If It Is Convenient

have that room papered now. We can sell you the paper and put it on for less now than when the regular season is on. Lots of handsome new designs to select from.

E. N. HUNT, 190 Dundas Street

FOR GOOD GOVERNMENT

(Continued from Page 9.)

The opposition claimed that school books should be lower in price, but there were no school books as cheap as those of Ontario, taking all things into consideration. Take all the books needed in a course in the public school and add their cost, and it only amounted to $4 95, while in New York State the corresponding books would total over $9. Ontario's school books are printed in Ontario, engraved in Ontario, bound in Ontario, printed on Ontario made paper, and the hands employed in their manufacture were paid the trades and labor rate of wages. If it was advisable to save a few cents on them it could be done, but only by cutting down the wages of those who produced them, and this the government did not propose to do.

The opposition says that the corporations are behind the government, and that the government unduly favors them, and at the same time they say that the government has been squandering the money of the people, and are now trying to replenish the coffers of the province by robbing the corporations. The facts are simply these: The government admits that they expect to lose some revenue through their action in compelling the American lumbermen to cut all logs in Canada. To provide for this revenue that they expect to lose they have not come to the people or taken one cent from them, but have gone to the institutions that enjoy charters, privileges and rights granted them by the people of the province and made them bear some of the burdens that would otherwise fall on the people. They have made the banks, loan and trust companies, insurance companies, telegraph, telephone and express companies, railways and street railways, and other corporations contribute substance for the general good. They have not gone to the people but to the men who could best afford it.

Here the speaker referred to the lateness of the hour, but was answered with cries of "Go on." Continuing, he briefly outlined the course which the government intended to pursue. In that part of Ontario lying to the west and north of Lake Superior, the province had a possession, the value of which was not yet known. The government intended to send prospectors into it, who would report as to what portions of it consist of arable lands, what mineral wealth there is, and how much timber and pulpwood there is. It is the duty of the government to bring to the notice of capitalists the resources of the province, so that capital may develop them and give employment to the laboring classes. It is proposed to push the building of the James' Bay Railway. The population will follow the railway, and we will keep our own population in our own province. The iron industry will also be encouraged, and the institutions engaging in its manufacture given special facilities for the procuring of charcoal. Cold storage stations will be provided, so that the farmers may keep perishable products until such time as suitable markets can be found for them. All lumber, minerals and other raw materials to be made into finished products before leaving Ontario. The adoption and carrying out of this policy will make the province advance by leaps and bounds.

In conclusion, the speaker said he had tried to be perfectly fair in all his statements. He asked his hearers to contrast the past policy he had set forth, and the future policy he had just outlined, with the picayune policy of the Conservative party, as advocated by Capt. Robson and his supporters. We have a magnificent province, and all that is needed is the vigorous enforcement of such measures as cannot fail to make it happy and prosperous. He asked all to insure such an eventuality by voting for the Liberal Government, and electing Dr. McWilliam. Hon. Mr. Stratton's speech lasted over an hour and a half, and throughout held the the attention of his hearers closely riveted. Not a single interruption occurred, and at the close the enthusiasm of the audience found vent in round after round of applause. The general verdict was that the meeting was the best ever held in Collins' Hall. It closed with a vote of thanks to the speakers, and rousing cheers for Dr. McWilliam, the Queen, and the Canadian boys in the Transvaal.

NOT INCONSISTENT.

"Tell you, my sympathies are with the Boers, every time."

"That's the first time I ever knew you to sympathize with the under dog."

"I ain't."—Indianapolis Press.

BETWEEN FRIENDS.

"Yes," said the girl who had just received a legacy, "he has asked me to marry him."

"Dear me," replied her dearest friend. "Is he so much in need of money as all that?"

TEA.

All grocers sell Tea, but all Teas are not the same. Some are good and some are not. We have had a great many years' experience, and after carefully studying the productions of all the countries we recommend the use of

Pure Indian or Ceylon.

Make your Tea in an earthen pot, use boiling water, let it draw seven minutes.

Buy our 25c or 35c Indian or Ceylon.

Fitzgerald, Scandrett & Co
169 DUNDAS ST.

INDICATIONS OF A BIG FIGHT

Today for the Roads Leading to Ladysmith.

The Relief Force Steadily Working Northward—Heavy Engagement on Friday—Departure of the Duke of Marlborough for South Africa.

London, Jan. 20.—The Leader's military expert says today: There is every indication that a big fight for the western roads leading to Ladysmith will take place today, though it may have begun yesterday. All the artillery of Generals Warren and Hillyard were not across the drifts yesterday morning, and the ammunition train and most of the heavier guns were probably then still south of the Tugela. These indications, as well as Gen. Warren's long march, point to the serious effort being made today.

HEAVY FIGHTING YESTERDAY.

A special dispatch from Cape Town, dated Friday, Jan. 19, 1 p.m., says: The Ladysmith relief force is steadily working northward. Heavy fighting occurred yesterday. The Boers are retreating.

A Cape Town cable to the New York World announces the arrival of Major-General Charles Tucker from India to take command of a brigade under Lord Roberts. Though he has been stationed recently in the Madras district of India, he knows South Africa and the Boers intimately. He views the British situation hopefully.

IN SIGHT OF THE GOAL.

London, Jan. 20.—Telegrams from the front indicate that the northward march of the relief column moving towards Ladysmith is proceeding steadily. The authorities here seem satisfied that now that Gen. Buller's forces are within sight of Ladysmith, the besieged place is safe at present from serious attack.

No news of real importance had been made public up to 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, and there was nothing to show that the general engagement, so frequently rumored, had yet commenced, though obviously news of such battle was momentarily expected.

Advices from Cape Town said Field Marshal Lord Roberts had appointed Lord Stanley, member of parliament for Southeast Lancashire, and a former lieutenant of the Grenadier Guards, to be press censor.

Prince Francis of Teck has gone to the front.

DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH'S DEPARTURE.

London, Jan. 20.—The Duke of Marlborough was up bright and early this morning. All preparations for his departure for South Africa had been made, and there was little for his valet to do but bundle the baggage into a cab for the railway station. The ducal captain said enthusiastically that he "was awfully anxious to get to the front." His wish, however, is not likely to be gratified in the near future, for the correspondent of the Associated Press learns that the yeomanry will not be sent to the fighting lines until they have had a month or so of practical training. He has not the slightest desire but to do the best he can as a staff officer, and he does not at all exaggerate his capabilities in this respect. The only unusual part of his equipment is the wagon or "spider," in which Lord Randolph Churchill traveled all over South Africa, and which the Duke of Marlborough has placed at the service of Lord Valencia, his immediate commander, by whom the courtesy is greatly appreciated, as a well-seasoned "spider" is one of the best means of transport. The five horses the Duke of Marlborough takes out will likely enough be much needed as remounts before the duke sees Blenheim again.

At about 11 the duke and duchess drove to the Waterloo railroad station and made their way through a crowd of Khaki-clad officers and red cross nurses and a labyrinth of baggage trucks to the reserved saloon carriage, where Captain and Lady Grenfell, Ladies Blanford, Dudley and Essex and Messrs. Arthur Paget were seated. Soon after the Marlboroughs' arrival, a contingent of the National Fire Brigade Union, of which the Duke of Marlborough is president, arrived to bid him farewell. The fire brigade men started cheers as the train pulled out, and they were taken up along the whole platform, the Duke of Marlborough standing at the door of the car and smilingly acknowledging the cheering.

DEPARTURE OF LONDON VOLUNTEERS.

London, Jan. 20.—The departure today of the second detachment of the London Volunteers for South Africa led to a repetition of the scenes of enthusiasm of last Saturday along the whole route from Wellington Barracks to Nine Elms stations. The Londoners commenced assembling before daybreak, headed by several bands, and the volunteers, numbering 700 men, left the barracks at 7:45, marching in fours. For a time the people contented themselves with cheering, and the column advanced in good order, until it reached Great George street, where the friends, wives and sweethearts of the men insisted on joining them and marching arm in arm. Thus, in the midst of constantly increasing enthusiasm, the volunteers finally reached the station at 9:30, where the Duke of Connaught, the lord mayor, sheriffs and other military and civic dignitaries had assembled. The volunteers were rapidly entrained for Southampton, and steamed away to the steamer to the tunes of "Auld Lang Syne" and "God Save the Queen." Large crowds met the volunteers at Southampton, and gave them a ringing send-off as they embarked on the transports Ariosto, Kinfauns Castle and Gaul.

POLITICAL.

E. L. Dickenson, of Wingham, is to be West Huron's Conservative candidate for the Commons.

At the annual convention of the West Durham Conservative Association, Angus Stalker, Orono, was elected president.

It is said by Conservatives that the constituencies of Mountain, Lansdowne, Lorne, Rhineland and Westbourne will be protested before the time limit expires.

"Show me a prize fighter," said the long-haired man, as he leaned against the bar, "and I'll show you a loafer."

"Is that so?" exclaimed a burly fellow behind the stove, jumping to his feet. "Well, I'm a prize fighter—see."

"Of course," said the other, as he backed towards the door, "and I'm a loafer"

SOLDIERS OF THE QUEEN

Lord and Lady Minto Address the Volunteers.

Formation in Toronto of a Mounted Rifle Corps.

Ottawa, Jan. 20.—As noted yesterday on the arrival of the Northwest volunteers, Lord Minto received the men, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Sifton and Mr. Scott being among those present.

The governor-general said: "Col. Herchmer, officers and men of the Northwest Mounted Rifles, I am very glad to have this opportunity of seeing you during your short halt at Ottawa on your way to the front, and I congratulate you cordially on the splendid material composing your battalion. You are leaving Canada to take part in one of the hardest fought wars the empire has ever had to wage. I have no doubt of the reputation you will win for yourselves, and I know I may say to you, without being accused of undue flattery, that, in my opinion, you represent a body of men peculiarly well suited to take part in a war against gallant irregular troops, in which the experience of a rough, outdoor life, the quick eye of a sportsman, and the habit of understanding the natural outline of a wide, wild country, will stand you in far greater stead than the somewhat theoretical training of an ordinary soldier. I hope that as the scouts of our army you will always be in front. Your presence here today, drawn as you are from the best stuff of the Northwest Territories, brings back to me my own strong recollections of the campaign of 1885, and of French's and Boulton's scouts, with whom I served so much, and I hope I may still have some old comrades in your ranks. In the campaign you are now going to you will be ably led by well tried leaders of your own, and I feel sure that when you come back from this far more severe contest you will have earned further laurels for the scouts and rough riders of the Territories. We shall watch your doings with the greatest interest, and shall long for your glorious return. Co. Herchmer, officers and men, I now wish you goodbye and godspeed."

LADY MINTO'S ADDRESS.

Lady Minto spoke as follows: "Col. Herchmer, officers and men, I feel very proud of having this opportunity of presenting you with these guidons before your departure for South Africa on active service. I am especially glad to give them to a regiment that has been drawn from the Northwest Territories, for I have not forgotten the time when his excellency served there with some of you in the rebellion of '85, which was so successfully quelled. I know that I am giving these guidons into very safe-keeping. We all thoroughly appreciate the splendid way Canadians have come forward to volunteer and have shown their eagerness to go and fight for the Queen and mother country, and you may be sure that the fortunes of every one of you will be followed by us with the keenest interest. I pray that victory may attend your arms, and I wish you godspeed and a safe and happy return."

The flags presented to the troops by Lady Minto bear the words: "Wha Daur Meddle Wi' Me?" This is the motto of the Elliott Clan. It is line from an old warlike Scottish border song dedicated to Elliott, a celebrated freebooter.

After Lord and Lady Minto had spoken, Mayor Parent welcomed the battalion to the city.

MILITIA ORDER.

A militia order says: "It is notified that the imperial war office are prepared to accept qualified shoeing smiths, saddlers and wheelwrights for service in South Africa at imperial rates of pay. Any men desirous of being enrolled as artificers of the above trades should apply at once to the officers commanding the military district in which they reside. These men must be of good character and experienced in their trades, and must furnish references on both these points. District officers commanding will telegraph to the chief staff office, Ottawa, numbers of each trade recommended by them for acceptance, and await instructions before enrolling."

The Northwest troops left last evening for Halifax.

C BATTERY.

Kingston, Ont., Jan. 20.—There is a strong feeling at the barracks that C Field Battery will be ordered to leave here on or about Monday next, Jan. 22. The men will be glad to get away.

FOR THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

Windsor, Ont., Jan. 20.—A concert in aid of the patriotic fund was held in the Windsor Opera House under the auspices of the Windsor Lodge, Sons of England, and was a success in every particular. The building was filled to overflowing by people from all over Essex county and many were turned away.

MOUNTED RIFLE CORPS.

Toronto, Jan. 20. — The first steps have been taken to form a mounted rifle corps in Toronto, to be known as the Ontario Mounted Rifles, similar to the Australian Mounted Rifles, organized by Gen. Hutton in that colony four years ago, as irregular cavalry and for scouting duty. Thirty-five prominent young men attended a meeting yesterday at which the proposal was informally discussed, and a committee appointed to secure the names of the hundred who will compose the corps. A very high standard is to be maintained.

No word as to when the Mounted Rifles will leave Toronto has been received, but it is thought that it will be some day next week.

Quartermaster-Sergeant Graham, of A Squadron, of the First Battalion Canadian Mounted Rifles, left for Halifax yesterday, having received orders to report at that point as soon as possible. He will be employed in making arrangements for the embarking of his battalion.

MAY SEND PARCELS FREE.

The Elder-Dempster Steamship Company make an interesting announcement to those who have friends on service in Africa or on their way there. The Milwaukee, which is to take the place of the Montezuma as one of her majesty's transports, is expected to sail from Halifax on Feb. 15. Between now and the first week in February, the Elder-Dempster Company will be glad to receive, at their office in St. Sacrament street, Montreal, donations of books, magazines or games for the use of the men during the voyage. They are also willing to receive small parcels for Canadians on service in South Africa, or now on their way. All these will be carried to Halifax and on to Cape Town free of charge

THE LILAC IN ENGLAND

It Was Introduced There in the Reign of Bluff King Hal.

The lilac came into England in the days of King Harry. In the inventory of Nohsuch Palace gardens, made by Cromwell's orders, we find "six lillaches, trees which have no fruit, but pleasante smelle." The lilac was known as the pipe-brush, the pipe and the blue-pipe tree, the pipe privet, as well as the lillach and lillache.

Gerard's experience with the white lilac was to be nearly smothered in sweets. He found it "of a most pleasante and sweete smelle, but in my judgment too sweete, trobling and molesteing the head in very strange manner. I once gathered the flowers and laid them in my chamber windowe, which smelled more strongly after they had been together a few howers, with such a pinetickе (?) and unacquainted savour that they awaked me from sleepe, so that I could not take any rest till I had cast them out from my chamber."

The color-lilac variety he also found of "an exceeding sweete savour and sent, but not so strong as the former. The flowers," he goes one, "are of an exceeding faire, blewe colour, compacted of many smale flowers, in the form of a bunch of grapes." That the lilac came so late into England explains its absence from the garden of English poetry. Probably it was long before it came from being a denizen of palace gardens to being the dear, homely cottage lilac that we know today.

If the old poets had known the lilac as we know it, they must surely have sometimes given their mistresses lilac eyes. But in the days when the garden was made the color lilac had hardly emerged from the purple, and it was left to the eighteenth century to garb its beauty in the delicious fresh "laycock," which must have wonderfully-framed powdered hair and brilliant cheeks.

Burns is one of the bards of the lilac:

O were my love yon lilac fair,
Wi' purple blossoms to the spring;
An' I a bird to shelter there
When wearied on my little wing,
How I would mourn when it was torn
By autumn wild and winter rude!
But I was sing on wanton wing
When youthfu' May its bloom renewed.

An old name for the lilac was lilyoak, a mispronunciation, evidently. In Devonshire and Cornwall it is known as May-flower, and has been heard of as May-lily. In Cornwall the white lilac is sometimes prince's feather, and in Somersetshire, soldier's feather—an association with its somewhat plume-like form. It shares with hawthorne the name of May, and eccentricities for it are ducks' bills and oysters—these corruptions, no doubt, of some sweet title.

The name of pipe-tree derives "because his stalks, when the pith is taken out thereof, are hollow like a pipe."

In both England and Scotland it is thought unlucky to bring the lilac, especially the white lilac, into the house. It presages death, and is often laid upon coffins. If a lover should give his lass lilac, it is of bad omen for the engagement.—Pall Mall Gazette.

PRANK FOILED

College Girls' Fun Interrupted by a Lover's Appearance.

Stories of college pranks are always interesting reading to the older women who were once schoolgirls themselves.

The most depressing period in a college girl's life is holiday time if she lives too far away to warrant her going home for her mid-winter vacation, and while the others are making their gay preparations for all sorts of family festivities, she does sundry little weeps that are not at all in harmony with the season of good cheer. One winter at Vassar there were half a dozen forlorn ones gathered in a pretty blonde-haired senior's room doing their best to console her, and at the same time to keep their own spirits up by rash onslaughts upon chocolate pot and cracker jar. They were all in a tearful mood yet they felt that the blonde senior was the greatest martyr, owing to the fact that there was a fiancee in her western home as well as the family group. His photograph peered at them from bureau, desk and tea table; even the looking glass was absolutely a mosaic of manly beauty, all of one type, and a very much tear-stained letter, open on the senior's lap, spoke eloquently of her disappointment at not being able to go where the writer was. Unnoticed by the rest, two girls slipped from the room, and it was not many minutes before a card was brought up, which bore the name of the youth who was supposed to be so many miles away. There never was such a hurried bathing of eyes and change of manner as occurred in ten minutes following its arrival. With a beaming face the erstwhile Niobe descended to the reception-room, there to be greeted by a contorted figure in masculine attire, whose muffled laughter and queer shape at once proclaimed the imposter to be one of the girls who had recently left the room. The maids who had assisted in the deception were giggling in the hall, when a sudden hush announced that something out of the ordinary had happened. Imagine, if you please, how that sinner must have felt when she looked up and saw the real fiancee coming into the room, viewing with amazement an ensemble that certainly did not show her to advantage. The unhappy joker, with the tables turned against her, was so severely punished by the predicament she was in that the blonde senior hadn't the heart to say anything more than that the trick had been played on her, and with her fiancee gave the group of "left-behinders" some jolly times, but it is only fair to state that in a certain person's stocking on Christmas morning there were false whiskers and a disreputable looking pipe as suggestive offerings to her make-up when next she essayed the role of a male impersonator.—Chicago Chronicle.

"77"

Six pellets of "77" every thirty minutes will "break up" a fresh Cold or a "touch" of the Grip in twenty-four hours.

Six pellets of "77" every hour will "break up" a hard, stubborn Cold that "hangs on," and "knock out" the Grip with all its pains and soreness in the head, chest and back, Catarrh and Sore Throat.

How? By restoring the checked circulation (indicated by a chill or shiver), starting the blood coursing through the veins and so "breaks up" the Cold.

Ask your druggist or send for Dr. Humphreys' Manual, free—tells about the care and treatment of the sick in all ailments.

Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., Cor. William & John streets, N. Y.

GRIP

HAIR GOODS

Our Favorite Bang.

Prof. Dorenwend
OF TORONTO,
THE WORLD'S GREATEST
HAIR GOODS ARTIST
WILL BE AT
GRIGG HOUSE,
FRIDAY and SATURDAY, FEB. 2 & 3
WITH LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
WIGS, TOUPEES, BANGS, SWITCHES, ETC.

COME EARLY.

USE
EDDY'S
BRUSHES.

The Most Durable on the Market.
For Sale Everywhere.

THE GREATEST DESTROYER

Is Consumption, in Every Country Except England—Efforts to Combat It.

In every country in Europe except one consumption kills more people than any other disease. The one exception is England, where out of every 10,000 deaths, 1,100 are caused by consumption and 1,150 by bronchitis. In France consumption kills twenty-five per cent more people than any other disease, and, excepting pneumonia and typhoid fever, nearly sixty per cent more than any other. In Germany out of 10,000 deaths 1,270 are caused by consumption, while the next highest is typhoid fever with 450. In Russia out of 10,000 deaths consumption causes 1,960. According to the last census in the United States, out of 872,944 deaths for 1890, consumption caused 102,199, or twenty-five per cent more than pneumonia, which came next with 76,496.

No statistics of war have such awful meaning as these frightful figures. For years consumption has killed more people than all the conflicts of nations; more than any of the pestilence, more than any of the diseases which attack and destroy human life. And it was not until the present generation began that any doctor dared to assert that consumption could be cured. Certainly in the latter half of this century no profession has made such magnificent strides, such splendid discoveries, or exhibited such skill self-sacrifice and persistence as the physicians'.

Dr. Alfred Meyer, of New York, in a recent articles in the Medical Record, gives a most interesting account of a sanitarium established by the State of Massachusetts for the cure of consumption. In 1895 the legislature appointed a board of five trustees and appropriated $150,000. A site was chosen at Rutland, 1,160 feet above the sea, and sheltered by a hill one hundred feet higher. The hospital grounds included two hundred acres of land. The institution was opened in 1898. In the first six months of its existence there were 224 patients, a very large number of whom were improved by an average stay of four months only. At present there are between 150 and 200 patients, male and female. These patients, or the counties sending them, pay $5 each the week. They live an out-or-door life in the higher altitude, build their winter camps, and manage to have a pretty good time. The temperature of the wards when they sleep indoors is seldom above 40 degrees Fahrenheit all winter. According to Doctor Meyer, the consumptive under these circumstances has from 25 to 35 more chances of getting well than he would have had.

In the New York Legslature this year a bill will be introduced to appropriate $200,000 for the establishment of a similar sanitarium in the Adirondacks. The prediction is made that there will come a time when the States will have their consumptive hospitals just as they do their asylums for the insane, and with results that will be an enormous gain in public health. But private philanthropy is doing even more while the States hesitate to act. In nearly every country of Europe there are institutions of this kind for the rich and the poor, especially in Germany and France, and they are very rapidly increasing.

Japan was one of the first to establish such an enterprise, and it was under the patronage of the Empress. An Italian countess has recently given to the Italian Hygienic Society all her wealth for a sanitarium for consumptives. In nearly every city of this country there are movements on hand, and in most of them the homes are already in operation. Certainly there could be no nobler way in which the public spirit and generosity of the people could be shown, for it saves human despair, makes life better, brighter and happier, and becomes a source of truest economy in the wealth and welfare of the world.—Lynn Roby Meekins.

WOMEN GROOMS

Society Women of London and New York Adopting Them.

"Women grooms" are the newest, most excruciatingly swell thing in equestrianism. The innovation comes from London, where women attendants are provided for fair patrons by the riding schools. These attendants do not ride at a respectful distance behind, as do men grooms, but keep at the side of their employer, ready to enter into conversation, if desired. The "groom" must be intelligent and fairly well educated, and look stylish in her riding habit. She must, of course, be a splendid rider, and be able to give lessons in the art of equestrianism when necessary. There are one or two of these "women grooms" in New York already, and, of course, more will follow. No one can recognize them for servants, however, and they have not attracted any particular attention. It is only in the depths of the most exclusive circles that anyone knows what they are. But it is conceded that anything more delightfully smart could hardly be invented, and "women grooms" are sure to become popular in a short time.

The Canadian Order of Foresters.

The Canadian Order of Foresters is a society that has become more favorably and widely known in our Dominion than any other Friendly Insurance Society doing business in this country.

In order to secure the attention of those who have not yet considered the superior merits of this society, the following facts are submitted. It is:

1. Purely Canadian.
2. National in its character.
3. Age limit, 18 to 45 years.
4. Fixed premium. No death assessments.
5. Gives $500, $1,000, $1,500 or $2,000 insurance.
6. Over two million dollars paid to members and their dependents since organization of 1879.
7. Careful medical selection. Death rate for the 20th year of its history only 4.56 per 1,000.
8. Has a larger surplus on hand for each $1,000 risk than any other society of its kind in Canada.
9. Security of investments. Not a dollar of the surplus invested outside of Canada.
10. Premiums and interest accruing therefrom used only for the payment of death claims.

The rates for life insurance in this society, payable in advance, are as follows:

Ages of	On $500	On $1,000	On $1,500.	On $2,000
18 to 25	35c	60c	90c	$1 20
25 to 30	40c	65c	98c	$1 30
30 to 35	45c	70c	$1 05	$1 40
35 to 40	50c	85c	$1 28	$1 70
40 to 45	55c	$1 00	$1 50	$2 00

The rates for sick and funeral benefits, payable monthly in advance, are as follows:

Between 18 and 25 years .. .. 25 cents
Between 25 and 30 years .. .. 30 cents
Between 30 and 35 years .. .. 35 cents
Between 35 and 40 years .. .. 40 cents
Between 40 and 45 years .. .. 45 cents

The High Court sick and funeral benefits are much appreciated, and are $8 per week for the first two weeks and $5 per week for the following ten weeks in any one year, and $30 towards funeral expenses.

A strong feature of the business is the handsome surplus fund, which continues to increase in the insurance department. On the end of November there was $823,149 79 to the credit of the fund. This surplus is now growing at the rate of between $11,000 and $12,000 per month.

The membership is increasing at the rate of over 600 per month, and is now over 33,000.

There are now about 700 subordinate organizations, or courts as they are called, throughout Canada, and the order is now well established in all the provinces of the Dominion and through the territories.

For further particulars inquire of any of the officers or members of the order, or address,

R. ELLIOTT, H. C. R., Ingersoll, Ont. THOS. WHITE, High Secretary, Brantford, Ont.
Or ERNST GARTUNG, S.O., Brantford, Ont.
"Assessment System."

Biggs—I'd have you know, sir, that I'm a self-made man.

Diggs—Oh, that's all right; but if I were you I wouldn't waste any money in taking out a patent.