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ASK CONTROL OF THEIR OWN SCHOOL LANDS

Demand of Western Provinces Brought Up in the House of Commons.

OTTAWA, Jan. 27.—(Special.)—A return was presented in parliament today in response to a motion by Major Herron of Alberta, for copies of requests by the governments of Alberta and Saskatchewan in reference to securing "control of lands, timber, waterpowers, coal and other minerals, or any other natural resources which exist within the respective boundaries of the said provinces." The return included a memorial from the executive council of the Province of Saskatchewan, dated Regina, Feb. 1, 1909, and signed by Premier Scott, requesting that the province be given control of the school lands.

The memorial pointed out that administration of the school lands by a branch of the interior department of Ottawa involved unnecessary expense, and resulted in delay in obtaining payments for land sold. It was stated that the area of school lands sold up to March 1, 1908, totaled 185,000 acres, the purchase price being \$2,000,000, of which sum only \$735,703 had been collected. To illustrate the demand upon the educational funds of the province, it was observed that the government had at the time under consideration 210 applications for new school districts.

The memorial concluded: "It will be in the interest of education in this province if the Dominion Lands Act be amended so as to permit a full control of the administration of the school lands in the province being given to the provincial authorities, under such restrictions as may be deemed necessary, to perpetuate and safeguard the trust established by the act, as it must be a matter obvious to all that the government of the province is in the best position to determine the most suitable time to dispose of the school lands and to administer them to the best advantage."

Trade Mark Act Violated?—A week's remand was granted at the request of the defence when the Gordon McKay Company appeared in police court yesterday afternoon to answer a charge of breaking the Trade Mark Act by advertising in their catalog that certain plated ware was warranted to wear for years. This is the first case of the kind to be pressed in the city.



A Crayon Enlargement, 18 by 24 inches, of one of the best photographs of the late Rev. Father Morrissey, the renowned priest-physician, has been prepared for admirers of the priest himself or of his wonderful prescriptions. Better even than the small reproduction above, it is a very handsome picture, worthy of framing. The Father Morrissey Medicine Co., Ltd., of Chatham, N.B., will be glad to send an enlargement, absolutely free, to each one who writes for it.

Sold and guaranteed in Toronto by: Wood, corner Carlton and Parliament streets, also 70 East Queen-street; W. T. Pearce, 1831 Dundas-street, also 182 Dundas-street; The Hooper Drug Co. Store, Ltd., 107 Yonge-street; J. W. Limited, 82 King-street west.

VIEWS OF CANADIAN PAPERS ARE VARIOUS

"Thin End of Free Trade Wedge," Says Montreal Star—Winnipeg Press Complacent.

MONTREAL, Jan. 27.—(Special.)—Very few of the papers have made straight pronouncements on the question.

La Patrie is afraid of the result, and finds it strange that the government should completely change the country's fiscal policy, while we are enjoying so great a measure of prosperity.

The Herald is surprised at the scope of the arrangement, and believes that the days of high protective walls are gone for ever.

The Star evidently thinks that it is the thin end of the free trade wedge, saying: "The Liberal party in days gone by was accused of annexation proclivities, but it has lived down that name, and has proven its loyalty to the empire in more ways than one. All loyal Canadians will hope that the Liberal party is now entering on a misjudged patriotic course. Its advent to power, although a surprise, has not been a good thing for the country, thru the destruction of adventurous and visionary schemes for gaining power."

It is not going back to the old policy of protection, but if retrograde steps are contemplated, well may we look forward to calamity. Let us, however, exercise patience and forbearance while the new policy is under discussion; let us as Canadians, and as parties, take a broad, patriotic view of the situation, and resist all temptation to make mere party capital out of the projected change."

A Sincere Effort.
OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 27.—The Ottawa Citizen says: "The reciprocity terms submitted by Mr. Fielding appear to be the result of a sincere effort on the part of both Canada and the United States to arrive at a mutual understanding in regard to many articles of every day use and necessity. The terms of the arrangement are not binding upon one side more than another. Both the manufacturers and the farmers seem to be satisfied. In these mutual concessions the interests of both classes seem to have been respected, notwithstanding that changes are more comprehensive on the whole than the reciprocal bargain. On the vexed pulp and paper question the Canadian stand is logical."

The Evening Journal says that beyond doubt a good stroke of business has been done for Canada and on the lines of Sir John Macdonald's standing offer of reciprocity.

"The unexpected has happened. The United States executive has met us half way about food and raw materials, and said practically nothing about manufactures. The acceptance by the United States cabinet of such an agreement is, frankly speaking, a staggering surprise. If congress accepts it, an excellent thing we think will have been accomplished for this country."

No Serious Disturbance.
WINNIPEG, Man., Jan. 27.—The Telegram editorially says: "There is not likely to be any wild outbreak of sentiment or ecstasy in any part of Canada regarding the reciprocity arrangement. On close study it reveals no semblance of fiscal convulsion, or even of serious fiscal disturbance."

The Free Press says that the people of Canada as a whole will be well satisfied with the conclusions which have been reached.

"The Tribune says: 'While profound disappointment may be experienced in the west, it is little has been done in regard to the agricultural implement duties there. The universal satisfaction over the outstanding feature of the deal which provides for the removal of the duties from foodstuffs, including wheat, it is one of the great boons to the country has been clamoring for years, and it is difficult to predict what a tremendous advantage it will ultimately prove.'

Fielding Taken In.
LONDON, Ont., Jan. 27.—The Advertiser describes the agreement as a triumph for the Canada. The tempering by the fear that it will not survive in congress. The favors to Canada have been strong from the necessities of the Taft administration. The concessions by Canada do not expose a very wide front to the attack of Canadian manufacturers.

"The Ottawa opposition, judging by the speeches yesterday, will indulge in another flag waving orgy, in lieu of any valid arguments."

"The situation will test the sincerity of western Conservative members, who have been trimming their sails to low tariff sentiment."

The Free Press says: "What is the broad meaning of the trade proposal? Does the speech of the minister of finance give a clue and is not that clue that the minister has been overwhelmed at Washington by influences that are not in keeping with the spirit of our people, which is to build up upon this northern half of the American continent a nation that shall be a part of the great British Empire. Here a trade advantage and there a trade loss, but in the aggregate our national wealth thrown open to the despoiler, that he may preserve his own, our manufacturing interests disturbed at the entering of the wedge of free trade with a nation of specialized industries, and a general unsettling of the business that is based upon an agreement which has no greater stability than that either party to it may terminate it at will."

Hamilton Opinion.
HAMILTON, Jan. 27.—The Times says: "Parliament and congress are not bound either by treaty or convention; the changes must stand on the merit of their general reciprocal benefit if they stand at all. Canada's policy of imperial preference is carefully guarded, and the reciprocity arrangement does not impair that policy. The result of the agreement is to bring about free trade in bad articles, and lower rates on some natural products and manufactures."

The Spectator says: "It is well-known that in the United States conditions have reached a point where the tariff is being regarded as a matter of food products the country is ready to cease exporting and begin

ECZEMA AND WHAT IS DONE TO CURE IT

Desperate Efforts, Disheartening Failures and Final Success.

Eczeema is a skin affliction to which men and women alike are subject, from the first to the last day of their existence. It may occur as a single tiny spot, appearing and disappearing with each change in general health or present only at certain seasons; at the other extreme, the whole body may be involved in a torturing eruption. The latter condition may gradually arise through the neglect or improper treatment of lesser troubles or an apparently healthy skin may, in a single day, become a mass of eczeema.

But whatever the form of the affection, the distressing itching, burning, scaling and crusting, the serious disfigurement and the constant dread that the eczeema will become chronic, make a speedy cure the aim of every sufferer. Unfortunately, such a cure is not always readily obtained. The most skillful physician is often at a loss and even hospital are forced to discharge the patient as incurable. The sufferer is then left to his own resources, to many perfectly harmless and equally ineffective, others so offensive to every sense that, were it not for the relief they supply to the mind, they would be refined would tolerate them for an instant.

To such sufferers, discouraged by repeated failures of even these heroic methods, the remedy of Cuticura Soap and Ointment is almost incredible. They stop the itching and burning at once, make any person suffer, in most cases, point to a speedy cure. So pure and sweet are Cuticura Soap and Ointment and so free from every substance of a disagreeable or harmful nature, that they can be used without hesitation on the youngest infant or tenderest skin. Besides, they are most economical, a single set being often sufficient for the treatment of even the severest cases.

In proof of the efficacy of the Cuticura Remedies, it will be enough to quote here a single letter, from Mrs. Edward Kemmels, 111 Kensington Block, Watertown, N.Y.: "Four years ago I suffered with a terrible eczeema, being a mass of sores from head to foot, and for six months confined to my bed. During that time I suffered continual torture from itching and burning. After being given up by the doctors, I tried Cuticura Soap and Ointment. After the first bath with Cuticura Soap and application of Cuticura Ointment I enjoyed the first good sleep during my entire illness. I also used Cuticura for the itching and burning, and the treatment was continued for three weeks. At the end of that time I was entirely cured and have felt no ill effects since. I would advise any person suffering from eczeema and scalp affections to try the Cuticura Remedies, as I know what they did for me."

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, Resolvent and Pills are sold by druggists everywhere. Pottery, Drug & Chem. Corp., sole props., Boston, Mass. Mailed free, on request, latest 32-page Cuticura Book, a guide to the speedy and economical treatment of skin and scalp affections. Send for it today.

Importing. The question is what has Canada gained by consenting to a free trade condition when the United States must in a short time be compelled in self interest to remove food duties."

Call It a Triumph.
HALIFAX, N.S., Jan. 27.—The Chronicle (Liberal), the only paper that comments on the reciprocity announcement this morning, calls it "Fielding's master stroke," and says: "Taken as a whole the reciprocity measure is a great, even a remarkable achievement. The concessions by Canada in the tariff reductions, in return for the enormous advantage of a free market for her natural products, are not important. Sir Wilfrid Laurier told the manufacturers' delegation that he believed that a reciprocity agreement could be concluded which would be mutually advantageous, without doing injury to any Canadian interests."

Fielding has crowned the struggles of half a century for fair and freer trade with a brilliant diplomatic triumph, but let us not regard it, as the minister of finance said in his closing words, as a triumph of one country over the other, but as a result of an agreement to do justice to both."

A Good Bargain.
ST. JOHN, N.B., Jan. 27.—The Telegraph (Liberal) says: "The best news from Ottawa since the British preference beyond question."

"So good is the proposed bargain that the standard of every important Canadian interest, that our own parliament will adopt it by a decisive majority."

The Telegraph thinks the agreement will effect marked increase in Canada's prosperity.

The Times (Liberal) says: "The Maritime Provinces will be especially benefited by a wider free market for natural products."

COL. HUGHES ATTACKS GLOBE EDITOR IN HOUSE

Reiterates His Charges in Regard to Dr. Macdonald's Connection With the Peace Society.

OTTAWA, Jan. 27.—(Special.)—Col. Sam Hughes (Victoria) precipitated some amusement in the house of commons to-day just as the estimates were called, by an attack on J. A. Macdonald, editor of The Globe. Some of the colonel's phrases were well turned, and gave expression to a political vendetta that has existed for years between himself and the editor of the Liberal organ.

The charges to-day had reference to those contained in a speech given some time ago at a smoker in his constituency, and were now repeated in order that it could not be said he was taking shelter behind parliamentary privileges.

Col. Hughes declared that the editor of The Globe was accepting two salaries, one of \$2500 per year, from a Mr. Ginn in Boston, as propagandist for the peace society, and the other as a Canadian newspaper editor. Mr. Macdonald's campaign was to encourage trade north and south, not to stimulate trade within the empire. He had gone to Washington and brought about the state of affairs now revealed in the reciprocity negotiations.

Speeches Should Be Classified.
"He took the golden dollar from the Boston institution and the Canadian bill from The Globe," said Col. Hughes; he had departed from his biblical training and began to serve two masters. His speeches should be labelled, argued the colonel, so that people will know what part is for the American and what part for the Canadian bills.

Reading from The Globe a denial of the old lady of Melinda street as a "bedraggled old maid of journalism," which was preceded over by that "Prince of holiness," The Globe's denial of his charges, the member of Victoria described as a "malicious slander," and in the roar of the members made some reference to that "old hypocrite."

A Persuasive Advocate.
One of Mr. Macdonald's associates, continued the gallant colonel, was David Starr Jordan, president of Leland Stanford University in California. "One of the slickest advocates of reciprocity under the auspicious guise of peace that I have ever heard."

The right honorable prime minister, even in his palmiest days, could not do a double with him. Sir Jordan's speeches were so persuasive on the subject of peace, observed the colonel, that he almost got the minister of marine to sell the Niobe and Rainbow, and his desire to have customs abolished along the international border applied only to the Canadian side, so that there should be one flag from the Arctic Ocean to the sandy plains of Popocatepetl.

In a sermon delivered at the Unitarian Church in Ottawa, Dr. Jordan, "the white winged apostle of peace," Col. Hughes went on to say, could not keep his finger out of the reciprocity pie on Sunday. "He sticks us down a little before he rubs us up," concluded the colonel, in describing the sermon as picturing the horrors of war and wasteful expenditure on armament before pointing the way to continental peace by commercial union—which means annexation."

Sale of Deadly Weapons.
Mr. Lewis (West Huron) has a bill on the order paper prohibiting the sale of deadly weapons except under license. He arose to draw the attention of the minister of justice to the importance

of the matter, and quoted almost all of the Montreal papers of the week before to show that several crimes in Canada, and especially in Montreal, could be traced to the indiscriminate selling of revolvers, stilettos and daggers of all kinds.

In conclusion the member from Huron asked the minister of justice either to make his bill a government one to amend it to change it, or to introduce new legislation, anything, in fact, that the end desired that life should not be needlessly sacrificed should be attained.

Tariff Again Next Week.
Mr. Borden asked the prime minister when the matter of the new United States tariff would be discussed.

Sir Wilfrid said the exact day was uncertain, but it would be some time in the coming week.

Mr. Foster said it would be well if the government, before the debate, would supply statistics of the Canadian-United States trade and the Canadian trade with the rest of the world in recent years, as affected by the proposed changes.

The ministry, thru the premier, promised this information as far as possible.

Sir Oliver acknowledged that the house on May 5, 1887, passed a rule that the monthly custom and immigration returns should be published in the Canada Gazette. However, notwithstanding the rule, the returns have never been published. Mr. Oliver gave no reason for this neglect, which goes back for almost a quarter of a century.

During the discussion of the estimates the question of enlarging the parliament buildings was mooted.

Mr. Pugsley said that his idea was that a wing should be built out from the western side of the building for the purpose of forming a new chamber for the members, where there could be perfect ventilation on each side, and which could be opened to the "pure air of heaven." Then the present chamber could be used for library and reading room purposes. Mr. Pugsley said this and other suggested plans

ANNUAL MEETING

OF

The Trusts & Guarantee Co. LIMITED

The Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the Trusts and Guarantee Company, Limited, was held at the Head Office, 45 King Street West, Toronto, on Friday, January 27th. Hon. J. R. Stratton, President, submitted the report of the Directors for the year ending December 31st, 1910, which showed very satisfactory results of the year's operations, as well as a healthy and improved condition of the several accounts and interests of the Company.

The net earnings for the year amounted to \$104,869.91, a substantial advance over those of last year. Of this amount \$76,429.52 was used to pay two semi-annual dividends at the rate of six per cent (6%) per annum, leaving the sum of \$28,440.39 to be added to the Profit and Loss Account, whose total now stands at \$235,589.51.

The Guaranteed and Trust Investments of the Company show an increase in the year of nearly a million dollars—\$925,978.78—and the increase in the Trust Funds account is \$549,898.72. The statement shows the material increase of assets of \$1,506,150, which brings the total of assets up to \$8,937,789.91. The report is in every respect a satisfactory one, an advance being made in every account over the record of last year, and showing the Company to be in a sound, prosperous and progressive condition, gratifying to those immediately concerned and productive of public confidence.

The following Directors were elected for the year 1911:—Hon. J. R. Stratton, M.P., Toronto; D. W. Karn, Woodstock; C. Kloefer, Guelph; Hon. Senator McMillan, Alexandria; A. F. MacLaren, Stratford; W. J. Sheppard, Waukegan, Ill.; Fort William; M. P. Almonte; J. H. Adams, Toronto; W. A. Dowler, K.O., Fort William; Mathew Wilson, K.C., Chatham; Lloyd Harris, M.P., Brantford; C. E. Ritchie, Akron, O.; A. C. Flumerfelt, Victoria, B.C.; James J. Warren, Toronto.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board Hon. J. R. Stratton was elected President, D. W. Karn and C. Kloefer Vice-Presidents; James J. Warren, General Manager; W. S. Morden, Asst. General Manager; E. B. Stockdale, Manager Ontario Branch.

ESTABLISHED 1878.
D. H. BASTEDO & CO.
77 King St. East, Toronto
The Oldest Fur House in Ontario.
40 Years in Toronto.

CLEARING FUR SALE
LADIES' and MEN'S
FURS of all kinds AT
COST. WRITE FOR
CATALOG.

RAW FURS
SHIP your furs TO US; we will
pay HIGHEST values. Ship small
parcels by mail or express, C.O.D.
Furs belong to shipper until paid
for.

London sales this week.
Write for new Price List.

It would be discussed shortly by the speakers of the houses, the chief architect, and himself.

Willie Used His Eyes.
In his daily half-hour confidential talk with his boy, an ambitious father tried to give some good advice.

"Be observing, my son," said the father on one occasion. "Cultivate the habit of seeing, and you will be a successful man. Study things and reason them out. Don't go thru the world blindly. Learn to use your eyes. Boys who are observant know a great deal more than those who are not."

Willie listened in silence. Several days later, when the entire family, consisting of his mother, aunt and uncle, were present, his father said:

"Well, Willie, have you kept using your eyes as I advised you to do?" Willie nodded, and after a moment's hesitation, said:

"I've seen a few things about the house. Uncle Jim's got a bottle of hair oil hid under his bed. Aunt Jennie's got an extra set of false teeth in her dresser, ma's got some curls in her hat, and pa's got a pack of cards and a box of dice behind the books in the bookcase."—Cleveland News.

When Your Child is Awakened by Croup

AND GASPS FRANTICALLY FOR BREATH, YOU WILL BE GRATEFUL FOR THE SUGGESTIONS GIVEN HERE, AND FOR THE CURATIVE POWERS OF DR. CHASE'S SYRUP OF LINSEED AND TURPENTINE.

No mother forgets the first time she was aroused from sleep by the distress of her child with croup. Nor does she forget the helplessness she felt in not knowing what to do to bring relief from the desperate struggle for breath.

The first indication of croup usually comes about midnight, when the child is suddenly awakened by a paroxysm of suffocation and a dry, harsh, ringing cough.

There is no time to call a doctor, and to prevent suffocation the spasms must be broken up at once and the false mucus removed. This can best be accomplished by use of an emetic, such as a teaspoonful of powdered alum in sugar or syrup, mustard in warm water, or a teaspoonful of warm lard. In the absence of these remedies, vomiting may be caused by tickling the throat with the finger.

Then Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine should be given every hour or two in doses varying from ten drops to a teaspoonful, according to age; for other

Cures

Croup
Whooping Cough
Severe Chest Colds
Bronchitis
Asthma
Pneumonia
La Grippe
Throat Irritation
Tickling in the Throat
Soreness and Dryness in the Throat
Irritation and Inflammation of the Bronchial Tubes and Lungs

wise, even though the child may appear well during the day, croup will return with equal or greater severity during the second night, or develop into what is known as true croup, a very fatal disease.

By using Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, the cough is kept loose, the inflammation is reduced and the croup is entirely cured in two or three days.

Sometimes there are symptoms of croup observable when the child goes to bed, such as hoarseness or feverishness, and in all such cases croup can be entirely prevented by frequent small doses of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine.

Being composed of simple and yet powerful ingredients, and being sweet and pleasant to the taste, Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is especially suited to the needs of children, and readily taken by them. It has won its way to the heart of every mother who has used it, and finds its place as an indispensable medicine in the great majority of homes.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine

25 cents a bottle; family size, three times as much. 60 cents, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect yourself against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every bottle.