of nations.

personality is a divine guit that often sways the strongest characters, and sometimes even controls the destinies

We are unconsciously influenced by

people who possess this magnetic power. The moment we come into their pres-

ence we have a sense of enlargement,

being; we experience a sense of relief, as if a great weight which long had

meeting them, perhaps, for the first time. We express ourselves more clearly and elequently than we believed

we could. They draw out the best that

glimps of higher ideals; and, for the

moment, at least, have been transformed.
The old commorplace life, with its absence of purpose and endeavor, has

dropped out of sight, and we resolve,

revealed to us.

Even a momentary contact with a

character of this kind seems to double our mental and soul powers, as two great dinames double the current which

passes over the wire, and we are loath

lose our new-born power.
On the other hand, we frequently

neet people who make us shrivel and shrink into ourselves. The moment

they come near us we experience a cold

chill, as if a blast of winter had struck

ing sensation, which seems to make

as in midsummer. A blighting, narrow-

suddenly smaller, passes over us. We feel a decided loss of power, of possibil-

ity. We could no more smile in their presence than we could laugh while at

mosphere chills all our natural impulses.

definable uneasiness.
We instinctively feel that such people

We instinctively feel that such people have no sympathy with our aspirations, and eur natural prompting is to guard closely any expression of our hopes and ambitions. When they are near us our laudable purposes and desires shrink into insignificance and mere foolishness, the charm of sentiment vanishes and

life seems to lose color and zest. The

effect of their presence in paralyz-ing, and we hasten from it as soon as

If we study these two types of personality, we shall find that the chief differ-

Keep Everlastingly at it. This is the motto of a very successful

basiness firm, and it is a good enough motto in itself, though subject to ex-ceptions and modifications, as are all

short phrases.

If one would succeed in any under-

If one would succeed in any undertaking he must keep everlastingly at it,
or he must at least keep his one object
always in view. The author of the
phrase takes no recreation whatever;
night and day he pursues his object,
with a considerable degree of success.

It is not improbable that he would have

achieved an equal degree of success, and been the better for it, if he had limited his exertions to ordinary busi-ness hours and had refreshed himself at

and fitted to pursue their main object

with renewed vigor.

But they ought to have a definite purpose in life and they ought to stick to that purpose during working hours.

The aimless man is always weak. A

Their gloomy, miasmatic at-

leave the magical presence lest we

better heart and newer hope, to struggle to make permanently ours the forces and potentialities that have been

impulses and longings come

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on the whole life d payment life also on the en-an, so that the seives the income iving at the end time. This policy ate protection and on the en an makes a definatory booklet on request.

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Ce, - 66,000,000 00 628 690 18 PRYDEN, GEO. GILLIES, Vice-President.

N, Sec. and Managing Director D WEISMILLER, Inspector



CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN little discouragement of some more at-tractive prospect sways him from his Every great leader is animated by purpose and he wastes energy in the pursuit of many objects instead of con-Every great leader is animated by spirit, vigor and courage, and infuses hope for the achievement of success. "To the front!" is his motto, and he usually occupies the front rank with those whom he leads. centrating it upon one. But consist-ency in following one line of action with one purpose in view, presupposes a proper selection at the outset, and this is really the most difficult part of this is really the most difficult part of the problem that besets young men. They may make up their minds to be The Power of Personality. There is an indescribable something in certain personalities which is greater energetic, persistent, faithful to an ideal, and yet be led by circumstances beyond their own control into the in certain personal that mere physical beauty and more towarful than learning. This charm of personality is a divine gift that often

wrong calling or profession.

If that should be the case they should not stick everlastingly at it, but should correct the error as soon as possible and get the right start. Thereafter they can safely follow the rule laid down for achieving success, though even then they might find that the ence we have a sense of enlargement, of expansion in every direction. They seem to unlock within us possibilities of which we previously had no conception. Our horizon broadens; we feel a new power stirring through all our word everlastingly means a little too much. The trouble with all mottoes and proverbs is that they cannot be made forcible if they admit of ex-ceptions or qualifications of any kind. The wise man accepts the general truth they contain, but does not regard it as necessarily the whole truth. "Keep everlastingly at it" is a good motto to as it a great weight which long had pressed upon us had been removed.
We can converse with such people in at way that astonishes us, although set before the ambitious young man, and he would not go very far wrong, perhaps, if he should accept and follow it in its literal signification, but he is in us; they introduce us, as it were, to our larger, better selves. With their should first make sure that his object is a good object and that he is qualified for his calling and then he should con presence, impulses and longings come thronging to our minds which never stirred us before. All at once life takes on a higher and nobler meaning, and we are fired with a desire to do sider whether he can best attain his purpose by devoting his hours of relax-ation as well as his hours of business to one object, or whether he can make better progress by refreshing his mind more than we have ever before done, and to be more than we have been in at times and devoting only business hours to the attainment of his ambition. Once convinced that he has selected the right aim in life, he should pursue A few minutes before, perhaps, we A few minutes before, perhaps, we were sad and discouraged, when, suddenly, the flashlight of a potent personality of this kind has opened a rift in our lives and revealed to us hidden capabilities. Sadness gives place to joy, despair to hope, and disheartenment to encouragement. We have been toned to finer issues; we have caught a climps of higher ideals; and, for the it unceasingly, making even his hours of recreation contribute to the attain-ment of his purpose. With that quali-fication and in that sense the rule "Keep everlastingly at it" may be

accepted as a good business guide. Activity not Always Energy. There are some men whose failure to succeed in life is a problem to others, as well as themselves. They are inas well as themselves. They are industrious, prudent and economical; yet, after a long life of striving, o d age finds them still poor. They complain of ill-luck. They say fate is always against them. But the fact is, they miscarry because they have been supported they have the miscarry bec they miscarry because they have mistaken mere activity for energy. Confounding two things essentially different, they have supposed that, if they were always busy, they would be certain to be advancing their fortunes. They have forgotten that misdirected labor is but a wayte of activity. The they miscarry because they have mis labor is but a waste of activity. The person who would succeed in life, is ike a marksman firing at a target; his shots miss the mark, they are a waste of powder; to be of any service at all, they must tell in the bull's eye or near. So in the great game of life, what a man does must be made to count, or it had almost as well been left undone. The idle warrior, cut from a shingle, who fights the air on the top of a weather cock, instead of being made to turn some machine commensu rate with his strength, is not more mosphere chilis an our natural impulses. In their presence there is no possibility of expansion for us. As a dark cloud suddenly obscures the brightness of a smiling summer sky, their shadows are cast upon us and fill us with vague, undefigable unassinger. worthless than the merely active man, who though busy from sunrise to sunset, dissipates his labor on trifles, when he ought skilfully to concentrate it on some great end.

Everybody knows some one in his circle of acquaintance who, though always active, has this want of energy. ways active, has this want of energy. The distemper, if we may call it such, exhibits itself in various ways. In some cases the man has merely an executive faculty, when he should have a directive one: in other language, he makes a capital clerk for himself, when he ought to do the thinking of the business. In other cases, what is done, is either not done at the right time, or in the right way. Sometimes, there is no distinction made between objects of different magnitudes, but as much labor is bestowed on a trivial affair as on a matter of vast moment. Energy, cor-rectly understood, is activity propor-tioned to the end. Napoleon would ence between them is that the first loves his kind, and the latter does not. oves his kind, and the latter does not.
Of course, that rare charm of manner which captivates all those who come within the sphere of its influence, and that strong personal magnetism which inclines all hearts toward its fortunate presents and largely present and largely presents. often, when on a campaign, remain for only upon the rock of true worth, and days without taking off his clothes, now social standing is to be gained through days without taking off his clothes, now galloping from point to point, now dictating despatches, now studying maps. But his periods of repose, when the crisis was over, were generally as protracted as his exertions had been. He has been known to sleep for eighteen hours on a stretch. Second rate men, your slaves of tape and routine, while they would fall short of the superhaman exertions of the great Emperor, would posessor, are largely natural gifts. But we shall find that the man who practices unselfishness, who is genuinely interested in the welfare of others, who interested in the welfare of others, who feels it a privilege to have the power to do a fellow creature a kindness—even though polished manners and a gracious presence may be conspicuous by their absence—will be an elevating influence wherever he goes. He will bring encouragement to and uplift every life that touches his. He will be trusted and loved by all who come in contact with him. This type of personality we may all cultivate if we will.—Success. they would fall short of the superhaman exertions of the great Emperor, would have thought themselves lost beyond hope, if they imitated what they call his indolence. They are capital illustrations of activity, keeping up their monotonous jog-trot forever, while Napoleon, with his gigantic industry, alternating with such apparent idleness, is a striking an example of energy.

We do not mean to imply that chronic indolence, if relieved occasionally by spasmodic fits of industry, is to be recommended. Men who have this char-

spasmodic fits of industry, is to be re-commended. Men who have this char-acter run into the opposite extreme of that which we have been stigmatizing, and fail as invariably of winning suc-cess in life. To call their occasional periods of application, energy, would cess in life. To call their occasional periods of application, energy, would be a sad misnomer. Such persons, indeed, are but civilized savages, so to speak, vagabonds at heart in their secret hatred of work, and only resorting to labor occasionally, like the wild Indian, who, after lying for weeks about his hut, is roused by sheer hunger, and starts off on a hunting excursion. Real starts off on a hunting excursion. Real starts off on a hunting excursion. Real energy is persevering, steady, disciplined. It never either lesses sight of the object to be accomplished, nor intermits its exertions while there is a possibility of success. Napoleon, in the plains of Champagne, sometimes fighting two battles in one day, first defeating two battles in one day, first defeating the Russians, and then turning on the Austrians, is an illustration other times by change of occupation. But the main thought in his favorite phrase may be heartily commended to young men. They ought to have a definite purpose in life, and stick to that purpose. They need not go to the extreme of carrying business cares home with them and maintaining only one line of thought and interest. Indeed, for most men an opposite policy is desirable. They ought to find rest and relief from business cares in some form of literary or defeating the Russians, and then turning on the Austrians, is an illustration of this energy. The Duke of Brunswick, dawdling away precious time, when he invaded France, at the outbreak of the first revolution, is an example to the contrary. Activity beats about a cover, like an untrained dog, never lighting on the covey. Energy goes straight to the bird. ness cares in some form of literary or artistic amusement dissociated from business. They will thus be refreshed

whatever God gives us to de.

When you go forth to do a good deed do not forget to put on the slippers of

The Catholic Your g Man and Citizenship Now what does the Catholic young Now what does the Catholic young man bring to citizenship? He trings a love for liberty which he inherits by virtue of his faith. He brings a love of country which he has been taught to believe to be the best political expressions. sion of the Christian sense of liberty. He brings a life trained according to the principles of the Church of Christ, which obliges him to live both publicly and privately according to the prin-ciples in which he was trained. He approaches citizenship possessing in his life the faith and love of God. He comes well equipped for the duties of citizen-ship because his moral life is in the training of the Church which received from its Divine Founder the commission to go and teach the Gospel of the true idea of life.

The Catholic young man, well trained in his religion and practicing its pre-cepts, has no doubts concerning life, its duties and responsibilities. He has been given wonderful aids in reaching the highest and best citizenship, and consequently, bringing as he does in his life the traditions of the great Church that has nurtured him from in fancy to manhood, he should be in his citizenship the strongest and truest citizen. No man who loves God and practices the teachings of God's Church can be other than a tower of strength to citizenship. In the day of trial his devotion to his religion will inspire him to make sacrifices for couninspire him to make sacrifices for country; and in the day of glory his probity and devotion to principle will add to the nation's greatness. The Catholic young man who is Catholic in the true sense is a strength and a hope to our public life.

And now, young gentlemen, having pointed out to you what constitutes true citizenship. I can only urge true citizenship. I can only urge you to live up to your training and prove the truth of the Church's claim in the formation of the Church's claim in the formation of character by your lives and example. The Catholic Truth Society offers you ample means of keep-ing alive the faith that is in you and the reasons for that faith. Be willing to sacrifice leisure, effort and money i such beneficent causes. There is a grand field of usefulness open to the Catholic layman if he will only use it. He may not always meet with the encourage nent and appreciation he may think his work deserves, but he will have the satisfaction of knowledge that he has done his duty, and if he seeks a reward let him wait for it in a brighter and happier world.—Marc F. Vallette, LL. D., to Graduates of Philadelphia

High School.

Character and Reputation. By character I do not mean reputation, which too often is what a man is not. Character is what a man is; it is his Character is what a man is; it is his intrinsic value. Reputation is his value in the market of public opinion. Professor Blackie has said, and with much truth. "Money is not needful, power is not needful, cleverness is not needful liberty is not needful fame is needful, liberty is not needful, fame is not needful, even health is not needful; but character alone is that which can truly save us, and if we are not saved in this sense we must certainly be

"Another eminent writer says that "everybody is in duty bound to aim at reaching the highest standard of character; not to become the richest in means, but in spirit: not the greatest in means, but in spirit: not the greatest in worldly position, but in true honor; not to be the most intellectual, but the most virtuous: not to be the most powerful and influential, but the most truthful,

upright and honest."

Character, and character alone, will give you social standing. No college in the world, can give you social standing if you have not within you that priceless treasure—character. Many parents feelishly imagine that by sending sons to secular colleges they will ac quire a social standing not to be obtained in our own Catholic colleges.
Vain delusion! Character is to be found character alone. Man's intrinsic value compels social standing, and man is worth what his character makes him, and no more. S'rive, then, to be men of character.—Marc F. Vallette, LL. D., to Graduates of Philadephia High

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS. STORIES ON THE ROSARY BY LOUISA EMILY DOBREE.

The Annunciation.

"How are you to day, Miss Wilson?"

"How are you to day, Miss wisson? asked Dorothy, stopping her.
"Not any better, thank you, Miss Fuller. I think, indeed, that I feel a little worse," said the poor little

woman.
"Come out right away here, and sit down," said Dorothy; and Miss Wilson

down, sale below, and it was a solution of at that hotel you told me you were trying?"

"It is not very comfortable, but it is cheap, Miss Fuller," said Miss Wi'son, and I must stay there as long as I am here, as I have a tiny room very high up, and I don't think I could do better anywhere else."

"Is your 'cure' nearly over?" asked Dorothy, feeling that the term

was a mockery.
"Yes, I shall go back to England
next week," said Miss Wilson, trying
to look brave. "I ventured all I had to look brave. "I ventured all I had in coming here, for I was advised to come by a great specialist, who said if anything could cure me Aix-les-Bains could; but he was mistaken."

"Then what will you do?"
Miss Wilson shook her head.
"I don't quite know. There are some nuns in Sussex where I can go for a time, but if I get worse, as I suppose I shall, I don't know quite what will become of me. I cannot be a burden on them."

ly, "God and our Lady will not forsake

"Well," said Dorothy, " I think if I had such troubles as yours I'd go right

had such troubles as yours I'd go right out of my senses anyway."

Miss Wilson smiled.

"Oh, no, you would not. You have the faith, and that can support one through the greatest trials; and when I say my Rosary I feel I am sure of strength to endure all that may come."

Dorothy opened her eyes wider than usual.

"Yes," said Miss Wilson calmly, "in it we are always asking our Lidy to pray for us now—just as we are with all we have to bear—and I am sure she

does do so.' At that moment they were inter rupted, and Miss Wilson had to go, so Dorothy said farewell to her, and went up to her room, for it was time to pre-pare for dinner, which is usually at six

r thereabouts at Aix. or thereabouts at Aix.

It was a most beautiful evening, and the view of the purple mountains against the sky was very lovely. Dorothy remembered how some one said of Aix that it was "Normandy with an orizon of Switzerland and a sky of

and how true it was, although as yet Dorothy had not been in the latter country, but knew its far famed latter country, but knew its far famed skies could be no bluer than the one before her. In spite of the beauty of scene Dorothy felt out of spirits, and something, she hardly knew what, her take Rosary out of her pocket and kneel down and say it. Her doing so brought back to her mind her conwith Sister Rose on board wersation with Sister Rose on board ship, and she wondered whether after all it would not be well to try and use Rosary better than she ever had

She had read spiritual books more or less carelessly from time to time, but never really attempted meditation on own account, which is quit different matter from merely reading

out of a book. However, that evening as she took the beads in her hands she suddenly thought of a photograph she had at home of Fra Angelico's picture of the "Annunciation." It was a very favourite picture of hers, and hung over her little-used altar in her bed room at New York. Now it came to her mind, and she thought with pleasure, that soon in Florence she would be looking at the fresco which for centuries has put that wonderful mystery before the minds and eyes of thousands.

It was an event in her life to contemplate it, as she was now mentally doing, and she found in very much more simple than she ever expected she should. As for the practical lesson to be derived from that mystery, even to one so unversed in meditation as Dorothy, it seemed quite plain that humility was by it set before her.

In that double mystery of the Incarna-tion and the Annunciation, which are united by the Church in one festival, there is the elevation of our Lady, who, mmaculate as she was, was a creature to be the mother of Him by whose Word she had come into being. Then there was the limitless humility of the Second Person of the Blessed Trinity, who "for is men and for our salvation came down from Heaven."

For the first time in her life Dorothy

recognised the great want in herself, her own lack of that virtue, the greatest of all—humility. She had a glimpse of how self centred her life had been, how completely she had made herself her main interest, how little she had thought of others, and how she had considered everything with reference to perself, her own pleasure and her own interests rather than anything or any one else. All the good things that had ome to her in life, her loving parents good home, wealth, health and a very thornless path to tread, she had received as a matter of course, and not as gifts of God to whom due praise and thanks should be rendered for them. However, Dorothy could not stay long-

er then, and with a brief little prayer from her heart to our Lady that she would obtain for her the grace of humility, she rose from her knees and went to dinner.

In spite of the unsettledness caused by travelling, Dorothy used her Rosary now with a cure and diligence never before shown to it. The Rosary is a great means of glorifying Jesus Christ, honoring our Lady and sanctifying the soul, and those who use it with these ords in view cannot between the most dilugence and the liver. Anyone subject to this painful sidence is a subject to the painful sidence is pronounced and most beneficial, and by restoring healthy action, they correct impurities in the blood. honoring our Lady and sanctifying the soul, and those who use it with these ends in view, canot but reap good to

TO BE CONTINUED.

THE CATHOLIC PRESS.

Of the many secondary means employed to spread the gospel the most potent is that of Catholic literature under which comes the Catholic paper. It is also true that none meets with more unfair aritigism and more stubborn more unfair criticism and more stubborn opposition than does the Catholic press. That it succeeds in spite of both, how-

That it succeeds in spite of both, how-ever, is the best criterion of its real worth. Those who should be its staunchest supporters are its most in-different friends, and frequently its most unreasonable critics. In support of this position they have nothing to of this position they have nothing to offer save their own strange notions of Catholic journalism. The opinions of men who have spent years of labor and study in the profession count for noth-

Under such conditions, therefore, it Under such conditions, therefore, it is not surprising to hear it urged that many of our Catholic papers follow a policy too exclusively religious. That to give them such a character renders to give them such a character renders
the publications too uninteresting.
That it makes them top-heavy with
needless instruction. All of which is a
mistake easily remedied by more liberal
reproduction of the secular events of
the day.
So run the opinions and the criticisms. But are they for the better-

cisms. But are they for the better-ment of the Catholic press? Are the objections well founded? Should Cath-

some nuns in Sussex where I can go for when he invaded France, at the outbreak of the first revolution, is an example to the contrary. Activity beats about a cover, like an untrained dog, never lighting on the covey. Energy goes straight to the bird.

Some Helpful Thoughts.

The best thing to do is to do well some nuns in Sussex where I can go for a time, but if I get worse, as I suppose a time, but if I get worse, as I suppose of the religious exclusiveness aiming at a wider interest by the substitutions suggested?

The answer depends entirely upon what is understood by the real purpose of the Catholic press. According to you see, my dear young lady, I am not you see, my dear young lady, I am not young. I was sixty on my last birthday.

But never mind," she continued brave

Church, to combat error and to defend Catholic rights. Such being the case, it necessarily follows that the Catholic paper must possess religious exclusive-

Again, if we accept the authority of Again, it we accept the autority of the late and illustrious Pope Leo XIII., the Catholic paper is a perpetual mis-sion in every parish. Hence it is any-thing but uninteresting. This is an exclusively religious work and to attain desired results the Catholic paper must be religious in character. Finally, as to the objection of being

top heavy with needless instruc-This is a dargerous assertion and leads to dangerous conclusions. If instructhe part of the Catholic press be need less labor why is like instruction preached from the pulpit Sunday after Sunday? Why all this similar sermonizing and explanation of the word of God on the part of the clergy? Why this grave, encyclical admonition of Pope Pius X. on "Teaching the Cate

It were well, therefore, if all such critics would see the inconsistency of their position. It were better if they would cease their dangerous assaults. For every attack of the kind indicated upon the Catholic press is an attack upon the Catholic Church. — Church Progress.

Last Descendant of Knox a Catholic Priest.

"We wonder," says the Pilot, "how many of the Presbyterians who will celebrate, on May 21, the centenary John Knex, the apostate priest, found of Scotch Presbyterianism, know that his last lineal descendant became a Catholic, and entered the priesthood at Notre Dame University, Indiana.

DANGEROUS DIARRHOEA

PREVALENT IN SUMMER MONTHS-WHAT A MOTHER SHOULD DO.

Children are more likely to be at children are more likely to be actacked by diarrhoea during the summer months than at any other season. It is one of the most dangerous symptoms of illness in a child of any age. But it should be remembered that diarrhoea is a symptom, not a disease.

Never try to stop diarrhoea, because it is an effort of nature to cleanse the bowels and get rid of the decayed food stuffs in them. Diarrhoea is bad—but things would be worse for the child if diarrhoea didn't come. While a mother should never try to stop diarrhoea, she should stop the cause. Diarrhoea is a symptom of indigestion having set up decay in the food that is in the bowels, and the way to cure it is to cleanse the little tender bowels with Baby's Own Tablets. It would seem strange to reat diarrhoea with a laxative, if we didn't remember the cause of it. Both diarrhoea and constipation are the results of indigestion assuming different forms, and both are cured by Baby's Own Tablets. But the Tablets are Own Tablets. But the Tablets are more than a mere laxative. They are absolutely a specific for all the minor ills that come to infants and young children, whether a new born babe or a boy or girl ten or twelve years. Here's a bit of proof. Mrs. Geo. McGregor, Hamilton, Ont, says:

When my baby was teething he had diarrhoea, was very cross and did not sleep well. I gave him Baby's Own Tablets, and there was no more trouble. I now always give him the Tablets when he has any little ailment, and he is soon better." At this season no mother should be without Baby's no mother should be without Bay's Own Tablets in the house. You can get then from medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box by writing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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