserves and other liabilities	6,166.48
Surplus on policyholders' account (including paid-up capital, \$82,500)	405,133.78
Total	\$15,920,517.96

This is to certify that I have audited the Books and Accounts of the London Life Insurance Company for the year ending December 31st, 1921. All payments by cheque or cash have been duly verified. All Journal Entries are of a proper nature, and all postings into the General Ledger have been checked. . . . **JAMES McMILLAN, C. A., Auditor.**

Actuary's Report

A valuation of the outstanding insurance and annuity contracts of the Company, as of December 31, 1921, has been made according to the bases stated below and the Reserve Liabilities are shown separately for the division of the business indicated.

INSURANCES—			
Ordinary Branch			
Years of Issue.	Amount of Insurance	Reserve Liability	Reserve Om. (5) 3%
* 1874—1921	\$7,319,089.92	\$ 9,443,790	
Less reinsurances	1,233,569.00	101,250	
Net amount	\$ 6,085,520.92	\$ 9,342,540	
Weekly Premium Branch			
1887—1921	\$ 39,028,132.75	\$ 5,237,250	Standard Indus. 3 1/2%
Total both branches		\$11,113,663.67	\$14,579,790
ANNUITIES—			
Reserve for annuities in force	9,882	O (a) m 3%	
Reserve for supplementary contracts not involving life contingencies	2,185	3%	
Total	\$14,591,857		

In comparing the above statement of the Company's Reserves with that of the preceding year it is immediately observed that a more rigid basis of valuation has been used in the year 1921. The Reserves in the Ordinary Branch were increased for all issues—1871 to 1906—from the 3 1/2%

basis to the 3% basis. In the Weekly Premium Branch all business was valued on the Standard Industrial Table, with interest at 3 1/2% per cent. . . . The Company's practice was continued in 1921 of carefully providing for all liabilities in addition to the Reserve. A sum was set aside for all accruing profits earned up to the anniversary of the Policy in the year of issue, in addition to a fund of \$100,000.00 set up to provide for the profits payable in the year following the statement. . . . The surplus, according to the requirements of the Dominion Insurance Act of December 31st, 1921, is \$1,952,613.78, itemized as follows: Reserves in excess of the Government Standard \$ 98,837.00 Profits accruing but not due 238,728.00 Profits payable in 1922 100,645.00 Investment and other Special Reserves 150,900.00 Surplus Unappropriated, including Capital 465,133.78 **Total** **\$1,952,613.78**

JOHN D. BUCHANAN, B. A., F. A. S. Actuary.

Report of The Loaning Committee

The demand for Mortgage Loans was very strong during 1921 and excellent rates of interest were obtainable throughout the year. Municipal and Government Bonds and Debentures also offered a very attractive investment and the available funds were divided fairly evenly between these two forms of investment. . . . The total of the new investments made was \$3,636,786.52, the largest amount in the Company's history. The conditions in Western Canada have been such that it was impossible to expect repayments of principal or interest on the part of the borrowers. Reasonable extension of time must be given whenever possible to enable borrowers to tide over a critical period, but it is hoped that in another year many of these arrears will be cleared up. On the whole, payments throughout the year were made in a most satisfactory manner and the amount of interest due and unpaid is only one-third of one per cent. of the total Mortgage Investments—a slightly lower percentage than that of the previous year.

The total amount of Mortgages upon which interest was overdue for more than a year is only \$42,896.20—less than seven-eighths of one per cent. In this item the Statement shows a slight improvement over the previous year, when the Mortgages thus in arrears amounted to a little over one per cent. of these investments. Of the Victory Bonds for which this Company subscribed in 1919, a considerable sum was still due at the beginning of 1921. This balance was largely paid during the first quarter of last year and on account of the comparatively low yield rate, necessarily affected the earnings of the year to a quite considerable extent. Notwithstanding this, the average yield on all the investments for the year increased by eight points, to 6.69—an exceedingly satisfactory rate considering the quality of the investments. The Bond and Debenture securities of the Company have been checked over and, as usual, the committee have scrutinized all loans upon which either interest or principal was overdue at the end of the year.

A very satisfactory feature of the Company's Statement is that the market value of the securities, according to the department's valuation, is considerably in excess of the book value. This is an additional asset that could very properly be used to still further increase the Company's Surplus Account. . . . The remarkably favorable experience of the Company's Mortgage Investments in Ontario is shown by the fact that although these amount to over \$4,200,000, the arrears of interest at the end of the year were only \$2,256.00, or about one-twentieth of one per cent. of the principal sum. . . . The position of the Company's investments in every respect is, under the circumstances, most excellent and is ample evidence in itself of the capability of the staff in the Investment Department, to the efficiency of which your committee wish to bear their testimony.

ALBERT O. JEFFERY
JNO. G. RICHTER
W. M. SPENCER
W. J. NORFOLK

The shareholders and policyholders expressed approval of a plan whereby pensions will be provided for the members of the Company's field and office staffs. The plan provides for contributions by both staff members and Company, the resulting fund being available for the purchase of life annuities at ages 60 or 65. . . . The directors paid a very hearty tribute of appreciation to the members of the field and office staffs for the splendid accomplishments of the past year. The resolution was responded to by Mr. J. P. Marine, Supervisor of the Weekly Premium Branch; Mr. J. G. Stephenson, Superintendent of Western Agencies, and Mr. J. S. Lovell, the Secretary.

Dr. A. O. Jeffery, in moving the adoption of the Report, said: "The increased interest manifested by the public in the affairs of the Life Insurance companies has been most noticeable since the commencement of the war and especially since the epidemic visitations of 1918 and 1919. This is, perhaps, not so surprising as the fact that it took so long for the public to realize that the business of life insurance had a very vital relation indeed to the home, as well as to the economic welfare of the nation and the present favor in which life insurance is regarded is due to the somewhat spectacular demonstration in recent years of its real merits."

Although an abnormal year for nearly all lines of business, 1921 was, for the life insurance business, perhaps the most normal since 1914. There was no undue mortality strain; the investment situation had, except for Western securities, shown further improvement; expenses were, perhaps, still higher, but not unduly so; and the volume of business was more in keeping with the resources of the companies than had been the case during the two previous years. . . . The results of the year, so far as this Company is concerned, have, as indicated in the director's report, been very satisfactory. The volume of new insurance—\$31,219,127.50—is only slightly below that of the previous year and the gain in insurance in force—\$14,513,588.41—is, in view of the large proportion of weekly premium insurance, very satisfactory indeed.

This addition carries the Company's volume to \$111,113,663.00, the \$100,000,000 mark having been passed quite early in the year. It is interesting in this connection to note that although the Company was 42 years old before the \$50,000,000 mark was passed, it took only a little over three years to add the second \$50,000,000. . . . Notwithstanding the fact that the proportion of new insurance to Insurance in Force at the beginning of the year was smaller in 1921 than in 1920 and further, that a fair proportion of the insurance in the "Ordinary" branch for 1921 was taken on the non-medical basis, it is gratifying to note that favorable as was the mortality rate under "Ordinary" policies in 1920, the experience in 1921 is still better, being only 32.5% of the expected.

The actuary's report indicates that new reserve bases for the policy liabilities have this year been adopted. All "Ordinary" business has been placed on the Om (5) 3% basis, than which there is probably no stronger basis for any insurance company on the continent. It will also be seen that in the Weekly Premium Department the Standard Industrial Table has been adopted, with interest at 3 1/2%—an amply sufficient rate for business of this nature. These changes make a more realistic basis of valuation that is undoubtedly stronger than that of any similar company on the North American continent and the changes effected have required a considerable addition to the reserves. . . . All liabilities have been covered in the most complete manner, every ascertainable item, including extra second year's commissions, being fully covered. On the whole, it may fairly be claimed that exceptionally strong as has always been the Company's position in the matter of providing fully for its liabilities, it has never issued a statement which has been so complete in this respect as that which is before you.

The conditions which have existed during recent years have necessarily stimulated Life Insurance Companies to greater activity in meeting the increasing demand of the public for the greatest possible variety of insurance protection. In satisfying these demands this Company has introduced a number of new forms of policies in the last two years, both in the Weekly Premium and in the Ordinary Department. . . . The care that has always been exercised to provide sufficient reserve to cover accruing profits has had much to do with the Company's ability to maintain its excellent scale of dividends, in spite of very difficult conditions. Not only has this provision been maintained, but the statement before you, but a further step has been taken, in that provision is made this year for all profits payable during 1922. It is a matter of very special satisfaction that the earnings of the year have made it possible to now establish this practice, which has been in view for some time.

The president has made reference to the recent rapid growth of the Company. The following table, showing this growth in more detail during the past 20 years, will be of interest:

	Income	Assets	New Insurance	Insurance in Force
1901	\$ 322,920	\$ 1,066,770	\$ 1,643,058	\$ 6,489,042
1906	543,660	2,100,394	3,387,774	10,376,413
1911	959,194	3,580,797	7,369,183	20,237,984
1916	4,073,780	4,975,763	13,626,445	41,715,217
1921	4,897,675	15,920,518	31,219,127	111,113,664

This great growth without corresponding increase in surplus resources might be a positive danger. It is very gratifying, therefore, to note in the actuary's report that the surplus on the basis of the Dominion Government requirements is, even on our own basis of valuing the securities, now nearly \$2,000,000—a gain of about \$500,000 during the year. Policyholders may, therefore, rest assured that their interests are being fully protected in keeping with the growth of the Company's business. . . . I am familiar with the condition of the Company's investments as shown in the report of that committee. The investments are in excellent condition, due to a rigid adherence to the policy that has been consistently followed of drawing attention to the purchase of any security that was in the slightest degree speculative. The utmost care has been exercised in the selection of all investments, which required the approval of every member of the committee before acceptance. The securities have been taken into account at a conservative valuation and considerably below their present market value.

I have much pleasure in seconding the motion for the adoption of the reports.

The following directors were re-elected for the current year:

A. O. JEFFERY
W. M. SPENCER
J. G. RICHTER
T. W. BAKER
G. M. REID
J. E. JEFFERY
A. M. SMART
H. S. BLACKBURN

LOCAL AGENCY OFFICES
463 RICHMOND STREET

W. J. NORFOLK, Agency Director Ordinary Branch
R. T. HARDING
R. H. MORRISON } General Agents.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

Price of subscription—\$2.00 per annum. United States and Europe—\$2.50. Publisher & Proprietor, Thomas Coffey, L.L.D. Editors: Rev. James T. Foley, B.A., Thomas Coffey, L.L.D.

men of the urban drift from the farms. At any rate when the whole world is talking democracy it is an encouraging sign to see the most befooled section of all self-governing peoples giving evidence of awakening to a sense of their dignity and responsibility as free and intelligent voters who are supposed to give their representatives in Parliament their mandate and to exact from them an account of their stewardship.

From which it will be seen that far from being alarmed we welcomed the Farmers' movement as a wholesome activity in our political life; and we have seen no reason to change our opinion. As a political party charged with the responsibilities of government they will, like other parties, have to give an account of their stewardship to the electorate. But no one is a bit alarmed over their "platform."

We may or may not believe that the Initiative is a wise provision. But when or where has it in practice justified the alarmist fears of the theorists? The Referendum we have had with us for a considerable time, both in theory and practice; but it has never yet been used by the Farmers' party.

Everything is not in the Constitution, written or unwritten; the Ten Commandments for instance. Representatives have before election solemnly pledged themselves to a certain course of action; and after election found it to their interest to break their pledged word.

We are impelled to make clear this non-partisan attitude of the CATHOLIC RECORD because of certain exceptions taken by some of our readers to articles by our contributor, The Observer, on the Initiative, the Referendum, and the Recall.

Over three years ago—to be exact January 11th, 1919—the CATHOLIC RECORD made this editorial reference to the new political leaven then beginning to work in the agricultural half of our population:

Nothing that has happened in Canadian politics for a long time approaches in importance and significance the present political movement of the farmers. It is not so much—indeed it is not at all—their political platform, its merits or demerits, to which we attribute this importance and significance.

And, after referring to the catchers or boogys by which the farmers had so often been kept from deciding political questions on their political merits, we thus concluded an article too long to reprint in full:

The isolation of the farmer's life is proverbial and the consequences thereof are one of the great problems of every country today. It militates against effective organization and against what must precede organization, adequate political education.

FOUR THOUSAND YEARS OF PROGRESS

The collapse of the Knickerbocker Theatre in Washington recently, causing appalling loss of life, was due to faulty if not fraudulent construction.

Five army and navy engineers testified at the inquest that they found on examination twenty-one weaknesses in the structure. The fall of the roof, which caused the loss of ninety-eight lives, was "a direct result of failure to provide sufficiently for the unusual conditions existing at the junction of the curved Columbia Road wall and the stage wall."

An engineer of the District of Columbia Building Inspector's office said that "the insufficiency of construction" should have been discovered by inspection; that an ironworker had pointed out that beams above the stage lapped over their supports only one or two inches; but he was laughed at when he said that he would never witness a performance in that theatre.

Well, some twenty years ago, was unearthed the now famous Code of Hammurabi, the sixth King of the Babylonian dynasty, who reigned 4,000 years ago. Father Scheil, O. P., who translated the Code, places the probable date of Hammurabi's accession to the throne at 2066 B. C.

NOTES AND COMMENTS COMMENTING ON Bishop Fallon's Toronto address last week, the Mail and Empire affirms that had the Bishop's ideas in regard to the scope of Separate School education been clearly put forward before Confederation there would have been no Separate Schools.

THE VERY REV. M. MIGHIRIAN, Archbishop, and Vicar Patriarchal in America of His Grace, Paul Peter XIII. Terzian, Catholic Patriarch of Armenia, is visiting Canada in the interests of that much persecuted portion of the Lord's Vineyard. It is already well-known on this Continent how cruelly the Armenian Catholics suffered at the hands of their Turkish oppressors during the War.

It is only now, however, that the full extent of these sufferings is being revealed. From a table compiled by the Patriarch we learn that no less than 6 bishops and 111 priests suffered martyrdom at Turkish hands. Of these 36 belonged to the beleaguered city of Erzeroum alone.

MISSION CHAPELS, schools, convents and rectories similarly disappeared so that with the return of peace the Church in Armenia had to go back once more, practically, to the conditions of fifteen hundred years ago.

On Friday afternoon the third session of the conference was opened by an inspiring address from Rev. Brother Barnabas, Superintendent of Catholic Charities, Toronto. Mr. Frank C. Anders, Executive Secretary of the Hamilton Association, led the discussion of "The Scout Troop and Interior Economy"; the discussion of "From Cubbing On" was led by E. O'Callahan, Executive Secretary of the Toronto Association; and the "Badge Programme" was discussed by Frank C. Irwin.

This is the cause which Mgr. Mighirian represents, and has to lay before the happier Catholics of this continent, and we are persuaded, not in vain. The Archbishop, it may be added, is not unknown here in his own person. He was a fellow-student of the Archbishop of Toronto in Rome, and also of the late Father James Walsh, formerly a well known priest of the diocese of London.

ACCORDING TO our Anglican contemporary, the Canadian Churchman, the Major case in England has thrown the whole Christian Faith into the melting pot. Speaking from Dr. Major's standpoint it says that "it really isn't the Church that is on trial today but Christ."

SCOUT OFFICERS' CONFERENCE What is of More Importance than a Boy? This was the main thought underlying the many discussions of the Provincial Boy Scout Officers' Conference which was held in the King Edward Hotel on Thursday and Friday, February 2nd and 3rd. The first session on Thursday morning was opened by Rev. Rabbi Brickner's inspirational address "Scouting and Citizenship."

BOY LIFE

On Friday morning the second session was opened by Dr. James W. Roberson, Chief Scout Commissioner for Canada. Mr. Andrew Frame, District Scoutmaster of Hamilton, led the discussion of "The 'Out' in Scouting"; Lorne W. Barclay of National Headquarters, Boy Scouts of America, addressed the conference on "Scouting and Religious Education"; the discussion of "The Troop Committee" was led by Alder Bliss, District Commissioner and Secretary of Ottawa; and J. M. Shuttleworth, Member Executive Committee, Brant County Association, discussed the question of "Scouting in the Schools."

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This recent conference was undoubtedly a great success, the varied mass of information derived by the many Scout officers from their fellow workers being of great value in the future development of their work among boys.

SCOUTING PROGRESSES

On the afternoon of February 2nd, 1922, the 11th Annual Meeting of the Ontario Provincial Council of the Boy Scouts Association was held in the Pompeian Room of the King Edward Hotel, Toronto. Many Scout and Cub officers who were in Toronto for the Scout Officers' Conference represented their local associations at this meeting.

The rapid growth of the number of Scouts in Ontario was shown in the report of Provincial Commissioner W. K. George. "The total membership of Scout and Cub officers and Boy Scouts and Wolf Cubs at the end of the year 1921 was 13,218," said Mr. George. "The total number a year ago was 9,000, Toronto alone, in the last six months has reported an increase of 300 Wolf Cubs."

"The slogan of the Boy Scout Movement is 'Be Prepared,' and the files of our Headquarters give many concrete evidences of the use to which Scouts and Wolf Cubs put their training and their Scouting education. The report of the Provincial Board of Honor lists a number of most noteworthy cases of heroism on the part of our boys, while I wish to draw attention in this report to the fact that other Scouts and Cubs without number are daily displaying courage and resourcefulness in the face of danger as a result of their training and loyalty to the Scout Promise and Law."

"Scouting does not compete with the Church, the school, the home or other institutions—it co-operates with them, making available to them in the solution of their own boy problem the use of a tried and tested programme which works because of its natural appeal to the boy. We are therefore glad to note that many of these institutions are using Scouting to a greater degree than ever before, while others are investigating us very closely and finding that our methods are just what they have been looking for for a long time. This continued and increased co-operation between Scouting and the various churches, educational and other institutions, is noted with gratitude, as is also the splendid support being given financially and in other ways to our local branches by Rotary Clubs, Kiwanis Clubs, etc. Our relationships with the schools are similarly worthy of comment, School Board and School officials in many places co-operating with us most heartily in the conduct and extension of our work."

"For the real big accomplishments of the year we are indebted to the loyal and hearty support of our hundreds of volunteer officers who are serving the boyhood of Ontario as Scoutmasters, Cubmasters and Assistants. They are

the very pick of our manhood, and without thought of cost to themselves are giving their time and energies outright to the boys under their leadership. Upon their faithfulness, their ability, their resourcefulness and their unselfish service to boyhood, depends the success of the whole Movement. These men are deserving of our deepest gratitude as well as that of the parents of the thousands of boys with whom they work, and it is greatly to be hoped that no community in the province will fail in recognition of the service being rendered by these workers.

RT. REV. M. F. FALLON

IN MASSEY HALL SETS FORTH CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF SEPARATE SCHOOLS

The Globe, February 11 "Constitutional rights"—not "sectarian privileges"—were what the Right Rev. M. F. Fallon, Bishop of London, claimed for the Roman Catholic Separate Schools of Ontario in Massey Hall last night.

In an address extending nearly three hours, and to an audience that hung with rapt attention to the concluding sentence, Bishop Fallon covered, at times in detail and again in outline, the course of Common school development in Canada since 1763. It was in that year, he said, that denominational schools were first established. Later, in the year 1816, the first Common School Act of Upper Canada was passed, and that act made the Bible a text-book in all the schools. Today he thanked God that the sturdy Christians of those days had determined that the greatest of all education of their children, from that very fact, he argued, there were denominational schools in Canada.

The act of 1841 first gave this country Separate schools, and the Roman Catholic Separate schools were made part of the Common school system of Upper Canada (Ontario) in 1868. This legislation was absorbed in the act of Confederation, which was more than a law, it was a treaty, solemn covenant which conferred equal constitutional rights on the Protestant minority in Quebec, and the Roman Catholic minority in Ontario.

PUTS QUESTIONS TO THE GLOBE

Throughout the length of the entire address not one word was harshly spoken by Bishop Fallon. He directed a number of questions to the Globe asking why one portion only of his recent open letter had been used in editorial comment. He claimed that his remarks in Peterboro were misinterpreted, and he never claimed that the school taxes paid by corporations should be divided on the basis of population. There were three methods open, he said. One was by population, another by assessment, and the third, which he thought the most fair, on the basis of average school attendance.

Even in his remarks to the Worshipful Grand Master of the Orange Order, H. C. Hocken, M. P., Bishop Fallon was moderate, although he claimed that Mr. Hocken's articles in reply to the claim of the Roman Catholics were not accurate, nor had he attempted to find the true state of affairs in the Province of Quebec. In support of this statement Bishop Fallon read a letter from Rev. Dr. Dickie of Montreal, who admitted that throughout the years the Roman Catholic minority in Quebec had been fairly and generously treated.

ASKS CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS

In the first half-hour of his address Bishop Fallon took his hearers back a hundred years to the time when, in 1816, the first Common School Act ever put on the statute books of the Dominion was passed. He pointed out how the authorized Protestant version of the Bible was made a text-book in those schools. He dealt with the petition of the Catholics of 1841, in which year they were told they might go and educate their children as they saw fit. Coming to the legislation of 1868, he said the act of that year was the fundamental principle of their constitutional rights, and their constitutional rights, and they were asking for the fulfillment today in a straight, honorable, decent and generous sense.

BETTER SPIRIT PREVAILING

"There is a sort of a wild rumor going about that we are looking for something that does not belong to us," declared the Bishop. "Well, there is just one thing that I have never been stupid enough to go out for in the Province of Ontario, and that is anything that does not belong." (Laughter and applause.) "But I think things have changed since I was a boy," he went on. "I do not believe there is a bitter spirit abroad among my non-Catholic fellow-citizens of this Province, and I have a profound conviction that if our case can only reach their ears, unaffected by prejudice or by a baseless opposition, we shall secure by their decision a victory in keeping with our just claims."

"AN EDUCATIONAL CZAR" On the subject of educational grants, he said: "All along for forty years there was no trouble about the division of these legislative grants. The general Common

school system, called the Public Schools, received its fair share and the Separate Common school system, called the Separate schools, received its share, until the year 1907, when, by regulation of the late Superintendent of Education, a change was made in the way of allotting the monies that belonged to the Separate schools." He referred to the late inspector as an "educational czar."

"Now, in ordinary intercourse there is an interesting name to apply to such a transaction," he said, after mentioning that \$100,000 had thus been diverted from the Separate schools. "Of course, when you get into higher realms the name changes, but when I do it I am a common thief."

"Since 1917 the Separate schools of this Province have been paid the amount of the legislative grant that is theirs, and it has been divided among them according to their earning capacity and the perfection of their work. It is equally true that the grant has been a fair size for certain schools and it is equally true that the grant has been small and insufficient for other Separate schools."

SOME PRESS GYMNASTICS

There has been some gymnastics in the daily press about how is it that Separate schools get such a grant in such places. Well, it really isn't anybody's business, because it is our own money. It is the Separate school portion of the legislative grant. It is divided by a law that we didn't make, by regulations for which we are not responsible. It has been divided since 1917 on the basis that prevailed before 1907 and it has been divided by the Minister of Education, without asking us how it should be divided.

"But the Province of Ontario owes still—and it is a debt not merely of honor but of justice—over \$100,000 to the Separate schools of this Province; the grants that were not paid to them from 1907 to 1917, and they aggregate, I am told, and I have seen the figures, more than \$100,000."

SOME ATTENDANCE FIGURES

With some sarcasm the Bishop pointed out that although there would be no newspaper headlines in certain newspapers showing how the system worked out in the Public Schools, there were two schools in Frontenac, one of them with a registration of one pupil, with one teacher receiving a salary of more than a year, getting a grant of more than the teacher's salary, and the other with two pupils and one teacher, also receiving a grant larger than the teacher's salary. "Under the law," he said, "a Common school system is a real, complete educational entity, and under the laws of common-sense as well. It takes a child from the alphabet and brings him to where some other definite educational entity faces him, and that other definite educational entity is the university."

"Now, in 1871, dealing with the general Common school system, the Legislature of this Province divided it into two parts, but there was no power inherent in the Legislature of this Province after 1871, directly or indirectly, prejudicially to affect the Separate Common school system, and therefore the law which in 1872 divided the general Common school system into Public Schools and High Schools did not affect our constitutional rights, because it could not affect them."

MUCH MISCONCEPTION

Even among the Roman Catholics, Bishop Fallon stated, there was the utmost of misconception as to what were the exact rights of the Separate school supporters. He said in passing that he would rather that the audience which faced him was one composed entirely of Protestants, so that he might convince them of the justice of Catholic claims. "It is a common and easily misunderstood misconception," he said. "We so readily make ourselves a part of the traditions and circumstances in which we live. If I were to ask almost any one of you a couple of months, or especially a year ago, 'Where does the Separate school system end?' you would say without thinking, 'At the entrance examination.' If there is any power in the Province of Ontario to end the Separate school system at the entrance examination, at the fourth form, that same power can end it at the third or the second or the first. It cannot abolish the first form, because that would be utterly unconstitutional and would shriek out of itself."

When Separate schools were put into force, he said, the Roman Catholics were in no position to take full advantage of the legislation; there were only a comparatively small number of Roman Catholic and a small number of Separate schools established. But they grew in numbers, and in 1871, when the division of the general Common school system was made, the Hon. Edward Blake asked Hon. Sandfield Macdonald, "What about our Roman Catholic friends?" Bishop Fallon quoted Premier Macdonald's reply on that occasion as: "When our Roman Catholic friends want High Schools all they have got to do is to ask for them."

"He realized," said the Bishop, "as any man who gives thorough attention and study to the question must realize, that there was absolutely no power to abridge or shorten or amputate the Separate Common school system."

NOT PRIEST-RIDDEN

Very vigorously he defended the Separate schools from the criticism of "Bishop schools" and "priest-ridden schools."

Separate schools, he said, were State schools, subject to the Minister of Education, subject to a Deputy Minister of Education, subject to the same Chief Inspector—"and all of them are Protestants."

DIRECTED BY PROTESTANTS

The Fathers of Confederation, he said, realized that unless their could be some agreement on the principles of education there could be no Canada.

ON EQUAL FOOTING

The Protestants of Quebec simply would not have anything to do with Confederation unless their educational rights were granted, he said.

A fact which was not frequently emphasized was that the final agreement on education protecting the minority of Quebec and the minority of Ontario was passed by the unanimous vote of the Canadian Parliament without a dissenting voice.

RIGHTS LONG UNCLAIMED

So far as it was their own fault, he did not see it mattered to anybody else but themselves. Because a man failed to possess himself of a right which was constitutionally his for a certain length of time, it did not follow that he lost that right.

rights fully guaranteed equally to them and the Protestants of Quebec, and they asked for relief in the matter.

"IN THE PAPERS OF—"

"Now," said the Bishop, "it does not make any difference what we do. We cannot give satisfaction. If we say—two or three Bishops let us say; just ordinary men without any malicious thoughts—if we go to the Government there is a long article in the papers of—of—the county of Huron—(laughter)—that the Bishops are going down and trying to 'use a club on the Government.'"

It was also said they "were working for political effect; that they were going to line up the whole Catholic people of Ontario, without the exception of a single man or woman over twenty-one years of age, and make them into a large political bat to knock somebody's head off."

They were asked, "Why don't you go to the courts?" There was a story attached to that. They proposed to put their grievances before the Government that of Sir William Hearst, and his proposal was, "Will you go to the courts?" They said "Yes," but a short time afterward that proposition made by the Prime Minister was withdrawn by him.

NO APOLOGY FOR PETITION

This compromise proposition was to be found in the report of the Minister of Education for 1917, and was an Order-in-Council. If they must not go to the courts, and if they must not petition, what were they going to do? He was making no apology at all for petitioning.

"ASKING OUR OWN"

The Separate school system, he said, was not trying to operate at the expense of the Public schools. "We are simply asking for what belongs to us, to the Roman Catholic Separate school system, granted to us in 1863. If that is an unjust demand—well, then, the only possibility I can see is that there are public school supporters who are satisfied to take some of the things that belong to the Separate schools and use them for the upkeep of the Public school system."

REPUDIATES SCORNIFULY PROTESTANT OR CATHOLIC

He would be very sorry, he said, to hold the Catholics of Ontario responsible for insulting references in any section of the Catholic press; just as sorry, he said, as he would be to hold all his Protestant friends responsible for the language of The Orange Sentinel. It occurred to him, he said, that all the mud-slinging journals, Catholic or Protestant, should be relegated to Hanlan's Island, their staffs compelled to work shoulder to shoulder, and the editors to swim across to mainland with the editions.

TWO AMERICANS WHO KNEW POPE

New York, Feb. 18.—There are at least two Americans who knew the new Pontiff, Pius XI., very well at different periods of his life—the one a pastor in Rochester and the other a butcher in Bogota, New Jersey.

he was afraid he would make a noise and disturb everybody. He told me to keep quiet and then kept still himself.

REV. FATHER VACHON VICTIM OF ARSON PLOT

CONTRACTOR OF BURNED HIGH SCHOOL ARRESTED FOR CONSPIRACY

Santa Fe, New Mex., Feb. 4.—With the arrest of J. W. Thompson, the contractor who built the Public High school at Roy, two men are now held by the prosecuting authorities of that place, to answer charges of having burned the building, the crime of which Rev. Father Felix Vachon, O. M. I., was accused when on December 10 he was taken into custody and dragged through the streets by the police, and for several hours denied consultation with legal counsel or his parishioners.

INSURANCE COMPANY INVESTIGATES

Riblett was employed by Thompson as a carpenter in the work of building the school, and it is said that there was evidence of his connection with the fire at the time that Father Vachon was arrested, but the authorities failed to detain or question him until after the priest had been released for want of proof that he had part in the crime or any knowledge of it.

WORKERS AID PRIEST

It was very hard to make some of those who were aiding in the rescue work understand the function of a priest at a tragedy of the kind, although I received generous assistance from Catholic nurses, Catholic firemen and policemen and doctors, who were constantly sending for me whenever there was any evidence, from a rosary, a crucifix, a Sacred Heart badge or a scapular that a victim was a Catholic.

NON-CATHOLICS CONSOLIDATED

Non-Catholics as well as Catholics seemed to gain great consolation from the Catholic priests. I visited one of the non-Catholic victims, Scott Montgomery, of the Veterans' Bureau, several times, but was finally forced to leave him to his fate when a fire chief ordered me out of his section because the balcony was falling, having been

PARISHIONERS ARE AROUSED

The outbreak of bigotry in Roy dates from the laying of the cornerstone of the High school building since burned. A group of Masons took charge of the exercises and carved the Masonic square and compass on the stone.

loosened by the misguided efforts of some who had been digging through the wall and had cut through the supporting beams.

All through the night I was called hither and thither, jumping on moving ambulances, giving absolution and the short form of anointing and making the rounds of different places where victims might be.

HEROISM OF PRIESTS

FATHER HURNEY GIVES VIVID DESCRIPTION OF WORK WITH INJURED AND DYING

Washington, D. C., Jan. 30.—Many Catholics were among those dead and injured as a result of the catastrophe at the Knickerbocker Theatre, Saturday night.

The scene within the theatre, when the Rev. Dr. Cartwright and I arrived at 12 o'clock, defies adequate description. The moans of the injured and dying coming up from the wreckage; voices crying, "Please, please," or again shrieking out in agony when some of the rescuers, attempting to remove them, caused snow or debris to fall on them, was heartrending.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY VIEW

The organ of the Republican party says: "For our part we shall by no word or act contribute to the degradation of our people by the substitution of factionalism for patriotism."

IRELAND'S DANGER IN DISUNION

Dublin, Jan. 26.—Most Rev. Archbishop Gilmartin of Tuam, in a public statement, declares that Ireland's great danger at the moment is disunion. No country, he points out, could get all she wanted in this world. The practical and wise thing was, he says, to make the most of all that could be got.

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PROBABLE FIRST GOVERNOR GENERAL

It is announced that the Earl of Granard may be the first Governor General of the Irish Free State.

and, I hope, went home happier and more fraternal than ever with their Catholic friends. Then came supper, breviary, bed, and an early morning Mass with my young friend learning to serve with great facility.

The train, alas! was not as early as the Mass. The atmosphere remained at fifty below and worse, but the kindness of my friends, and the happy day which I spent with the ticket agent who says he is a Methodist, and who certainly shows much "methodical" kindness to Popish priests, did much to mitigate the long hours of waiting.

FATHER FRASER'S CHINA MISSION FUND

There are four hundred million pagans in China. If they were to pass in review at the rate of a thousand a minute, it would take nine months for them all to go by. Thirty-three thousand of them die daily unbaptized! Missionaries are urgently needed to go to their rescue.

CHICAGO NEGROES FORM HOLY NAME SOCIETY

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 3.—A thriving and devoted branch of the Holy Name Society of which all the officers, except the spiritual director, are colored men, has been organized in St. Monica's Church, Chicago's negro parish, whose boundaries are those of the city itself.

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They presented this petition in a very plain and clear way. They said they had not been given the

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FIVE MINUTE SERMON

BY REV. WILLIAM DEMOUY, D. D.

QUINQUAGESIMA SUNDAY

"THE GREATEST OF THESE IS CHARITY"

"And now there remain faith, hope, charity, these three; but the greatest of these is charity." I Cor. XIII. 13.

God's every act to man has been an act of charity. Even in punishing him as he deserved, charity was exercised in an eminent degree. Since God is love, He could not act otherwise with the human race. This love or charity is manifested in every move of our Creator. The angels were created through it. So were man. The gates of heaven were thrown open to the human race through it. Christ—the only Son of God—came upon earth, suffered, and died for us, through love. So, if we search into every action of our Maker, we will find His love manifested therein.

In God, however, there is neither hope nor faith. This will be clear if we look into the nature of these virtues. Hope relates to things not possessed. God has everything, can do everything, and knows everything. Hope is of future things. With God there is no future—He is and always was and ever will be. He told Moses thus to explain Him to the people: "I am who am." Everything is present to Him and with Him. Strictly speaking, we can not say, for instance, that God hopes we will be saved. He knows whether we will or not; and this, like everything else, is present to Him. However, generally we use practically the same terms in referring to God as we do speaking of human beings. We should nevertheless remember that what we thus say of God is not true in the same sense that it is true of men.

Nor can God have faith, for He sees everything, and understands everything perfectly. Faith is of things we do not see. When we see them clearly, we have science and not faith. For example, we have faith in the Holy Trinity, but we do not see it nor understand precisely how it exists. However, we know the doctrine of the Trinity is true because God has revealed it, and on His infallible word we can always rely. Thus we have faith in many other truths of God, hidden from our bodily eyes. We need not wonder at this, for our intelligence is not infinite, nor our sight all-penetrating; hence there can exist—as in fact they do—many truths beyond our comprehension. In heaven, where the light of glory will be added to our powers of intelligence, we will be able to understand all things clearly. We then will see God as He is, "face to face."

As regards charity, however, it exists in God and always will with Him. God, in fact, is charity. Of course, it is in Him in an infinite degree. We can go on perfecting ourselves in it during our whole life. One easily will comprehend now what St. Paul intended, when he said that the greatest of the three virtues—faith, hope, and charity—is charity. It is the greatest because it exists in God, and because it will last in God, and in us after our earthly career will have been happily ended. We shall have charity in heaven, but not faith and hope.

We must not, for this reason be inclined to think that faith and hope are of little consequence to us. They are so necessary that without them we can not be saved. Even though they will end when it will be our happy lot to enter heaven, they must, nevertheless, accompany us at every step along the journey that leads there. "Without faith it is impossible to please God." If this be so, it is clear that we can not save ourselves without it. So despair enters our souls sooner or later. Heaven will not be forced upon us. Having done our best to gain it, we must leave the rest to God.

During life we must learn not to separate one of these virtues from the others. We must endeavor to acquire them all simultaneously. Though we will not need them all in fact can not have them all—hereafter, we must practise them now. There are many minor virtues which are necessary before we can be said to possess these three great theological virtues. Humility must hold a very prominent place among them. Whoever is not humble, certainly can not have the proper faith in God and in truths that He has revealed. Faith is a gift of God, and the proper dispositions must be found in an individual before it is conferred upon him. Humility will fit his soul for the reception of faith. Many have had faith which they have afterwards lost, principally because of the absence of this humility in their souls. The proud man stands on a tottering pedestal, as far as spiritual things are concerned. Naturally, too, the more humble a person is, the greater and the more reasonable will be his hope and the more abounding his charity.

Above all things a Christian must pray for these three great virtues. Prayer in this respect, accompanied by good works and the observance of God's commandments, will be the chief means of bringing these gifts to our souls and, when they are there, of increasing them.

Through these three great virtues the children of the Church have always arrived at a high grade of sanctity. Where they were not

found, true sanctity was also wanting. They also must be practised generously. We must never think that we can do just so much and be saved. It probably could come about, but it is certainly a dangerous way to live spiritually. Nor do these virtues demand any sacrifices, save such as enoble us. When we submit to truths through faith, we are complementing our intellect. When we trust in God for our future peace and real happiness, we show thereby that we have the right idea of life and its shortness. When we love God above all things and our neighbor as ourselves for His sake, we are making a great truth known by our lives, and using the pure part of our nature in love that is the essence of purity.

SELECT FARM WORKERS

This South Western part of Ontario will have an opportunity shortly of receiving a number of selected farm workers. They are the beginning of a movement to Canada from the North of Scotland, of men who have worked on farms all their lives. They are hard workers. They come from the Western parts of Inverness-shire where men must work hard to live. Farmers of Kent and Essex Counties will have first chance of getting these men to work for them. This opportunity will be open only for two or three weeks. There are about one hundred and fifty men coming this year, of whom about fifty are married men; some with large families, the members of which may in many instances be profitably employed on the farms of small and young families, and a few married with no family.

As these men desire to settle in Ontario, and in time have farms of their own, they are keen and determined to make good. They will find farming methods somewhat different from those they have been accustomed to, but as they are experienced farm workers they will soon note differences and act accordingly.

They are expected to arrive in this Country about the 20th of March, and a yearly engagement is sought for. They will expect a fair wage, just such as present circumstances will warrant.

The engagement for a year and a square deal is what they look for, and they will do their share and hold up their end of the bargain.

Farmers who may wish to apply for any of these men will oblige by stating the distance from their farms of the nearest Roman Catholic and Presbyterian Churches, and in cases where married men are sought, the distance of the nearest school.

On a date to be fixed later, offices in Chatham, Ridgeway, Leamington and Essex will be used for the purpose of allowing neighboring farmers who may wish to engage men, to see the particulars of each individual of this party of one hundred and fifty men.

- 1. Mr. Smith, Agricultural Representative, Chatham, Ont.
- 2. Mr. J. A. Macdonell, Box 277, Leamington, Ont.
- 3. Mr. J. Millar, Agricultural Representative, Essex, Ont.

THE TRAPPISTS AND FOREIGN MISSION WORK

MARIANHILL MISSIONARIES

That the Trappists, or Order of Reformed Cisterians, should lay any claim to Foreign Mission work, would seem impossible or contradictory in terms, since the Trappists have one of the most strict Orders of the Church, with absolute enclosure and perpetual silence.

To be enclosed within a four-walled monastery and keep perpetual silence are not characteristics adaptable for Mission work. The Missionary must go out among the pagans and preach and teach the Christian doctrine. So, according to the rules of their Order, Trappists cannot undertake Mission work.

Yet, a Mission started some forty years ago in Africa, by the Trappists, still is in existence and carrying on the noble work for which it was established.

It was Dr. Richards, the Irish Bishop of Port Elizabeth, who brought Trappists to South East Africa. Cognizant of the vast masses of aboriginal natives, Dr. Richards decided that the founding of a Trappist Monastery and Mission was the first step necessary. In 1879 he appeared before the General Chapter of the Trappist Abbots, in France, and made his plea.

The pious Abbots, realizing the difficulties attending such a project, 8,000 miles away and in the heart of an almost unexplored continent, voted against the plan. But there was one among that august assembly, not yet an abbot, but only the prior of Maria Stern, and, as such sitting in the last place in the gathering, who was fired by the eloquence and enthusiasm of the Irish Bishop. When the negative votes of the others had been cast Prior Franz Pfanner arose and said:

"If all refuse to go, I will go." Agreements were drawn up and ecclesiastical approval obtained. Irish, English and German contribu-

tions furnished the funds to defray the expenses of the trip. Ireland, in spite of the famine and hard times, gave £700 Sterling. Prominent Englishmen gave £750 and the Archbishop of Munich donated 50,000 marks out of his missionary fund.

On June 3, 1880, the party set forth; Bishop Richards, 32 Trappists and 3 secular Priests. First they tried a settlement at Durnbrady, Cape Colony, which, on account of drought, proved a failure. In December, 1882, they went to Natal and founded Mariannhill (Mary-Anna Hill).

There were no buildings in the wilderness, no civilization. The Missionaries slept for the first few months under wagons, piled-up boxes and in tents. After primitive temporary buildings had been erected the Fathers began a school for boys and gradually began mission work among the pagans in the vicinity.

To carry on their work they needed many dispensations from their rules. Their mission work increased so rapidly that in 1909 they had 22 central stations. The Superiors of the Order, as well as the Propaganda in Rome, saw the necessity of drafting a separate constitution adapted for mission work in order to obviate the many dispensations, and thus, in that year, the Monastery of Mariannhill was separated from the Trappist Order and formed a new Mission congregation, called "Religious Missionaries of Mariannhill."

What is Mariannhill today? It is the largest Mission center in Africa south of the equator. There are 40 Missionaries, 162 Brothers, 337 Sisters, 182 native teachers and 77 native catechists, actively engaged on 83 central mission stations scattered from the northern part of the Cape Colony to the Zambezi River. There are 138 schools, with 8,000 native pupils, two normal schools, 37 churches and 77 chapels.

Because of the wonderful work accomplished among the natives, Mariannhill frequently has been complimented by Catholics and non-Catholics alike, who, in their African travels, have seen the scope and extent of the endeavor. Perhaps the most distinguished compliment ever received from a non-Catholic is found in the second volume of Mark Twain's "Following the Equator," the author devotes four pages, 345 to 348, inclusive, to a brief description of the work as carried on there.

Before the World War, the Mission was liberally supported by the Catholics of the European countries, but since 1914 the work has suffered greatly. The Mariannhill Mission now has opened an American headquarters house in Detroit, Mich., to obtain means and personnel, and His Lordship, the Right Rev. Michael J. Gallagher, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Detroit, has granted free education for their students if they build a college near the proposed new Sacred Heart Seminary which soon will be under construction there.

This, in brief, is the history of the grand mission work undertaken by the Trappists in Africa, which is worthy of all support.

DUBLIN CASTLE

Dublin, Jan. 26.—Dublin Castle, now in the hands of the Provisional Government of the Irish Free State, was for more than seven hundred years the stronghold and symbol of British rule in Ireland. Physically and politically the Castle began to grow about the time of the Norman invasion. King Henry II., who visited Dublin in 1174, summoned his principal adherents in the Irish capital and "committed that city with its castle to the custody of Hugh de Lasci" who became practically the first viceroy of Ireland. In the year 1204 King John authorized Myles FitzHenry, Justiciary or viceroy, to cause a Castle to be erected in Dublin, "with good dikes and strong walls."

The castle was at first used as a residence for the viceroy. Next it was used as a dungeon and finally it became the seat of the British Government in Ireland.

Such in short is the history of the institution which, in the words of the first proclamation issued by the Provisional Government, "is now in the hands of the Irish nation."

The Castle and all its officials, the various public departments, the Law Courts and Judges, the civil servants and the police hitherto subject to the British Government are today all under the control of the Provisional Government of the Irish Free State.

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NEVER COOK UP COLD MEAT WITHOUT IT



Mariannhill Foreign Mission, Natal, South Africa.

Adventists, \$2—Catholics, 1 Cent

In the year 1920 the 100,000 Seventh Day Adventists in the United States gave \$4,658,941.19 for foreign missions—an amount representing \$2 for every ONE CENT given by Catholics of this country.

Are Catholics going to be content with this pitiful showing? The Mariannhill Foreign Missions, with 37 Churches, 77 Chapels and 138 Schools, teaching 8,000 native children, are striving to save souls among the millions of pagans of South Africa. Since the beginning of the World War, which literally cut them off from the contributions of the European countries, the funds for the work have been exhausted. Without immediate help from Catholic Charity, the Missions must perish.

For the love of the Sacred Heart, will YOU give something to these poor missionaries?

Address contributions or requests for additional information to

Mariannhill Foreign Missions.

5123 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE DETROIT, MICHIGAN

BAYER

ASPIRIN

WARNING! Say "Bayer" when you buy Aspirin. Unless you see the name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting Aspirin at all. Why take chances? Accept only an "unbroken package" of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin," which contains directions and dose worked out by physicians during 22 years and proved safe by millions for

Colds Headache Rheumatism
Toothache Neuralgia Neuritis
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Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets—Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoacetyl-salicylic acid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

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"MARLATT'S SPECIFIC"

A never failing remedy for Appendicitis, Indigestion, Stomach Disorders, Appendicitis and Kidney Stones are often caused by Gall Stones, and misled people until those bad attacks of Gall Stone Colic appear. Not one in ten Gall Stone Sufferers knows what is the trouble. Marlatt's Specific will relieve without pain or operation.

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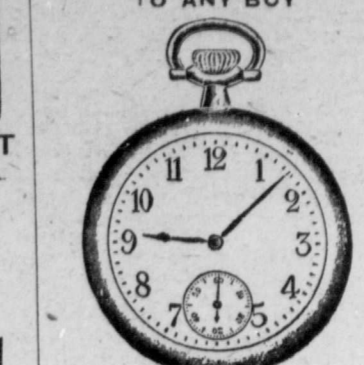
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A full-size, full-weight, solid bar of good soap is "SURPRISE." Best for any and all household use.

For use in washing machines shave or slice a portion of the "SURPRISE" bar direct to the machine.—It will do fine work.

This Watch Free TO ANY BOY



This "Railroad King" watch is an absolutely guaranteed timekeeper. It is stem wind and stem set, double dust-proof back, nickel case. Regular man's size. Send us your name and address and we will send you Five Dollars worth of our lovely embossed Easter and St. Patrick Post Cards to sell at ten cents a package.

When sold, send us the money and we will send you the watch with all postage prepaid.

HOMER-WARREN CO. DEPT. 22 TORONTO, ONT.

Vapo-Cresolene

A Vapor Treatment for Coughs and Colds, easy to use and effective

You just light the little lamp that vaporizes the Cresolene and place it near the bed at night. The soothing antiseptic vapor makes breathing easy, relieves the cough, eases the sore throat and congested and inflamed membranes. Recommended for Whooping Cough, Spasmodic Croup, Asthma, Influenza, Bronchitis, Croup, and Nasal Catarrh. Crossin's has been used for the past 40 years. The benefit is unquestionable. Send for descriptive booklet. Write to our managers: VAPOR-CRESOLENE CO., Leeming-Wiley Bldg., Boston.

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This is an English made Necklace, 14 inches long. The Cross is made of English rolled gold plate and is set with Brilliants. It is very pretty, and we will send one to you as a prize if you will sell Three Dollars worth of lovely St. Patrick and Easter Post Cards at 10 cents a package. Send us your name and address and we send you the cards to sell. When sold, send us our money and we will send you the Necklace and Cross complete, with all charges prepaid. You run no risk, because we take back the cards if you do not sell them.

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This "Royal Harp" Mouth Organ has 14 double holes, extra quality reeds, nickel plated covers, heavy brass reed plates. Excellent quality of tone, rich, powerful and sweet. Easy blowing and very durable.

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Solve this puzzle and win a CASH PRIZE. There are 8 faces to be found above, showing in the limbs of the tree and the body of the owl. Can you find them? If so mark each one with an X, cut out the picture, and write on a separate piece of paper these words, "I have found all the faces and marked them," and mail same to us with your name and address. In case of ties, hand writing and neatness will be considered factors. If correct we will advise you by return mail of a simple condition to fulfill. Don't send any money. You can be prize winner without spending one cent of your money. Send your reply direct to:

GOOD HOPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY
46 ST. ALEXANDER STREET
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Wash Away Skin Sores

Are you a sufferer from skin disease, ulcers, pimples, eczema, crusts or eczema in any form? Do you long for that calm, cool sensation that comes when the itch is taken away? Then try D. D. D. Prescription, the soothing wash that gives instant relief the moment it is applied. Twenty-five years of success—thousands of letters from grateful patients recommend this doctor's prescription to you. Today its sale is enormous.

D. D. D. Prescription will be found effective in cases of Eczema, Ring-worm, Bacteria's Itch, Hives, Itch, Acne, Dandruff, Pimples often yield to treatment over night. In all cases D. D. D. gives relief from itching upon the first application.

DDO SKIN AND SCALP

Read these letters and judge for yourself.

Supervising nurse of one of our prominent hospitals writes: "I have given an application of D. D. D. to a patient who was suffering from eczema. The patient had been treated for months with various remedies, but had not been relieved. Since the use of D. D. D. the patient's eczema has disappeared and the patient is now free from the disease. I am convinced that D. D. D. is a most specific for eczema and is a most valuable remedy."

And Dr. E. H. Holmes, the well-known skin specialist, writes: "I am convinced that D. D. D. is a most specific for eczema and is a most valuable remedy. I refer to D. D. D."

Perhaps there is someone in your home—perhaps a young one—who has suffered for months or years with some form of skin disease. Perhaps you know of someone in your neighborhood—a growing child, or a tiny baby—and they have tried and tried to get rid of some skin trouble but without success.

Why not try D. D. D.? Thousands and thousands of people in every walk of life have done so, with the most gratifying results. Your druggist can supply D. D. D. Prescription, but if you do not wish to buy it before you try it, write us to send you a generous sample bottle of D. D. D., free of charge.

Mail the Coupon Today for FREE Trial Bottle!

D. D. D. Company, Dept. 69 27 Lyall Ave., Toronto, Ont. Gentlemen: Please send me trial bottle of D. D. D. Prescription. I enclose 10 cents to cover cost of packing and mailing.

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Address.....

CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN

IT'S NEVER TOO LATE
Is it too late? Nay, nothing is too late
Till the heart shall cease to palpitate.

apparent honesty, candor, cleverness or even religion. In every case the result is the same; depravity within, fairness without, after the manner of the proverbial whitened sepulcher.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

STICK TO IT
Stick to it, boy.
Through the thick and the thin of it
Work for the joy

Stick to it, lad.
Be not frail and afraid of it:
Stand to the gad
For the man to be made of it.

Stick to it, youth.
Be not sudden to fly from it;
This is the truth.
Triumph may not far lie from it.

Stick to it, even though blacker than ink it is,
Victory's nearer perhaps, than you think it is.

Stick to it, even though blacker than ink it is,
Victory's nearer perhaps, than you think it is.

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Victory's nearer perhaps, than you think it is.

tion at all. Give me the spoken word when it comes to appreciation!
Silent appreciation of what others do for us is truly of little value. It warms no hearts. It gives no pleasure.

The mother who can say this must experience a great deal of heaviness of heart. She is being deprived of that which is her due, of that which should be given to her gratefully and joyfully.

"I can say this of my children: They always appreciated what their mother did for them and they told me so. That made the doing for them easy, no matter how hard the task was.

"For the word you did not say My heart it goes a-hungering."
-Catholic Columbian.

CANADIAN NATIONAL PILGRIMAGE
Franciscan Convent,
964 Dorchester St. West,
Montreal, January 26, 1922.

To the International Travel Agencies, Thos. Cook & Son, 626 St. Catherine St., West, Montreal.
Gentlemen: You are organizing this year a new Pilgrimage to the principal sanctuaries of Europe, on the occasion of the XXVth International Eucharistic Congress which will take place in Rome during the next month of May, and also on the occasion of the Oberammergau Passion Play.

I have been in a position, last year, to notice, through personal experience, while Director of the Franciscan Pilgrimage "Lourdes-Rome-Assise," the power and the exceptional influence of your organization: all the doors, as though by enchantment, open themselves before Cook's Agents; the special convenience of your numerous offices which allow all your travellers to settle definitely while travelling, any business which might happen during a long voyage; the facility with which you comply to the legitimate desires of the members of your voyages, who, for certain reasons, wish to modify, even during the journey, the regular itinerary; the excellent choice of hotels and vehicles that your extended ramifications allow you to offer to your travellers.

While conferring upon you the title of "Pontifical Travel Agencies" authorizing you at the same time to place on your documents his proper coat-of-arms, the regretted Pontiff Benedict XVth, although not wanting to suppress other appreciable activities, certainly had in mind to grant to you a special testimony of his benevolence, giving the same time to the travellers and Catholic pilgrims a certain guarantee that whenever they trust themselves to your Agencies, their choice was certainly clear and sure.

I sincerely wish the most complete success for your pilgrimage of 1922 and I associate myself to you with all my heart and spirit.
Kindly accept, Gentlemen, the homage of my devoted sentiments and the assurance of my high consideration.
(Signed)
FATHER THEODORE PARE, O. F. M.

Over a Quarter of a Century of Public Service
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"SALADA" TEA
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CRIPPLED WITH RHEUMATISM
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MADAM SLOAT

PERIN JUNCTION, N.B., Jan. 22nd, 1920
"For many years, I was a great sufferer from Indigestion, Constipation and Rheumatism. My Stomach was weak and gave me constant distress, while Rheumatism in my joints made me almost a cripple, but their medicine did me no good.

Then I tried "Fruit-a-tives" and at once that fruit medicine helped me. Soon the Constipation and Indigestion were relieved and the Rheumatism began to go away, and in a few months entirely disappeared. For twelve years now, my health has been first class, and I attribute it to the use of "Fruit-a-tives" which I take regularly.

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I'm So Tired

Fatigue is the result of poisons in the blood. So when the kidneys fail to purify the blood one of the first indications is unusual and persistent tired feelings and pains in the back.

Neglected kidney troubles lead to years of suffering from rheumatism or develop into such fatal ailments as Bright's disease.

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Mrs. John Ireland, R.R. No. 2, King, Ont., writes:
"I was a great sufferer from severe headaches and bilious spells. I tried a number of remedies without obtaining any benefit until I was advised to use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. These completely relieved me and made me feel like a new person. I am very grateful to Dr. Chase's medicines for what they have done for me, and you may use my letter for the benefit of others."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25c a box, all dealers or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

Newfoundland Representative: Gerald S. Doyle, St. John's

24 Piece School Set Given
Contains the following articles: 1 Varnish Chart, 1 Chart (with this chart you can learn to play the Piano in 2 hours), 1 Combination Game Sheet, 1 Box Crayons, 1 Pencil, 1 Pencil Sharpener, 1 Lead Pencil, 1 Eraser, 1 Indelible Pen, 1 Memo Pad, 1 Ruler, 1 Fountain Pen, 1 Safety Razor, 1 Pencil Box, 1 Pen Holder, 1 Pen Nib.

LOGICAL ADVICE!
Strike at the root of weakness is logical advice to those run-down in vitality.

Scott's Emulsion
nourishes the body, tones the blood and helps build strength.

Pilgrimage to Rome
For the International Eucharistic Congress
Leaving New York May 4
Accompanied by The Rev. Msgr. Joe. Fred. D. C. L., Director General of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith. Optional Extension to Tours of Europe to include The Passion Play.

ABSORBINE
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GREEKS IN LONDON

PROMOTING "CHRISTIAN UNITY"

London, Feb. 25.—Great annoyance is being manifested by the "Unredeemed" Greeks in London and in Great Britain generally. They are Unredeemed, not because they are denied the essentials of redemption, but because they are members of those Greek communities that are still under Turkish domination. And they are annoyed because being, as they are, Vezelists almost to a man, their newly-elected Patriarch has been denounced and deposed by the Constantinian Synodical Court at Athens, sitting under the presidency of the Constantinian Metropolitan Theoclitus.

Their Patriarch, who was elected to office while absent in the United States, is in London, where he is opposed by the Metropolitan of Trebizond, who has come as the stormy petrel of Archbishop Theoclitus and the Greek Government.

However, to show the Patriarch that the Unredeemed are still behind him, they organized a public banquet on his behalf, which the Patriarch sat in the seat of honor, flanked on one side by the Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, and on the other side by Sir John Stavridis, who although the holder of a British title, also appears to be an Unredeemed Greek.

From the report of the speeches at the banquet, it appears that both the Greeks and their Anglican supporters look forward to a not far distant date when the Turk shall be turned out of Santa Sophia in Constantinople, and the Patriarch will enter to celebrate the Liturgy of the Orthodox Church. The Unredeemed have not received any assurance in this regard, at least not from the British Government, and from the present political situation their hope of getting the Turks out of Santa Sophia is no more than a pious one.

Whether it was with this object in view that the Ecumenical Patriarch found his way to Downing Street, where he saw Premier Lloyd George, it is impossible to say. But through the same doorway at Number 10 Downing Street that Michael Collins went this week, the Patriarch of Constantinople also went. Mr. Lloyd George does not speak the Greek of Constantinople, and the Patriarch does not speak English as the Welsh Premier of England speaks it, and so the former Greek Consul-General acted as interpreter. The Patriarch is said to have laid his case before the Prime Minister, which was a very astute ecclesiastical move, since his rival, the Orthodox Metropolitan of Trebizond has the anti-Meletios case to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The situation is not without its ironic side. For these two eminent Prelates of the Orthodox Church, who are at daggers drawn with each other ecclesiastically at all events, have let it be known through their publicity agents that their mission is for the purpose of promoting Christian unity.

WEEKLY CALENDAR

Sunday, Feb. 19.—Sexagesima Sunday. Catholic Press Sunday. St. Barbatus, Bishop of Benevento, which he labored to rescue from idolatrous ways. He assisted in the sixth general council against the Monothelites, held in Constantinople in 680 and died two years later. Monday, Feb. 20.—St. Eucherius, Bishop of Orleans, who served God with great piety and humility from his youth. He reproached Charles Martel for stripping the churches of their revenues and as a result was banished to Colonge. Later he was transferred to Liege. He retired to the monastery to Sarchimium, where he died in 749. Tuesday, Feb. 21.—St. Severianus, Bishop of Scythopolis, who won the crown of martyrdom for his opposition to the Eutychian heresy in 469. Wednesday, Feb. 22.—The Foundation of St. Peter's Chair at Antioch. This city was then the capital of the east and St. Leo declares we should celebrate this feast with no less joy than the day of St. Peter's martyrdom for it commemorates his installation as the head of the Church on earth. Thursday, Feb. 23.—St. Peter Damien, who sanctified his studies at the University of Parma by vigils, fasts and prayers. He became superior of the monks at Font-Avellano and seven popes, in succession, made him their constant advisor. He was made Cardinal Bishop of Ostia and executed various papal commissions. Friday, Feb. 24.—St. Matthias, who was elected to take the place of the fallen Judas in order that the number of Apostles might be complete. He was particularly noted for his mortification of the flesh. Saturday, Feb. 25.—St. Tarasius, whose ability gained him the position of Secretary of State to the Emperor Constantine and his mother the Empress Irene. In the midst of the court he led a holy life. He was chosen patriarch of Constantinople and took part in the Council of Nice when the matter of the relative honor to be paid holy pictures and images was decided. He died in 806.

SCOTS BISHOP WARNS

Edinburgh, Feb. 23.—The Jews and the British Bolsheviks were up in arms a week or so ago against the Catholic auxiliary for St. Andrew's and Edinburgh, Mgr. Graham, because he accused these people of being responsible for extreme feminist modes; their object being, the Bishop said, the undermining of Christian morality.

But Bishop Graham does not seem to have been deterred much by these resentments, and his latest effort has been to administer a check to State Socialism, with its inevitable interference with the rights of the people.

The recently created Ministry of Health has taken upon itself to interfere with the habits of the people, in the alleged interests of the most resented of their tactics is the institution of health visitors, a body of prying persons whose vocation is to invade the homes of the people and ask impertinent questions about their families.

This sort of thing, Bishop Graham told the members of the Catholic Women's League was an interference with the sanctity and privacy of the home by officials of the State. The end of it all, so the Bishop foresaw, would be that the people would be drilled into a sort of slave condition by which they would live from birth to death, controlled and supervised by officials.

In order to put a stop to this kind of servile, State supervision, Bishop Graham warned the Catholic Women's League to be on their guard, lest these measures should be brought into operation against the will of the people.

OBITUARY

JOHN HANLON

The funeral of the late John Hanlon, whose death took place at Princeton on Monday, February 13, was held Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock from St. Mary's Church, Woodstock, and was attended by a large number of friends and relatives. Solemn Requiem High Mass was sung by Very Rev. Dean Hanlon of St. Joseph's Church, Stratford, son of the deceased, and the assistants were Deacon, the Rev. Father Goetz of Seaford, and sub-Deacon, the Rev. Father Mahoney of St. Peter's Seminary, London. Requiem High Mass was sung by the members of the Children's Choir. Interment was made in the St. Mary's cemetery, and the services at the grave were in charge of Very Rev. Dean Hanlon, assisted by Father Goetz and Father Mahoney. The pallbearers were Michael McMahon, Thomas Kenny, John Kenny, Fred Dake, William Haney and John Temple. The Knights of Columbus marched in a body to the church.

Among the priests present at the services were: Right Rev. Monsignor O'Connor, Vicar General of the Diocese of London; Very Rev. Dean Downey, Windsor; Rev. Father Egan, Stratford; Rev. Father Laurendeau, Ford; Rev. Father Hussey, Kirkora; Rev. Father Kelly, Logan; Rev. Father Nagle, Simcoe; Rev. Father Fuert, Ingersoll; Rev. Father Quigley, Tillsonburg; Rev. Father Gaffney, Clinton; Rev. Father McCarthy, Stratford; Rev. Father Moran, St. Thomas; Rev. Father Stanley, Woodstock.

JOSEPH FERGUSON

One of North Brant's oldest and most highly esteemed citizens passed away on Jan. 26th in the person of Mr. Joseph Ferguson, and interment took place in St. Michael's R. C. Cemetery, North Brant, on the 27th ult.

Joseph Ferguson was born in Adjala Tp., Simcoe Co., and was married in 1866 in Newmarket to Mary Ann Brazzill, and they came to Brant in 1874, settling on Lot 20, Con. 14—which had been taken up as early as 1854—on which the Roman Catholic Church is built.

He was a man of great constitution, and had reached the advanced age of eighty-nine years. He was a man of strong intellectuality, and excelled in the art of conversation, his house was always the centre of much entertainment.

He had strong views of his own on many points—views not always shared by those about him—views he often held with tenacity, and expressed with vigour, but never, I feel sure, forgetting charity.

The writer has never known a man who seemed to be able to discriminate so completely between a view with which he disagreed and the man who held it.

He was distinguished by a boldness and breadth of view. He always took big views of men and things; certainly there was nothing small or narrow or petty about him.

He was a man of considerable cultivation of mind which showed itself in his spoken and in his written word—and many of the rhymes which he composed in his earlier years, and which he delighted to repeat almost to his dying day, revealed the sure literary touch.

He was always a "foe to calumny and strife"—and a few who came before him in his capacity as magistrate, with which office he was early in life honored, have reason to remember the good advice given them.

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While a devout member of Holy Mother Church he was tolerant in spirit to those of other beliefs. He always took a keen interest in agricultural affairs, and was in the early days of "Chesley Fair" one of its most active workers on the board of directors.

Joseph Ferguson leaves to reverend the memory of a good and noble father a family of five sons and four daughters as follows: Hugh on the old homestead, Mrs. John Connolly of Chesley, Michael, a contractor in Detroit, Father Joseph Ferguson, parish priest of Warkworth, Diocese of Peterborough, Edward a farmer at Delia, Alberta, (the only one not home for the funeral) Mrs. M. J. Mahon of the Canadian Soo, Father Thomas, parish priest of Arthur, Diocese of Hamilton, Mrs. Neil Hayes, of Orillia, and Margaret, Sister Chrysostom, of St. Joseph's Convent, Toronto.

The Solemn Requiem High Mass was celebrated in the church on the farm by Father Thomas Ferguson, assisted by Father Joseph Ferguson, as deacon, and Father Charles Collins, C. S. B., of Owen Sound, as subdeacon.

Rev. Father N. Roche, C. S. B., of Toronto, preached an eloquent sermon. There were present in the sanctuary Rev. Fathers Brockman of Formosa, Haller of Decemerton, Maloney and Hoffarth of Walkerton. May his soul rest in peace.

THE LONDON LIFE INSURANCE CO

The Report of the London Life Insurance Company for 1921 emphasizes still more strongly the remarkable vitality in a Life Insurance business that is properly conducted. 1921 has been about the first normal year since the opening of the War for the Life Insurance Business and the achievements of the London Life in the past year must be exceedingly gratifying to all interested in the Company.

Notable items in the Report are the high class of securities held, an actually reduced proportion of arrears of interest, the placing of all the Company's "Ordinary" Business on a full 3% Reserve Standard and the placing of the Weekly Premium Reserves on the highest standard in use on the continent for such business. The Interest Rate showed a good increase and the Mortality Rate in the "Ordinary" Branch was only 35.2% of the expected.

The splendid earnings of the year made it possible to still further strengthen the various funds, including all accruing profits and also provided fully for the dividends payable in 1922—an advance step not heretofore taken. The Company's remarkable record in actually increasing its excellent Scale of Dividends in 1916 and maintaining this scale, notwithstanding the strain of the epidemics, is sufficient in itself to indicate its remarkably strong financial position.

The Company passed the \$100,000,000 mark early in the year and the splendid addition of 15% to the Insurance in Force is recorded as the result of the work of the Agency Staff during the past year.

There does not appear to be a weak spot in any feature of the Report and the Directors and Officers are to be congratulated upon the splendid position which the Company has attained.

DIED

FOLEY.—At his home in Stoughton, Sask., on Monday, Feb. 6th, 1922, Mrs. W. T. Foley, aged fifty-five years. May her soul rest in peace.

O'ROURKE.—In this city on February 2nd, 1922, Mrs. O'Rourke, beloved wife of William O'Rourke, 24 Thornton avenue. May her soul rest in peace.

CARROLL.—At her residence Willow St., Sydney, N. S., January 16, 1922, Ellen, beloved wife of Henry Carroll, aged forty-four years. She leaves a husband and four children to mourn her loss. May her soul rest in peace.

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A Buyer's Market. Offerings of sound securities continue to be limited in supply, and it is said to be steadily increasing. The shorts are finding it more difficult to cover, and have to bid sharply at times. Any hesitation in market movements and any moderate recession now constitute a natural strengthening operation. The business stage appears set for a sudden change from depression to real revival. There has been a wedding of many constructive forces into a consolidated movement that may soon acquire momentum, and it is this prospect that makes the present a buyer's market. Our Market and Investment Review for this week will give you some interesting facts on the subject. Send for a copy. E. H. CLARKE & CO. STOCKS and BONDS McKinnon Building, Toronto. Direct Private Wires Connecting All Offices. New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Montreal, Burlington, Hartford.

Woman's Income. Because the average woman doesn't get the opportunity to accumulate capital, she does not always realize the difference between capital and income. It is wise to consider this point in connection with life insurance. Would a lump sum paid in the possible event of your death, be the wisest and safest form of bequest for you to make? Or would not provision of a regular income every month be better? A Guaranteed Monthly Income policy in the Mutual Life assures your beneficiary a monthly income as long as she may live. Should she die payments will be continued to her children or heirs until the total of 240 monthly payments have been made. Write us for our folder. The MUTUAL LIFE of Canada WATERLOO, ONTARIO 142

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