

THE HAMILTON TIMES

TUESDAY, FEB. 4, 1908.

DEALING WITH SMALLPOX.

How best to proceed in dealing with the public so as to educate it to hearty co-operation with the health authorities in securing immunity against small-pox by general vaccination, is a question of no small importance. The New York Medical Record of January 25 discusses this matter at some length. It recalls that some years ago Dr. Beverley Robinson entered a protest against what he called the chief horror of small-pox. In his view, says the Record, this consisted not in the loathsome features of the disease itself, but in the way the sufferers were treated by the health authorities. "They are dragged from their homes and carried by force to the pest-house, enduring not only the danger of exposure during the journey, but also much distress, and not they only but those who are nearest to them. Why are they so abused? Not for their own good, but assumedly for the protection of those about them. Yet if there is anything certain in medicine it is that those others can be protected absolutely by vaccination. Which is the easier and the more humane, to take the sick man from his home and isolate him in a pest-house, or to isolate him in his own home and vaccinate all the others in the house and who may be exposed to contagion? It is an unjust and a silly practice, and one which is harmful in every way, not only not protecting those who have already been exposed, but subjecting others to the risk of contagion during the transport of the sick. It is merely a concession to a popular prejudice, and its continuance serves only to increase this prejudice and to weaken faith in the efficacy of vaccination."

This is worth thinking of. When the victim of a smallpox attack is discovered it is too late to prevent danger to others from his proximity. The locality is already polluted with infection. If he has a family, their safety cannot be assured by removing him. Disinfection of the premises must follow, and all the exposed must be vaccinated. Obviously then, in many cases, it would seem to be advisable to isolate the family and rely upon vaccination and disinfection. Such a course is frequently adopted; is nearly always successful, and tends to public confidence in the prophylactic efficacy of vaccination.

The education of the public is a work recognized as one of great importance by health boards everywhere. The Chicago Board issues a weekly bulletin of reports, giving in plain language information about prevailing diseases and instructions as to measures best adapted to their prevention. The Illinois and New York State Boards' November reports give much valuable information regarding smallpox and vaccination. The Illinois bulletin includes a second edition of a circular of which 20,000 copies were distributed, showing by illustrations the fearful disfigurement following an attack of smallpox in a person not protected by vaccination, and the absolute protection afforded infants by vaccination. A great deal of statistical material is given, showing the reduction in smallpox mortality in various countries following the introduction of vaccination. The New York bulletin also presents much of this class of information, tending to show that where compulsory vaccination is enforced smallpox is regarded with indifference. It is pointed out that in Japan, where compulsory vaccination has been the rule for 21 years, no provision is made in any of the cities for smallpox hospitals. When a case develops the patient is treated at home, or taken to a general hospital; and it has never been known to spread. In Germany similar conditions prevail, and vaccination being general, no other precautions are taken.

The Medical Record is strongly of the opinion that a great and good work is being done by these health boards' publications in teaching the benefits of vaccination, and it urges municipal boards to trust to the protection of the well by vaccination, rather than by imprisoning the sick. As long as health officers continue to show any lack of confidence in the efficacy of vaccination, by carting off the infected to prison in pest-houses, they need not expect the public to have implicit confidence in it.

GET A COPY.

"Sixty Years in Upper Canada, with Autobiographical Recollections." By Charles Clarke, late clerk of Legislature of Ontario. Toronto, 1908. William Briggs.

In the village of Elora, about thirteen miles north of Guelph, and in the county of Wellington, resides an old man, now in the eighties, who played a somewhat prominent part in the history of this Province for over thirty years. Fortunately this old man has been prevailed upon to put in book form his recollections of those times, and the insight he gives of the struggles and trials of the people of those days and of the questions that claimed public attention as well as of the men who took part in guiding the destinies of the Dominion and of this Province is well worthy some attention from the people of Ontario. It may not be generally known that in Mr. Clarke, Elora can claim that it was a resident of that quiet country village that gave Ontario the boon of vote by ballot. In 1873, while member for the county of Wellington, he introduced into the Legislature a ballot bill which was later adopted by the Government and the House, and then became law. He was moved to do this by the prevalence of bribery and corruption under the system of open voting. It may also interest

some to know that, notwithstanding the Whitney objections to the numbered ballot, Mr. Clarke recalls that the late Sir John A. Macdonald favored it. Mr. Clarke had the distinction of being Speaker of the House from 1880 to 1887, filling that position at the time of the attempt of the Tories to bribe several members to vote against the Government. The book is full of interest to all political students, is well written, and well printed, and should have an extensive sale.

LANDED BANKING AND LOAN.

A highly satisfactory annual report of the Landed Banking & Loan Company of this city will be in this issue. The general annual meeting of the shareholders was held yesterday, at which the directors were able to report a net profit of \$85,555.53 for the year. Besides paying two half-yearly dividends at the rate of six per cent. per annum, the company carried \$40,000 to its reserve, which now amounts to \$350,000 or half the paid up capital, and after paying the Government and business tax and writing \$1,000 off the company's building, the sum of \$11,404.11 is carried forward to next year. An encouraging feature of the report is that repayments, both principal and interest, have been very well met.

The Landed Banking & Loan Company is an example of well and carefully conducted monetary institutions of which the people of Hamilton have reason to be proud. In the thirty-one years of its existence it has had steady and continuous progress, until it occupies a worthy place among the banking and loan companies of the country.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The eagerness of some Ontario Tory organs in advocating that the Dominion Government immediately take up the matter of technical education is somewhat amusing. Probably if the Federal Government were to meddle in the matter, these organs would be the first to scream that it was "invading" Provincial rights. Even if it merely took from the Federal treasury a large sum as a special grant to the Provinces in aid of technical education, they would eagerly seize upon it as evidence of gross extravagance and expenditure. We should face the facts that not only the jurisdiction over education, but the duty of providing therefor, is placed by the constitution in the hands of the Provinces. In Ontario the richest Province, scarcely any move has been made in the direction of technical education, and already one of the local Tory organs cries that what is "wanted is that the Federal people help—Whitney" to establish a technical college in Hamilton. And that, too, while Hon. Mr. Hanna boasts of adding \$2,000,000 to the revenue of Ontario, and not a beginning made on technical education!

If occasion requires, the Dominion will do its share for technical education; but it is fair to ask that the Provinces, which receive very large subsidies from the Dominion and to whom much revenue was set apart, that they might discharge these very obligations, shall make an honest effort to do their duty in this respect before pleading for the Federal Government to take up the neglected duty. It is not in point to say that the Federal revenue comes largely from customs and excise. That was fully considered when the distribution of responsibilities and powers was made. Even within a year, Ontario's subsidy from the Dominion was increased by a cash payment of about three-quarters of a million of dollars. For a rich Province like Ontario to sit idly down and ask that the Dominion take up her neglected duty of establishing technical education is no more reasonable than that the Dominion Government should ask that the Ontario Government vote a large sum to the Federal department of Public Works, Railways and Canals or Fisheries. Let the Ontario Government do its duty; and if its capacity is insufficient and Federal help becomes necessary Sir Wilfrid will not be found blind to the country's interest.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A layman is not a lay figure.

Possibly the Herald does not know an argument when it sees one.

Those "unforeseen" expenditures should have been provided for.

Will Wm. Armstrong follow out the decree of the Executive and give none but Tories licenses?

If the apologists for the civic overdraft will try again they may discover that such a thing does not exist.

If the Mayor thinks Engineer Sothman's figures are not to be relied upon, an independent expert cannot be appointed too soon.

Medicine Hat aldermen want to be paid salaries. Why, in Hamilton there is always a surfeit of candidates ready to grasp their opportunities.

That must have been a touching scene when young King Manuel II, so lately shorn of father and brother, appeared before his advisers and tremblingly beseeched their aid and guidance.

Mayor Stewart has no reason to get over anything that appears in the Times with reference to himself. His sayings and doings are fairly and always pretty fully reported. In fact, as a rule, he gets better treatment from

us than he does from his own organ. But the Mayor is not immune from fair criticism, and we will not withhold it when we find it necessary, even at the risk of raising his choler. It should not be hard to keep cool this weather.

If some action is not taken to prevent eager offices chasing after Willie Armstrong with a lasso, he will soon rank as the champion municipal Pooh-Bah of the day. He begins to show furrows of care already.

Queen Amelia's brave attempt to shield her two sons with her own body as she fought off the assassins with a bouquet of flowers will live in history and be embalmed in the hearts of the people as a bright but tragic episode of the 20th century.

Mr. Lennox, M. P., in tearing a passion to tatters in the House on the Ottawa Park matter, said it was "the maddest of all the mad acts of the present Government." Judged by Mr. Lennox's standard, the Laurier Government must have been a fairly sane one.

Those fruit shippers who send wrongly marked barrels with apples to the old country are doing their best to ruin a profitable and extensive trade, and the honest shippers should aid the Government in bringing these men to justice.

In the discussion of the sub-targets in the House the other day, Sir Frederick Borden replied to Mr. Foster by saying that, "the transaction was all right and it had remained for the virtuous member for North Toronto to charge that there was something wrong in it." This did not tend to appease Mr. Foster, who angrily shouted, "Don't you talk of virtue." The House laughed, and no wonder. Imagine Mr. Foster coming to Hamilton to lecture on virtue!

The Victoria, B. C. Times, dealing with "Provincial Firebrands," severely flays certain "political degenerates" among that Province's politicians, who have sought to make the Japanese immigration question one of party politics. It points out that these same degenerates profess to be great Imperialists, yet they are seeking, from the basest party ends, to create dangerously disturbing questions, which may yet cause trouble to the Empire. And the Times is right.

Whatever opinions Canadians have formed of the status of Portuguese politics, and the shocking tragedy just enacted in Lisbon, on one point all reasonable men will be agreed: that is, that it would be a calamity if any section or party of the people of Portugal should be allowed to profit by a policy of assassination. It is to be hoped that justice, swift, stern and implacable, will overtake all in the murder plot, leaders as well as tools, and that their fate may be such as to form a deterrent to others of their kind.

But there is a difference between independent boards and the Public School Board. The latter is responsible to the people, and elected every bit as much as aldermen.—Spectator.

This requires qualification. A number of the school trustees are elected by, and are truly responsible to, the people, but not all of them. Some are appointed by the Tory machine, just as are the members of the independent boards. Instances have been known in which creatures of the machine, having been rejected by vote of the people, were immediately appointed by the Board in contempt of the popular will.

It is just a little strange that the same class of ultra-loyal Canadians that continually sneers at the Canadian Government because it does not pay millions annually to the support of the British army and navy, by way of solidifying the Empire, is the same class that is raising very serious questions—difficulties that imperil the Empire's prestige and the happy concord that has prevailed beneath the flag. Playing parish politics and exploiting schemes of gain by raising questions of race in an Empire like ours, and seeking to create difficulties with the Empire's allies, is not a part suited to loyal men.

The manufacturer, naturally enough taking the purely commercial view of the industrial relation, employs his men as long as it suits his policy; then lays them off on the city, to be fed by it till he wants them again. It is hardly too much to say that this should make the manufacturer do his fair share in contributions to the city charities.—Goldwin Smith.

If the manufacturer pays his men the current wages agreed upon and employs them as long as he requires their services, should he be compelled to feed them after they leave his employ? Suppose a man squanders his wages needlessly and foolishly, should the employer be expected to care for him when he is ill? There is a touch of socialism in the professor's hint of liability. It is to be regretted, however, that the relations between employer and employed has become so much a matter of dollars and cents that any other relation is scarcely ever dreamed of. Is it too utopian to hope that the day will yet come when both parties will recognize a moral obligation to help each other as necessity arises?

Toronto Outlook.

(Toronto Star.)

If Toronto keeps on growing for ten years more at the present rate of increase, it will have a population of half a million at the end of that time.

Women and Street Cars.

(Toronto News.)

A placard in the street car states that out of 27 persons hurt in descending from moving cars backwards 216 are women. In leaving a car a woman almost always grasps the hand rail with the right hand and faces the opposite direction from that in which the car is moving.

Didn't Matter Then.

(Toronto Telegram.)

"Honestly, I feel sorry for you," said the aged husband, "sincerely. It's too bad that you haven't any sense."

"Oh, it's too late to worry about that now," rejoined his wife, "but it's too bad I didn't have any when you proposed."

High Rents.

(Toronto News.)

This is a time for landlords to be lenient with poor tenants. The rents exacted for mean buildings in the ward are out of all proportion to their value. Old wooden houses, crowded by several families, yield as much to their owners as property on good residential streets.

The Milkman.

(London Free Press.)

Just a word or two about a man who deserves a lot of credit for his work these winter mornings, when the snow lies deep in the coronation lines, and the mercury dips below zero, but generally fails to get all that is coming to him. The milkman! How well he sticks to his job through all weather.

Mr. Wardrobe.

(Despatch Reporter.)

There have been a number of most enjoyable and instructive addresses delivered in the Liberal club rooms, this city, during the present season, but none have been more valuable than that given on Saturday night by Mr. W. H. Wardrobe, of Hamilton, on "The Rise and Growth of Liberalism." Mr. Wardrobe showed himself to be a perfect master of his subject, and was frequently applauded during his address.

The Timber Limits.

(Toronto News.)

Our advice to Conservatives is: Make definite charges; and they will be investigated. But do not shiver at the thought of the cloak of general allegations which may or may not be proved, and which, if not proven, will leave only odium upon your name.

LAIID IN THE GRAVE.

Funeral of Sergeant-Major Alexander This Afternoon.

The remains of Sergeant-Major Alexander, of the 91st Highlanders, were laid at rest this afternoon, with full military honors. Although the wind was bitter cold, the 91st Regiment turned out in goodly numbers to pay its last respects to the deceased. A short service was held at his late residence, 151 Hughson st., north by Rev. Dr. R. Drummond, after which the body was taken to the Army, where it was escorted from there to the grave by the Regiment. The pallbearers were the sergeant-majors of the 15th District and were Sergt-Major Bolland, R.C.R., London; Sergt-Major Higgins, 13th London; Sergt-Major Oxtoby, 38th, Brantford; Sergt-Major Hill, 12th Field Ambulance Corps, Hamilton; Sergt-Major Peace, of the Fourth Field Battery, and Sergt-Major Kinkaid, 48th, Toronto. A short service was conducted by Rev. Dr. R. Drummond, and the firing party consisted of twenty-five men picked from the regiment under command of Quartermaster Sergeant Instructor Smith. The route from the funeral was taken to Cannon to Hess to York to the cemetery. The route was made as short as possible owing to the extreme cold. There were a number of beautiful floral tributes.

Mrs. Whittier's father, mother of Mrs. F. N. Pender, passed away at her daughter's residence, 46 Catharine street, yesterday afternoon, of a lingering illness of several years' duration. Deceased was born in Glanford 73 years ago. The funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon and will be private.

The funeral of Sinneral Doak took place yesterday afternoon and was largely attended. Service was conducted by Rev. Dr. Tovell, at his late residence, 42 Augusta street, and also at the grave. The pallbearers were, W. Donaghy, T. Macklem, J. Dunlop, W. McVicker, A. Johnston and John Ramsay. There were many floral tributes, among them being a horse-shoe from the Master Shoers.

The funeral of Mrs. Sharp took place yesterday afternoon at her late residence, 85 1/2 Hunter street east. Rev. I. Couch conducted the services, and the pallbearers were, John Saunders, James Saunders, John Saunders, Jun., G. Marlatt, D. Forrest and J. Venator.

MRS. WILKIE DEAD.

Resided in This City in Early G. W. R. Days.

The death of Bessie Anderson, wife of William Wilkie, manager of the Toronto branch of Hendrie & Company, Limited, and mother of Rev. Dr. Wilkie, of Jhansi, India, occurred yesterday at the family residence, 82 Dunn avenue. The deceased lady was in her 81st year.

Grip attacked Mrs. Wilkie a year ago, and while she was ill a distressing shock came to her of the death of her daughter, Mrs. (Rev.) Argo, of Ivan, near London. Mrs. Argo had driven to London to buy Christmas presents for the Sunday school entertainment, and was on her way home when her sleigh was struck by a train and she was killed. The aged mother never fully recovered.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilkie were married in Scotland 57 years ago. They came to Hamilton in 1854, when Mr. Wilkie entered the Great Western Railway's service as freight agent. After seven years, where the family lived for four years. Then Mr. Wilkie became a manufacturer of Guelph, and twenty-six years ago went to Toronto as manager for Hendrie & Co., a position he still holds. Besides Mr. Wilkie, two sons and three daughters, twenty-three grandchildren and one great-grandchild survive. The sons are Dr. Wilkie, of India, and George Wilkie, engineer at the King Edward. The daughters are Mrs. (Rev.) Johnston, of Paisley; Miss Helen Wilkie, at home, and Mrs. William Anderson, of Dunn avenue.

"CRUMBS OF COMFORT."

I am only a little girlie,
And little things to do,
I can scatter "Crumbs of Comfort"
For others by the way.
Real crumbs, for the tiny sparrows,
That flock about the door,
They chirp to eat their breakfast,
Then chirp to run for more.
Then errands to run for mother,
And little things to do,
That will keep me out of mischief,
And make me useful too.
If I scatter crumbs of comfort
For others by the way,
Perhaps the dear Lord will turn them
Into a loaf some day.

Wednesday, Feb. 5, 1908

Our Greatest Winter Clearing Sale

This cold weather is increasing the demand for cold weather goods. As this is a clearing sale of winter goods we will not replace "sold out" goods, so do not let your neighbors get ahead of you, for there will be plenty of cold weather to get full value out of them yet.

Mantles at \$5.00 worth \$12

Splendidly Warm Garments, all colors, in tweed and plain cloths, and plenty of heavy goods, \$10 and \$12 value, for, each \$5.00

Mantles \$10, worth \$20 and \$25

Extra long length, handsomely braided and applied, in both loose and fitted styles, all wanted cloths and black, well lined with velvet colors, good \$20 and \$25 values on sale for, each \$10.00

Children's Coats at \$2.75

These are good \$3.50 and \$6.00 value and made of splendid quality of cream, mohair, bear cloth and good warm tweeds and plain cloths, on sale for, each \$2.75

Women's Skirts at \$2.50

Made of tweeds and plain cloths, a great variety of colors and shades, also some black cloths, every one well made and perfectly hung, travellers' samples, worth every cent of \$4.50 and \$5, on sale for, each \$2.50

SHEA'S

7 only Men's House Coats Worth \$5 to clear at \$1.99

A Clearance in Dressing Sacks

Very handsome styles in Dressing Sacks, all wanted plain cloths and some fancies, a large assortment of styles on sale at sweeping reductions.
\$1.25 Sacks for 75c
\$2.50 Sacks for \$1.50
\$3.00 Sacks for \$1.95

Women's Waists at 95c worth \$2

About 20 different styles in light and dark colors, Lawns, Delaines, Lustrs, Mohair and Worsted Materials worth every cent of \$1.75 to \$2.00, all samples, to clear at each 95c

Waists at \$1.50 worth \$3

Beautiful Blouses, all well made, in black, cream and colors, Panamas, French Flannels, Lustrs, all very nicely trimmed, regularly worth \$2.50 to \$3.00, all samples, on sale for each \$1.50

Underskirts, A Sale of Samples

Black Satteens and Moreens, made with extra wide flares and French ripple, a splendid lot of traveller's samples, on sale as follows:
\$2.25 Skirt for \$1.25, \$2.00 for 95c
\$3 Skirts for \$1.50, \$3.50 for \$1.75

Dress Goods on Sale

38 and 42 inch Black Panama, regularly \$1.65, beautifully finished goods, and particularly rich weave, on sale for \$1.25
44-inch Black Panama, correct weave for walking skirts or suits, black, brown and navy, worth \$1.00, sale price, per yard 75c
52-inch Grey Shadow Check Suiting, a splendid quality of worsted, worth \$1.25, a great bargain at, per yard 55c

Accordion Pleated Goods at 49c

Accordion Pleated Albatross Cloth, 38 and 42 inches wide, in cardinal, navy, cream and sky, worth 75c and \$1.00, on sale to clear for, per yard, sale price, per yard 49c

Women's Underwear on Sale

Hundreds of garments of Women's, Misses' and Children's Underwear, in both flat knit and ribbed, vests, drawers, corset covers, combination suits, all on sale at less than wholesale.

Men's Underwear on Sale

Fleece Lined and Scotch Knit 50 and 58c Shirts and Drawers 35c 75c Shirts and Drawers 50c \$1.00 Shirts and Drawers 75c \$1.75 Shirts and Drawers \$1.00

ST. PETER'S CHOIR.

Organization Completed Under H. E. J. Vernon, Mus. Bac.

Mr. H. E. J. Vernon, Mus. Bac., who was recently appointed organist, and choirmaster of St. Peter's Church, has completed the organization of his choir and the following officers have been elected:
Rector—Rev. Mr. Ten Eyck, M. A.
Musical Director—H. E. J. Vernon, Mus. Bac.
President—Mr. E. Taylor.
Vice-President—Miss M. Clark.
Secretary—Miss E. Anderson.
Treasurer—Miss A. O'Dell.
Executive Committee—Messrs. M. Clark, V. Clark, L. E. Soule, E. Anderson, and Messrs. Taylor and Ranier.
Other officers are—Miss A. Goldthorpe, Mr. Towne and Master V. Raynor, G. Nelson and W. Henshaw.
The total strength of the choir is 34—20 ladies, 20 boys and 14 men.

Committees of the House of Commons.

We are frequently reminded of the decadence of oratory, especially in the House of Commons. Some historical minds consider this a national defect. Even in the British Parliament the Latin quotation has gone; and at Ottawa none of the members recite poetry.

Parliamentary oratory has declined because government in the twentieth century is largely a matter of business. While it may be true that most of the fireworks in the House are personalities, it is equally true that most of the business of the House and very much of the real talking of Parliament is done in the committees of which the chairmen have lately been appointed.

It is not often a sinecure to be a chairman of a committee in the House. The chairman who is most likely to find that out is Mr. Hugh Guthrie, chairman of the Railway Committee. This committee has a hundred members; also it has a history almost as full of episode as some legislatures. Before the appointment of the Railway Committee, the big hall in which the committee meets was the most turbulent stamping ground in the House of Commons. It was more than once so in the days when Hon. Mr. Hyman was chairman. Whenever the other big committees failed to furnish excitement, there was sure to be something doing in the Railway Committee room. For when a man or a company desires a charter for a railway, the first thing to do is to get out with a long pointer on the map behind the platform just where he thinks he is at in the geography of Canada; and it was not always a Sunday School task to convince sixty Government supporters and forty Oppositionists that a railway in that part of Canada was in the direct interests of each member's constituency. When the rival representative of another charter-desiring road came to the House of Commons, on the map became still more interesting. Sometimes, too, there has been a good lively morning or two over the desire of some one to upset some old charter in order to squeeze a new road.

Now, however, since the Railway Commission has been put on wheels it is not necessary to build map railways in the Railway Committee room, but Hugh Guthrie will probably find that he will need every inch of his portentous physique and most of his impressive voice to maintain strict order in the committee. For the rules of the committee are not based on Chesterfieldian usage, and many a member who in the House would be as mum as a back bench knows how to be, looms up obstreperously in the committee. Quite often, too, a member who is able to spellbind the House where he is not allowed to say promiscuous things by the Speaker, finds himself only a squeak in the committee.

Next in importance to the Railway Committee is that of Public Accounts. For a budget speech is one thing and a session of the Public Accounts Committee is quite another. Members who have little or nothing to say when Mr. Fielding brings down the budget for the session, get highly critical and censorious when they begin riddling the past year's accounts. "Where did the money go to?" is the family motto of the Public Accounts Committee, and in the effort to find out even Government supporters on the committee may find it necessary to help bring in a minority report that a few thousands have gone into the wrong hole.

This session the Banking and Commerce Committee, chaired by Mr. H. Miller, is likely to hold more

YOUR LAST CHANCE

FOR THIS SEASON

It is a well known fact that we carry the choicest stock of Shoes in the city.

It is a well known popular fact that we do a "one-price-to-all" business. The price is marked on the sole in plain figures on all of our Shoes as soon as we receive them, consequently even if we wished to do so we could not change the price in order to have a so-called "reduction sale."

STOCK TAKING—On the 10th of this month we commence our annual stock-taking. In order to reduce our stock as much as possible we have decided to have a ONE WEEK DISCOUNT. From now until we close shop on Saturday night we will allow a discount of ten per cent. off all purchases for SPOT CASH. Everything in the store is included in this sale excepting "Sporadic Shoes," which will remain at regular prices. Bear in mind that this is a SPOT CASH SALE. Any goods charged will be entered at regular prices and no discount allowed.

GENUINE—We consider that the public can get more GENUINE VALUE at any sale than they can get at any so-called twenty-five per cent. reduction sale, and you have a large and up-to-date stock to select from. All Shoes where we have but a couple of pairs of a kind will be offered at cost.

All sizes in FIRST QUALITY Rubbers now in stock.
All sizes in PERFECT FITTING Shoe Trees. Get a pair.

J. D. CLIMIE 30 and 32 King West

eventual sessions than the Railway or Public Accounts. The things that some members have been promising their constituents to do to the banks they will very probably begin to do in the Banking and Commerce Committee. If the Opposition has any intention of raising the hard times cry to oust the Government in the next election, the first squeal will be likely to come from the committee room where Mr. Miller has the chair. If George E. Foster is on that committee he will perhaps raise his voice very high. For Mr. Foster is one of the best committee spouters in the House and would as soon tackle a financial problem in committee as run Mr. Fowler through on the floor of the House.

The Committee on Agriculture, which in size and importance ranks among the biggest, has not often furnished many fireworks. The deliberations of this body, which contains all the farmers in the House, are mainly concerned with very prosaic and useful business and may at times become quite pastoral. But the voice of the farmer is now more than ever heard in the land, and the average farmer speaks to better effect in the committee than on the floor of the House. Once in a while, too, the Committee on Agriculture becomes a real contribution to the gaiety of nations, as it was three or four sessions ago when the present Minister of the Interior said some plain things in the best Oliver, truly-western style to Prof. Macoun concerning the Peace River Valley and the frost belt. Things that were quite too warm to be said in the House of Commons.

The Private Bills Committee has an important detective work to do in sifting out the details of a bill which may have an axe in it somewhere to grind. The Committee on Privileges and Elections never convenes a session of the House without a few theatricals. It is true to-day more than ever that the bulk of the nation's business is done in these committees which hold two or three parliaments every morning and sometimes hold important sessions in the afternoon.

What Newspapers do For the Mail.

Many people have been led to believe that the cent-a-pound mail rate accorded under the law to publishers mailing their papers and magazines in bulk was a cause of actual loss to the government.

Thousands of young men and women were it not for unsightly pimples, blue s, but unfortunately their effect is but temporary. These disgusting blemishes birth in every case goes further back than humors before the pimples depart for a careful study of such cases, say, a blood-building medicine like Ferrozone blood begins to work begins. Poisons an of humor is driven out, and the whole health giving qualities. You can all you see it—the cheeks are clear and ro are bright and expressive because rich, whole system carrying health, energy a skin eruptions disappear, but an increase of humor will be apparent. No rebuild Ferrozone to-day—Good for young an 50c per box or six boxes for \$2.50 at al dealer