

British Soldiers Must Study Works Of Shakespeare

New Course For Army Members Who Want Special Certificates.

London.—Shakespeare's "King Richard II," and "King Henry VIII," are to be studied in detail by soldiers who are to enter for the Special Certificate of Education.

The books on which the questions testing general reading and knowledge will be set at examinations for the Army Special and First Class Certificates are Thackeray's "Henry Esmond" and "The Virginians." These books are to be studied in detail.

Books "to be read generally" are "Fort Amity," by "Q," "Breathless Episodes from Fiction," by Collins, "Barlasch of the Guard," by H. Setton Merriman and "Days to Remember" (the British Empire in the Great War), by John Buchan and Henry Newbolt.

"Books "to be read generally" for the English Paper C, required to be taken for the Special Certificates, in addition to Shakespeare, are Palgrave's "Golden Treasury," "Book III, and part of Book IV, as far as and including Keats' "Ode to a Nightingale."

Shaw House Scene Of Fights During Civil War Period

Historic British Dwelling Is Now Being Offered For Sale.

Shaw House, standing about a mile northeast of Newbury, Berkshire, England, was built in 1581 by Thomas Dolman at a cost, it is said, of \$50,000.

Dolman, a member of a Yorkshire family, settled in Newbury, and made his fortune as a cloth merchant. His retirement to Shaw House was resented by the local townsmen, whose feelings were expressed in the lines:

"Lord have mercy upon us, miserable sinners:

Thomas Dolman has built a new house,

And has turned away all his spinners."

Dolman, however, retorted by having the following, which can still be seen, inscribed over the portico of his house:

"Edentulus vescentium dentibus invidet

Et oculos caprearum talpa contemnit."

(The toothless man envieth the teeth of them that eat,

And the mole despiseth the eyes of the roes).

Shaw House was the scene of much slaughter during the Civil War; and in the grounds can still be traced the earthworks dug by the Royalists to ward off the Parliamentarians. In the second Battle of Newbury, the King was quartered at Shaw, and several attempts were made on the house, only resulting in the Roundheads retiring and leaving the gardens thickly covered with their dead. The house itself suffered little, although some of its "scars" can still be seen, including a bullet hole in the drawing room caused by a soldier firing at the King while he was dressing.

Since then this historic house has been in the possession of many families. Its present owner, Sir Peter Farquhar, has given orders to have it sold, with 156 acres of land.

"Humble love, and not proud reason, keeps the door of heaven: Love finds admission where proud science fails.—Young.

Centennial Queen



FRANCES NALLE, twenty-one years of age, of Dallas, Texas, who has been chosen as the official hostess of the Texas Centennial Exposition which opens in her home town on June 6. A committee of painters and sculptors selected her as the typical "blue-bonnet girl" from a group of 300.

N. B. Legislature Is Prorogued After Very Busy Session

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act to establish fair wages for workmen; an Act to license travelling salesmen, etc.; an act for the suppression of slot machines; an act to amend the Town Planning Act.

I am pleased to direct your attention to efforts to stimulate development in the field of agriculture by the adoption of legislation providing for the organization of co-operative savings and credit societies or "Credit Unions"; an act for the protection of sheep from dogs; and amendments to the Dairy Industries Act and the Injurious Insect and Pest Act.

It must be gratifying to the public at large to observe the advanced strides in social legislation and those directly affected must feel greatly comforted by the preparations you have made for the payment of Old Age Pensions, and for the distribution of free school books.

During the session, you have endorsed the attitude of the Government with reference to proposals to permit the Federal Parliament to amend the British North America Act; and I am pleased to note that you have strongly expressed your opinion that this Province must endeavor to secure the fulfillment of Confederation Agreements and that you have made provisions to achieve that purpose.

In relieving you of further attendance upon your legislative duties I feel that much useful legislation has been presented for my concurrence and that adequate provision has been made for the carrying on of the public services. I desire to convey my appreciation for your zealous regard for the business of the country and to extend to you, individually, the wish that you may enjoy happiness and prosperity. It is my earnest hope that the people of this Province may advance in spiritual and material comforts and that the blessings of God may be with them.

STRENGTHENING SINGAPORE

Singapore. — The British infantry establishment here is to be trebled and one battalion of the Middlesex regiment expected in April will be converted into a machine-gun unit.

King Cole TEA

The Royal Drink

Sees New Brunswick Capable Of Having 1,000,000 People

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tion in 25 years. Then, with a population of nearly 1,000,000 souls in New Brunswick, the potential wealth developed would easily take care of the increased population and have sufficient over to form the basis of a well rounded out export policy.

"Regarding this idea of increased population, I am not so sure but that it would be a good idea to form a club whose one object would be a proper program of immigration and a careful analysis of other factors entering into increased population and let such organization concentrate on this most important factor.

"He aims low who aims beneath the stars," is a familiar quotation and I have often considered that these Maritime Provinces should constitute the home of 5,000,000 people.

"With our new Department of Federal Affairs, no doubt, an important contribution could eventually be made in clearing away some of the obstacles that may be in the way of attaining such an end.

"Now, Sir, in the conducting of this or any other progressive program there are certain factors that enter into the tearing down about as rapidly as we can build; among others is a most important series—which I shall denominate as 'Some Hazards to Human Life in New Brunswick.' Up until 1918, I think, these must have been considered much as we today consider an electrical storm or a flood which result in great damage to property and to life, namely, Acts of God, I refer particularly to the ravages of disease which are preventable. Many up until that time consoled themselves in an atmosphere of apparent ignorance by saying 'The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away.'

"Since then the New Brunswick Department of Health has been at work and while the lineup of the enemy such as: Smallpox, Diphtheria, Typhoid, Infantile Mortality and Tuberculosis, seemed formidable; nevertheless, already the first, smallpox, has been eradicated. In two years from now, it will be decidedly unsafe for diphtheria to present itself anywhere in the confines of our Province. Typhoid morbidity and mortality have been more than cut in half.

Infant mortality, which in 1920 exacted a toll of 135 babies under 12 months of age from every 1,000 living infants born, today has been cut to about 80 per 1,000 living births, or a saving of between 500 and 600 babies each year.

"Tuberculosis is the one which I wish to make a few pointed remarks. Fifty years ago, its death rate generally was about 250 for every 100,000 of population, which in New Brunswick would represent a sacrifice of about 1,000 annually. This has been cut to 70 per 100,000 or about 280 deaths per year. This should, with the proper program properly carried out, be cut in half in ten years time.

"In the matter of Provincial housekeeping it becomes our duty to clean house, to remove this stigma from New Brunswick, which Providence has marked as

a most healthful Province in which to live, a regular Garden of Eden. Unfortunately, like the Garden, the Province became polluted, a place up until recently rather an unsafe place, in a sense, in which to live. As a result, have come sickness and death, which not only are heartrending but from the point of view of the individual, the family, the community, the parish, the county and the province, have been costing unheard of amounts of money.

"Then again where there is illness and physical and mental disability there is bound to be inefficiency in the promotion of industry and commerce.

"In the matter of tuberculosis each death represents approximately ten cases so that with 280 deaths we can expect a continuity of 2,800 cases of tuberculosis in the Province.

"We have three hospitals in the Province in which this disease alone is cared for: the East Saint John Tuberculosis Hospital, the Jordan Memorial Sanatorium, and the Sanatorium Notre Dame des Lourdes.

"Together these institutions provide 400 beds. They so far have only been filled to the extent of 90 per cent., the remaining ten per cent., or 40 beds, can be taken care of at practically no extra cost. Unfortunately, there exist outside of these hospitals many times more than enough to fill these extra beds and many such cases exist as a menace to their surroundings.

Here is where the stumbling block exists, the method in vogue of admitting patients. There are two classes of cases that it is wise to get under hospital supervision—first, the one that is constituting a menace and the other the early case. The latter is only in for a short time, more of an educational course, to learn how to care for himself at home. He leaves comparatively early.

"In the case of the indigent patient suffering from tuberculosis, he or she must apply to the Municipal Councillor representing his or her parish and upon this gentleman rests whether the patient is admitted or not. My contention first is that it is not fair to this official to place this burden upon his shoulders, and, secondly, because of his anxiety in keeping down the tax rate, he is frequently influenced in not being overly enthusiastic in admitting the case. You can readily see the deterring effect upon furthering the program that has for its aim, the clearing up of tuberculosis in New Brunswick. The proper and only official to deal with the problem is one trained in diagnosing tuberculosis and who knows the physical status of the case in point, and he should have the authority that, when he comes to a case that should have hospital care, to see that such a case is admitted.

"We would, therefore, acquaint the people of the Province with the fact that every dollar spent in preventive measures should not be placed in the category of expense, but rather, that of investment, which investment has as its goal the ridding the Province of the white plague. Permit me to illustrate—take a fami-

Fifty Years Ago in New Brunswick

By GEORGE I. HIGGINS

SUSSEX

Sussex, Kings County, population 2,000—a pleasant, thriving, enterprising town in the centre of the best cultivated section of the Province. Beautiful scenery, fish and game in abundance within easy reach, good roads in every direction, hotel accommodations and a fine climate. Shoe, furniture and carriage factories, tanneries, salt spring and manganese mines are some of its attractions and industries. Ships 130,000 gallons of milk to Saint John yearly. Route—Intercolonial Railway, 44 miles from Saint John City. Fare, \$1.32.

ly of ten, including parents and eight children. The eldest child is taken ill and, after examination, the child is found to be an active case of pulmonary tuberculosis. This case is cared for by the family and friends. There is no one who has any education as to how to care for this case, so as to prevent other members of the family contracting it. The patient is ill a year and dies; in the meantime, two others contract it, and, eventually the whole family become infected and all die.

"On the other hand, had that first case been taken early into the hospital, at least the rest of the family would have been spared and probably the patient himself.

"Just think of the economic loss—cost of physician, nursing, medicine, loss of time from work, etc., in the former case and the saving in the latter.

"The Cost—there is being spent in the Province today \$350,000 in our efforts to fight this one disease; \$200,000 Municipal cost, and \$150,000 by the Province.

"Let us unite in every way possible, both lay and professionally, to lend a hand in this battle of protecting our home and loved ones.

"We, too, realize that communicable disease knows no geographic limitations and, because of this, the responsibility does not entirely rest with the Province, but it becomes national in character and eventually should be so considered.

We only too well realize the great burden that these matters place upon our municipality, but, thus far, it is the only way these services are cared for throughout the Provinces of Canada."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICE

At First Church of Christ, Scientist, Saint John, N.B., corner of Germain and Queen Streets, the subject of the lesson-sermon next Sunday is: "Everlasting Punishment." Golden Text, Isaiah 48: 22, "There is no peace, saith the Lord, unto the wicked."

Among the citations are the following: Proverbs 14: 6, 15, "Righteousness keepeth him that is upright in the way; but wickedness overthroweth the sinner. Good understanding giveth favor; but the way of transgressors is hard." And from Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy, 537: 14, 241: 1, "Sin is its own punishment. Truth guards the gateway to harmony. Whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth!" He who knows God's will or the demands of divine Science, and obeys them, incurs the hostility of envy; and he who refuses obedience to God, is chastened by Love."

WOOL FROM MILK

Can the cow yield wool? Science now answers "yes." After exhaustive experiments with casein, the plastic obtained from skim milk, Dr. Antonio Ferrati of Milan has demonstrated his claim to convert it into strands of silky, wool-like texture of any length or thickness specified. Once it becomes commercialized we shall be able, he said, to manufacture this artificial wool more cheaply than real wool can be grown on the sheep's back. The unhappy sheep may soon become exclusively mutton.