Some Seas-onable Cloth Coats

An advanced shipment of Ladies' Spring Cloth Coats, semi-fitting, box back, and tight fitting, three-quarter length and short coats. As an extra special we are showing the Coats made of fine Covert Cloth, beautifully made and finished, at $17.50.

Another very pretty Coat has a Tweed effect, light weight, collarless style, 40 inches long, $15.50.

To clear, one lot of Ladies' Rain Coats, three-quarter and full length, all imported and made of genuine English Cravenette, regular $10, $12, $15 and $18, for $3.75.

DINEEN'S
Cor. Yonge and Temperance Sts.

WHEAT FUTURES ARE WEAK

Continued From Page 9.

Alsike, No. 2, bush	5 25	5 75
Alsike, No. 3, bush	4 50	5 00
Red, choice, No. 1, bush.	6 00	7 25
Timothy seed, fall threshed, bright and unhulled, per bush	1 80	2 00
do., machine threshed	1 00	1 50
Hay and Straw—		
Hay, per ton	$0 00	to $10 00
Mixed hay, ton	6 00	8 00
Straw, bundled, ton	9 00	10 00
Straw, loose, ton	7 00	....
Fruits and Vegetables—		
Apples, per bbl	$1 80	to $3 00
Potatoes, Ontario	0 65	0 75
Cabbage, per doz	0 40	0 50
Beets, per bag	0 50	0 60
Red carrots, per bag	0 60	....
Onions, per bag	1 25	....
Poultry—		
Turkeys, dressed, lb	$0 15	to $0 20
Geese, lb	0 12	0 13
Ducks, dressed, lb	0 14	0 15
Chickens, dressed, lb	0 13	0 15
These quotations are for good quality.		
Dairy Produce—		
Butter, lb. rolls	$0 23	to $0 28
Eggs, strictly new-laid, dozen	0 23	0 25
Fresh Meats—		
Beef, forequarters, cwt.	$4 00	to $5 50
Beef, hindquarters, cwt.	6 00	7 50
Lambs, dressed, cwt	9 50	10 50
Mutton, heavy, cwt	6 50	7 50
Mutton, light, cwt	7 50	8 50
Veals, prime, cwt.	8 50	11 00
Dressed hogs, cwt.	9 00	10 00

FARM PRODUCE WHOLESALE

Dressed hogs, car lots	$8 25	to $8 50
Hay, car lots, ton	6 00	8 00
Potatoes, car lots, bag—		
Delawares	0 78	0 80
Green Mountain	0 73	0 77½
Prolifics	0 65	0 70
Ontario's choicest white	0 65	0 70
Butter, dairy, lb. rolls	0 19	0 21
Butter, tubs, lb	0 19	0 21
Butter, creamery, boxes	0 22	0 23
Butter, creamery, lb. rolls	0 26	0 27
Butter, bakers' tubs	0 17	0 18
Eggs, cold storage	0 15	0 16
Eggs, new laid, doz	0 18	0 19
Eggs, limed	0 15	0 16
Honey, per lb	0 17½	0 18
Turkeys, per lb	0 16	0 17
Geese, per lb	0 10	0 11
Ducks, per lb	0 11	0 12
Chickens, per lb	0 11	0 13
Fowl, per lb	0 07	0 08

These quotations are for choice quality, dry picked. Scalded and rough stuff proportionately less.

Hides and Tallow.

Prices revised daily by E. T. Carter & Co., 85 East Front-street, Wholesale Dealers in Wool, Hides, Calfskins and Sheepskins, Tallow, etc.:

Inspected hides, No. 1 steers	$0 11	
Inspected hides, No. 2 steers	0 10	
Inspected hides, No. 1 cows	0 10½	
Inspected hides, No. 2 cows	0 09½	
Country hides, flat	0 09	
Calfskins, No. selected	0 13	
Sheepskins	1 25	1 35
Horsehides	3 00	3 25
Tallow, rendered	0 04½	0 04¾
Wool, unwashed fleece	0 15	0 16
Wool, washed	0 25	....

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Following are the board of trade official quotations for to-day:

Flour—Manitoba patent, $4.30 to $4.40; bakers', $4; Ontario high patent, $3.90; Ontario, 90 per cent. patent, $3.75; straight roller, $3.60; exporters', bid, $3.10, outside.

Millfeed—Bran, $16.50 to $17.00 in bulk, outside; shorts, $16.50 to $17.50.

Fall wheat—Ontario No 2 white, 78c; red, 78c; mixed, 77c; No. 2 goose, 74c; spring, 75c.

Manitoba, No. 1 hard, 87c, nominal; No. 1 northern, 85½c; No. 2 northern, 83c; No. 3 northern, 81½c, lake ports, all-rail, North Bay freights, 3½c more.

Barley—No. 2, 49c to 49½c; No. 3 extra, 46c to 46½c; No. 3, 44c, 78 per cent. points.

Peas—No. 2, 78c, 78 per cent. points.

Oats—No. 2, 35c; No. 2 mixed, 34c.

Rye—No. 2, 69c to 70c.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 50½c to 51c.

Corn—Canadian, No. 2, 41c to 42c, Chatham; American, No. 3, 48½c; yellow, mixed, 47½c to 48c, Toronto and west main line.

Toronto Sugar Market.

St. Lawrence sugars are quoted as follows: Granulated, $4.08, in barrels, and No. 1 golden, $3.68 in barrels. These prices are for delivery here; car lots 5c less.

Winnipeg Options.

The following were the closing quotations yesterday at this market: Feb. 75¼c bid, May 77½c bid, July 78⅞c bid.

Leading Wheat Markets.

	May.	Sept.
New York	88¼	87⅞
Minneapolis	81	83
St. Louis	80	79⅛

GUINEA TROUSERS
A trouser for gentlemen
Spring Goods
To Your Order, $5.25.
SCORE'S, 77 King St. West.

Duluth	81¼	82⅝
Detroit	87	84⅛
Toledo	86⅝	84

Chicago Markets.

Marshall, Spader & Co. (J. G. Beaty), King Edward Hotel, reported the following fluctuations on the Chicago Board of Trade:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	82⅞	82⅞	81⅝	81⅝
July	81⅞	81⅞	81⅛	81⅛
Sept	80⅞	81	80½	81
Corn—				
May	43¼	43⅜	41¾	43
July	44⅛	44⅛	43⅞	44
Sept	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43½
Oats—				
May	29⅞	29⅞	29⅝	29¾
July	29¼	29¼	29	29⅛
Sept	27⅞	28	27⅞	27⅞
Pork—				
May	15.75	15.75	15.57	15.67
July	15.40	15.40	15.20	15.32
Ribs—				
May	8.17	8.20	8.12	8.12
July	8.27	8.27	8.20	8.20
Lard—				
May	7.80	7.80	7.75	7.75
July	7.87	7.90	7.75	7.85

Chicago Gossip.

Marshall, Spader & Co. wired J. G. Beaty, King Edward Hotel, at the close of the market:

Wheat—Within an hour after the opening of the session wheat was selling at the lowest price on the crop. The short interest had been largely eliminated by yesterday's bulge, which left the market at the mercy of a fresh batch of shorts, in addition to attempts at reselling by yesterday's buyers and pressure from longs. Thus far, however, no indication that eastern holders of the larger sort have unloaded. News practically all very bearish. Liverpool closed weak and unresponsive to yesterday's bulge here. Weather was favorable, raining in Eastern Kansas and thru Missouri and Oklahoma. Talk of Minneapolis mills shutting down next week on account of dull flour trade. Some reports of crop damage coming in from Missouri, but they are generally discredited and had no effect on the overpowering bearish sentiment that was running. There was buying at the decline to-day by one of the large elevator interests that has been out of the market for a number of weeks. Primary receipts 458,000, vs. 369,000 last year.

Ennis & Stoppani wired to J. L. Mitchell, McKinnon Building:

Wheat—Aside from a report that Minneapolis mills would shortly cease operations due to inability to sell flour, no new factors developed to cause today's weakness, the decline being but the result of a situation that has existed for several months and to which we have repeatedly called attention, namely, the increasing heaviness of this country's surplus. With only five months of the crop year remaining in which to dispose of at least 175 million bushels abroad, at a time when Argentine is offering the new crop freely at good discount and Indian shipments expected to be a factor shortly, it is certain that greater concessions will have to be made than would have been necessary earlier in the season. The initial trades were made at concessions this morning and proved later on to be the high point of the day, as offerings increased during the session until the May option sold below 82c, where sufficient short covering was absorbed the offering to cause a slight rally. The world's available supply increased 1,750,000 bushels, foreign markets were lower and primary movement still free.

Coarse grains were lower, altho the undertone was steady. Those who bought for a turn on yesterday's decline were the best sellers to-day. The weakness in wheat exerted a sympathetic influence also.

Provisions—Were quite freely sold by holders taking profits, with shorts the best buyers.

New York Dairy Market.

New York, Feb. 20.—Butter—Firm, unchanged; receipts, 10,674.

Cheese—Steady, unchanged; receipts, 2646.

Eggs—Easy; receipts, 21,908; state, Pennsylvania and nearby fancy selected, white, 20 to 21c; do. choice, 18c to 19c; do. mixed extra, 16½c to 17c; western firsts, 14c; do. seconds, 13c to 13½c; southerns, 11c to 14c.

Liverpool Grain and Produce.

Liverpool, Feb. 20.—Wheat—Spot nominal; futures steady; March, 6s 8¼d; May, 6s 6½d; July, 6s 6⅛d.

Corn—Spot quiet; American mixed, new, 3s 11½c; American mixed, old, 4s 7½d; futures quiet; March, 3s 11¼d; May, 4s 1d.

Bacon—Short rib firm, 47s 6d; short clear backs steady, 44s; shoulders, square quiet, 39s.

Receipts of wheat during the past three days 217,000 centals, including 199,000 American.

Receipts of American corn during the past three days 232,600 centals.

New York Grain and Produce.

New York, Feb. 20.—Flour—Receipts, 31,393 barrels; exports, 15,591 barrels; sales, 4100 barrels; dull and barely steady.

Rye Flour—Barely steady; fair to good, $3.60 to $3.90.

Buckwheat Flour—Dull; $2.10, spot and to arrive. Cornmeal—Steady. Barley—Quiet.

Wheat—Receipts, 9000 bushels; exports, 8000 bushels; sales, 2,900,000 bushels futures. Spot easy; No. 2 red, 86¼c, elevator; No. 2 red, 89½c, f.o.b., afloat; No. 1 northwestern, Duluth, 91⅝c, f.o.b., afloat. New low prices for the season were established in wheat to-day, the market yielding to easy cables, liberal receipts, favorable weather conditions, poor flour demand in the northwest and stop-loss selling. It rallied finally on covering and closed steady at ⅛c advance to ⅝c net loss. May 87⅝c to 88⅝c, closed 88¼c; July 86c to 87½c, closed 87⅝c; Sept. 85¼c to 85⅞c, closed 85⅝c.

Corn—Receipts, 60,200 bushels; exports, 9880 bushels; sales, 110,000 bushels futures, 16,000 bushels spot. Spot steady; No. 2, 48c, elevator, and 47½c, f.o.b., afloat; No. 2 yellow, 47½c; No. 2 white, 49c. Option market was fairly active and lower. The selling motives were easy cables, light clearances, the wheat decline and prospects for larger receipts. Last prices were ¼c to ⅛c lower. May 48⅜c to 49¼c, closed 49c; July 49c to 49¾c, closed 49¼c; Sept. closed 50c.

Oats—Receipts, 96,000 bushels; exports, 400 bushels. Spot steady; mixed oats, 26 to 32 lbs., 34½c; clipped white oats, 38 to 40 lbs., 36c to 38c; natural white, 30 to 33 lbs., 35c to 35½c.

Rosin—Firm; strained, common to good, $4.15. Molasses—Steady.

Coffee—Spot Rio quiet; mild steady.

Sugar—Raw steady; fair refining, 2⅞c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3 11-32c to 3⅜c; molasses sugar, 2⅝c; refined quiet.

MONTREAL SATISFIED.

Montreal, Feb. 20.—(Special.)—With the exception of the two Empress steamers, Montreal will have all the large steamships visiting the port which were here last season, including some additions, such as the 10,000 ton twin screw Cassandra of the Donaldson Line.

Hugh A. Allan announces that the Virginian and Victoria will make Montreal their terminal port.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c. 2 46

Some "Don'ts" for Business Women

Don't bring your home troubles to the office and air them there.

Don't be late to your work and then expect consideration because you are a woman.

Don't sprinkle yourself with heavy perfume. Your particular kind of perfume may be exceedingly obnoxious to those about you.

Don't try to be mannish either in dress or manner. The mannish business woman is out of fashion, fortunately.

Don't expect to be treated as if you were in society. You are probably doing the work that was done formerly by a man, and if in small ways you are not considered as much as you are at home, remember that you are in business.

Don't wear overtrimmed and fussy clothes. Wear plain clothes with appropriate blouses.

Don't forget that all the evil passions are traceable to two roots—anger and worry. These are the thieves that steal precious time and energy from life.

Tragedy Mixed.

"The Faithless Favorite," described as a mixed tragedy, is the work of Edwin Sauter, who has laid the scene in Saxon England. Very earnest students of the drama will doubtless closely follow this ambitious effort which, in a prologue, as well as five or six acts (divided into almost as many scenes) and an epilogue, deals with love and warfare in the days of King Edgar. Appended is a collection of what the author modestly says are detached trifles called "Schediasm." They are really profound. The book is published at St. Louis.

(Registered)

J. W. T. FAIRWEATHER & CO.

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Can't go by the Calendar this year in fixing the date when it's safe to have your

RAINCOAT—

Within easy reach—and that's why we're ready so early showing advance shipments in stylish Rainproof Top Coats—

Nice new things in Fancy Tweeds—

15.00 to 25.00—

SHIRTS TO ORDER—

The first chirp from the spring robin hints this new department of ours—and the

New shirtings from over-the-sea, woven by such noted shirt cloth weavers as David and John Anderson—and others—

WINTER VESTS—

Can't count what are here by the hundreds—but every garment counts in quality and exclusiveness in style—

Knitted vests — Tattersal's flannel lined—and "Buckins" —regular 3.50 to 5.00—for 2.50—

J. W. T. FAIRWEATHER & CO.

84-86 YONGE STREET

SURGICAL DIVORCE.

Professor Kukula of Prague University reported to have successfully separated the famous "Bohemian twins," Rosa and Josefa Blazek, recently.

The sisters Blazek have furnished one of the most remarkable anomalies in the history of surgery, being joined at the hips, but having a separate and distinct existence from the waist upwards, and two pairs of legs.

A minor operation was first submitted to by Rosa, with the result that, while her temperature increased by 6 degrees, that of her sister remained stationary.

This led to the conclusion that the twins enjoyed independent constitutions, and it was found on inquiry that a few years ago Rosa had scarlet fever and typhoid without her sister suffering in health.

The sisters Blazek are the daughters of a Bohemian farmer, and were born in 1878. Tho united physically, they have always displayed distinct individualities. One could sleep while the other read a book or played the violin.

In childhood they were often at variance. If Rosa wanted to go one way and Josefa would not agree, Rosa invariably lifted her sister off the ground and carried her, kicking, in the desired direction.

The twins visited London a year ago and were exhibited at a music hall.

Caned Him.

The young men's class of St. Clarens-avenue Methodist Church last evening presented their teacher, Thomas Gain, with a gold-headed cane on the eve of his departure for Winnipeg, where he will be engaged as manager to the Douglas Radcliffe Paper Company.

TERRIBLE PAINS ACROSS BACK

SUFFERED EIGHT MONTHS WITH KIDNEY TROUBLE. WOULD HAVE TO STAY IN BED FOR THREE DAYS AT A TIME

Doan's Kidney Pills CURED HIM

Mr. Thomas Fitzgerald, Hazeldean, Ont., writes us as follows: "I was a great sufferer from kidney trouble for eight months. I had terrible pains across the small of my back. I would have to stay in bed for three days at a time and could not do any work. I tried several remedies but of no avail, and also plasters but they were of no use.

One day a neighbor of mine advised me to try Doan's Kidney Pills. I was so much discouraged I told him I was tired of trying remedies, but he urged me to try one box so I purchased one, and before I was through using it, I found a change for the better so I got five boxes more, and I have had no trouble with my kidneys since. I would not be without Doan's Pills in my house."

It is really not difficult to cure kidney trouble in its first stages. All you have to do is to give Doan's Kidney Pills a trial. They are a never-failing cure for all forms of kidney trouble. They quickly relieve the conjested, overworked kidneys, and gradually bring them back to health.

Doan's Kidney Pills 50 cents per box or three boxes for $1.25, all dealers or The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

HASTINGS ONE OF 'HEELERS'

Continued From Page 1.

kaming Railway was projected and we have Cobalt.

Put Into Balance.

The old government had been criticized for assisting the Grand Trunk Pacific. It had been said that the road would be built anyway. The fact was the scheme was hanging in the balance. Over in London the shareholders were asking what assistance would be given by the people of Canada. The province gave a grant of land and put the Grand Trunk under an obligation to begin the Ontario section at once.

Then the old war horse came to the discussion of the spoils system. A large number of men had been dismissed without cause. Their sole offence was in being Liberals. It was true that the Dominion government had dismissed hundreds from office—he had the returns before him, but there were so many he could not count them. But in these cases investigations were conducted, while the present government had conducted only two investigations. Mr. Ross said the government had made 880 appointments, not including justices of the peace and issuers of marriage licenses. Could anyone imagine a more heartless proceeding? Of these 880, 25 were necessary, owing to death. He did not object to a Conservative getting a dead man's job. They were welcome to as many dead men's shoes as came their way.

Some Omissions

As a catalog of what the government proposed, the speech from the throne was very good, but you could not tell what a book was like by the catalog. The opposition would support any good measures brought down. There would be no carping criticism, but the opposition would hold the government strictly to its promises.

A good deal had been left out of the speech from the throne—that was to be expected. In the speech there had been no reference to a bill for a repeal of the tax on corporations, so stoutly advocated during the opposition life of the present government. Likewise he noticed that there was no reference to the promised reduction of the succession duties, or the abolition of the public works department or the repeal of the office of clerk of forestry. However, since possession of office had broadened the members of the government, some of these propositions might be discarded.

Premier Replies.

The premier, on rising to speak, dealt in sprightly way with the rumored possibility that Mr. Ross was booked for Ottawa. He hoped that the fine health shown by Mr. Ross was not due to the exhilaration of an expected translation to the larger legislative body. The people of Ontario didn't want to see Mr. Ross leave the legislature, and its members wished him to remain, since he afforded a study in political philosophy, and the change brought about in a man by a change in his environment.

There was not a single act of commission or omission in the government's record that it might be now wished to have changed, said Mr. Whitney, who opined that the "awful warning" in the downfall of the late government would be an effectual deterrent from wrongdoing.

Story Not All Told.

Mr. Ross had started out to tell the history of that government, but how much had he told? Had Mr. Ross dared to say the present government had followed in the footsteps of the old? Mr. Whitney referred to the Minnie M., North Renfrew and other episodes of the kind.

Mr. Whitney took up the question of license law. He referred to the liquor traffic as a regularly licensed business, and he thought it was too radical to say, when your neighbors to say whether a man should be allowed to continue in that business or not, but, with proper safeguards provided in the right kind of inspectors, and in the absence of any other plan, he thought that the best thing to do was to continue it.

The Cause of It.

Mr. Ross had referred to the Chatham and another incident. It merely showed the principles of the late government, by which licenses were governed by political reasons. Something of the poison of the late administration had communicated itself to "some men who support the present government." The action of the provincial secretary had told these men and others that a new era had commenced. The application of the license law would be as reasonably decent, as it had been unreasonably indecent before. Long would be no carping criticism, but the opposition would hold the government strictly to its promises.

The speaker referred to the Ross government as having been able to move along with the liquor dealers on one chariot wheel, and the Ontario Temperance Alliance on the other. He had not expected to hear Mr. Ross refer to the temperance question again since the outcome of the remarkable gathering at Massey Hall.

As to Hastings.

"We removed some men, but the world hasn't turned upside down because of it," he commented re inspector Hastings' dismissal. His grief hadn't been allowed to last long, since a place at Ottawa had been created for him.

"He was one of a group of two or three chief heelers of the Liberal party in this province, for the past ten or fifteen years," was asserted. When other officials had been let go, Hastings had been allowed to remain in office.

"I was surprised when the members representing Toronto came to the conclusion they would leave him in. I thought then they made a great mistake," he admitted. He had thought their views should govern. The government had not received credit for trying to treat these inspectors well, but it had been abused simply because it "appeared to be in the interests of the people of the city to remove men, who, having been on trial for some months, could not remain in office with due regard to the license administration," Mr. Whitney was roundly applauded. The same thing would be done again under similar circumstances, he gave emphatic assurance.

Pulp Concessions.

The former pulp concession policy was scored, with a reference to the late government's having given away from 10,000 to 15,000 square miles on the eve of a general election. In contrast he offered the present policy of calling for tenders thru the newspapers, thus creating competition, as with the timber lands.

Another contrast was submitted, this time the surplus from the Temiskaming Railway of $100,000, with the Intercolonial deficit. He denied that the late opposition had opposed the railway scheme, or the levying of succession duties. It had been claimed that it was wrong to impose a tax when proper government would make it unnecessary.

Still more vigorously assailed was the late policy re Niagara water power. No more priceless possession imaginable could have been given away than had gone for a nominal return, so small that it could hardly be credited until documentary evidence was scanned. To-day conditions at Niagara showed that three-quarters at least of the returns which should come to the government would never come to them, and the fault would lie with a government which had deliberately given away to the people who were at that time very close to its heart, because of the approach of general elections.

Gift to G. T. P.

Of the acquiring by the G.T.P. of a branch line north from Fort William, 200 miles, to Port Arthur, Mr. Whitney reminded that the late government had given $400,000 and 1,250,000 acres to the Grand Trunk and that it had been thru his initiative that provision had been made that subsidies granting a road should be returned on the acquisition of that road by another line.

The premier promised interesting revelations, when legislature was shown to how much money had been allowed to remain with favorites of the late government year after year without return being made.

"It will be surprising to the people when the real facts are laid before them," he asserted.

Leavitt a Poet.

He was glad Mr. Ross had referred to the appointment of Messrs Leavitt and Colquhoun. Mr. Leavitt, the librarian, did not possess a tithe of importance in the Conservative party that was possessed by W. T. R. Preston in the Liberal party organization, yet Mr. Preston was appointed librarian in the legislative building. Mr. Leavitt had written (Mr. Whitney emphasized the "written") as much poetry as the leader of the opposition.

Mr. Ross: "Perhaps not as good."

Mr. Whitney: "Perhaps not as good, but always his own."

The Globe had commended Mr. Colquhoun as a good man for the position of deputy minister of education. Mr. Whitney then went on to say that it was not the intention of the government to appoint experts as ministers or deputy ministers.

Mr. Whitney said the ex-premier could not remain quiet in his seat on the mention of the name of Prof. Macallum of the university, the reason for which being that the professor had given the speaker a couple of years ago some information respecting the university, for which he (Macallum) was given a severe verbal castigation by Mr. Ross. This was one of the reasons why the educational system had deteriorated until the officials high and low hesitated to do anything for fear of being taken to task by the autocrat of the department. Mr. Whitney dilated on the education question, which he said was close to the heart of the bulk of the people, and answered other points raised by the opposition leader. The spoils question was referred to. Mr. Ross had not told of one minister at Ottawa who had himself dismissed over 700 in one department. The government was told in some quarters that it would not be returned at the next election because it would not dismiss the office holders, while on the other hand defeat was threatened because it had dismissed them. For years there had not been an office holder appointed who had not been told they must work day and night for the welfare of the late government. These men were the "hidden workers and heelers and trailers" of the late government and there were some there yet. They had become so bold that they boasted and sneered at the Conservatives; consequently there was righteous indignation all over the province because these men had been left in office. There were householders going about the province saying "what kind of a government have you got that dare not put us out?"

More Reformers had been left on the commission of the peace than multiplied by five had ever been appointed by the late government, Mr. Whitney said. He closed promptly at six.

The address was then passed.

Col. Matheson promised the estimates on Thursday.

Notices of Motion.

Mr. Gamey gives notice of a bill to amend the Public School Act; Mr. Hendrie, to amend the Municipal Act; Mr. Kidd, to amend the Municipal Act; Mr. Elber, to amend the act respecting houses of refuge.

Mr. Preston (Brant) will ask if the G. T. R. has applied for permission to cross the grounds of the institute for the blind, and Mr. Gamey will ask for the report of Aemilius Irving on the North Grey election of May, 1902.

CANADIAN FLOUR IN JAPAN.

What Report of Agent McLean Shows—Trade Reports.

The trade reports of the various commercial agents to hand are not so gratifying as one would anticipate, considering the material prosperity of the country at home. Export trade in general has been large, in fact, larger than last year, but not the corresponding increase. Then again some lines have increased while others have fallen off very materially.

In the report of Alex. McLean, Japanese agent, he says:

"The importation of Canadian flour into Japan this year to the end of September, amounted to $35,118 in value, which, compared with that of the corresponding period of last year, shows a decrease of $71,083. This is unsatisfactory for Canadian trade, but it is not the result of Japanese prejudice against Canadian flour, neither of a falling off in demand. The fact is that, altho the good quality of Canadian flour is well known to the trade here, the difference in price in comparison with that of American flour has continuously operated against its introduction into this market. The greater consumption of flour brought into this country, is in the manufacture of macaroni and other pastries; while the higher quality is used for the making of bread and the better kinds of pastry, Canadian flour is used for the latter purposes, for which it is admitted to be well adapted. Canadian flour ('Glenora' brand, for example) is quoted at $1.65 per 49 pound sack, while from a fairly good American brand costs $1.20. There are Canadian quotations between these, but all too high for the market where the fairly good article is quite acceptable. Bread and pastry bakers and others who became interested by the demonstrations in Canadian flour at the Osaka Exhibition, have consequently been dropping the Canadian article for the cheaper American article, which is quite free. To this fact may be attributed the diminution this year of the import of Canadian flour, despite some increase in the quality of the total importation. Canadian flour, which heretofore has come from Fort William, Winnipeg, or its environment, for the past year has been practically out of the market.

There is, however, the prospect of a recovery in favor of Canada, mainly owing to the introduction of the product of some mills in British Columbia. The samples and quotations from those mills have been very favorably received by the trade, and have already resulted in contracts for several trial orders. If Canadian merchants or milling firms follow up the opening thus made, and push the trade with energy, Canadian flour will be able to establish firm footing in this market. It is advisable for this purpose that some of the enterprising Canadian firms should send their representatives to this country to exploit the market.

The number of trade inquiries by Canadian importers show some decrease for the past year to Scandinavian countries. The reason doubtless was the uncertain political situation which prevailed, so that many Canadian firms held off, awaiting a final settlement of Norwegian affairs. "Canadian manufacturers and exporters have advanced their prices so much that importers cannot buy," is one of the reasons advanced by Agent E. C. Soutum.

The shipments of apples from Canada to the English market were considerably greater this year than last and have reached very much higher prices, with a tendency to still increase. The largest buyers in Birmingham bought direct from Canada. The Canadian apple as a general thing is very much superior to the American, and is in much more demand all over England.

Moving Mountain.

The inhabitants of the Villages of Chamoson and Grugnay and several hamlets in the canton of Valais, Switzerland, are living in a state of terror, expecting to be overwhelmed at any moment by the moving mountain towering above.

Already the springs of water and the forest trees have been submerged by the moving mass and the little Church of St. Pierre has half-disappeared in the earth. Huge blocks of stones crash thru the forest and thru the villages continuously.

From one to two miles of the mountain slope seems to be in motion, and to avert a terrible catastrophe—like that which happened a hundred years ago near the same place—the head of the cantonal department of public works and several engineers have gone to the aid of the terrified villagers.

AT THE THEATRE TO-NIGHT.

Smoke a "Murad" Between the Acts

"Murad" (plain tips) Turkish Cigarettes are the latest and best achievement of Allan Ramsay, for sixteen years government expert of Turkey. During this period Mr. Ramsay's cigarettes—his alone—were the accepted brands of the dignitaries of the Turkish court. 15 cents per box.

SIR WILFRID'S BUSY DAY RECEPTIONS AND BANQUET

Ontario Liberals Will To-Day and To-Night Meet and Honor Their Chief.

To-day will be the premier's busy day.

At noon he will be the guest of Senator George A. Cox at luncheon at the the King Edward, to meet the representative Liberals of the city and province. One hundred and twenty invitations have been sent out.

A more general reception will be held in the afternoon, when hundreds of Liberals and friends of the premier from all over the province will greet him.

To-night Sir Wilfrid as the guest of the Ontario Liberals will speak to three thousand people in Massey Hall on the issues of the day.

All arrangements for the banquet have been completed. It will be the largest political gathering of the kind ever held in the city. Eight hundred and twenty invitations have been issued and about 2500 gallery tickets have been taken. There will be no intoxicating beverages served, as this is not allowed under the term of the contract on which the hall is engaged. The seats at the dinner table have all been arranged for at $3 each.

Several members of the cabinet will be present. Hon. G. W. Ross will occupy the chair.

Yesterday the premier attended two brilliant functions. In the afternoon he was present at the marriage of Miss Ellen Elizabeth Gladys Burton, daughter of the late Warren Burton and granddaughter of the late Sir Thomas Burton, to Allen Fetherston Aylesworth, only son of the postmaster-general, which took place at St. James' Cathedral.

Canon Welch performed the ceremony and Dr. Ham presided at the organ. The bride was given away by her brother, Guy Burton. She wore an exquisite gown of Limerick lace, made over chiffon, and white liberty satin. The bridesmaids were Miss Hilda Burton, Miss Muriel Barwick and Miss Ethel Southam.

The reception was held at the residence of George Burton in Lowther-avenue, after which Mr. and Mrs. Aylesworth left on the 5.30 train for New York, where the honeymoon will be spent. The invited guests included Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier, Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Mortimer Clark and the Misses Mortimer Clark, Sir Louis and Lady Jette, Sir William and Lady Mulock, Bishop and Mrs. Sweatman, Chief Justice and Mrs. Falconbridge, Countess Von Sevenger and Lady Galt.

Sir Wilfrid gave the bride a bronze figure, with electric attachments.

Last night Senator Melvin Jones gave a formal dinner in honor of his distinguished guest. Those present were: the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Mortimer Clark, Sir William and Lady Mulock, Hon. J. K. Kerr and Mrs. Kerr, General and Miss Otter, Chief Justice and Mrs. Falconbridge, Mr. and Mrs. Nordheimer, Mr. and Mrs. William Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. H. Mowat, Mrs. J. K. Osborne and Miss Blundin McEvery of Dublin.

THE BARB.

What He Is and Whence He Comes.

Altho originally, no doubt, the term Barb was applied to the horse of Barbary, and of Arab to that of Arabia, the words are now used so loosely that it may be interesting to consider what the Barb now is. Regret is felt among French agriculturists that at the recent show of breeding stock in Paris there was no special class for one of the typical French, or rather colonial, products, the horse of Algeria. At the big show at Vincennes in 1900 he held an important position. Three prizes were given for stallions and four for mares, in all to the value of £340. They came mostly from the district of Constantine, and were well-knit specimens, up to 16 hands, with sufficient bone and of strong and healthy physique.

Since that time, in spite of some errors of judgment in unsuitable crossing, persistent and methodical attention has weeded out defects, such as the drooping croup, and without destroying fitly usefulness for army remounts, generally the first consideration of the state, has caused them to come into general request for small carriages, as they are found to be very enduring, tractable and easy to manage. Their encouragement may save the necessity of importation in large quantities of inferior animals from Russia and America, and, most unsuitable of all for army remounts, from Hungary. If a critic might find fault with the lightness of their second thighs he could not but admire the splendid forehand and fine shoulder, that important point so often faulty, and the courage combined with docility. As a French paper puts it, "They are the type of a saddle horse which includes everything as the greater contains the less, for a saddle horse can always be driven, but seldom can a carriage horse be ridden." That is certainly my experience as I have driven scores of hunters and Hackneys with satisfaction, but never had a good "feel" on a Cleveland or Yorkshire Bay under saddle.

In criticising the photographs of the Barbs allowance must be made for the fact that they are of animals in a natural state and not "faked" for the show ring. Well would it be if the committees and judges at our shows would put down a heavy foot upon monkey tricks. The beautiful Barbs from the Province of Oran, no doubt the gentlemen of the party, are perhaps less suited for actual service than those of Constantine; but, on the other hand, their merits as sires are more fully established, and they are considered the model of the type to be aimed at. Somehow, in our minds the Barb and Arab are always grey, whereas they vary much in color, and it is curious to recall the Arab superstitions in this respect, in which, no doubt, some grain of sense founded upon experience is hidden among some amusing chaff. Of these quaint proverbs, half poetical and half religious, while as well practical, a few may be mentioned briefly here:

Select the spotless white like a silken flag, black around the eyes.

The black should resemble night without moon or stars.

Desire the chestnut; when he flies it is the wind; the Prophet himself preferred the chestnut.

The bay should be nearly black or golden.

The dark grey (pigeon grey) should resemble the stones of the river.

White is the color of princes, but ill stands the heat.

Black is a lucky color, but it is ill suited for rocky ground.

The chestnut is the lightest; if a man tells you he has seen a horse fly in the air, believe him if he says it was a chestnut.

The bay is more hardy and temperate; if you are told a horse has leaped over a precipice without injury, believe it was a bay one.

Of course, many curious and interesting legends accompany these. The unpopular colors are as follows:

The piebald.—Avoid it, as the plague; it is the brother of the cow.

The dun with black hairs brings bad luck; no chief will mount one, nor the tribes let it remain for a single night among them.

The roan is called the pond of blood; its master will be taken, and will never take others.

Then comes much quaint lore as to markings, tufts of hair, some forty in number, twenty-eight trifling, twelve important, six lucky, and six bringing bad luck to the owner. Foolish as it might be to take these traditions seriously altogether, and tho we may say that a good horse is never of a bad color, yet there are founded on long experience, and prove the oriental's love of the horse, which, indeed, he has for many generations evolved for us as the foundation of our thorobred stock thruout the world.

Still the question remains to define exactly what the Barb is. Perhaps the tendency has been to draw too defined a line between the Barb and the Arab horse. It is, in fact, correct to use either word for the eastern race, that great family whose origin is lost in the depths of antiquity, and which has been so developed, extended, and in turn modified by varied breeding, climate and training, as well as the purposes to which they have been applied and other influences. Strength, activity, vigor, endurance and courage are the attributes of the tribe. From Morocco to the Caucasus, thence to the Euphrates thruout the land of Islam is found the faithful companion of the Arab man regardless alike of starvation and fatigue. Call him as you please—Persian, Numidian, Barb, Syrian, Arab, no matter what the family name should be, still the horse of the east. His motto might well be the proud words of the Arab song, "He conquers hunger, he conquers thirst."

—J. J. D. J. in Live Stock Journal.

THE ROBERT SIMPSON COMPANY, LIMITED

H. H. FUDGER, Pres.; J. WOOD, Mgr. Wednesday, Feb. 21

STORE CLOSES DAILY AT 5.30. TELEPHONE 5300

Men's Spring Raincoats $6.95

A RAINCOAT is one of the possessions that a man congratulates himself upon at the season of the year that we are now approaching. If you do not own one you are in the uncomfortable minority. If you do you are well dressed if it rains