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Crystal Cascade

Far up on the mountain the glacier
was pouring

Its crystalline waters o'er precipice
high,

Like the white woven curtains the
angels of nature

Hang out from the windows of heaven
to dry.

We rested from paddling to watch the
fair cascade,

To list to its music borne down by
the breeze;

It spoke with the voices of rippling
laughter;

It sang to the song of the wind in
the trees.

It called us to sit by its side 'mid the
flowers,

A vision of grandeur from there to
behold,

High ranged all around us the
pinnacled Selkirks,

While broad through its valley
Columbia rolled.

Who says that no voice of our God
is heard ever,

No sight of His face ever given to
man,

Go listen awhile to the song of the
cascade;

Behold Him majestic in earth's
wondrous plan.



Germany's Lord Kitchener

The silent figure that sits at the head of the war chessboard of the German Empire is not a descendant of a soldier's family.

Helmuth von Moltke, named after his uncle, who at that time was still unknown to fame and simply one of the many officers in the Prussian army, patiently working and waiting for promotion, was born on May 23, 1848, in Gusdorf, and is, therefore, now in his sixty-seventh year. His father, Adolph von Moltke, a younger brother of the Field Marshal, was a Prussian District Commissioner. Thus we see that great generals are not always the sons of especially distinguished fathers.

Young Helmuth von Moltke passed through school and college, and resolved early to devote himself to the art of war, following the example of his uncle, who, in the meantime, had achieved worldwide fame. At the age of nineteen, he joined as Ensign, the Eighty-sixth Regiment of Fusileers at Flensburg, and received his commission as Second-Lieutenant early in 1870. He took part in the war against France with distinction and received the Iron Cross. After the return to his garrison, he devoted himself to serious study, and soon after his promotion to the rank of First Lieutenant, in 1876, he passed successfully the examination for admission to the war academy, the highest military institution of learning in the German army, whose course of study was under the supervision of Field Marshal Count von Moltke. Here he studied and listened to lectures for three full years, but found time to fall in love and to marry, when thirty years of age, a distant relative, Countess Elise von Moltke. Of their four children, the oldest, Wilhelm, a Lieutenant in the First Regiment of the Guards, is said to have been killed during the fighting on the Marne.

In 1879 Lieutenant von Moltke was ordered to duty with the General Staff, in a provisional capacity, and two years later, on May 22, 1881, he received his promotion to a captaincy, being at the same time transferred to that corps. The young officer had thus reached the first goal of his ambition. Greater honors, however, were in store for him. At that time Field Marshall Count von Moltke was still head of the General Staff, and in 1882, he selected his nephew for the position of second aid. This was indeed a great distinction, for the young captain became the personal assistant and confidant of his great uncle, in the discharge of his duties. For more than eight years he worked under the personal influence and direction of the Field Marshal, and had the great good fortune to absorb the knowledge and the teachings of this incomparable military genius. And today, almost in the center of the numerous offices where the members of the General Staff work day and night, are the private rooms of the Chief of the General Staff of the Army. Up to now his name has hardly been mentioned. So far we hear only of the commanders of the different armies, of the Crown Prince, of Kluck, Buelow and Hindenburg. They are fortunate enough to have their names made known in connection with the heroic deeds of their victorious troops, but they are,

each one of them, acting under the general directions sent to them from the great headquarters, where the Chief of the General Staff, unmentioned and, for the moment, almost forgotten, is working quietly but earnestly.

The second Moltke, as he is commonly known, keeps ever before him the words of his great uncle: "To be ready is everything." These remain his guiding star and have shown their efficiency, in the achievements already accomplished.

Nearly forty years ago, when the ambition of the third Napoleon and the jealousy of France compelled Germany to draw her sword, the German armies were led by William I. and his Chief of Staff, von Moltke.

Now, once again, Germany has engaged in a fight for her existence, against fully one-half of the civilized world, and again her armies are commanded by an Emperor William, with a Moltke at his side, as his foremost military adviser. Filled with eager enthusiasm, the German army, representing and composed of the German people, has crossed the historical battle fields of Metz, Beaumont, Waterloo and St. Quentin, has victoriously penetrated far into the country of the enemy, and is at present engaged in a combat, that bids fair to be decisive.

CARL A. LEECH.

The Evolution of the Pipe-Organ

In order to understand thoroughly the construction of a modern organ some knowledge of the history of the instrument is necessary. In fact the two are so closely related that it is almost impossible to discuss the one without the other. The first mention we have in the Bible of musical instruments is in Genesis, the fourth chapter and the twenty-first verse where we find the following: "And his brother's name was Jubal: he was the father of all such as handle the harp and organ." Now it must not be supposed that this "organ" referred to bore any resemblance to the stately instrument with which we are all so familiar by that name at the present day. Just what it was we do not know, but as the principal of the three great classes of organ pipes—stopped, open and reed—was known at a very early period we have every reason to believe that the word "ougab," which occurs in the above mentioned passage, and also in Job 21:12 and Psalms 150:4, and which has been translated as "organ," referred to a primitive combination of natural reeds stopped at one end and blown horizontally with the mouth to produce a musical sound. It is thought by many writers and indeed is quite probable that this primitive "organ" was nothing more nor less than a Pandean pipe or Syrninx under which name, or that of mouth-organ it is known to the present day. The myth that Pan was the originator of the Syrninx led to its being called "Pan's pipe." The Syrninx was well known to the Greeks, being made with from three to nine tubes (the exact form

of the instrument and the number of pipes at the beginning of the third century, B.C., is shown in one of the *Idyllia figurata*—Theocritus) but usually with seven, a number which is mentioned by Virgil. The *Syrinx* continued in favor with the rustic populations of the west, long after the organ, evolved from it had eclipsed this humble prototype.

To trace minutely the gradual evolution from the *Syrinx* or Pandean pipe to the organ as used in the churches in the middle ages is beyond the scope of this article. It can readily be understood, however, that the number of pipes to be played on by one performer was limited and the method of playing on them, which meant the incessant shifting of the reeds or pipes under the mouth to right or left, exceedingly troublesome and tiresome, so that some other method of supplying the wind was gradually evolved. Instead of blowing across the pipes transversely with the mouth, longer reeds were cut and a portion left below the knot to serve as a mouthpiece or wind-receiver. By making a narrow slit through the knot, close to the front, to serve as a passageway for the breath, and by cutting a small horizontal opening immediately above that slit with a sloping notch, bevelling upwards and outwards over that again, and then by blowing in at the lower end an exact prototype of our modern penny whistle was produced. In this manner also a specimen of the second-class of pipe mentioned above—that of the open species—would be brought into existence. It soon occurred to some one that by making a wooden box or wind-chest with holes arranged along the top for the reeds or pipes to fit in and by fitting one or more pliable tubes into the sides of the box to be blown into by attendants, an indefinite number of pipes could be played on at the same time. Of course, as the attendants blew into the box all the pipes would sound together, and it was necessary for the performers to silence the pipes they did not wish to speak with their hands. An arrangement so defective would soon call for a remedy, and the important addition was made of a slide, rule, or tongue of wood placed beneath the hole leading to each pipe, and so perforated as either to admit or exclude the wind as it was drawn in or out. Up to the 11th century no improvement was made on this clumsy method of "playing" on the pipes, although the number of pipes used increased in number, and with this increase a new means of supplying air into the wind-chest had to be found. For a time a simple hand-bellows was used, and an old illustration from a Saxon Psalter shows four men industriously pumping four bellows while a fifth man leans around the pipes admonishing them to be unceasing in their efforts to supply the wind-chest with the necessary wind. It might be noted here that this method was at least more sure than our modern system of supplying compressed air to the chest.

As stated above, the first key-board of which we have any record came into use toward the end of the 11th century and was found in the Cathedral at Magdeburg. The first keys were from three to five inches wide, an inch and a half thick, and from a foot

and a half to a yard or more in length, and it took a good blow with the fist to depress one key. It is not necessary here to describe the mechanism connecting the keys with the slides under the pipes, except to say that the depression of the key pulled out the slide and the release as the fist was removed allowed the slide to resume its former position by means of a strong spring.

Of course during this time the primitive reeds had been replaced by wooden and metal pipes, and the number of sets of pipes had been much increased. The subject of the evolution of the organ pipe is of much interest but is too lengthy to come within the scope of this article.

As the mechanism connecting the keys and the pipes became simpler the size of the keys was reduced, and in the 15th century we find great strides being made in this direction. It was also in the 15th century that the invention of the pedal-board, a set of keys to be played on by the feet, was made. This was, perhaps, the most important step ever made in organ construction. It is interesting to note in this connection that while the pedal-board was in use in Germany in the 15th century it was not introduced into England until the close of the 18th century. The first record we have of the addition of a second manual or key-board was in the Halberstadt Cathedral organ, completed in 1361. This had three key-boards.

We will now describe briefly the principle operating on the old or "tracker" style of organ. Direct connection exists between the key-board or console and the pipes. That is, when the performer depresses a key or pedal with his finger or foot, this key or pedal working on a pin-rail will by its depression at the performer's end rise correspondingly at the other end, and in doing so raise up what is called the sticker, a strip of wood running into the end of the key at right angles. This sticker in turn runs into another strip of wood called the backfall, this also working on a pin-rail at its centre. Running into the other end of the backfall at right angles is the tracker, a long thin strip of wood. As the one end of the backfall is raised the other end is depressed, pulling down with it the tracker. At the upper end of the tracker is the pallet which controls the entrance of air into the pipe from the wind-chest. As the tracker pulls down the pallet the compressed air rushes into the pipe causing it to speak, just as in the primitive organs in use before the Christian era. The only difference is that in the tracker action organ the mechanism is so simple connecting the key and the pipe that one performer can control the whole instrument containing thousands of pipes. The wind is supplied to the wind-chest from bellows which vary according to the size of the organ and which are usually pumped by means of an electric or hydraulic motor, although it is no uncommon thing even now to find an organ pumped by one or more men. Regarding the development in the construction and quality of the pipes this much must be said here. Quite early in the history of the instrument it was found that much variety in tone could be obtained by having one set of pipes of wood and another of metal, and

by varying the sizes and shapes of the pipes. So that we find an organ in use in St. Mary's Church, Lubeck, in the early part of the 16th century, containing as many as thirty different sets of pipes. Each set was controlled by a stop, the performer being able to use one, or all of the different sets of pipes as he pleased by pulling out or pushing in the stop controlling the set of pipes he wished to bring into operation. The mechanism employed was the same as that in use in the tracker-action organs of the present day.

It will, of course, occur to the mind of the reader that as more stops were added and as the manuals were coupled together the action would become very heavy in the tracker-action organ. This was the case, and we owe to Dr. Gauntlett the idea of doing away with the heavy and cumbersome wooden connections and substituting electric wires. His first proposal in this connection was made in 1851, but it was not until 1867 that the first electric organ was built. This was erected in the Church of St. Augustin, in Paris.

In addition to the modern electric action organ we have what is known as the tubular-pneumatic system. The germ of this idea is found in a contrivance built by a Mr. Enoch, in 1827, but the first real tubular-pneumatic organ was not built until 1867, when we find an organ publicly shown at the Paris Exhibition of that type.

In a modern electric organ we find in place of the cumbersome wooden connection between the console and the pipes only a bundle of electric wires occupying about as much space as a man's wrist. When the key or pedal is depressed an electric circuit is completed which operates an electro-magnet in the wind-chest, which in turn pulls down the pallet and causes the pipe to speak. This system is, of course, instantaneous and it makes no difference how far the console is from the organ the response is the same. This allows for the use of the modern echo organ usually placed at the opposite end of the church from the main instrument. The use of the echo organ is, of course, impossible under the old tracker action or the tubular-pneumatic systems.

In the tubular-pneumatic organ the connection is made between the key and the pipe by a small pliable metal tube. When the key or pedal is at rest this tube is filled with compressed air, but upon the key or pedal being depressed the column of air in the tube is released, allowing a small pneumatic motor underneath the pallet to operate, in turn pulling down the pallet and causing the pipe to speak.

A modern electric organ is a wonderful instrument and it is only by close inspection and observation that its mechanism can be fully appreciated or understood. We have modern organs with four and five manuals and two-pedal organs with sometimes over one hundred stops and innumerable mechanical accessories to simplify the playing of the instrument. A modern organ will contain anywhere from one thousand to five thousand pipes, each of which has to be tuned and voiced before the instrument can be played on. The modern organ is a small orchestra in itself and places at the disposal of the performer almost endless combinations.

WILFRID V. OATEN.

Quebec

For historic interest and beauty of scenery, this province is second to none in the Dominion of Canada.

The St. Lawrence and its tributaries drain the southern half of the province, and, to the influence of this great river, Quebec owes much of her development and prosperity. No other part of the Dominion is so rich in water power, which is provided to a limitless extent, by the falls of the rivers Montmorenci, St. Maurice, St. Anne, the rapids on the St. Lawrence, the Richelieu and many others.

Tanning and the making of paper pulp and furniture, prosper on account of the great forests of the province. Other manufactures include sugar, boots and shoes, cotton and woollen goods. Iron, copper, lead and some graphite are found in the region south of the St. Lawrence river, and in the eastern section of this region, are the most celebrated asbestos mines in the world. These mines are fully developed and furnish nearly all the asbestos used in America and Europe.

Agriculture is the chief industry; by far the larger portion of the inhabitants are engaged in it. The French-Canadian is a thrifty farmer, though somewhat unprogressive until lately. There was a time, when he was contented to grow enough wheat to grind into flour for his own use, enough oats for his horses, and raised a few sheep, whose wool his wife spun into rough cloth, during the long winter evenings. But his horizon is widening and his exports and imports are increasing. The assertion has been made, that the advance in agriculture, during the past twenty-five or thirty years, is due, primarily, to the example set by the farmers of the neighboring Province of Ontario. But, however true these charges may have been a generation or two ago, they are no longer valid, in respect to a growing and not inconsiderable portion of the French-Canadian people.

Quebec, as we all know, was originally settled by the French, and the descendants of these colonists constitute more than three-fourths of the population. They have maintained not only the language, but many of the institutions and customs of their ancestors, so that this province is more completely foreign, than any other portion of the Dominion. It has been said, that these people cannot see beyond their own provincial boundaries; that instead of entering heartily into the building up of a Canadian nation, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, they are content to dream of a little French-speaking state on the banks of the St. Lawrence. It has also been said that they lack interest in things imperial. Supposing these charges were true; imagine the situation reversed, that Canada is still a dependency of France, would the English regard the triumphs of France with any particular enthusiasm. The feeling of nationality, in its broader sense, is one of slow growth. It has taken centuries to weld the different peoples of the British Isles—English, Scotch, Irish and Welsh—into the British nation. Let those who are im-

patient at the attitude of the French-Canadian, toward imperial affairs, note that the French-Canadian fought in the war of 1812, the South African war, and is at present fighting side by side with his English comrades, for the preservation of the Empire. These acts of imperial duty are not performed by Anglicised Frenchmen, for, as stated before, the pioneer race of Quebec is still a people apart in the great Dominion, as far as their civil and social, their literary and domestic life is concerned.

Canadian people, particularly those of Ontario and the West, have been prone to look on the province of Quebec with contempt, and the French there as an inferior race; but, if resourcefulness, virility and power of self-government are marks of a strong race, the French do not suffer by comparison. Sir Gilbert Parker, who has made Quebec the setting for some of his most successful novels and has made a thorough study of the people, says: "If ever the genius of the Dominion is to take a high place in the fane of art, the soul and impulse of the best achievements will come from old Quebec, which has produced a sculptor of merit, Herbert; a renowned singer, Albani; a poet crowned by the French Academy, Louis Frechette, and has given to the public life of the country a distinction, an intellectual power and an illuminating statesman, in the persons of Etienne Tache, Sir George Cartier and Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The Empire will do well to set an enduring value on that new France, so hardly won from a great people, and English Canada will reap rich reward, for every compromise of racial pride, made in the interests of peace, equality and justice.

J. E. McCALLUM.

What Have We Done?

Athletics at Mount Royal College is as old as the college itself, and that is four years. One would not expect a very husky institution to develop in four years; in fact, one would expect to see but an infant, scarcely able to walk. But behold how our four-year-old compares with the full grown competitors in the Interscholastic Association. We have competed with the best results against teams that have been organized years before Mount Royal was dreamed of. It is no idle boast to say that for an institution with the limited opportunities both in time and material that handicapped us, Mount Royal College Athletic Association has a record unequalled by any other institution in Canada.

In the first year of the life of the College so good a record did the various teams make that the eyes of the sporting fraternity in the city were opened, and it was in the second year, at the instigation of Mr. McKiel and the writer of this article, both Mount Royal College teachers, that a rugby association among the educational institutions of the city was begun. Together we drew up the first rugby constitution. The hockey season of 1912-13 was begun under the constitution now governing the Interscholastic. It is most significant that it was

only when Mount Royal College came upon the scene that athletics among the students of Calgary began to boom. Two years ago our rugby team, fourteen men, chosen from a group of sixteen boys who played the game at the College, won the highest honors in the Interscholastic of the city and the province, as well as the Junior Championship of the A.A.A.A., going through the schedule against the Calgary Collegiate, Western Canada College, Calgary 'Varsity and the University of Alberta without a defeat, and showing the rugby fans in Calgary and Edmonton a class of rugby that opened their eyes in admiration. It was this rugby team that gave their opponents in the Interscholastic a knowledge of the game, and boomed rugby in every school in town.

The hockey team of two years ago repeated the success of the rugby team and won the "Blow Cup," which was donated at that time. Last year the hockey team went through the season without a defeat, again winning the Senior Interscholastic Championship and the "Blow Cup"; and the rugby team again carried off the Senior Interscholastic Championship.

In the track meet last May the athletes of Mount Royal College won the Senior Championship in competition against the University of Calgary and the Collegiate, the latter being represented by twice as many competitors.

In the year just closing we were represented on the gridiron and on the rink by as good material as we ever went forth to do battle for rugby and hockey honor, but in both we lost the championship. The writer could make plausible excuses for losing these, but what's the use? We did our best against teams that we could have beaten under ordinary conditions, but those conditions were wanting and our opponents were the victors.

We congratulate the Collegiate on the extraordinary success of its rugby team, which was a brilliant example of what consistent practice and unity of spirit will do. We offer our compliments to the "University" team which won the "Blow Cup" from us. The "University" boys have shown themselves to be "good sports" in all the lines of athletics in which they figured, and have worked against great odds in order to keep their teams in the league.

'Tis true we have little to show in the way of visible trophies for this year's efforts, although there never was a time when we worked more strenuously; but there can be no doubt that we have won a place and established a record in promoting and playing all the college games possible for us. We have nothing to worry about, but much to be thankful for; and when the present has become the distant past, all of us shall look back upon the athletic record in Mount Royal College for 1911-15 as "The days of our youth and the days of our glory."



Some German-Americans On the War

It has been the writer's lot to spend the last few months in a certain American City, which has been described as "one of Germany's few remaining foreign possessions." This fact has led the editor of *Acta* to suggest that he should write a few pages about German Propaganda in the United States of America, or something of the sort. Consent was finally given and the editor, duly warned to expect an article which would exhibit a power of research and a grasp of the facts comparable to that of Mrs. Leo Hunter's friend, Count Smorltork. A sojourn of a bare three months and an inadequate knowledge of the German language are poor qualifications for such a task.

The German-Americans number many millions, and none of the "hyphenated Americans" are more firm in their attachment to their parent country. This loyalty usually appears to survive naturalization and persists for generations. In many cases its intensity has aroused the disapproval of the non-German press and people, who are naturally displeased when bona fide American citizens identify themselves with the Kaiser's subjects and speak of "our cause," "our armies," or "our victories." Newspapers of a neutral or pro-German tendency have denounced such utterances as "anti-American," and as "subversive of national unity."

This pro-German propaganda takes many forms. It is seen in mass meetings, letters to the papers, the publication of books and pamphlets, and the establishment of daily papers printed in German to supplement the unsympathetic American press. The views expressed and the tone adopted in all these varies so much that no generalizations are possible. Some are argumentative and conciliatory, others are merely abusive and spiteful. Some take their cue from Berlin sources or from the utterances of Ambassador Bernsdorf and Doctor Dernburg, while others evolve wholly original arguments; and it is a question whether Germany's case is being helped by these numerous lawyers for the defence, working out their briefs without collaboration. Take the case of Louvain. The counsel for Germany inform us that (1) the city is not burned at all, only slightly singed; (2) the fire was started by some Belgians who were trying to burn out some German barracks; (3) the garrison were forced to burn the town because of a general uprising; (4) the British, with characteristic low cunning, persuaded the Belgians to burn the city, so that they could say that the Germans did it.

However, such glaring inconsistencies are not general and the differences to be found are largely due to the different degrees of reasonableness or partisanship exhibited by different writers. As an example we may take the series of pamphlets issued by the local Germanistic Society. These constitute a series of graded lessons in Germanism. Number one, although written from a German point of view, is so sane and judicial that only the most rabid partisan of the allies could dissent from more than a few of its statements. The following extracts will best describe it: "There remains the question of Bel-

gium.....Whether the German excuse be allowed or not depends on one's evaluation of what constitutes a nation's necessity, but in any case the illegal infraction of Belgian neutrality must stand against the German account until such reparation as is possible has been made.".....If it behooves us to distribute blame, the Kaiser is perhaps not altogether free from guilt, but neither, in varying measure, is every other government of Europe. Together they must bear the blame with their alliances, their armaments, their lusts, their revenges, their jealousies."....."The real reasons lie deep down at the very roots of our culture. They lie in our wild pursuit of wealth, in our rampant commercialism, in our race hatreds, in our insufficient love of our fellow men, in our competitive and military psychology, and in a hundred other things constituting in their totality what we boastingly refer to as our civilization."....."Brothers, let us pray for peace—but not for the peace imposed by the sword or by an irresistible combination of the strong. That is the military peace of which Europe has proved the danger and the impermanence. Let us pray rather for the peace that is based on the deep convictions of every man and woman in the civilized world and grows and blossoms in the individual consciousness." These extracts are taken from the concluding paragraphs. The earlier pages deal specifically with events and policies that led up to the war, but the same spirit of tolerance and impartiality is there too.

I have selected a few gems. "It was the moment of greatest tension in the Morocco affair, when all feared that, at British instigation, France would grasp the sword." "Great Britain was in dire need of an opportunity to divert the mind of her people away from the internal questions which were threatening to disrupt her constitution." Then as to the outcome of the war we are told that "the triumph of Germany-Austro-Hungary can never be so complete as to make any changes in the present map of Europe. On the other hand the triumph of Great Britain-Russia-France cannot fail to give Russia the mastery of the continent of Europe and restore Great Britain to her sovereignty over the seas. We may well draw back in dismay before such a consummation. The burden of taxation which we would be obliged to suffer in order to create and maintain the vast navy and army necessary for the defence of our territory and commerce would sap our wealth and threaten the every existence of republican institutions."

Numbers three and five give us the German case undiluted. To quote: "With the war already begun it at once became a war for national preservation; and the matter of Belgium's lesser rights must remain to receive justice later on." "It is said in the best informed circles in Berlin that not very long ago England's King solemnly pledged that England should remain neutral in the event of a continental war. How much weight can be given to the promise of an English King?" "The German naval programme has had in view above all the building of a fleet for coast defence. Germany's weakness in fast cruisers has enabled the English to sweep German com-

merce off the seas, but the German battle fleet still guards successfully the German coast." "Germany, if she wanted to retain the slightest chance of extricating herself from this world-wide conspiracy against her, had to strike the first blow, even at the risk of offending against international good manners."

Numbers four and six in the series deal with speeches in the Reichstag and with refutations of charges of atrocities, and need not be discussed here.

The passages quoted will serve to show the general trend of German-American thought, so far as the writer has been able to observe it, omitting the frantic tirades that one occasionally sees in letters to papers and in certain rabid journals.

As to their general creed, the first article of belief is that Britain is solely responsible for the war. At first they thought it was a conflict of Teuton and Slav, but they have since changed their minds. King Edward, whom we remember as a peacemaker, was the originator of the war policy. The logic involved is as follows: England and France are near neighbors and therefore are natural enemies and rivals, hence it was unnatural and improper for them to get together, settle their differences and come to friendly understanding. Britain, then, was preparing to make trouble. "Eight days before the declaration of war the commanding admiral telegraphed to Sir Edward Grey: "We have the German fleet in our grasp—a word and we will sweep them away."

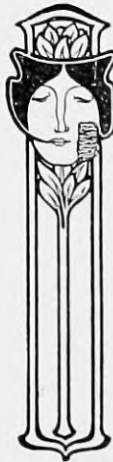
With Britain in this frame of mind, all that was needed was an excuse, and this was provided by the question of Belgian neutrality. There is no point on which German sympathizers more persistently misunderstand the attitude of the British people. In their eyes we are a nation of arch-hypocrites, while the disciples of Bernehardi and Treitschke with their outspoken ruthlessness are positively virtuous by comparison. At first it was taken as axiomatic that Britain would have Belgium if Germany had not. Then when proof was called for, the demand created the supply, and we are now furnished with evidence to show that this was actually planned and approved by Belgium, which thus made itself a "vassal state of England."

The German-American attitude toward the United States government has been full of fault-finding and criticism. Innumerable charges, specific and vague, have been hurled at the President and the State Department. Again and again it has been affirmed that the government's "partisanship" has made it impossible for Germany to accept the United States as a mediator when peace is made. To modify the Wilson-Bryan policy many suggestions have been made. First, to prohibit the shipment of war material to the belligerents, which would mean, of course, to the allies. This meets with little favor from the non-German press who seem to be very generally of the opinion that such a measure would be an unjust discrimination against the allies. On the other hand it has been urged that the United States should demand free passage to Germany for war materials, and if necessary insure their delivery by convoys of warships.

The note of protest addressed to Britain was hailed with delight, although its friendly tone provoked much displeasure. The administration is being urged to go further and "put an end to the free-booting activities of the piratical English state" and to show what they think of "the arrogant navalism of the race who denounce Germany's defensive patriotism as militarism." At the time of writing all German America is breathlessly awaiting the result of the Dacia's escapade.

All this propaganda has had an unmistakable influence in this city. It has caused many former sympathizers with the allies to climb up on the fence, even if it has brought comparatively few over to Germany's side. This is all the more remarkable in view of the fact that the circulation of German-American papers is not very large. I tried the other day to get a copy of the Fatherland, and visited six or eight stores, but all I could get was a copy of the Hamburger Fremdenblatt's "War Chronic." The only benefit to be gained from reading any of these partisan papers is to cause the reader to realize how unjustly and blindly peoples at war misunderstand and mistrust one another, and to examine his own brief again to see whether his case is wholly just and if so whether it could not dispense with vituperations and slanders against his opponent. When the war is over we want to be able to live with the Germans in peace and friendship, and this will be possible only if both sides publish much less that is spiteful and much more that is sane and conciliatory, and try to realize, as we are told the men in the trenches are doing, that the other isn't a bad sort after all.

"ACTA VICTORIANA."



"The Midnight Feed"

Slowly and quietly they crept from their room,
Into the hallway of darkness and gloom,
Down the broad stairway they lightly tripped,
Carrying a basket fully equipped.

They entered a room that was dark and bare,
What is the question? Why were they there?
Merely to have this great big spread,
To have it, they'd left their nice cozy bed.

They seated themselves and prepared to eat,
But—alas! They heard the patter of feet,
And some one said: "What's this—indeed!"
A small voice answered: "A Midnight Feed."

"Then go upstairs, for you can't have it here,"
And they all reascended, with anger and fear,
They did not know whether to walk or to run,
For their capturer, now had spoilt all their fun.

But as soon as they had entered a room
They did not think of their terrible doom,
But opened their basket and began to eat
And again they heard the patter of feet.

This time it was their kind little dean,
She had heard, she had not seen;
"Girls," she said, "do not talk so loud,
Your voices carry, there is such a crowd."

She came back to see them, once or twice,
And each time they were as quiet as mice;
They never said much, but kept on eating,
She did the talking and repeating.

The last time one girl rolled under the bed,
For olives and peelings were hurled at her head.
When the dean entered, she missed one of her flock,
And, oh! my goodness, that gave her a shock.

"My dears, I arrest you in the name of the law,
For you're the worst little girlies I ever saw."
And she sweetly kissed them all good night,
And tucked them in bed out of her sight.

But this is not the end of the tale,
For next day, the girls all grew pale
When handed a piece of paper which read:
"Twenty pages to write, before going to bed."

FOR THIS NUMBER of The Chinook we tried the experiment of offering prizes for essays and were very well pleased with the result. Four entries were received in this contest and handed over to the composition teachers of the school to be judged. The decision which they arrived at was as follows:

1. Carl Leech, "Germany's Lord Kitchener."
2. Jewel McCallum, "Quebec."
3. Norman Craig, "The Capture of Lonesome Bill."

The values of the prizes were: \$3, \$2 and \$1. Owing to lack of space we have only published the first two.

Music

The Music Department still progresses favorably. A recital is to be given in Central Methodist Church about Easter time by the music students, which will be well worth attending and which will probably convince us that the daily practising which can be always heard around the College corridors will some day make M. R. C. students some of Calgary's foremost and famous musicians. Then in June our grand closing recital by the students of the Expression Departments will be held.

Dramatic Art

There are several divisions under the art department, such as china painting, leather-working, metal work and oil-painting. There have been thirty-seven students enrolled in this department since Christmas. An exhibition was held Dec. 17th, which clearly demonstrated the efficiency of this department.

Fate has surely been agin' us with a heavy hand in the line of Dramatic Art; the plays which have been sent have been unsuitable and so up to this time it has been impossible to do anything. Two short sketches were put on at literary meetings and preparations are under way for a playlet to be given at the last social function before Easter. Then in June we hope to present a play in Unity Hall, which will make up for the whole year.

Owing to "hard times" there have not been as many good plays as usual in Calgary this winter, but if we have not had quantity, we have had quality—and that "quality" in the productions of the famous actor, Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, who was here with his English company. The great man was heard here in three of his best known and most successful plays, "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," "The Light That Failed," and last, but not least, "Hamlet." Those of us who were fortunate enough to hear this "King of the Stage," learned lessons we will never forget, and our only regret is that this was his farewell visit to America.

Expression

We are glad to welcome Miss Eva Lewis and Miss Kathleen Southard to this department.

Miss Annie Stooke, one of our seniors, has read at several entertainments during the past month.

We are all looking forward to hearing Mrs. Nellie McClung, the charming Canadian authoress, in a program of readings selected from her own books, on Tuesday, March 16th.

Chapel

The chapel services have been held as usual at 10.00 every morning and at 7.00 on Sunday evenings and we have been fortunate in having Dr. Kerby present with us at most of these meetings. By reading some choice poem or telling of the life and character of some of the great men of the past, or by relating incidents from his own ministerial life, he has endeavored to instill in our minds the highest ideals of life and to develop strong and true characters. We have been favored also by hearing several addresses from outsiders; Miss Jameson, representing the Dominion Y.W.C.A. work, and Mr. Hounshell, the North American Student Volunteer Movement. Both showed us how the world-wide Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. work connected together all the people of the earth and pointed out the wonderful possibilities and responsibilities which lay before the Christian world.

Not a little of the success of the daily services, also, has been due to the fine collection of hymns which have been selected and printed for our use.

Personals

Miss Ruth Irwin is at home after spending some time at Banff.
Miss Laura Herron is at home this term.

Miss Tannis Stoddart has completed her commercial course and is at home in the city.

Percy Smith has enlisted in his home town of Red Deer, and is now training there.

Mr. Lloyd Nixon had to return to his home on account of ill health.

Miss Myra Estey is at home in the city.

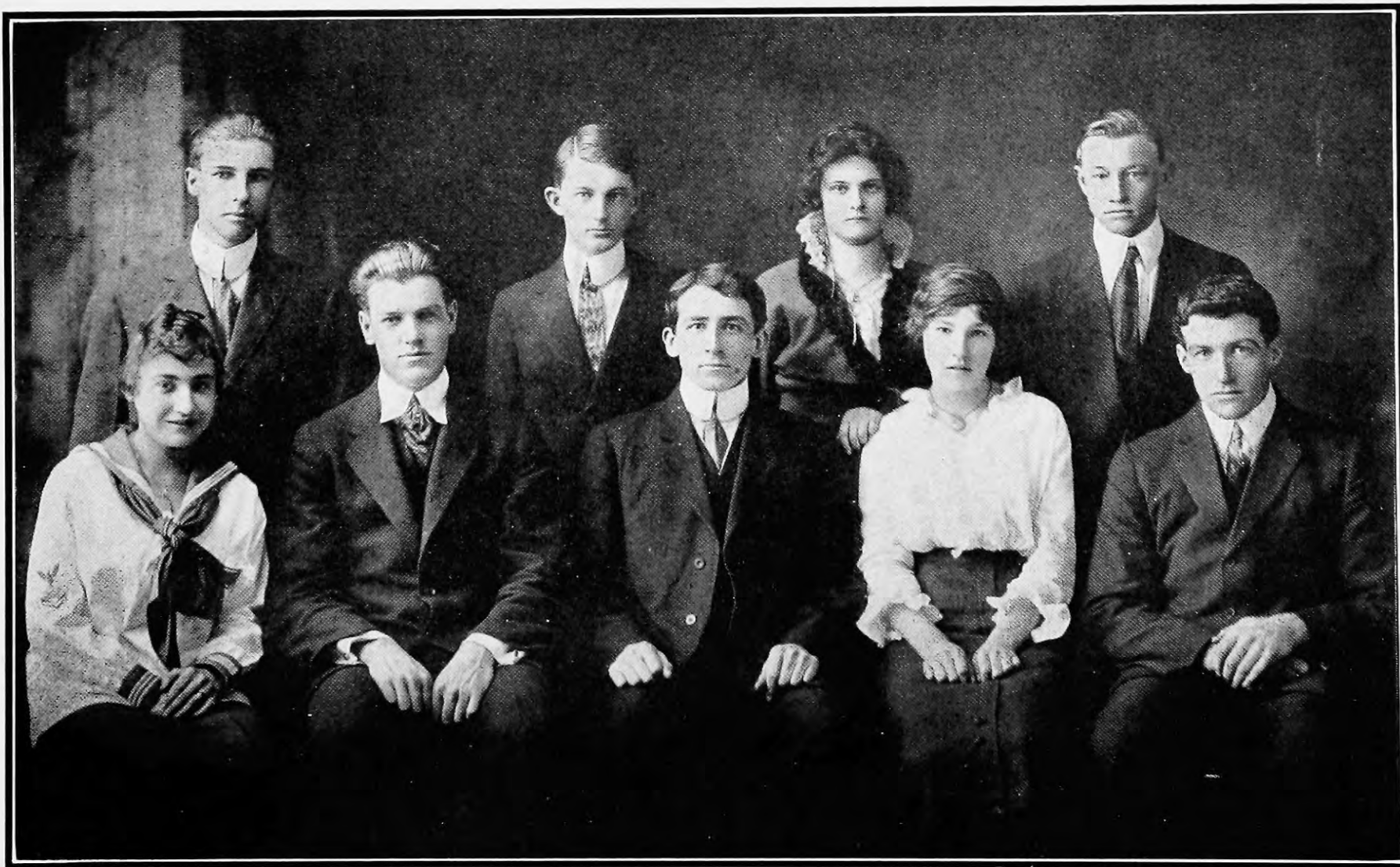
Frank MacKay is at home until spring, when he expects to go surveying.

Miss Florence Jarrett is with us after her short stay at Alix, as a "school marm."

Miss Geneva Backeus was visiting at the College for a few days.

Mr. Harold Crandall is in B. C. on account of ill health.

Mr. Albert Wannop is on a ranch south of Calgary.



Top row—S. Hutchings, C. Sibbald, A. Stooke, H. Young. Bottom row—G. Strong, L. Miller, Prof. Rosborough, E. McCardell, O. McWilliams.

Mr. John Long is attending Garbutt Business College.

Miss Elizabeth McCardell had to return to her home in Bankhead, on account of ill health.

Miss Nora McClure is now attending the High School.

Miss Kathleen Southard, who has been in California for some time, has returned to the city and expects to attend the College again.

Literary Society

This term our Literary Society has had only three meetings, but these have proven to be very interesting and enjoyable to all present.

On January 25, the first meeting was held in the Assembly Hall at 3.30 p.m. Mr. H. Miller gave a talk on current events of North America. Miss M. McCardell favored us with a delightful solo. Mr. C. Leach gave a very instructive talk on the Krupp gun works. We also enjoyed very much a solo by Miss H. Straing, in which the sweetness and sympathetic qualities of her voice revealed her real musical ability. Professor Rosborough gave a most interesting and instructive map study of the present war, tracing its course from the beginning to the present. This meeting was closed in the usual way by singing the National Anthem.

The second meeting was held in the Assembly Room at 3.30 p.m. on February 15. The program consisted of a debate: "Resolved that the Athletic side of college life is more important than the academic." N. Craig and G. Wood were speakers for the affirmative, while A. Sales and L. Nixon were speakers for the negative. In the debate all showed their oratorical ability. The negative won, showing that after all study is more important. Miss F. Fallis showed her interest in the society by rendering us a piano solo. We were all greatly delighted with a reading by Miss Wilkie.

After several disappointments the Literary Executive arranged a short but good musical program for Monday, March 8. Miss Mudge and Miss Crowe pleased the students with two piano duets. By the way, the audience never suspected from the way that Miss Crowe played, that she had not had any lunch. Miss Aileen Sibbald sang nicely, and Miss Marjorie Black favored us with a piano solo. Mr. Rendall also favored us with two vocal solos. The meeting closed with the National Anthem.

In these meetings we are grateful to those who have taken part, both for their efforts in forwarding the best interest of the society and for the kindly spirit in which they have assisted in the programs.



MOUNT ROYAL COLLEGE
SENIOR HOCKEY TEAM 1914-1915



H. McKernan
L. DEFENSE



L. Miller
L. WING



R. Palmer
ROVER



H. McKHugh
R. WING



Prof. Lovering
COACH



G. M. Ewan
GOAL



L. Nixon
UTILITY



P. Smith
R. DEFENSE



O. McKHugh
CENTRE



Athletics

The Christmas holidays having passed away, the students began to flock back to the College, and all the old faces, as well as several new ones, were seen in the College halls. The Students were very keen on the greatest winter game, and another successful hockey season was anticipated by all. A meeting was at once held and "Dad" McKernan was elected captain for the coming season. The weather was ideal for hockey and the boys, taking advantage of it, practised faithfully every night. "Coach" Lovering was back on the job and worked like a Trojan coaching the fellows to get them into championship form.

A meeting of the C. I. A. A. was held in the Y. M. C. A. to draw up a schedule for the coming season. There were three teams entered in the senior section, University of Calgary, the Normal School and Mount Royal. After some discussion the following schedule was arranged:

- Jan. 16.—Varsity vs. Mount Royal.
- Jan. 20.—Normal School vs. Mount Royal.
- Jan. 23.—Varsity vs. Normal School.
- Jan. 27.—Mount Royal vs. Normal School.
- Jan. 30.—Mount Royal vs. Varsity.
- Feb. 3.—Varsity vs. Normal School.

There was keen rivalry between these teams and the coming games were looked forward to with great interest.

On the eighth of January the M. R. C. septette journeyed westward to the town of Canmore to play a hockey game. The sights of the year before were still visible to the eye, namely, the Til, the High Level and the Three Sisters, and the boys looked on these freaks of nature with wonder and amazement. Roland Palmer, one of our star forwards, was unable to accompany the team to Canmore but his place was ably filled by McCaig. There was a large crowd at the rink and Canmore thought they were going to take sweet vengeance for their defeats of the previous year. Canmore began the scoring from the first and slipped two past before M. R. C. got going. This did not dishearten the boys by any means and after a pretty piece of combination by the McHugh brothers, Mount Royal scored her first goal. The play was very fast at this stage of the game, neither team having the advantage and neither were able to score, and the score stood two to one at half time. "Coach" Lovering came in the dressing room at half time and gave the fellows some fatherly advice and encouraging them to play the game. This gave the boys new heart and they went on the ice a different team and with a new spirit. From the stroke of the bell M. R. C. had possession of the puck and fairly showered shots on the Canmore goal tender, who was playing a stellar game, but was unable to stop the pelting shots of Mount Royal. The play became rather one-sided, the features being individual rushes by Canmore, while Mount Royal played more on the defensive. The final score was 9-2.

M. R. C., 8; BANFF, 7.

The team left for Banff on the midnight train and spent a most enjoyable week-end at Canada's National Park. It was decided to stay over until Monday night and play the Banff septette, thinking they could add another victory to their long string of 23 consecutive victories. The College went on the ice handicapped by the absence of the McHugh brothers, but their places were ably filled by Harry Blow and Prof. Johnson. The ice was in splendid shape and a large crowd witnessed the game. Banff opened the scoring after a couple of minutes of play with a pretty rush by Hall. About five minutes later they again found the nets. This seemed to put life into Mount Royal, and Palmer scored the first goal after a good rush. Play had hardly been resumed when McKernan scored with a pretty shot from the wing. The play was very fast, each side displaying pretty combination. Just before half time Miller put his team in the lead after receiving a pretty pass from Blow. The second half opened with a burst of speed, first one team scoring and then the other, and the players began to show signs of exhaustion in the closing minutes. Banff tried hard to tie the score but through the able work of the defense men were unable to break through.

M. R. C., 3; VARSITY, 3.

On the 16th of January the Varsity and Mount Royal hockey teams repaired to Sherman Rink, accompanied by numerous rooters, in the opening game of the Senior Interscholastic Hockey League. Both teams went on the ice confident of victory and in the pink of condition. Play was fast all the way through, and during the first ten minutes some clever hockey was displayed. Both teams lacked combination and depended more on individual rushes. Mount Royal started the scoring, Oswald McHugh finding the net with a pretty shot. Varsity quickly evened up, Sinclair doing the scoring. Play was resumed, neither side having the advantage, but after a pretty rush down the side Smith slipped one past Loughheed. In the third period Varsity started off at a good clip and Sinclair again scored. At this stage O. McHugh was injured in the knee and Mount Royal continued the play with six men. During his absence Varsity took the lead, but Harold McHugh evened up, shoving the puck in after a scramble in front of the goal. This was the last goal scored and the score stood a tie.

M. R. C., 4 NORMAL SCHOOL, 0.

Mount Royal defeated the Normal School to the tune of 4-0 on the Crystal Rink, on Jan. 20. The play was very ragged on both sides, the M. R. boys not exerting themselves to any extent. The ice was soft, making the play very slow, while the features were individual rushes and clever stickhandling.

M. R. C., 6; VARSITY, 2.

The most exciting game was played on Sherman Rink on Jan. 30, with our old rivals, the Varsity. Mount Royal went on the ice

with an entirely different team and greatly strengthened. Varsity did not like the looks of it so immediately sent in a protest before the game. As it was the championship game both teams were out for blood and played stellar hockey. Mount Royal opened the scoring and kept the lead all the way through. Nearly all the goals for M. R. C. were made by combination, while Varsity relied more on the individual work. The game was never in danger and it certainly looked as if the Blow Cup would rest in the halls of M. R. C. The last period the College played a defensive game, cancelling Varsity's efforts to score.

M. R. C., 2; VARSITY, 5.

A meeting of the C. I. A. A. was held and ordered the previous game with Varsity to be replayed, claiming the College were playing ineligible players. Mount Royal went on the ice confident of victory and failed to play in form, allowing Varsity to score three goals in the first ten minutes. They retaliated, however, and scored two goals before the end of the first period. The second period was scoreless for both teams, most of the time being spent in back-checking. In the final period Varsity opened with a spurt and scored two more on McEwen, who seemed to be unable to solve the shots of Smith. The game was featureless, neither side displaying good hockey. The final score, 5-2, giving Varsity possession of the Blow trophy for the year.

M. R. C., 8; CRYSTALS, 4.

Mount Royal College played the Crystal hockey team an exhibition game on the Crystal Rink on the 14th of January. Good hockey was displayed by both teams, the College boys being able to find the net without much exertion. The College also trimmed the C. P. R. to the tune of 6-2 on the Crystal Rink.

It might be well to note that the Mount Royal College hockey team have gone through three consecutive seasons without a single defeat. They have twenty-five wins with no losses, a record that any College might well be proud of. It is unfortunate to think that the Blow trophy will have to leave the College halls, when it might have hung there for all time, as this year's victory would have given the trophy to the College, but let us not be downhearted, but look into the future with a cheerful heart and hope that when another hockey season is completed the old trophy may once more be brought back to the College. The team that played so successfully for three years is as follows: Goal, McEwen; point, P. Smith; cover point, H. McKernan; Centre, O. McHugh; right wing, H. McHugh; left wing, L. Miller. Mention must also be made of the following spares: Lloyd Nixon, Bill Tempest and Harry Blow. These all played good games when called upon.

On the evening of January 30 the M. R. C. hockey team were tendered a banquet by Professors Lovering and Johnson in the Hudson's Bay. The boys looked very sporty in their checkered caps, and made the hit of the evening. After the team had participated in the many good things "Coach" Lovering expressed his appreciation of the team on the successful season and praised the boys

on their long string of victories. Each in turn was called upon and delivered a short speech. A vote of thanks as tendered to the professors by the boys, who showed their appreciation by a hearty cheer. The rest of the evening was spent at the show.

JUNIOR HOCKEY

Although the College was not represented in any league this year by a second team, nevertheless they had one. This team practised under adverse conditions but kept at it until they got into some kind of shape for a game.

The first game was played January 29, on Crystal Rink against the Alexandra Collegiate. During the first period the College played brilliantly and were in the lead at half time, 4-3. But during the latter half the College team lacked combination and lost 6-4. This loss was by no means any disgrace to the College, because the Alexandra's had been working all season together and played in the Interscholastic League. The line-up for the college was: Goal, G. McEwen; point, W. Tempest; cover point, L. Nixon; rover, W. Palmer; right wing, D. Muir; left wing, H. Blow; centre, H. Miller. L. Miller refereed.

By no means disheartened by their first defeat, the College challenged the Alexandra team again. The second game was played on Crystal Rink, February 8. In this game the college played much better hockey and showed more speed and staying power. The score at half time was 1-0 in favor of the College team. The score remained like this until within but a few minutes to play the Collegiate scored twice, making the score read 2-1 in their favor. College line-up was: Goal, W. Sibbald; point, W. Tempest; cover point, L. Nixon; right wing, Muir; left wing, H. Blow; centre, H. Miller. Mr. Rosborough refereed.

When the Hockey Team Went to Court

NOTICE

\$500 Reward for Information Leading to the Arrest and Conviction of Two Noted Horse Thieves Supposed to Be in This District!

The Red Dog saloon in Canmore had its walls decorated with the above sign; and as the dirty-fingered miners shuffled their grimy cards for another game of cribbage they spoke of their chances of winning the half-thousand. Once, as Slippery Pete moved his peg a notch and took a long pull at his pipe he remarked that he heard a rumor that two suspicious characters had been seen far out in the suburbs of the town near the watertank, and although no one knew their den it was thought they were securely housed in a cave to the north of the ————. His remarks were followed by a debate regarding the advisability of forming a strong force headed by the Mounted Police to raid the stronghold of these outlaws, the conclusion being that as the miners could not afford to lose a half-day, and as the five red-coats were needed in town to preserve order at the great hockey game advertised on the lamp-post to be played that

week between the Canmore Pickaxes and the Mount Royal College Auroraboreales, the raid should be postponed until the snow melted from the mountains.

Nevertheless, the spirits of the dauntless dwellers in the Rockies were aroused, and not only did the cribbage gang keep their weather eyes open, but also did the long-fingered bartender and the fat proprietor, and every other important being in that far-famed diggings, not to mention the police. But the strain of constant vigil was too great to endure both day and night, hence on a certain night the weary watchers slept, slept at the very time they should have been wide awake with all their muskets loaded.

For, in the gloomy twilight of the fatal morning the west-bound train brought the blue and white Auroraboreales and left them at the coal shed. Noted through the West, and decorated with the emblems of many victories, these heroes crept into town unheralded and unnoticed. With them were two sinewy youths who made straight to where stood Mazeppa, the horse that drew the Royal Mail. Could they be the two outlaws with the five hundred simoleons on their heads, travelling in the guise of hockey players, and did they come to steal Mazeppa? He had been known as the finest steed ever used in His Majesty's service; surely he would be a good prize!

There he stood attached to the same buckboard used by Adam and Eve; there he was, but not so spry as when he left home forty years before. The two "hockeyists" quickly climbed into the rig, drove at a furious pace through the street, and halted in front of the Red Dog. Soon an urchin came out and drove the nag away.

No one will ever know just why these fellows took Mazeppa no farther. It was likely that they intended to make their escape via Bankhead, where one of them at least would have been sheltered by his kind friends. Perhaps they found that the Bankhead road was watched, or perhaps they decided that poor Mazeppa had lived too long on coal dust to make their flight worth while. Anyway, they let their prize go. But alas, too late! Sour Dick, the mailman, had seen them, and wakened the police with his information.

At ten a.m. that day the visiting hockey team filed in solemn order to the courthouse where they saw the culprits face to face with the charge of horse stealing. The eight pale-faced spectators at the trial had little hope of seeing their chums again. There sat the Sergeant of the red-coats ready to pronounce the inevitable sentence; there stood the iron-barred door open to receive the prisoners. The weighty argument of Harold's that they needed the animal to draw the baggage went a long way to convince the officer that he was most guilty, and Lorne's story that Mazeppa was running away when he risked his life to stop him, settled the matter. Awful was the suspense as the court decreed: "Harold J. McHugh and Laurence Miller, your are acquitted on the charge of stealing the horse that drew His Majesty's mail; it was a d—— good joke."

The boys went out singing "Mount Royal, Glory of the West," and the Three Sisters joined in the chorus.

Locals

Mr. Lovering—"Who in the class can mention a memorable date in Roman history?"

Miss Mills—"Anthony's with Cleopatra!"

Lawrence—"I hear Percy is leaving us."

Mr. Lovering—"Yes; I wonder what Marjorie will do without him to talk to at noon."

Lawrence—"Oh, I think I will stay for lunch now."

Wanted Immediately—The quarter I lent to Midge Mills and Gen. Strong a month ago.—Alfred Sales.

Girls to the right of me,
Girls to the left of me,
Girls in front of me—
Tease me and—oh, thunder!

—BRUCE.

A ship without a rudder,
An oyster without a pearl;
But the strangest thing I ever saw
Was Alf without a girl.

Mother—"Did you have company, dear?"

Marjory—"Only Anah."

Mother—"When you see her again please tell her she left her tobacco on the piano."

Caesar's dead and buried,
And so is Cicero;
And where those two have gone,
I wish their works would go.

Harper having gone down town, stopped in front of a bookstore when a sign caught his eye:

Dickens' Works

All This Week

for

Only \$4.00

When he came back he told "Pud Young" about the sign he had seen.

Pud, indignantly—"The dickens he does? Well, the dirty rascal."

Lorne (reading from history notes)—"When the last French attack proved a failure Napoleon turned very pale and rode at a full gallop for St. Helena."

Tempest—"I thought you didn't like your job?"

Bruce (commercial janitor)—"I thought so too, until I came pretty near losing it the other day."

If you think the initiation isn't very exciting, ask E. L.

Kitty—"Did you notice that fellow at the movies right opposite us?"

Cathie—"The handsome one with the check suit and blue tie? No, why?"

When I was young—a little lad,
Who wore no wig nor glasses—
Of all the things that made me glad
The chief was bread an' lasses.

F-m-r—"Have you loaned S-n-z any money?"

D-d—"I don't know."

F-m-r—"Don't know, how is that?"

D-d—"I transferred some to him, but I'm not sure whether he considers it a loan or a present."

The girls are very sorry to hear of Mr. Bruce's recovery, as they were all applying for a position as nurse.

Mr. Lovering (in history class)—"Elizabeth, what is the history lesson?"

Elizabeth—"I don't know; I didn't study it."

Mr. Lovering—"Why, were you out?"

Elizabeth—"No, sir; I was all in."

The 'strong'—'tempest'—is still raging.

We are glad to see that Mr. Johnson arrived back safely—with 'boat'—but—why the 'boat?'—that remains to be seen! !

Why should Mount Royal College object to their gas bills? It's only a "light" expense.

The boys have all invested in new spring suits. "I wonder what (chicken) they're after?"

Wanted—To know what person or persons are guilty of occupying the Domestic Science room during school periods.

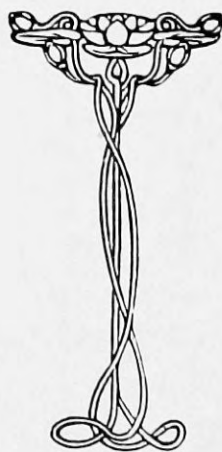
Wanted—More pupils for dancing lessons. Apply Mr. Shantz (the ragtime kid).

Talking contest. Gentlemen teachers vs. Martha McCardell.

Rumored that Percy Smith is going to the front.—Wonder if C. L. is going as Red Cross nurse.

I wonder if Farmer is going to spend Easter on the banks of the Bow.—Ask C. J.

Midge—"Don't you think my singing was heavenly?"
Lorne—"Yes, it was rather unearthly."



Ode To a Young Moustache

The efforts of many of the men in training in Toronto University to raise a moustache called forth the following poem which appeared in the last number of "Acta Victoriana," the student paper of Victoria College:

O blithe newcomer to my lip,
 O dusky promise of the coming days,
O happy harbinger of hair,
 To thee my simple song I raise!

Thrice welcome darling of the heart,
 As yet by the unthinking crowd unseen,
But, oh! I see thee and rejoice,
 Upon the lip once shaven clean.

To make thee grow I often tried,
 And coaxed thy sprouting with a thousand wiles,
Till now thou wert a hope deferred,
 At last success upon thee smiles.

My proud breast swells with manly joy
 As down the staring aisle I often pass;
My heart leaps up when I behold
 Thy dark reflection in the glass!

A secret hope I have that when
 A president's moustache I've proudly reared,
To greater efforts spurred, I'll grow
 A Chancellor's patriarchal beard!

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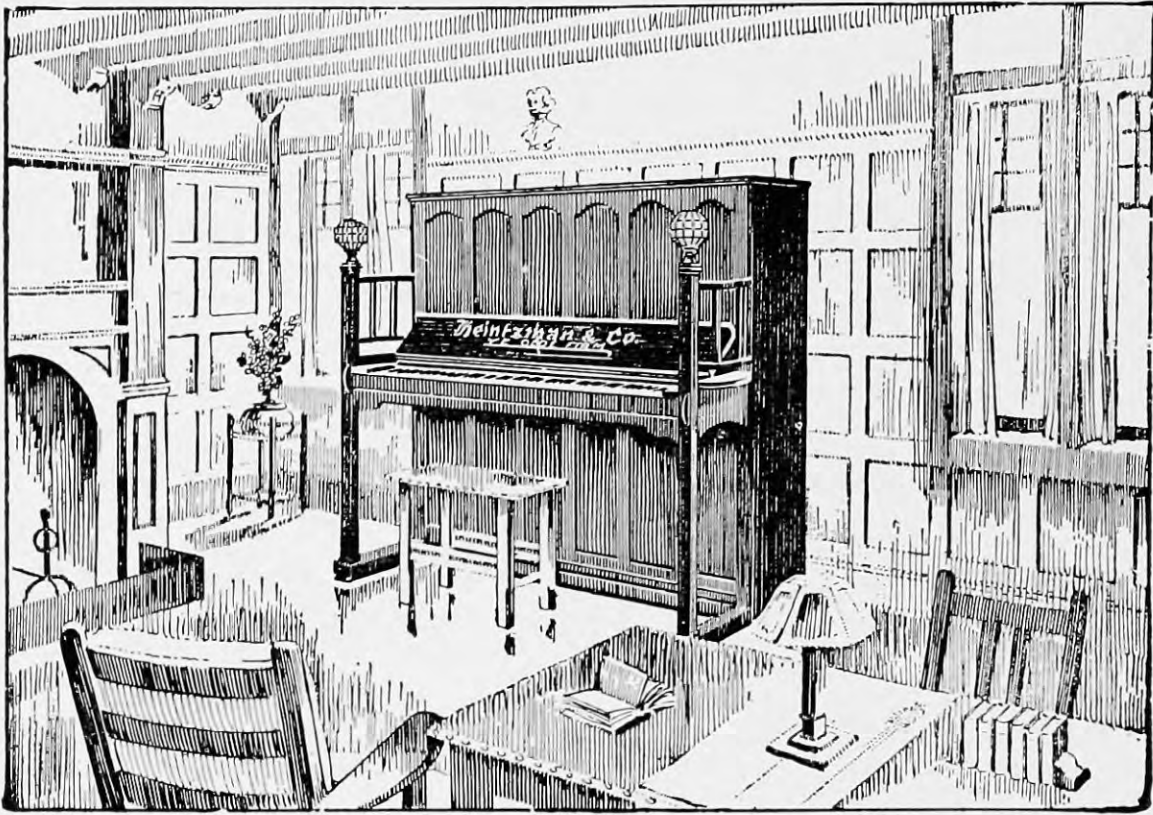
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Complete Satisfaction to Consumer

The above view gives a good idea of the interior design and arrangement of the most up-to-date Packing House in Western Canada. Note the concrete pillar, type of the solid, fireproof construction throughout; the overhead trolleys on which all meats are moved; the "trees" on which hams and bacon are hung from the time they are washed until they are securely wrapped in special parchment paper.

This modern marvel is open for inspection by the public at 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. daily. A visit will convince you how carefully your daily food is prepared.

All goods bearing the words "SHAMROCK BRAND" or "DOMINION BRAND," are prepared under these conditions. Use Shamrock Hams, Bacon, Lard, Butter and Eggs, the Standard of the West. At All grocery and meat stores.

P. BURNS & COMPANY, LIMITED, CALGARY

(PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS)

WHY

It is to your advantage to buy your Boys' Clothing and Furnishings at a Boys' Store: You have a much larger assortment to choose from; the boy looks smartly dressed in one of our suits and you get the best values because we make a study of Boys' Clothing.

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Shirts for the Big Boy, with long arms and large body, we have just what you are looking for. **\$1.25 and \$1.50**

Boys' Pyjamas, ages 8 to 17. Price **\$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50**

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