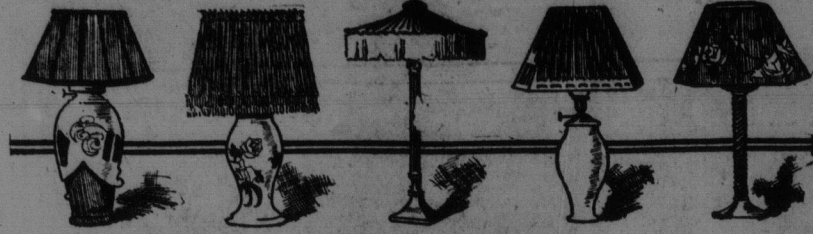


# MADERO AT PRESIDENT'S DESK CLEVER WOMEN CAN MAKE THESE SHADES AT HOME



First photograph of Madero on the job as president of Mexico surrounded by minister officials.



Where rooms are bathed in low lights seen through cherry shades we always find the indefinable something called "home-ness" in the atmosphere. The wise housekeeper planning her spring refurbishing will consider the latest designs in shades and lamp shades for her home.

The popular empire shade and all its variations can be reproduced in silk, silkette or cretonne picked up from the bargain counter, with a frame that costs but a few cents.

Here is a row of lamps showing the latest designs in shades and bases. In several instances the bases are nothing more than fancy vases such as every home possesses, into which has been put an ordinary lamp. Oil lamps can be bought to fit almost any size vase.

The first lamp was built on a Japanese vase, so the shade was made of green Japanese grass cloth to be had at any store. This is glued to the

inside of an ebony Japanese frame. The man of the household can make one of these frames if he is handy but by purchasing for 50 cents one of those old glass shades in red paper and ripping the paper off a frame is ready for any treatment. The whole shade can then be made for \$1.

The next lamp's base is simply a large vase into which a lamp has been introduced. The shade is of pale gray shimmered with faint lavender wistaria. Net ridings are affixed to top and bottom.

The next shade, fashioned in dark blue-green raw silk, could be adjusted to any gas lamp fitted with one of those old glass globes that are so ugly and that everyone is tired of. The base shown here is of brass. For a shade buy a frame with just a hole at the top large enough to admit the chimney. Shrink the silk at top and bottom and add a matched silk

fringe at least two inches deep and as heavy as can be bought. This shade can be improved for reading if the silk is lined with dark green silk.

The next lamp-shade, fitted on a dull blue Japanese vase, is made of wood, but can be done in the hammered brass work that every school girl and boy is doing these days. Line it with blue or brilliant orange silk.

The last is a glass lamp like your grandmother had, and which perhaps is still in the attic. Nowadays they call them "crystal lamps" and sell them for \$4 or \$5, but they are the same old lamps. The shade is made from linen cloth-paper, fitted in pleats two inches wide and affixed to a wire frame. Before the paper was fitted, however, a girl, hands with water colors, dabbed on a few big yellow roses and hazy green foliage. The effect is enchanting.

## THE RAG CARPETS THE MAKE NOWADAYS

(New York Sun.)

There is a rag carpet or perhaps more strictly speaking a rag rug revival. To be found years ago in many homes, rag carpets were once familiar, then for a considerable period they passed into disuse. Now they are again in favor, though they are most likely to be found in the midst of surroundings quite different from those of old and are used not only for their ordinary purposes of floor covering, but purely for the ornamental, decorative or harmonious effect in house furnishing.

In old times the thrifty housewife saved all the rags that were suitable and tore them into strips the ends of which she sewed together and then took these rags to a rag carpet weaver into a big ball. She kept on rolling up such balls until she had rags enough for the carpet required and then she took these rags to a rag carpet weaver in her own town or in some place neighboring and had them made up into carpet, such weaving being done on hand looms only.

The old time rag carpets thus made, fine, solid, good wearing carpets, were laid sometimes in parlors, often in sitting rooms and commonly in chambers and in kitchens, and they might be found on stairs. There might indeed be found houses carpeted throughout with rag carpets, and the homes of most comfortable people these might be seen.

As if you might almost tell the personal characteristics of the people by the rag carpets you found in their houses. For some of these rags were of old colors betokening the sober restraint that the people here had been accustomed to wear, while some of these old time rag carpets you found shot with red and white and green and blue, all colors; rag carpets that were agreeable to the eye and that lit up delightfully when the windows were open and the sun shone upon them, and that were thick and comfortable and that were thick and comfortable in every way.

So it was once when in all manner of colorings and in many homes rag carpets were familiar. They were made into more extensive use, and Brussels carpets came to be cheaper and people liked their colorings and their patterns, and the cities grew and flats came in, with their small rooms, and then people took to carpeting, made in endless shapes and sizes, and in endless variety, and this fashion spread the country over, until rag carpets came to be proportionately fewer and fewer in number, until they might be said practically to have passed.

## SHE GOT WHAT SHE WANTED

This Woman Had to Insist Strongly, but it Paid

Chicago, Ill.—"I suffered from a female weakness and stomach trouble, and I went to the store to get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, but the clerk did not want to let me have it—he said it was not good and wanted me to try something else, but knowing all about it I insisted and finally got it, and I am so glad I did, for it has cured me."

"I know of so many cases where women have been cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that I can say to every suffering woman that if medicine does not help her, there is nothing that will."—Mrs. JANEZKE, 2603 Arch St., Chicago, Ill.

This is the age of substitution, and women who want a cure should insist upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound just as this woman did, and not accept something else on which the druggist can make a little more profit.

Women who are passing through this critical period or who are suffering from any of those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should not lose sight of the fact that for thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which is made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills. On almost every community you will find women who have been restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

And yet through all this there remained some rag carpet weavers, who found more or less employment, for there were occasionally a few people who wanted rag carpets. In this city over on the West Side, there is a place where for almost 40 years they have been making rag carpets and where they are still making them by hand. In the old way, though as illustrating the change that has come in rag carpets and their uses it may be said that those who bring their rags here to be made up are as likely to be people who come in carriages or automobiles as they are people coming about.

In its earliest stages the revival of rag carpets and rugs is attributed to the introduction of mission furniture; there were people who thought that the solid, old fashioned mission furniture and rag rugs or carpets would look well together. The vogue of rag rugs and carpets was greatly increased by their adaptation for the ornamentation of decorative effect. Interior decorators had come to produce with chintzes and cretonnes and with floral borders on paper lighter and stiffer effect in rooms and rag rugs were produced in all sorts of colors and designs to harmonize with these; and many of these rugs were artistic and tasteful as well as otherwise highly suitable for the uses to which they were put.

Rag rugs came to be extensively used everywhere for summer homes, for bungalows and shore houses and country houses and for verandas. In fact the rag rug is largely a summer rug; but rag rugs are also extensively used the year around in the city in libraries and dens and smoking rooms and in bath rooms, and in front of bedrooms and of beds, and rag carpets are laid in halls and on stairs.

In the first of this rag carpet revival women took their rags to the hand weavers to be made up and the rags which they thus took were very likely new, of materials which they had bought expressly for this purpose and then torn up, materials in colors that would harmonize with the furniture or the wall paper or the fittings of the rooms in which they were to be used, and there were women who still have their rags made in that way.

But now rag rugs are extensively made on power looms and they are to be found for sale in stores, in many places, including large sizes for floor coverings and in unending variety of colorings and designs. There may also be found in stock rag carpets, and both rag rugs and rag carpets are also made to order.

These power loom rag rugs are of course made of new rags, that is to say of new materials prepared for this manufacture, and great number of them are of cotton goods and are sold as such. Many of these rugs that are very attractive are not at all expensive.

There are also to be found for sale hand woven rag rugs. In one institution for the blind there are produced hand woven rag rugs that are excellent in construction and beautiful in their designs. All hand made rag rugs are more expensive than those made on power looms.

It is intended a quaint revival, and yet with this point of difference, that while the rag carpets of our fathers were made primarily with a view to utility those of the present day are marked as well by their fulfillment of the modern requirements of luxury and grace.

## TO ECZEMA SUFFERERS

We would not recommend any remedy for Eczema, Psoriasis, or any other trouble with the skin, unless we knew that it was scientifically compounded, and its ingredients could not possibly harm the most delicate skin, and that it would give instant relief.

We have many remedies in our store and make it a point to handle only those that can be relied upon, but we especially recommend the D. D. D. Prescription for Eczema to all our patrons who have any form of skin trouble, because we know what it will do. We can vouch personally for the merits of the D. D. D. Prescriptions.

If you want instant relief from that torturing, itchy Eczema or would like to have your face freed from unsightly blotches and pimples let us tell you about this D. D. D. Prescription, and the wonderful D. D. D. Soap that is used with it.

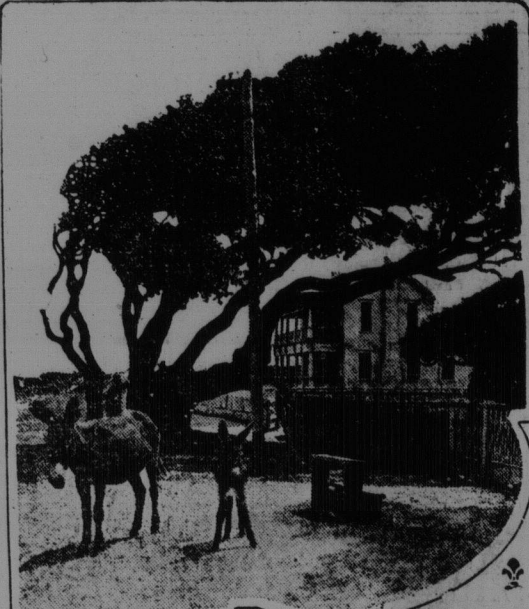
Remember we know the D. D. D. Prescription will give you instant relief.

Better call today and let us tell you more about this wonderful remedy.

Or sit down at once and write the D. D. D. Laboratories, Dept. S, 349 Ontario St., Toronto, for a free trial bottle.

Clinton Brown and Chas. Wasson.

## WHAT TRADE WINDS DO TO A TREE



On the Live Oak peninsula, Arkansas bay, Texas, the trade winds blow almost without cessation. The live oak trees exposed to these winds are all bent to the northeast. So persuasive is the continuous, gentle pressure of the breeze that, in the course of time, branches and twigs all grow downward, giving the tree a lopsided and unique appearance. The tree shown in the above photograph is not exceptional, but a typical shore live oak.

## M'INTOSH'S WEEKLY LETTER

St. John, N. B., Oct. 19.—The Canadian market has shown considerable activity during the course of the week. Towards the end of last week a number of standard issues made sharp gains, but during the past few days there has been rather a reactionary tendency in the market. Some of the stocks had made such big gains that lower prices were almost to be expected in view of some general profit-taking. Besides, the unforeseen developments in connection with the Montreal Street Railway deal have caused a good deal of unrest, and in view of its importance to the local market, prices have been adversely affected.

**Big Drop in Montreal Street.** Montreal Street Railway stock dropped very rapidly on Monday and Tuesday, going as low as 22 1/2 as compared with 230, the price at which it was selling at the time the company announced its reorganization plans. The new tramways common stock, which had been quoted nominally around 40, also dropped to 32.

Another development, however, occurred on Tuesday when the City of Montreal applied to the Public Utilities Commission to accept the plan for the reorganization of the Montreal Tramways Company until such time as it was able to protect its interests more fully than it is at the present time. At the same time one of the largest individual holders of Street Railway stock, the Steel Company of Canada and Canada Cement Company, was attended by considerable activity and a sharp advance in the common stocks of both companies.

The Steel Company of Canada received particular attention. It has rather dragged for some months past and has sold down around 25. When taken in hand, very little stock was encountered on the advance, and it sold as high as 32, later reacting fractionally. The company has recently changed the close of its fiscal year from June to the end of December. It will be interesting to see just how the company has been able to get along without the bounty, which expired at the end of last year.

The demand for Cement issues, which has been good for the past couple of weeks, has continued, and both common and preferred stocks have touched new high levels for the present movements.

Winnipeg Electric again showed considerable strength without any great activity. Following on the report that the city of Winnipeg was not

likely to buy the company out on the basis which was suggested some time ago, the stock advanced. An important Montreal and New York syndicate had been formed, who were prepared to buy the company out on a basis of \$250 a share, the price which the city had refused to pay.

Toronto Railway showed steady improvement. In any active market it looks as though this stock would receive good support.

Detroit United was one of the most active issues of the list, its strength and activity being attributed to a report that there was a likelihood of the franchise question between the city and the railway being settled at an early date. There have been a number of reports to the same effect during the last year, but the Montreal

The following shows a comparison between the year ending August 31st, 1910 and 1911.

Trading profits for the year	1910	1911
Interest and dividend	\$541,924	\$481,309
Interest and dividend	445,000	445,000
Property reserve and officers' pension		\$36,309
Surplus for year	\$9,824	\$1,309
Balance from previous year	423,318	432,742
Less dividend last half year	\$520,242	87,500
Surplus	\$432,742	\$434,051

The annual statement of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited, which was presented to the shareholders on the 12th inst., fulfilled expectations in this, that the year showed a falling off of \$66,000 or about 11 per cent, as compared with a year ago, although the surplus is practically the same today as it was a year ago.

**"Cravenette"**  
Regd.

showproof coats are proofed by The Cravenette Company Limited and thus made showerproof.

The famous "Cravenette" process of cloth proofing allows the air to circulate freely.

"Cravenette" Coats look neat and dressy and are made in the latest styles for men, women and children. If you prefer it, you can buy the "Cravenette" Reg. cloth and have your own tailor make it up for you.

Be sure to buy the real "Cravenette" Reg. cloth. Non-genuine unless the trademark is stamped on every yard of the cloth and on the collar of every showerproof coat.

In case of difficulty, write

The Cravenette Company, Limited,  
30 Wall Street, BRADFORD, England.

It will be seen from the above that the company was able to pull through a very hard year and after paying interest and full dividends on preferred and the customary 8 per cent. on common stock, could still carry forward a surplus of \$1,309. This surplus, had it not been for the additional charge of \$25,000 set aside against property reserve account and \$10,000 against officers' pension fund would have been \$36,309. This compares with \$36,324 for the previous year, being a falling off of \$60,615. This, in view of all the circumstances, must be regarded as an exceedingly good showing.

A feature of this year's report was the announcement "While all ordinary repairs and the replacement of machinery necessary to maintain the standard have been paid for out of earnings, your management and directors decided to transfer the sum of \$75,000 from property reserve to the credit of the general plant account and also to apply the sum of \$250,000 from the same source in reduction of goodwill, trademarks, etc." There is no question that the company's large holdings of real estate, instead of showing a depreciation would show a very large appreciation in value. The goodwill, trademarks, etc., referred to, now appear on the books at value of \$1,000,000, as compared with \$1,250,000 the previous year, and the real estate etc., at \$4,208,489, as against \$4,208,648 a year ago. When to this is added the cash on hand and assets of various kinds, amounting to \$3,340,059 (compared with \$3,223,071 a year ago) total assets of \$8,468,547 are shown as against \$7,822,738 a year ago. It is noticeable that the stock on hand of wheat flour, etc., is \$1,908,374 or about \$100,000 less than a year ago. The managing director of the company spoke of the quality of last year's high grade wheat which was being carried over. In order to maintain the standard of the company's brand, this was certainly a wise precaution in view of the somewhat pessimistic reports which are now being received of the quality of the wheat harvested from this year's crop.

As against 118 interior elevators owned a year ago, the company now owns 190 all of which, together with the mills, are being maintained at a high standard of efficiency. A factor which should contribute to the permanent success of the company, was the creation this year of the position of general manager, and the appointment of W. A. Black thereto. F. W. Thompson having previously, in his dual position of vice-president and general director, long borne the responsibility of the management of the company's affairs. Two strong names were added to the board, namely those of George E. Drummond and Charles Chaput.

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There is no trouble in getting just what you want in

**Knit-to-Fit Underwear**

Knit-to-Fit is made in all sizes and weights, in cotton, linen, wool, silk and wool, silk and linen, cashmere and all silk. Knit-to-Fit garments are made on hand operated machines by expert workmen, assuring perfect fit, comfort and wear.

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Every garment of "GEETEE" underclothing is fashioned, in the actual process of knitting, to fit the form.

It is all made with selvedge edges—the edges are all knitted (not sewn) together. Only the very finest of Australian Merino Wool is used in the making. It is so soft and clean that a baby could wear it without injury to its tender skin.

Made in all sizes and weights for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children. We guarantee every "GEETEE" garment to be absolutely unshrinkable.

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## HAS A DOLL HOUSE COLLECTION OF

MARGARET BUCKNER

If you are a little girl—would you like to have a real art collection? That is exactly what Margaret Buckner, of Milwaukee possesses. She is 14 years old and goes to school in another city, but she has one of the most unique picture galleries in the world. All the pictures in it are good and most of them are masterpieces. They are all small pictures and look as though they had been painted for an exhibition in a doll house. Every one was painted expressly for Margaret, though none has cost her a cent. These "another picture gallery" pictures were collected by Samuel O. Buckner, prominent in business and artistic circles of the country. Mr. Buckner's gallery is on the corner of Madison and Washington streets. It is a small gallery, but it is a very fine one. Margaret has been painting for a long time. She has a very good taste and a very good eye for color. She has a very good collection of pictures, and she is very proud of it.

Even when she was a very little girl Margaret loved to climb up to the top of the stairs and look down at the world through the glass panes of the door. She has a very good collection of pictures, and she is very proud of it. She has a very good taste and a very good eye for color. She has a very good collection of pictures, and she is very proud of it.

## THE CANDY KIT

A Business Enterprise That a Girl Can Run

(New York Sun.) "My candy business is a way by which I was a little girl, hardly 8 years old," declared a woman who told us she owns and manages several candy stores. "By the way, I am now 14 years old, and I have been in the candy business for 6 years. I began by carrying candy to work, and I carried my lunch to work. I found of sweets and home made jam. I found in particular he used to be in his own home, and I found that my mother could find time to make candy. I was only about 8 when I began to carry candy for my father's business because of my regular work. "Father's candy gained such a reputation among his fellow workmen that one of them suggested that I should tell me that if I wanted to make money for Christmas I need not make up a lot of candy and bring it to the store yard to sell. I remember very distinctly that I made \$7 with one week selling candy in the store yard.

"Soon after I was 14 mother and father followed her within three months. My brother was only 2 years senior, but he had sense enough to see that it would be better for me and to work and take care of three younger children than to be in an orphanage. He had been working in a grocery store for nearly a year and was earning a week. That paid our rent and left toward buying coal and food. We had it all over with grandmother. I was sure I could earn the rest of money necessary to keep the family going.

"I began by selling candy to workmen at the store yard, then I took it to the grocery store. Some people heard about what brother and I were working for used to buy candy for the sake of helping us. At first I think that was the reason they bought, but I'm almost sure they bought because they found it better than that bought at the grocery shops.

"Within a short while the demand for candy at the door became frequent enough for grandmother to suggest that I keep some on hand for her to sell to those calling for it. This was the third branch of my first little business and when school opened, on the largest public schools of the city near our home, grandmother soon selling more than the other branches together.

"Within a few weeks after school opened grandmother turned over the kitchen to me, having a smaller size for the family cooking put up in a room. So far as I know that was the first of all candy kitchens.