

Care of London's Statues Stirs Public Opinion

Jet Black "Queen Elizabeth" Revives Controversy Over Who Shall Scrub Monuments

London—The old question of the responsibility for the washing of London's statues has come up again, this time in connection with the statue of Queen Elizabeth in the porch of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, Fleet Street. Of the 200 statues of men and the fifteen statues of women in the London area, this is the only statue of England's great queen. Once it adorned the old Ludgate at the foot of Ludgate Hill, and, since it was carved from white marble, it was presumably once white. Ever since it was removed to St. Dunstan's, however, it has been jet black.

The London County Council, the Office of Works and the City Corporation alike disclaim responsibility. It is true that the weather this winter has been giving a daily dousing to all the outdoor statues in London, but in Queen Elizabeth's case this apparently is far from enough.

The same question has occurred before in connection with the statue of William Pitt in Hanover Square. Nobody seems to know whether the County Council, the Office of Works or the descendants of Pitt are the responsible persons. The same question might also be asked concerning Milton in St. Giles's churchyard, Cripplegate. He was pure and white when he was put up in 1804, but in 1923 he is streaked with rich London brown and black. Who washes him? The statue of Sir Henry Irving behind the National Gallery has also achieved notoriety for its dirt. In fact, it was once the subject of a question in the House of Commons, and the Office of Works replied that the reason some London statues were clean was that they belonged to the Office of Works, the dirty ones presumably being those abandoned to the tender mercies of the London County Council and the borough council.

In this case the Irving statue is believed to be either under the L. C. C. or the Westminster Council, while the Nurse Cavell statue near by, the shiniest and cleanest statue in all of outdoor London, is known to be under the Office of Works.

It is apparently true that there are statues here and there in London whose ownership is difficult to trace and for whose upkeep nobody seems to be responsible. The best known statues in outdoor London are under the care of the Office of Works, which took them over under the Public Statues act of 1854, with a list of those for which it would in the future be responsible. The act also provided that the owners of any statues not included in the list could transfer them to the Office of Works with the consent of the Treasury, and that for the future no public statue could be erected without the consent of the Office of Works.

Only fifteen statues were in the original list, but the Office of Works is now responsible for about fifty statues in London alone, among them being those in Parliament Square and Trafalgar Square (including Nelson's Column) and the Duke of York's Column, to whose cost every soldier in the British Army contributed before its completion in 1824.

The L. C. C. is responsible for most of the memorials along the Embankment, including Cleopatra's Needle and the Belgian group. It is also responsible for the Gladstone statue in the Strand. The Victoria Memorial in front of Buckingham Palace is under the Office of Works and so is the statue of William III in St. James's Square, whose ownership remained doubtful until the residents around the square took the matter into their own hands and asked the Office of Works to take charge of it.

Account of the experiments is given in a new bulletin on Manures and Fertilizers available at the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Clover was sown in the spring with wheat, barley and oats at the rate of 10 pounds per acre. On the check plots the grain was sown without clover. When the crop of the following year was to be grain the plots were ploughed about the middle of October, but when corn or potatoes were to be grown the ploughing was done in the spring sometime after the middle of May when the clover had made a heavy growth.

The results in the case of grain showed that ploughing down the clover in the fall caused a remarkable increase in the yield of grain and straw for two succeeding crops. The increases for potatoes and corn when the clover was ploughed down in May, while not so pronounced as for grain, were quite large, issued by the Director of Publicity, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Dainty Fish Dishes

Even those housewives whom time has insured to the general wall that arises every Friday do not scorn a new way to prepare the same old fish. And those who still dread the approach of fish day welcome it.

Here are some recipes that have been tried out in the "Delicacies" Home Institute and found decidedly worthwhile:

Spencer Fillet of Sole.

Dip one pound of fish fillets in one-half cup of milk, which has been seasoned with one-half teaspoon salt, and then into one cup bread crumbs. Place on a greased baking sheet and sprinkle with two tablespoons olive oil. Bake in a very hot oven, 600 degrees, for ten minutes. Serve with lemon butter cups, made by creaming four tablespoons butter, adding four teaspoons lemon juice slowly, and when well mixed stirring in two teaspoons minced parsley. Chill and serve in lemon cups. These cups can be made by removing the pulp from small halves of lemons and cutting the ends to make them stand.

Curried Fish Slices.

Mix one teaspoon curry powder, one-half teaspoon salt, one-quarter paprika, and two small onions minced with two tablespoons butter and spread over one pound of fish steak in a baking dish. Add fish stock or water to half cover the fish, with a bay leaf and one tablespoon vinegar. Bake at 450 degrees, basting often.

Clams Veloute.

Melt three tablespoons butter, add one sliced onion, one tablespoon minced parsley and four teaspoons flour; when smooth stir in one-half cup cream and cook until smooth and creamy. When ready to serve add one teaspoon Worcestershire sauce, one-quarter cup clam juice and one and one-half dozen steamed clams and heat. Serve with buttered toast sticks.

In Toyland

The toys are quiet at day. But at night they began to play. I peeped into toyland one night And saw the soldiers against the Indians fight.

The bears live in the corner. Not very far from Little Jack Horn. The Jack-in-the-box jumps up and down. For he thinks he lives in a very nice town.

Mary, the doll, in her little night dress Loves the little puppy called Bees. Raggedy Ann sits on the floor, While the soldiers are having a war.

Sunday School Lesson

April 1. Lesson I.—Jesus the Suffering Messiah. Mark 8: 27-37. Galilee. Teach—Whoever will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross, and follow me. Mark 8: 34.

SUBJECT

THE TURNING POINT IN THE MINISTRY OF JESUS: JESUS CONSIDERED AS THE MESSIAH.

I. WHAT IS REQUIRED OF THE MESSIAH, 27-33.

II. WHAT IS REQUIRED OF THE MESSIAH'S FOLLOWERS, 34-37.

INTRODUCTION.—We come here to the central event in our Lord's ministry. It must be remembered that up to this time Jesus had not disclosed to any one the inner secret of his life. The stages by which he has been led to the conviction of his own Messiahship were known only to himself. He had not spoken of this in the most of his experiences even to his disciples. But now the time had come to make a full disclosure of the mystery. Jesus saw the Father's hand in the events which were now peremptorily pointing him from Galilee to Jerusalem. His work in Galilee was done, and nothing remained but to declare himself at Jerusalem, the heart of the nation, cost what it might. He knew that suffering, nay, death itself had to be accepted as the price of the disclosure. The question was how to communicate this fact and all that it involved to the unsuspecting disciples.

The method adopted by Jesus is declared in our lesson for today. He began by asking his disciples how the Galilean public interpreted his mission. "Whom do you say that I am?" From this he proceeded to enquire what interpretation his disciples set upon it. "The answer of Peter, 'Thou art the Christ,' was hailed by Jesus as a veritable sign from God. It showed not only that his work had not been in vain as regarded the disciples, but that God had imparted to these disciples something of the same supernatural insight to which he had led himself. So Jesus proceeds to unfold to them the further mystery of his suffering.

I. WHAT IS REQUIRED OF THE MESSIAH, 27-33.

V. 27. The city of Caesarea, near which Jesus asked his memorable question, lay beyond the northern confines of Palestine, near the base of Mount Hermon. In ancient times the Basalim had been worshipped in the neighborhood. At a subsequent period the Greek colonists introduced the worship of the Greek god of nature, Pan, and called the city Panias. Recently, Philip the tetrarch had rebuilt and adorned the city, naming it Caesarea "Philippi," to distinguish it from the other Caesarea on the coast.

V. 28. Jesus' first question related to the public impression produced by his ministry. The answers quoted show that the Galileans were sufficiently conscious of a mystery in Jesus' personality, a something which went beyond the ordinary and the normal. But they had not interpreted this to mean that he was the promised Saviour of the nation. Some saw in him a mysterious repetition of the features of the Baptist. Others were led to connect him with the words spoken by the prophet Malachi about the Return of Elijah, Mal. 3: 1 and 4: 5. Others saw in him a great prophet like Elijah or Jeremiah. But, their minds being obsessed by political forms of the Messianic hope, none saw in Jesus the possible Messiah of Israel.

V. 29. Jesus now turns to the inner circle of the Twelve: "Whom do you say that I am?" Peter's answer shows how much more deeply than the ordinary public the disciples had felt the religious greatness of Jesus. They had come to believe that he was the one person on whom Israel's salvation depended. "Christ," "Messiah" (the two words are identical in meaning) mean the "Anointed One," whom God

Soviet Plans New Railroads To Tap Interior of Asia

Russian Lines in Operation Now Exceed the Pre-War Total, But Freight Carried is Much Less

The effects of Soviet Russia to be counted among the big railroading countries of the world are set forth in a recent publication by the New York Central Lines. Before the World War Russia had 42,500 miles of railway in operation. She was just then entering upon a railway-building era. But the war interrupted the program, and before peace was established a quarter of the trackage had been destroyed, including nearly 8,000 railway bridges. By 1921 only a few hundred serviceable locomotives were left. Freight cars had been commandeered for homes or split up into firewood. The cushion covers from passenger cars were worn on men's backs and the seats were used as household chairs.

Recently, however, the mileage has been increased to 450 miles past the 1914 figure. Eight new short lines have been laid, and work has begun on plans for opening up new territory. A few American locomotives have been bought as models, and delegations are being sent frequently to the United States to study operation methods.

The Diesel electric engine has appeared, and two new bridge-building plants are projected. Half Russia's old bridges will have to be replaced within the next five years, it is calculated. Siberia is the scene of most of the

new construction work. One line on which work is progressing in Southern Siberia, largely for the purpose of tapping mineral resources, will run 1,200 miles. Another line, to connect Semipalatinsk, in the heart of Asia, with Tashkent in Turkestan, is intended to open up regions where no people except wild tribes now live and to bring cheap grain from Siberia to the cotton belt of Turkestan, with the design of so developing the cotton industry. Thirty miles of this line were laid last Summer and sixty in the Fall.

Russia has also shown a tendency to bid for more passenger traffic by advertising the cheapest and quickest route from Europe to China, offering one train a week over the Trans-Siberian line, making the journey from Paris to Vladivostok in thirteen days. This train's run from Moscow to Vladivostok has been reduced forty-eight hours in the last two years.

The 1,000,000 men now employed on Russian railways represent almost a 50 per cent. increase since 1913. A great many more passengers are recorded, too, the 184,000,000 total for 1913 increasing to 211,000,000 in 1924-25 and to 262,000,000 last year. Freight tonnage (on the other hand continue much below the 1913 figure). It took 33,000 freight cars a day to handle 158,300,000 tons in 1913, whereas last year 27,450 were used daily to handle 66,900,000 tons.

the poorest of all bargains. Not to go with Jesus to Jerusalem, cost what it may, is to forfeit for ever their true responsibility.

Too Many Don'ts Spoil the Child

That is Scientists' Warning to American Parents

Chicago—The word "don't" is one of the most harmful in the language to say to a child, scientists said recently.

The less he hears "don't" the better will his character develop. A parent who continually thunders the word at his young son may expect to find him, at the long trouser stage, a weak, spineless youth collecting life with little more than a big collection of inhibitions.

"Let him find his mistakes by himself," is the formula that Dr. William Kilpatrick of Teachers College, Columbia University, offers, to parents who would rear their children to become "men of destiny."

Speaking before the midwest conference on character development, Dr. Kilpatrick urged parents to let their children begin facing the battles of life at an earlier age.

"It won't do the growing boy any good to tell him not to fight with other boys in the streets," he explained. "Let him scrap; let him get licked—and he will exercise more caution in choosing his next adversary. Each time you say don't, you are pushing him a step nearer to namby-pambyism."

"A baby, no matter how small, doesn't have to be told not to put its hand on a hot stove, once it has been burned," he pointed out. "It is all right to warn a child of the consequences are apt to be disastrous; but in most cases it cannot learn to appreciate danger except by dipping its finger into it."

Spring Hats Are Varied

Many Modes Favored at Resorts Do Well With General Trade

Indications of Spring styles in millinery, as seen in the early offerings for the Southern resorts, have crystallized into modes that are now being accepted in this market by the general trade. Basic fabrics remain the same as those of the resort lines, as do other materials which, in previous seasons, would have fallen into the category of trimmings. This season, through artistic manipulation, they have become an integral part of the hat.

There is word from Paris that celophane has already passed the crest of its popularity in millinery, probably due to its exploitation there in other forms. This will not necessarily affect American offerings, according to a bulletin prepared for the Retail Millinery Association of America by Mme. Zayda BenYusuf, its fashion director. The high lustre of the material is of considerable style value in combination with felt or dull-surface straw.

"Irregular brims continue to show new intricacies," the bulletin goes on. "Both narrow and medium brims are frequently wired. Brimless hats have assumed new interest through novel treatment. Bar tabs continue in popularity. However, they have lost their angularity, especially in the case of softer toques. Both interesting and new is the melon-shaped toque, which is worked out in wide, high lustre straw braid and other materials.

"There appears to be some consumer hesitation in accepting the new veil, the tiny net eye veil being more readily taken up. So far these have been exclusive offerings, but they hold a hint of general popularity for this Autumn."

Farm Notes

Care of Breeding Turkeys.

To get turkeys laying at the proper season requires experience. It is important to know just when to begin feeding for egg production. According to a Dominion Department of Agriculture bulletin on the Care and Management of Turkeys forcing for laying should be begun as soon as the weather becomes really springlike and laying should commence about the middle of April in Eastern Canada and somewhat sooner in the West, especially in British Columbia. Eggs laid too early have to be held too long before setting.

When the spring feeding starts the breeding turkeys should be given grain twice daily, morning and evening, and at noon a feed of wet mash composed of equal parts of bran, shorts, ground oats and cornmeal with sour skim-milk to moisten. Only the quantity that the birds will clean up readily should be given at each feeding. The noon mash should be started about a week later than the extra feed of grain. It is assumed that the turkeys have received only one feed of grain daily during the winter. Grit and oyster shell should, of course, always be provided.

Rations for Big Egg Yields.

Some excellent egg-laying records have been made at the Lethbridge, Alberta, Experimental Station. A record of three hundred eggs was made by one hen, while twenty-seven produced two hundred and fifty eggs or more, and one hundred and four exceeded two hundred eggs in the year. To obtain such records it was necessary to follow a very careful system of feeding. The winter scratch ration was made up of two parts of wheat and one part each of cracked corn and crushed oats. A very small portion of this feed was thrown in the litter in the morning to start the birds exercising. The balance of the scratch feed was given about one hour previous to the birds going to roost. A dry mash which was available to the birds at all times, was composed of equal parts of bran, shorts, wheat, middlings, corn meal, oat chop, and meat meal, with a very little fine salt and charcoal added. The birds were also fed a moist noon meal consisting of a crumbly mash made with the same ingredients as the dry mash, with the meat meal, salt and charcoal omitted. This noon meal was omitted on occasional days according to the judgment of the feeder, who aimed at all times to keep the appetites of the birds keen. The flock was also given green feed, such as cabbage, alfalfa, mangels, turnips, beets, and sugar beets. With the arrival of spring growth the birds had the liberty of the runways that had been seeded with a mixture of wheat, barley and oats. The Report for 1926, available at the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, further states that the summer scratch feed was changed gradually to five parts wheat to one each of cracked corn and crushed oats.

Guidance in Planting Street Trees. During the hour of free discussion provided in the programme of the Convention of the Ontario Horticultural Association recently held in Toronto, the subject of street trees and their care received considerable attention. Speaker after speaker rose

at this place and made observations on the subject as it related to his particular district. It was generally agreed that both towns and cities are suffering from an over abundance of street trees. Both in urban and rural parts the opinion prevails that planters have been ever generous in providing the sapling and in setting them in the ground. In the rural districts the view of the landscape is in many cases almost cut off, while in the towns and cities and even in the villages, bordering shrubbery and flowers are impossible to grow. For rural planting the Ontario Highway Commission was commended for their wise spacing of roadside trees at seventy-five feet. At the conclusion of the discussion the Association unanimously accepted a resolution that is expected to put the Association in a position to give guidance to tree planters on streets and highways. Following is the resolutions:

WHEREAS the street trees in most urban districts have been planted without regard to their ultimate influence on general beautification, and

WHEREAS civic authorities appear to need guidance in framing policies to govern the planting and care of street trees,

BE IT RESOLVED that the Ontario Horticultural Association appoint a committee to prepare recommendations on,

(a) Minimum planting distance;

(b) Desirable and undesirable varieties;

(c) Principles to be followed in trimming or pruning, and

(d) Policies for the removal of superfluous trees.

The recommendations to be approved by the Association at the 1929 annual convention and sent to all Horticultural Societies, Streetaries, urban municipalities and other organizations interested in urban beautification, and the press.

And that this committee consist of H. J. Moore, Secretary in Horticulture, Chairman; C. J. Symons, President of the Belleville Horticultural Society; J. B. Spencer, Ottawa; S. B. McCready, Toronto; and Professor A. H. Tomlinson, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

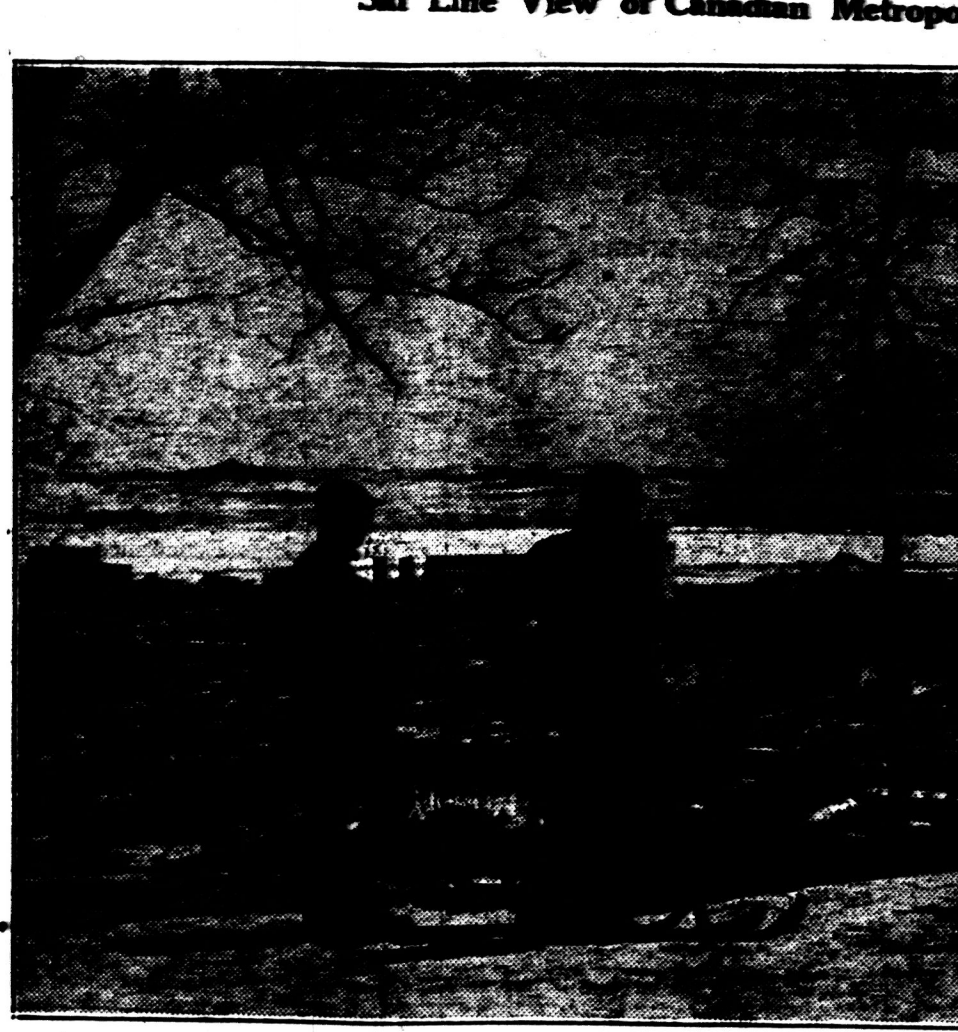
Egg Hatching.

At the Experimental Farm at Agassiz, B.C., where so many world's records were made with high producing hens in 1926, some interesting hatching results were obtained in the spring of last year. They are detailed in the latest report of the superintendent, available at the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, and, of course, apply mainly to conditions in British Columbia. Hatching commenced towards the end of February and was continued to the end of April. The percentage of fertility during March was 81.2 and in April 81.6. Of the total eggs set during March 41.6 per cent. hatched as compared with 41.4 per cent. in April. Of the fertile eggs March recorded a 45.6 per cent. hatch compared with a 50.5 per cent. hatch in April. Hen eggs were 82 per cent. fertile against a fertility of 72 per cent. in pullet eggs. The number of chicks alive when wing-banded was 82.5 per cent. from hen eggs and 83.1 per cent. pullet eggs.

Influence of Clover on Crop Yields.

At the Central Experimental Farm tests were made to determine in a practical way the value of ploughing down clover as measured by the resulting increase in crop yields. The

Ski Line View of Canadian Metropolis



Montreal, Metropolis of the Dominion of Canada, is so fortunate as to possess a great natural playground in the heart of the city so that it is but a few steps from the everyday matter-of-fact world of trade and commerce into sylvan retreats. Mount Royal possesses attractions in every season of the year and for every age. In winter time it affords numerous paths for the ski enthusiasts, providing level ways for the leisurely and swift runs for those who want thrills. Mount Royal has the further distinction of being forbidden to the automobile at all times. From the point where the camera man has found the ski pair resting a wide view of the city and the surrounding district is obtainable. Manufacturing plants via with the spires and just to the left of the middle distance the fame of Notre Dame contrasts with a vast grain elevator. At the right may be seen the great Victoria Jubilee Bridge connecting the Island of Montreal with the South shore, crossing the St. Lawrence now covered with its winter mantle of ice and snow. (Canadian National Railways photograph).

THE LE

THURSDAY, M

Oratory on D close. T. J. member for Sou some detail with the matter of ward highway deal to the Gov grapegrowers in sula. He urged made cheaper, consumed 800,0 wine, as compa lons used in th T. Legault, Sturgeon Falls, argument with as to the need ulars in the No

Other speaker (Prog., East K (Con., West K (Lib., South (Prog., South (Con., Eginton (Lib., East Elg Mr. Ball, who for the first tim with a word the Securities now before the FRIDAY, MAR

Sanctity of magistrates from the circumstance nation of Pol Bradford, of L Legislative me Attorney Gen second reading Juvenile Court dren of Unmar Under the la ing \$90,000 ha hands of the Pa is made that t act are to hav payments und rest to be inv General also g Adoption Act amend Private bills in g included bill York and Nort Inghwood and Trust Fund Ac New Legislati Windsor-Essex Railway, St. Ca Y.M.C.A.

MONDAY, MA

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AMENDME

The Governm gation from L altered its ame Service Act, so must be 25 year

at least 60 year entitled to pens of age, as stip draft of the m

TUESDAY, M

The central i by Hydro, wher a two-hour add tacks which h Opposition met again the polic that the water p belonged to the and must be dev

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Cooke on his a that the Governi it printed and di ers of the provi

Other member tributions to Blake Miller (T. Farquhar (U J. Bragg (Lib, Lean (Prog, Mi Thompson (M M. Ross (Prog, Graves (Con, S McWhinney (H

WEDNESDAY,

The Ontario to provide add townships and c for Provincial a proportion to th which is not of will not assume responsibility of since this would all, taking over of the province, new field in whi constructed and of direct taxation the reply given Highways to the proposed on be party by R. F. "that this House erment, notwith ed venue, has to local municip the total cost maintenance of ways."

Mr. Henry's a contribution to Wednesday aftern ed by William N Victoria) and A. North Ottawa), rose at 6:30 p.m. chair, Liberal Ch government.