

THE REASON WHY

"Shiloh" Cures Consumption.

Consumption is not merely a disease of the lungs, as so generally supposed, but before the lungs become affected the blood has—from various causes—been crowded with the bacillus of Consumption. These germs are deposited in the lungs by the blood, causing inflammation, coughing and the spitting up of diseased mucopurulent matter. Shiloh's Cure arrests the ravages of the germs by destroying them—it purifies the blood and enriches it—allays the inflammation and irritation and sets up a healing process, which causes the sore parts to get well and cicatrize. Shiloh's Consumption Cure strengthens and tones up the whole system and makes it particularly repellent to the dreaded germs of Consumption.

It is guaranteed to accomplish this. If dissatisfied when $\frac{1}{2}$ of a bottle has been used, return the remaining portion and the whole purchase money will be refunded.

J. H. Caldwell of Malta, Idaho, writes as follows to S. C. Wells & Co., Toronto: "I have used Shiloh's CONSUMPTION CURE many different times, and always received great benefit from it. I believe it saved my life in a case of congestion of the lungs—and saved me from an attack of consumption, as many people said I had it."

In Canada and United States, 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 a bottle. Great Britain, 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d.

A DIFFICULT PROBLEM

(Continued from page 10.)

that sales were made to them by the wholesale dealers at prices varying from 5½ to 7 cents a pound. In July and August, when the market value of twine had greatly advanced, there were small quantities purchased at from 8½ to 10 cents a pound, but the amount was exceedingly small, as nearly all the retail dealers had contracted for the quantities they required at a much earlier period in the season.

Now, I desire to bring this fact to the attention of those who are interested in the subject: If the government had adopted the policy of their predecessors, and had employed an agent to make sales to the retail dealers of the country, and had paid him a commission of 10 per cent for the sales, in what respect would the consumer be better off than he is under the present policy? He would still have to purchase from the same dealer, and he would still have to pay the same price for the twine. There would have been this difference: At present the sale by the government is for cash on delivery; under the other system it must have been largely a sale on credit, and the loss would have fallen upon the government, and would certainly be very much greater than that which fell upon the wholesale dealer, because the government has not, and cannot have, the same facilities for securing prompt payment.

Mr. Taylor said that the late government did not allow a ring to be formed. I think I have shown that they did nothing to prevent it, and could they on the lines adopted, do anything to control the market value of the article. When Mr. Taylor says that an agreement was made in 1897 for the sale of twine without tenders, and that no tender was brought down, he makes a statement at variance with the facts. The truth is that in December, 1896, an advertisement was put in a number of leading newspapers of Canada asking for sealed tenders, which were to be indorsed "Tenders for binder twine," which were open for reception until the 20th of January following for the sale of 500 tons of three varieties of twine, and providing that the warehouses of the penitentiary should be cleared of all the product on the 1st of August following. Now, in reply to this advertisement, there was no other tender than that from the Hobbs Hardware Company received. It was accompanied by a check for \$2,357.50, as an assurance of good faith. The three varieties of twine sold for \$4.40, \$4.75 and \$5.25 per 100 pounds, according to quality, and these prices will compare favorably with the prices received by the other manufacturers. Then in the following year, the purchase was made by Bate & Sons. Circulars were sent to all the leading firms in the country that deal in binder twine. No response was had to this, with the single exception of the offer received from Messrs. Bate & Sons, who made a tender and who purchased the output at the rates of \$4.15, \$4.25, \$4.95 per 100 pounds. Mr. Taylor speaks of this offer as a result of a combination, but there was no combination, nor is there any evidence of one. The facts prove the contrary. And were the department to deal with the retail dealers, instead of dealing with someone who is prepared to purchase the whole output, we would certainly find a large quantity of twine upon our hands, of which we would have been unable to dispose, and which would seriously deteriorate in value before it could be put upon the market in another season. It is for these reasons unsafe to allow the early months of the year to go by without tenders being called for. Otherwise, the department would take the risk of being compelled to depend upon the retail

trade exclusively, for the disposal of the whole output.

Complaint has been made because in 1898 we sold upon circulars, instead of upon a newspaper advertisement. But we communicated with all the leading firms in the country who deal in the article. In the beginning of 1898 the very low rates quoted in the New York market deterred the department from offering it at the earliest possible period, because I felt that we took the risk of receiving unsatisfactory offers, and we were in hopes that the market value might improve. We waited for improvement until the end of February. Then the season was so advanced that circulars were sent out. The inspector was instructed to invite tenders from anyone who was likely to deal with us. He was given no instructions to confine the invitation to those who were the political friends of the government. The list of parties who were invited to tender contained the names of firms made up of Liberals, of Conservatives, and of Patrons, and this is shown from the fact that such firms as Dalton & Strange, of Kingston, Rice Lewis and others of Toronto, and various establishments managed by men who were certainly not supposed to have any inclination to support the Liberal party, were among the number. It is said that Massey, Harris & Co. were not invited to tender. This is true; but Massey, Harris & Co. had arranged, at that time, with the Consumers' Cordage Company for the operation of the Port Hope mills to provide their own supplies. They were, therefore, like the Consumers' Cordage Company, competing manufacturers. Mr. Taylor complained that the circular was sent to John Hallam, of Toronto, whom he designates "a political heeler," and Coll Bros., of St. John, N. B., who were engaged in other lines of business. But it is sufficient to state in reply to this that Coll Bros. had purchased the entire output of the penitentiary in a previous year from the late government, and were thus likely to be tenderers again, if the opportunity was offered; and as regards Mr. Hallam, he handled the output of the twine at the central price for more than one season, and it was not unreasonable for us to suppose that he would be willing to tender for the output of the Kingston penitentiary. This was all the more probable as Mr. Hallam had written my predecessor that he had not noticed the advertisement of the previous year, and he asked that he might be informed when the next lot of binder twine was to be put upon the market. In the previous year, no tender was received except that of the Hobbs Hardware Company, after advertising in the newspapers, and in 1898 no tender was received except that submitted by Bate & Sons. But it is absurd, on this account, to speak about monopoly. It was certainly open to anyone who wished to engage in the business, to tender, and if the profits were such as Mr. Taylor intimates, it was very strange, indeed, that where so excellent an opportunity was offered to make a fortune, that so few were willing to avail themselves of it.

Mr. Taylor declared that the industry was established by the Conservative Government in order to regulate the price of binder twine. This is not the fact. The government could not, and did not regulate the price. The industry was established to give employment to a large number of convicts in the penitentiary, with as little competition to the industries of the country in private hands as possible. The attempt to make sales by the late government through agents proved both unsatisfactory and unprofitable, and the second year the attempt was made it wholly broke down. The government having a whole year's output on hand undergoing deterioration in the way I have mentioned.

Mr. Clancy, in speaking in the House of Commons last session, stated that the government could have held the 500 tons manufactured in the penitentiary as a safeguard against any combine which might be formed. They could have, in this way, he said, prevented a rise in the price, because they could afford to hold, and were not forced to sell. Mr. Clancy, in effect, suggests that we should ask for an appropriation out of the public treasury to buy many thousands of dollars worth of raw material for the production of twine; that we should feed and clothe the prisoners out of a further appropriation; that we should pay the salaries of the officials, provide the machinery, and maintain the institution; that after incurring this expense we should refrain from selling the product within the season when alone it could be put upon the market with any hope of producing satisfactory results; that we should make the twine, not for consumption in the harvest following, but for the purpose of regulating the market price. Let me ask you, how long do you think parliament would place at the disposal of my department a large sum of money, not to give employment to the convicts, and to lessen the cost of their maintenance, but to build up the cordage market, and to sell at a great loss, after the season had gone by, if, indeed, sales could be made at all. The statement of the proposal is sufficient to show how preposterous it is.

I understand from Messrs. Bate & Sons, that of the twine which they purchased from us, Wood, Vallance & Co., bought about 175,000 pounds of pure manila, and 174,000 pounds of mixed; that Massey-Harris & Co. purchased 200,000 pounds of each. These

were sundry shipments made in small quantities to other parts of the country, which they sold varied from \$4.90 to \$5.40 per 100 pounds. It will be seen, notwithstanding Mr. Taylor's statement that not a pound of this twine was sold to the Hobbs Hardware Company, and the invoice of their sales shows about ½ cent a pound advance on the price we received.

Contracts have been made between the prices for which the penitentiary twine was sold and the price paid by the consumers. The reason for this difference I have already stated, and is such as happens in the case of every other article where there is an advance from any cause, in its market value. With regard to Manila, the raw material was quoted in New York in the beginning of 1898 at \$4.18½ per 100 pounds. The cost of manufacture is about 75 cents which would make it \$4.93½. The price paid to the department by Messrs. Bate & Sons was \$4.95. So it will be seen that there was a moderate profit made by the department upon the production of this twine. It is said that no security was required of Messrs. Bate & Sons; that they would carry out the agreement that had been made. This is not the fact. They deposited there, in connection with the \$2,000, and the whole amount of the purchase money was paid without question, as the twine was delivered.

I am perfectly satisfied that it would be impossible for the government to appoint agents, and to make sales to retail dealers throughout the country, without serious injury to competing establishments, and without such a loss to the public treasury as would necessitate a return to the present mode of manufacture, and it would be imperative to seek some other employment for the convicts of the penitentiary who are now engaged in this business.

I think that we may well profit by the experience of others. The results in the prison in the State of Minnesota, where 2,500 tons of binder twine are manufactured every year, show very clearly what may be the effect of a system which in some respects bears a resemblance to that which certain parties endeavor to introduce here. It must be borne in mind that the twine in the State of Minnesota manufactures a very large percentage of the whole consumption. Out of the 2,500 tons which they manufacture, 150 tons were reserved for direct sale to the farmers, the price of which is fixed in May at half a cent a pound above the price at which the twine is sold in carload lots. Of the 150 tons that have been reserved for direct sale to the farmers, except in the year 1898, but 75 tons were ever sold during the year, and one-half of the product so reserved has been carried over. In the year 1898, owing to the war in the Philippines, the twine was reserved for sale to the farmers. The board of prison managers fixed the price at 6½ cents a ton in carload lots, and at 7 cents a ton to those who were purchasing in smaller quantities. The price of the raw material rapidly rose, and the price of binder twine manufactured in private establishments increased greatly. The news spread abroad that there was likely to be a shortage in production, and the result was that in a short time the 400 tons reserved were disposed of. The immense number of orders came in which could not be met. The press announced the fact. The agricultural population were alarmed, and the twine in the hands of jobbers and private dealers reached a very high figure, and it was not long before the twine was sold at a price far beyond that which the state of things warranted. The experience of the State of Minnesota shows that not one farmer in two hundred orders his twine from the prison establishment, although every effort was made to induce the farmers to do so. In fact, the board of managers say in their report for the year 1898, that "the system of selling twine in carload lots through dealers was not resorted to until after it was fully demonstrated that the farmers would not order the twine direct from the prison."

With regard to the sales for the year ending in August last, tenders were asked for by advertisement in a large number of the leading papers, so that the matter was made known to everyone interested. Notwithstanding this, we received in the department but four tenders. The price obtained was greater than in former years, because of the enhanced value of the raw material. The contract price was awarded to the highest tenderer, and in every instance the business transacted was open and straightforward. The prices received were:

Manilla \$7.25 per 100 lbs.
Mixed \$6.50 per 100 lbs.
Sisal \$6.00 per 100 lbs.
If the government is to continue to give employment to convicts by the manufacture of binder twine, it must deal with the product in a business-like way, and not in a political way. As I have already stated, from the receipt made to create political patronage, and to deal with the retail merchants in binder twine throughout the country, the harvest of 1898 was lost, and when the harvest was over, the twine had the entire output of the year on its hands. I need not say that it would be impossible to continue the production of binder twine upon any such plan. Binder twine always deteriorates in value by its retention. If large losses were sustained, the men who now undertake to ensure the department business and relief to the convicts, would be sure from what would otherwise be an increased charge, would be the first to condemn the government for these added burdens. The whole subject of the employment of convict labor requires the most careful consideration. We must bear in mind that it is not only necessary to give the convicts constant employment, but it must be employment of a kind which is profitable, and possible for them to devote themselves after their period of service is over, and they are again free. The government would indeed, together fall in its duty towards society, and towards these classes, if from the character of their employment while in confinement, they found it difficult to obtain service after their discharge. To have men whom you have endeavored to reform, and in whom you have endeavored to implant industrious habits, thrown again into society, qualified to perform labor which among these free men is not called for, and which they are unable to perform, is a disgraceful state of the necessities of life, you would be holding out to them the strongest possible temptation to seek once more their old haunts, and to return again to their old habits. Let me say, therefore, that if we are to give agricultural employment in the vicinity of most of our penitentiaries to those who are disposed to work on the farm, and to give mechanical employment, on behalf of the government, for the supply of those things which the government itself may find necessary for government use, thus bringing prison labor as little as possible into competition with free labor outside; but to advocate, as some do, high protective duties to enable the manufacturer to obtain remunerative prices for the output of his factory, and then to create an industry in the government, and to use the output to create

a slaughter market for all productions of that kind, is indeed a notable proceeding. But this would be a most discreditable course to pursue, because it could never commend itself to the judgment and conscience of those who advocate it, and can only be forward because they think that it may appeal to the interest of some who will not stop to think of its injustice.

I felt that it was necessary to make a full and frank statement, in respect to this subject, to show that neither we, in manufacturing the binder twine in the penitentiary, nor those to whom we made sales obtained for it a very high price. Perhaps in no other business is the profit more moderate than in the wholesale dealer than in the sale of binder twine. During the past year, owing to the war in the Philippines Islands, the raw material has been very high, because there has not been, by reason of the war, an opportunity for its exportation. We have, for this reason, after the year closed in August, disposed of what we had manufactured since, because we have no assurance that the war may not suddenly end, and the price of the raw material rapidly fall. In the public interest, it is my duty to avoid loss, if possible, and so we have been ready to sell, as fast as we manufacture, to anyone who is willing to buy. We have sold to retail dealers who may wish to purchase for cash, and to farmers, who have given us orders, and who accompany their orders with payments. Early in March we expect to enter into contract with wholesale men, who will be willing to buy all we can produce up to the 15th of August, the season when the Northwest harvest begins. This is the only safe course we could adopt, otherwise we might find ourselves with a quantity of twine on hand without any opportunity of marketing it before the harvest season was over. In this matter I have earnestly endeavored to secure the raw material at a fair cash price, and we have sought to dispose of the article to the best advantage, so as to inflict no loss upon the government. As trustees on behalf of the public, this is our duty, and that duty I have endeavored faithfully to discharge.

ONE GOOD EFFECT OF THE BOER WAR

There Are Few Unemployed in England and Poorhouses Are Closing.

Few enough have been the consolations of the war. It is, therefore, pleasing to be able to chronicle a marked change in the ranks of the unemployed in London and all over the country, consequent mainly upon the temporary return to active service of the reserves, who have left behind the vacancies for skilled and unskilled labor. From the point of view of a representative of the Pall Mall Gazette it appears that employers are experiencing some considerable difficulty in procuring men to take the places of the absent Atkins. Many of the being obliged to distribute a proportionate addition of work among the remaining hands, who willingly consent to this arrangement in view of the master's agreement to pay Tommy's wages in full to his wife. In cases where the places have been filled up by the substitutes have generally been given to understand that their engagement is only for a short time, and that they will be obliged to resume their work. Of course, sad to say, a proportion will never return, and a large proportion will come back unable to pursue their ordinary vocations.

It is some years since the unemployed army of London stood at a lower figure than it did when the war broke out, the general briskness of trade and the absence of any considerable industrial strikes having arrested the return to these undesirable ranks. Hence at the present time the particular reason for the inflated price of domestic coal is stated to be the inability of the coal owners to get men to work the pits, so many colliers having responded to the calling up of the reserves. This is almost at first blush incredible, yet there is no gainsaying the fact. One coal owner went so far as to express the opinion that organized philanthropy had introduced a great body of professional loafers who had discovered how little they could live upon, and how extremely easy that little could be obtained among the thousands and one existing shelters. Consuetudo est natura secunda, said the coal owner. The habit of a happy-go-lucky hand-mouset existence has become a second nature to these fellows.

But be this as it may, those who are best able to judge in London point to a decided reduction in the number of deserving men in need, for the excellent reason that they are presumably at work. In proof of this, one of the worst houses of shelter in the East End (Burdett road) has positively put up the shutters from sheer lack of applicants for charity. It is not infrequently open again for a month or six weeks hence, when painters, decorators and carpenters (judging from thirteen years of observation) are likely to call in for a little help to tidy up the place, and the spring cleaning season, when these trades resume their innings. At this particular shelter no one need apply who is not actuated by a bonafide desire for work, as the philanthropic problem of charity thrown into the street being provided with tickets for meals in specified restaurants, or fitted out with suits of clothes to assist their chances of obtaining employment and improving their new employers' favorably. There have been cases of professional men, hopelessly down in their luck, securing first-rate berths through the intervention of their Burdett road benefactor, Beerbohm Tree. In the rush of kindly feeling, once came nigh to demoralizing the establishment. After a visit he left a sum of money with the express injunction that the men should have a jolly good dinner, quite as good as I am having to-night."

Such is the nature of the institution which the war has meantime closed. All things considered, it is better closed, and the temporary suspension means the return of the men to the ranks of men who are out of work, while willing to work. Thus even the war cloud has a silver lining.—Pall Mall Gazette.

"A Single Fact."

Is worth a shipload of argument." What shall be said, then, of thousands of facts? Every cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla is a fact, presenting the strongest possible evidence of the merit of this medicine. Thousands and thousands of such facts prove that Hood's Sarsaparilla will cure all diseases caused or promoted by impure blood. It is the best medicine money can buy.

Indigestion, nausea are cured by Hood's Pills.

The population of Old London increases yearly by 70,000. Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It cures corns from the corns of feet without any pain. What it has done it will do again.



Spring weather makes you often feel like the man in the picture. Doesn't it? You're tired and worn out, weak and weary. Your brain seems clogged, your stomach disordered, your liver inactive, and your appetite poor. You feel grumpy, dumpy and out of sorts. But there's no need of you being that way.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

can soon make you feel your old self again—brimful of life and energy.

It will take that nasty coating off your tongue, correct your stomach disorders, stimulate your sluggish liver, improve your appetite, and remove every trace of impurity from your blood.

Just read what people who have tried it say about B.B.B. as a "Spring Medicine."

Mr. Sandy A. McDonald, Gabarouse Lake, N.S., wrote the following: "Two years ago I was very poorly in the spring, had no appetite, felt weak and nervous, tired most of the time, and not able to work much. I got a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters and started taking it, and in less than two months I was perfectly well and strong again."

"I consider B.B.B. a splendid blood purifier and spring medicine, and wish it the best of success."

Mrs. Annie Zerom, Morrisburg, Ont., sent this letter recently: "Last spring I was in miserable health, I did not care to eat, and was so weak that I could not do my housework. I was induced by a friend to try Burdock Blood Bitters, and less than two bottles made a complete cure."

Always ask your dealer for and insist on Burdock Blood Bitters.

THE greatest benefit that can be conferred, in a dietetic sense, is to give the people pure goods.

COWAN'S Hygienic Cocoa, Royal Navy Chocolate and Famous Blend Coffee

are absolutely pure and are sold by all grocers.

USE EDDY'S BRUSHES.

The Most Durable on the Market. For Sale Everywhere.

A WONDERFUL ANTISEPTIC COMPOUND

NOVO.

A Medicated Toilet Soap of the Purest. Awarded Silver Medal Greater Britain Exhibition, 1897.

A FEW REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD USE NOVO.

- 1-Prevents all contagious diseases from approaching where it is used.
- 2-It will clean and polish paint work and not kill the gloss on the paint.
- 3-It will clean carpets without taking them up.
- 4-It will clean linoleums like new.
- 5-It will clean bicycle chains and rims.
- 6-It will clean and remove paint, oil and grease stains from woolen and cotton clothing.
- 7-It cleans out collars and hats.
- 8-It contains no alkali and is strongly recommended for washing the head, as it imparts a silky and natural gloss to the hair, and is especially useful for children.

Price 12c & 20c Block

Novo is claimed to be the cheapest and best paint cleaner on market. Try it on finger marks on doors. Full directions on each block.

R. H. LAYERS & CO., Ltd., Atlas Works, East Floss, Birkenhead, Liverpool, Eng. A. M. SMITH & CO., Sole Agents for London.

MAYPOLE SOAP

DYES ANY MATERIAL ANY SHADE

A PERFECT HOME DYE

For sale everywhere

FREE book on Home Dyeing by applying to

A. P. TIPPET & CO., Montreal.

APOL'S STEEL PILLS

A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES

Superseding Little Apple, Pill Cochon, Pennyroyal, etc.

Order of all chemists, or post free for \$1.50 from Evans & Sons, Limited, Montreal, Que.

TORONTO, Ont., and Victoria, B.C., or MARTIN, Chemist, Southampton, Eng.

SHIRT COLLARS IRONED STRAIGHT

so as not to hurt the neck. Stand up collars ironed without being broken in the wing. Press done to look like new. Give me a call, you are not suited no pay. Washing returns in 24 hours. All hand work. Best in the city. Parcels called for and delivered.

Lee Hing Laundry

467 Richmond Street.

FREE TO MEN.

The writer will send, absolutely free the formula which restored him to vigorous health after suffering for years from the effects of the failure of youth, which caused a failure of the vital forces, and nervous exhaustion. If you are really in need of treatment, I will gladly send the formula free to weak suffering men. Geo. McIntyre Box O-12, Port Erie, Ont.

MARIED WOMEN

If you are irregular or troubled with any ailment, write to MRS. MARION WILMOT, Box 581, Bridgeburg, Ont., and she will send you the formula that will relieve the worst case in two to five days. No pain. This recipe has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women.

BOYD'S SWELL "FLYER"

1900 MODEL. New ideas, new design, 1 1/2 in. tubing, flush joints, Springfield one-piece cranks, high grade in every detail. Fitted with Victor tires, \$25.00; with Morgan & Wright tires, \$37.50; with Dunlop tires, \$50.00. Men's, 22 and 24 inch; Ladies', 20 and 22 inch frames. Black and maroon any year.

TO INTRODUCE these Bicycles, we will ship a sample, collect on delivery with privilege of examination, on receipt of \$1.00. The \$1.00 is a guarantee of Express charges and is deducted from the bill; you pay the Express Agent the balance due us.

WE OFFER splendid chance to a good agent in each town. You have your choice of cash or outright gift of one or more wheels, according to the work done for us.

WHEELS SHIP BY RAIL, \$2.00 to \$25.00. Price lists free. Secure agency at once.

T. W. BOYD & SONS, MONTREAL.

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Undertakers and Embalmers

Scientific work, first-class appointments.

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Their inactivity and sober faces are not in keeping with robust childhood. They lack vitality and resistive power, and are very susceptible to colds and contagious diseases.

Scott's Emulsion

brings new life to such children. It enriches the blood; it restores health and activity; it gives vigor and vitality to mind and body.

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