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THE THOUGHTS OF THEOBALD.

MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

It is a great mistake to think that Municipal matters do not concern us closely. But as a rule many of us have but a dim idea of what the Municipality means. Many of us think of our Municipal Council as a thing apart from the people, something in power which has very little interest for us personally. It is a great mistake. The municipality is the whole body of citizens belonging to the town or city, not, as it is too frequently imagined, the Council elected by the citizens to conduct their affairs. Not the Councilors, but all the citizens are the municipality. It is all the citizens who provide our municipal services. It is all the citizens who provide the water supply. It is all the citizens who provide sewerage and drains. It is all the citizens who provide certain means to pay for lighting the streets and keeping up the Parks. It is all the citizens who pay for the ashes and refuse collecting. It is all the citizens who pay for the services, for we all pay taxes. If we do not pay directly to the Council, we pay them in rent to the landlord who passes them over to the Council.

Every bit of coal consumed in the City contributes to the Council at the rate of seventy cents per ton. So then we are all owners of property. Whether a man gets a dollar a day or ten dollars a day, we are, as citizens, employers of labour and have an interest in all the works of the Council.

So that we have certain duties and responsibilities, and as partners in the great Municipal firm, we have certain rights and benefits.

Now what duties have we, as citizens? What responsibilities? What rights?

OUR RIGHTS AND OUR DUTY.

There are certain essentials of life, such as food, fuel, clothing and shelter which are provided by private enterprise. It is so pretty well all over the world and the supporters of the system contend that such is the best way. Whether this is so, and whether competition among many traders serves to give the best service to the people depends upon certain conditions. Certainly it will mean a big upheaval in the business world when men decide that countries and cities will be better off by the Governments and City Councils taking over the supplying of these essentials to the people.

Let us look at private enterprise a minute. A man goes into business—first, to make a living. Second, to get rich. That is to say he generally goes into business from a selfish motive. In pursuing these objects he benefits the public to some extent. But the benefit of the community is not his ruling motive.

Now when there are many traders and keen competition it is easily seen that the public is likely to benefit by

low prices. But when private enterprise eliminates competition by combination of all their interests and by concerted action forces prices up, it is doing an injury to the community, and the people, or the Government acting for them have a perfect right to interfere.

So municipal operations should first be directed to those supplies which are held in somewhat of a monopolistic way. Such as these for instance: Water, Coal, Electric Light, Gas, Telephones, Street Cars. And the taking over of these commodities will hurt no one one quarter as much as a great departmental store hurts small traders by starting stores in different places in the town. These stores may lower prices, you will be told, but in a greater degree, the whole community will benefit by the taking over of lighting, telephones, etc.

The City is duty bound to do anything and everything that is likely to conduce to the welfare and advantage of the general body of taxpayers; everything that tends to make the community healthy and prosperous.

Pure air, pure water, clean streets, proper housing, are essential to us all, rich and poor. Food, clothing, shelter, fuel, we must have. It is the duty of the Council to see that the City gets all these essentials, and it is within the rights of the citizens to demand them to be of good quality and obtainable at reasonable rates, whether supplied by private enterprise or Municipal Control.

FAILURE OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

You all know how much the word "coal" has been used this winter. It has burned its way into our brains. It has heated the fires of anger, distrust, prejudice, which are better never lit, and caused endless trouble.

Coal is supplied to us by private enterprise. How has it served us? You remember January 1st when suddenly the price rose from \$8.00 to \$10.80. And not only was injury done to the public by the raising of prices, but it developed that apparently no further stocks of coal were in sight, and that our something under three weeks' supply was held in the city. There were roughly 1,000 tons besides, which were put aside to fill contracts for factories, clubs, etc., and which the public would not have shared in.

So there you have, first, an injury to the community by unreasonable prices, and second, an injury to the community by a probable famine of coal. Is not that a strong case for the municipalization of coal? Coal has been more or less of a monopoly, and this case shows how advantage is taken of the public. I give this example because it shows how in one case, private enterprise failed to provide for the people. Coal is a prime necessity to the city. It makes possible

ble our breakfast, dinner and tea and is essential to our comfort and health. I hope to live to see the day when the Municipal Council will import for all the people. I feel absolutely sure that thereby it will be cheaper and provided in a more satisfactory way than at present.

WATER.

Our water supply belongs to us. I think it has always belonged to us. Would it not seem strange if instead of getting all the water we need and paying so little to the Council for its inestimable use, we had to pay so much a bucket for it to Mr. Doltlike or some other business man? Would you not think it ridiculous? Certainly you would. Then I want you to follow me and see if we, the people, cannot obtain some other commodities that we need, and own them for ourselves, as we do our water supply. Cities bigger than ours did not always own their water supply.

The greatest city in the world, London, was not always as fortunate as we are. Early in the last century there were eight water companies in London competing with one another. While they were competing, the consumer got water at a reasonable price. But these water companies discovered that by combining they could make the people pay more, the result being that the London water consumer paid an exorbitant and increasing price, whether he got any water or not. Not only were the charges high, but the water was often impure, and untold misery was caused in the East End of London because of a short supply of water—in 1895 for 85 days, in 1896 for 64 days and in 1898 for 114 days. The people of London continually fought to obtain control of its water supply but were prevented for years by the champions of private enterprise in the House of Commons. But at length the citizens were permitted to buy out the water companies at an enormous cost, and now the water of London is under the control of the Metropolitan Water Board, conditions have improved, and the water rates are reasonable.

Thus in the largest city in the Empire, containing in its water boundaries one-eighth of the population of the United Kingdom, private enterprise failed to supply the needs of the public in one of the most important necessities of life.

MUNICIPAL MANAGEMENT.

I think it will pay us all to examine this subject of municipal management carefully. I don't know what provision is made in the New Charter for managing of public utilities, and as the Premier intends to send the new Bill to a Select Committee, it will probably be many weeks before we become aware of its contents.

The question which we ask of any undertaking of this nature is: "Do they add to the health, the comfort, and the convenience of St. John's?" It is not the question which most companies ask: "Will it pay us good dividends?"

Municipal enterprise works first for the good of the community. If there is profit on its undertakings it goes back to the people, either in reduced taxes or city improvements.

In England in 1875 the capital invested in municipal undertakings was \$5 million pounds. In 1900 it was nearly 300 millions. In 1904 the total reached over 400 million pounds or two billion dollars. This bears interest, and is repaid by putting aside a certain amount every year into a Sinking Fund. It has been expended on street cars, dust cars, farms, markets, slaughter houses, gas and electric plants, libraries, art galleries, bands, telephones, hospitals, baths, water works, docks, piers and harbours, museums and other works.

We in St. John's may not extend our undertakings as far as Glasgow and other cities, but let us do something more than we have been doing. Next week I shall continue the subject and give other reasons why we should make a start in controlling more public utilities, and thus mind our own business.

Your Boys and Girls.

The new mother should have pleasant exercise, out of door life, pleasant, cheerful society and be surrounded as far as possible with the things that interest her.

She should strive to have at least eight hours of sleep at night, and if her rest is broken, to make it up during the day when the baby is asleep. Plenty of fresh air and sunshine are always desirable.

After the baby's birth the mother is very apt for a time to feel weary and weak and the effect is felt in less milk for the child so that many give up nursing entirely. This is a mistake for the strain of this period is relieved more day by day as mother and babe gradually become adjusted; her health revives and slowly but certainly things will grow more comfortable and with this will come the milk. So if the mother will only strive to carry herself and the babe past this epoch, she will, in all likelihood, be able to nurse successfully.

Cleanses Your Hair Makes It Beautiful, Thick, Glossy, Wavy

Try this! All dandruff disappears and hair stops coming out.

Surely try a "Danderine Hair Cleanse" if you wish to immediately double the beauty of your hair. Just moisten a cloth with Danderine and draw it carefully through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; this will cleanse the hair of dust, dirt or any excessive oil—in a few minutes you will be amazed. Your hair will be wavy, fluffy and abundant and possess an incomparable softness, lustre and luxuriance.

Besides beautifying the hair, one application of Danderine dissolves every particle of dandruff; invigorates the scalp, stopping itching and falling hair.

Danderine is to the hair what fresh showers of rain and sunshine are to vegetation. It goes right to the roots, invigorates and strengthens them. Its exhilarating, stimulating and life-producing properties cause the hair to grow long, strong and beautiful.

You can surely have pretty, soft, lustrous hair, and lots of it, if you will just get a 25-cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any drug store or toilet counter and try it as directed.

In Milady's Boudoir.



When doing housework always remember to hold your chin in and let your chest lead. Draw in the abdomen and your shoulders will fall naturally into proper place. Then, with deep breathing through your nose you will suffer no injury from housework. Remember to bend only at the hips and not at the waist. Nothing will so quickly rid one of fat about the waist as this.

Deep breathing can be continually practised in housework. It will develop lung capacity, cultivate a beautiful voice, and give color and smoothness to the complexion. All such housework as washing windows, scrubbing and sweeping, and bread kneading and bed making develop the muscles of the arms and chest and improve all this part of the body.

Walking forms a large part of household exercise. It is most necessary, however, to do this correctly in order to reap benefit. In walking up stairs walk erect. Do not bend over and never run up stairs.

The great thing to remember in housework is to keep the back as straight as possible. If you are standing to iron or wash dishes or prepare food, stand as erect as you possibly can, with the abdomen held in, the shoulders thrown back, and the chest rising and falling to the measure of deep drawn breaths.

Let in all the sunshine and fresh air you can and, whatever you do, go sunnily about the work, remembering that every fret is an ugly wrinkle.

When you sweep be sure that your gown is loose and comfortable and your feet are not incased in high heeled slippers. Hum and sing. If you do these things and have the window wide open, standing erect with your shoulders well back and your feet firmly planted, you can let your imagination run riot and yet at the same time get the rug as clean as though you made drudgery of it.

Salves Can't Cure Eczema.

In regard to skin diseases, medical authorities are now agreed on this: Don't imprison the disease germs in your skin by the use of greasy salves, and thus encourage them to multiply. A true cure of all eczematous diseases can be brought about only by using the healing agents in the form of a liquid.

WASH THE GERMS OUT.
The D. D. D. Prescription is a new skin discovery which is becoming famous throughout Newfoundland and Canada. It is a simple wash, compounded as a scientific antiseptic remedy for Eczema, Bad Leg, Ulcers, Sores, Pimples and all skin eruptions. This wash penetrates to the disease germs and destroys them, then soothes and heals the skin as nothing else has ever done. Don't delay—this wash will cure. Get a bottle of D. D. D. Prescription to-day. Sold everywhere.

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S. MILLEY.

Spent Countless Nights Unable to Rest or Sleep

Was Run Down and in Terribly Nervous Condition—By Using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food Gained Regularly.

In this letter is told once more the story which comes from many thousands of women. It is the story of exhausted nerves, of a run-down system and of all the accompanying misery of sleeplessness, headaches and loss of energy and vigor.

But there is a silver lining to this cloud. There is the light of new hope and courage which comes with the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

This letter is so representative of the kind we are daily receiving that you can judge from it what you might expect from this treatment under similar circumstances.

Mrs. Conrad Schmidt, R. R. No. 1, Milverton, Ont., writes: "Two years ago last spring I was run down, had nervous prostration, and was in a terribly nervous condition. I could not sleep or eat. Could scarcely count the nights that I passed without sleep, and if I did eat, had sick headaches and vomiting spells. My limbs would swell so badly that it hurt me to walk. I would jump up in bed,

awakened by bad dreams; in fact, I was so bad I thought I could not live, and started to use Dr. Chase's Nerve Food without much hope.

"It was not long before I began to improve under this treatment, and I can truthfully say it has done me a world of good. It took some time to get the nervous system restored, but I kept right on using the Nerve Food regularly and gradually gained in health and strength. I have a fine baby boy now. He weighed 12 lbs. at birth, and though my friends were anxious after the condition I was in, I got over that fine, and now weigh 120 lbs. Before using the Nerve Food I was a mere skeleton."

You are not asked to expect miracles from Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. But if you are willing to feed back your exhausted nerves to health and strength you can depend absolutely on this great food cure to produce the desired results. 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50. All dealers, or Edmundson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.