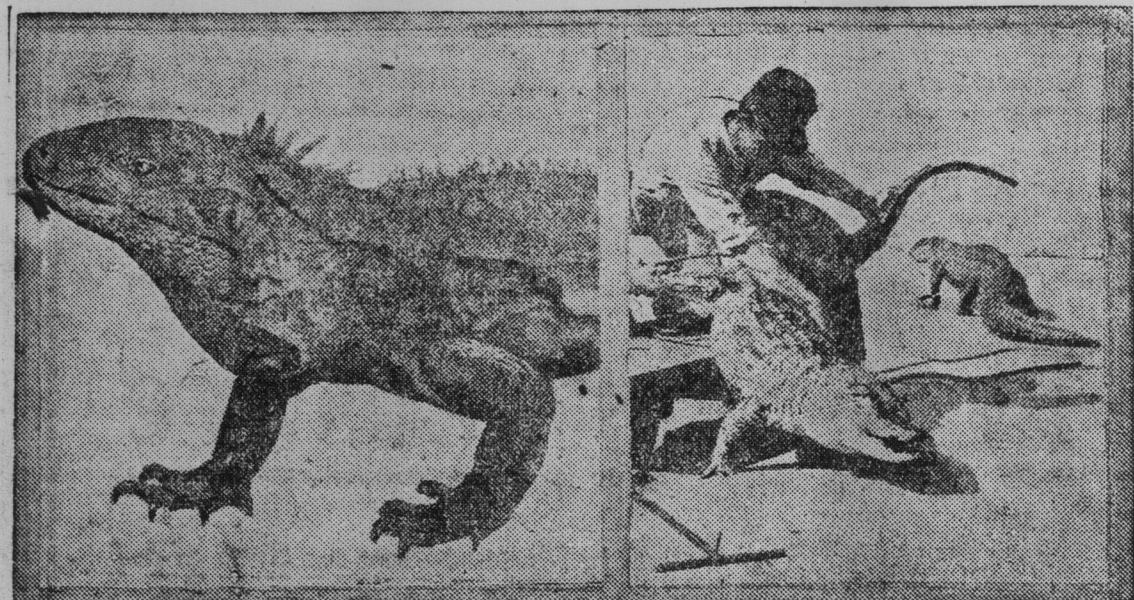


"WAR-TIME EDIBLES"



Better to eat than to look at are these reptiles, the Iguana and Alligator, in the picture. An American professor says it is time we looked for some fresh fields of foodstuffs.

RESTLESS AUSTRIA-HUNGARY
HAS MANY DIVERGENT RACES

(Toronto Globe.)

History for past centuries has shown us that an upheaval must result in a country that is divided against itself as in a dual monarchy like Austria-Hungary, that comprises ten races whose people are steeped in prejudice and suspicion of one another, and that has failed to be a melting pot for these motley millions. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that smoldering fires of dissension should break forth into flames and manifest themselves in general strikes, or even in a revolution, as now seems probable. Austria-Hungary, at the last census, had a population of 45,405,297, or one-eighth of the people of Europe. These were divided, with twenty-six millions living in Austria and nineteen millions living within the boundaries of Hungary.

Disintegrating Influence of Slavs.

The principal races in the order of their numerical importance are the Germans, Hungarians, Bohemians and related peoples, Poles, Ruthenians, Serbians, and Croatsians, Roumanians, Slovaks, and Italians. The Slavs, with their animosity, particularly to the Germans, are a strong disintegrating force in the dual monarchy. That they are an important factor in the present unrest is certain. After this war they are convinced that it will be a physical impossibility for the nine million Germans in Austria to impose their will upon twenty-seven million Slavs who insist upon independence. Every single nationality in this conglomerate nation has its own national and racial aspirations, and it will be impossible to hold them together in any Austria-Hungarian monarchy.

Vienna, the largest city in the empire, and the official capital of the monarchy, is situated on the right bank of the Danube. It would no longer, however, be correct to speak of it as the capital of the dual monarchy. It merely shares that distinction with Budapest, Vienna is of greater importance, which is the larger in point of population of the two cities. The inhabitants are packed into a comparatively small portion of the city and the working classes

suffer greatly from overcrowding. Vienna, too, lies on the frontier which separates from one another three races—the German, the Slavonic, and the Hungarian.

Aristocratic Vienna.

The inner city, or Vienna proper, which lies almost exactly in the centre of the others, is still, unlike the other parts of most European towns, the most aristocratic quarter, containing the palaces of the emperor and many of the nobility, the government offices, many of the embassies and legations, the opera house and the principal hotels. Leopoldstadt, which, together with Brigittenau, are the only districts on the left bank of the Danube canal, is the chief commercial quarter, and is inhabited to a great extent by Jews. Mariahilf, Neuba and Margarethen are the chief seats of manufacturing industry. Landstrasse may be described as the district of officialdom. Alsergrund, with the enormous general hospital, the military hospital and municipal asylum, is the medical quarter.

Most of the streets in the centre of the inner city are narrow and irregular. Here, too, is the most important medieval building in Vienna, the Cathedral of St. Stephen, dating in its present form from the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. In the city and within the old fortifications are many churches and notable buildings built in the thirteenth to fifteenth centuries.

A Great University.

Vienna is the intellectual as well as the material capital of Austria—emphatically so in regard to the German part of the empire. Its university, established in 1655, five years ago was attended by 6,000 students, and the medical faculty enjoyed a world-wide reputation. Its scientific institutions are headed by the Academy of Science. The Academy of Art was founded in 1797. The Imperial Art-History Museum is rich in extensive art collections of the Austrian imperial family. The emperor makes his official home in Vienna.

In 1868 the transformation of the city was begun, and it was continued up to the outbreak of war. It had a population of 1,682,369 in 1900. The German element is the most numerous in the city, but there are also a great number of Hungarians, Czechs and other Slavs. From the standpoint of trade Vienna is the most important and commercial centre of Austria.

The story of Vienna begins in the earliest years of the Christian era, with the seizure of the Celtic settlement of Vinisia by the Romans. For several centuries it filled an important role as the most advanced bulwark of western civilization and Christianity against the Turks, for during the whole of the middle ages Hungary practically retained its Asiatic character.

Duality of Eads?

The dual monarchy prior to the war had an area of 280,077 square miles. Slavic papers in the United States declare that when peace treaties are signed Austria-Hungary will be no more. The history of Austria and Hungary—for they were not connected one with the other until modern times—is a story of wars and intrigues. Away back in the third century the Huns ravaged Austria. A new era dawned for that half of the present empire after Otto the Great was elected German king in 962, and it is Otto rather than Charlemagne who must be regarded as the real founder of Austria. Vienna became the capital in 1140. In 1156 Austria was raised to a duchy by the new King Frederick I. The story of the Hungarian wars is a monstrous record of folly. The house of Hapsburgs was established in Austria in 1282. The dual monarchy was formed in 1867.

By the Berlin treaty of 1878 the principalities of Bosnia and Herzegovina, with an area of 19,702 square miles and a population of 1,591,098 inhabitants, owing Turkey as suzerain, were placed under the administration of Austria-Hungary, and their annexation in 1908 was recognized by the powers in 1909, so that they became part of the dominion of the monarchy. In the autumn of 1879 the treaty of Andrassy was signed between Germany and Austria. Italy was later included and the treaty was renewed every five years. This is the "scrap of paper" that binds Austria-Hungary and Germany together in the present war, and which Italy withdrew from to support the Entente.

CASE AT BROOKVILLE.

Myer Gordon and David Gordon, father and son, were served with a summons yesterday by County Policeman J. H. Saunders to appear before Magistrate Adams in the Brookville court this afternoon and answer to a charge of ill-treating a number of calves. It is alleged that the calves were kept in the East St. John slaughter house from Jan. 20 until Jan. 29 without either food or water. S. M. Wetmore, representing the S. P. C., will prosecute. The case will be heard in the Brookville court this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

WIN WITH WATER.

Three-fourths of the earth consists of water. All the oceans are under the control of the Allies.

HUNGARY'S PREMIER
FOR GERMAN PEACE

Amsterdam, Feb. 1.—Dr. Alexander Wekerle, Hungarian premier, in addressing the Diet today declared:

"Our readiness for peace is sincere and earnest. We never strove nor do we strive for conquests."
"We are ready to see a just understanding which will lead to lasting peace and the security of that peace and of international agreements," Premier Wekerle added, according to the advices reaching here from Budapest.

The Hungarian premier asserted that the only conditions required were that the integrity of his country's territory should remain unimpaired and that it should have liberty to regulate its internal affairs. He continued: "We will oppose attempts to sow dissension among us, but whether the near future brings us peace or unavoidable battle, it is certain we desire to maintain our alliance with Germany as one of the most effective safeguards to peace."

Premier Wekerle said that he hoped that the arrangement which Hungary was about to make with Germany would make secure his country's economic life. "That large field of activity which we need for our strong development and our efforts to create close economic relations with Germany, are not directed against other states," he concluded.

From 1847 to 1917

The Canada Life reports "Progress all along the line in 1917"

In 1847 Ontario and Quebec were known as Upper and Lower Canada, and the great Northwest was practically untouched. Those were the days of the stage-coach, before telegraphic communication or postage stamps, before the first ocean steamer had arrived at Quebec.

1847 was the birthdate of the Canada Life. The real history of life insurance in Canada began with the issue of the first Canada Life policy in that year. The first annual report showed that the total receipts for the year amounted to £2,153, and the total policies written to £59,650.

After over seventy years the Canada Life has attained a position of outstanding prominence in the affairs of the Dominion.

Some interesting excerpts from an address by H. C. Cox, President, at the Recent Annual Meeting:

"It is a matter for congratulation that while almost everything else has advanced in price, life insurance protection continues to be obtainable at rates which have been in vogue for many years."

"In the four loans which have been necessary for the purpose of war, insurance companies have had an important share, having actually purchased bonds for \$40,000,000. (Of this amount the Canada Life took about 20%.) This has naturally interfered considerably with the flow of funds in their usual channels of investment, but they were glad to do what was conceived to be their duty, and will, I am sure, continue to help to the limit of their ability."

"Life insurance companies are distributing on this continent more than \$2,000,000 per day, and seven-eighths of all the money left by married men in America is derived from this source."

"We have strongly advised men going to the war to keep their insurance in force, so that upon their return they would, regardless of their state of health, have a standard policy which they might otherwise be quite unable to obtain."

"It is the aim of this Company not only to safeguard the interests of policyholders by way of sound investment of funds, prompt payment of claims, and substantial earning of dividends, but also to give that service which even attention to these fundamentals does not necessarily imply. It is sought to realize the thought that lies behind a life insurance contract, and by sympathetic dealing give our policyholders an opportunity to feel that it is something more than a business relation. It is our practice to place our investment department at the disposal of our policyholders and their beneficiaries."

"In view of the terrific casualties on all battle fronts during the war we might reasonably have anticipated an increase in our losses from this source, but we have instead a reduction of \$171,210.00 as compared with 1916. The war claims of which we have notice (of any kind) for 1917 amount to \$414,463, while the total claims from all sources are \$2,437,892, a sum considerably less than last year and only slightly over 76% of the amount provided for."

"The careful, cautious selection which through succeeding years has so wisely been a guiding factor in the management of this institution, the bearing and influence of which are now so clearly exemplified in the figures of our normal mortality, will have a marked effect upon our future experience, to which we look forward with the utmost confidence."

"While in the past our rural borrowers have depended altogether upon their field crops for income, mixed farming is becoming more and more extensive, and is in proportionate degree adding to the desirability of this class of investments. In addition to interest, the repayments on account of principal average 10% annually, indicating a greater liquidity than is generally supposed to attach to real estate loans."

"Throughout the past twelve months, which have been replete with possibilities, favorable or otherwise, we have been able to hold to a course definitely planned many years ago, to avoid the shoals which have unexpectedly appeared at various points to divert us, and to add to a record already illustrious another chapter of accomplishment."

A FEW ELOQUENT FIGURES—1917

Total Assets	\$62,580,336.68	Increase	\$3,341,153.06
Total Assurances in Force	183,016,760.05	Increase	13,051,956.85
Total Income	9,570,991.75	Increase	733,708.11
New Assurances Issued	23,542,464.87	Increase	3,018,420.77
New Assurances Paid for	21,368,943.00	Increase	2,331,797.00
Reserves for Protection of Policyholders	52,562,478.00	Increase	2,466,241.00
Net Surplus	6,731,192.38	Increase	687,514.61

Copy of complete Annual Report sent on request.



Canada Life

Assurance Company

J. M. QUEEN

Branch Manager

ST. JOHN

Canada Life Assurance Company, Toronto

Dear Sirs, Please send me, without obligation, information about the policy which I have checked in the list at the right.

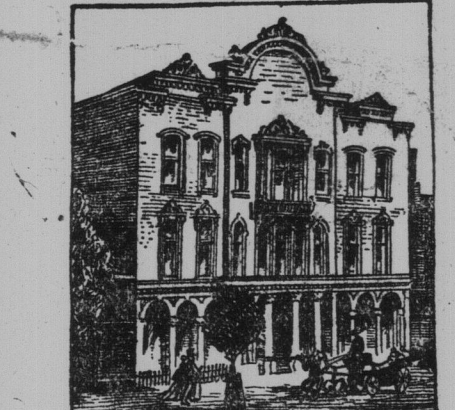
Name Address Province City

Fill in and Mail This Coupon To-day

Monthly Income Pension Policy Partnership Insurance Capital Return Endowment at 65 Payment Life Ordinary Life



1847—The days of the stage-coach—Insurance was not so well appreciated at that time. The Canada Life employed lecturers to go about the country and explain it.



1857—The Canada Life business had grown rapidly and called for the best office building, handsome and substantial for the times, shown above.



1867—Canada at Confederation. The Canada Life Assurance Company found its outposts into the advance lines, and its service kept pace with the growth of the country.



1917—The Head Offices of the Company at Toronto, whose various departments are practically world wide in their activities.

Look and Feel
Clean, Sweet and
Fresh Every Day

Drink a glass of real hot water before breakfast to wash out poisons.

Life is not merely to live, but to live all, eat well, digest well, work well, sleep well, look well. What a glorious addition to attain, and yet how very easy it is if one will only adopt the coming inside bath.

Folk who are accustomed to feel dull and heavy when they arise, splitting headache, stuffy from a cold, foul tongue, nasty breath, acid stomach, can, after a few days of real hot water, feel as fresh as a daisy by opening the choices of their system each morning, before breakfast, by a thorough flushing of the whole of the internal poisonous stagnant matter.

Everyone, whether ailing, sick or well, should, each morning, before breakfast, drink a glass of real hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it to wash from the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels the previous day's indigestible waste, sour bile and poisonous toxins; thus cleansing, sweetening and purifying the entire alimentary canal before putting more food into the stomach.

The action of hot water and limestone phosphate on an empty stomach is wonderfully invigorating. It cleans out all the sour fermentations, gases, waste and acidity and gives one a splendid appetite for breakfast. While you are enjoying your breakfast the water and phosphate is quietly extracting a large volume of water from the blood and getting ready for a thorough flushing of all the inside organs.

The millions of people who are bothered with constipation, bilious spells, stomach trouble, rheumatism; others who have yellow skins, blood disorders and sticky complexions are urged to get a quarter pound of limestone phosphate from the drug store which will cost very little, but is sufficient to make any one a pronounced crank on the subject of internal sanitation.

HORSES

Union Stock Yards of Toronto Limited, capital one million five hundred thousand dollars, Canada's greatest live stock market, covers over two hundred acres and handles over all lines. Horse Department conducts Auction sales every Wednesday, Friday and Saturday. All stalls on ground floor. Four to ten cords of horse manure sold daily. Consignments solicited. Those requiring special young draft horses and geldings, bobby general purpose farm horses and delivery horses will find a large stock to choose from. Special sales arranged, correspondence solicited.

Walter Harland Smith, Manager Horse Dept. Union Stock Yards of Toronto Limited, 8000 Keele Street, West Toronto