

T. EATON CO. Limited

Wash Tubs at Thirty-five Cents

These are the best makes of Canadian Wash Tubs. We have always sold them in the regular way at 50c to 80c each. On Wednesday we'll give you any size in the lot for

THIRTY-FIVE CENTS.

At eight o'clock we'll be ready with seventy dozen tubs, and at this price even that quantity is not likely to last very long. Order early.

\$3.50 to \$4.50 Packard Boots for \$2.50

You'll travel far and wide before you find anything superior to the Packard Boot. We have tested its qualities and proved its worthiness. You can do likewise at a very small outlay if you buy from this lot we are clearing out on Wednesday:

190 pair Men's High-Grade Footwear, broken lots, made by the M. A. Packard Co. and other makers, in vic kid, lacod tan willow calf, kid lined, Goodyear welted soles, also patent leather elastic side boots, with turn flexible soles, sizes 5 to 11, our regular prices \$3.50 to \$4.50, Wednesday 2.50 while they last.

Linens, Cottons and Blankets

Eight splendid values from the Linen and Cotton Section. All were specially selected for Wednesday's selling. There is genuine economy in every price:

- 85 only Full-Bleached Linen Damask Table Cloth, finished with border, all round, guaranteed all pure linen, standard pattern, size 2 1/2 yards, our regular price \$1.85 and 53 each, Wednesday 1.48
800 yards Glass or Tea Towelling, imported in red and blue checks, fast color, also Plain Tea Towelling, superior quality, 20 and 23 inches wide, our regular prices 9c and 10c yard, Wednesday 7 days
60 dozen Bath-towel Handkerchiefs, Towels, with fringed ends, colored borders, Irish manufacture, size 12 x 28, our regular price 18c pair, Wednesday 15
2000 yards Fine English Bleached Longcloth, soft pure finish, 26 inches wide, our regular price 10c yard, on sale Wednesday 8

Good Clothing News for Men

It certainly must be good news when it tells you how you can make two dollars do the duty of three or more in buying Clothing Needs for yourself or for the boys. We have good reasons for wanting big business on Wednesday in our Clothing Sections. The way to get it is to make prices so attractive that you cannot resist the temptation to buy. Judge our efforts in that respect by the following values:

- 75 MEN'S SUITS, four buttoned, single-breasted, square shape, in all-wool worsted finished tweeds, green and black check, best Italian cloth linings, good trimmings, sizes 36 to 44, regular price \$8.50, sale price Wednesday 5.39
100 PAIRS MEN'S PANTS, in a neat narrow striped pattern, grey and black, heavy Canadian tweed, 2 side and 1 hip pocket, best trimmings, sizes 32 to 42, regular price \$2.00 a pair, sale price Wednesday 1.39
50 ONLY MEN'S HEAVY ETOFFE PANTS, in brown and grey striped pattern, top and hip pockets, good trimmings, well sewn, sizes 32 to 42, regular price \$1.50 a pair, sale price Wednesday .99
60 BOYS' 2-PIECE SUITS, short pants, made of heavy brown diagonal woven Canadian tweed, all-wool cloth, double-breasted, with separable shield, pants lined, sizes 23 to 28, regular prices \$3.00 to \$3.50, sale price Wednesday 2.19
225 PAIRS BOYS' KNEE PANTS, all-wool black serge, soft finish, lined with strong cotton, side and hip pockets, sizes 22 to 32, regular price \$1.00 and 75c, sale price Wed 43
MEN'S FINE NECKWEAR, in silk and satin, best satin linings, newest fancy stripes and figures, dark and medium shades, in four-hand and large flowing-end shapes, regular price 60c each, Wednesday .25
MEN'S NIGHTDROBES, made of heavy twilled white cotton, collar attached and yoke, pearl buttons, double stitched seams, large, roomy body, sizes 14 to 19-inch collar, regular price 50c each, Wednesday .37

February Sale of New Furniture

New Furniture and trustworthy Furniture. It costs us more labor and expense to get good reliable furniture, but when we get what we want—the very best—we know that the Furniture you buy of us won't warp or fall to pieces after three or six months' use. Worthiness is our first consideration. Then how little we can ask for it without sacrificing quality.

As for values, judge our February Sale by these ten lines:

- NO. 149—BEDROOM SUITE, hardwood, golden finish, baron has shaped double top, fitted with 20x24-inch oval shaped plate mirror, bedstead 4 feet 2 inches wide, large size washstand to match, February sale price 11.69
NO. 802—IRON BEDSTEAD, finished in white enamel, with heavy brass knobs, in sizes 3 feet, 3 feet 6 inches and 4 feet 6 inches wide by 6 feet long, February sale price 3.69
NO. 08—MIXED MATTRESSES, in heavy twill, blue and white striped ticking, double sizes, with seagrass centre and white cotton tops, February sale price 2.69
NO. 423—SIDEBOARD, quarter-cut oak, golden polish finish, heavily carved, neatly turned and fluted pillars, 54 inches wide, shaped top and centre top drawer, 16x8-inch British plate bevelled mirror, 1 large and 3 small drawers, one lined for cutlery, February sale price 24.69
NO. 217—EXTENSION TABLE, solid oak, rich golden finish, 44-inch top, moulded rim, handsomely turned legs, strongly braced, extension 10 feet long, February sale price 9.89
NO. 308—DINING-ROOM CHAIR, choice quartered oak, golden finish, highly polished, seat upholstered in imitation leather, February 2.00
NO. 1023—PARLOR SUITES, mahogany finished, frames richly hand-carved and polished, 5 feet, arm chair, arm rocker and 2 reception chairs, finely upholstered, with spring seats and edges, tufted backs, covered with silk tapestry, assorted colors, February sale price 49.50
NO. 17—COUCH, our extra large couch, being 27 inches wide, 76 inches long, well upholstered, spring seat, covered with English tapestry, 6.89
NO. 851—BED LOUNGE, solid oak frame, upholstered in fancy figured velours, assorted colors, fitted with patent removable mattress, when opened up it is 46 inches wide and 76 inches long, February sale price 12.39

The Toronto Daily Star Has a More Complete List. T. EATON CO. Limited 190 YONGE ST., TORONTO

THE TORONTO WORLD

ONE CENT MORNING PAPER. No. 88 YONGE-STREET, Toronto. Daily World, 5c per year. Business World, 10c per year. TELEPHONE: Business Office—1734, Editorial Room—222

THE TORONTO WORLD. We are all agreed that the question of coal and iron should, as far as possible, be kept in the background in this country. We have had a bitter experience along racial lines in Canada, and anything that tends to accentuate the fact that the country is composed of antagonistic races is especially designed to keep our racial troubles in the foreground. If the census is taken according to the schedules exact strength of the opposing forces. The census enumerators are instructed to ascertain the nationality of every individual counted. When completed, the census will tell us how many Englishmen there are in the country, how many Scotchmen, Irish men, Frenchmen, and so on. The registration of any nationality in the taking of the census, except that of Canada, is a grievous mistake. Nothing is to be gained by accentuating the racial characteristics of our country. On the contrary, such action will tend to aggravate the situation. We suppose the blanks for the census are at ready printed, and that arrangements have been made for keeping a count of the various nationalities. If it is too late for the Government of Parliament to change these arrangements, the people can take the matter in their own hands and refuse to designate themselves as belonging to any other nationality than that of Canada. We think anyone born in this country would be justified in refusing to style himself anything but Canadian.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION. Canada is poor in excellence, an agricultural country, and it is upon agriculture that we must principally depend for its future growth and development. Agriculture has in these days become a more or less exact science. The production of better wheat, and other agricultural products is conducted according to rules which have to be observed with mathematical precision to obtain the best results. The agriculturist is practically a manufacturer, and the farmer has just as much need of technical education as the latter. If it is the proper thing to establish technical schools for the manufacturer, it is equally proper to establish agricultural schools for the farmer. The college through it is doing real work, but it is no means over the field. The State of New York has brought agricultural education much closer to the farmer than has the Province of Ontario. Professor Craig of Cornell University, formerly of the experimental farm, recently explained the New York system of agricultural education at a meeting of the Provincial Agricultural Association of Quebec. In New York State a beginning is made in the elementary schools, but no attempt is made to teach agriculture, rather practically or theoretically. By the formation of natural history clubs teachers are encouraged to interest the children in flowers, plants and trees, birds and insects. With regard to the generation of farmers, already at work, it is sought to interest them by a university extension scheme and the formation of farmers' clubs. Any farmer may enter without fee for a correspondence class of three winter courses. Regular lessons by mail, and examination papers, which ask questions, not only about what he has read, but as to the difficulties he encounters in working his farm. In this way the staff of the Department of Agriculture receive reports on the appearance of insect pests, weeds or diseases which may need investigation or special attention. The younger farmers are encouraged to take short courses at the university, and some even take the four year course necessary for a B.S. degree. Graduate courses are provided in various branches of agricultural science leading up to the original research which qualifies for the doctor's degree.

We do not recommend that Ontario should copy the system adopted in New York, but we think that theoretical and practical agriculture might advantageously be incorporated in the curriculum of the Public Schools, especially those of the intermediate and high school grades. Such a course would be a practical demonstration of the latest and most approved agricultural methods brought home to the farmers of every county. The establishment of model farms at convenient centres would also do much to the right direction, as would also the addition of agriculture to the Public school curriculum.

NIAGARA FALLS AND ALUMINUM. Ten years ago the amount of aluminum made in the United States was 61,000 pounds, valued at \$1 per pound. Last year the output of the same country was 7,000,000 pounds, and the cost of the commercial pure metal was 30 cents per pound. The whole of this enormous output came from a single concern, located at Niagara Falls, New York State. Electric current is the most expensive item in the manufacture of aluminum. It is only where electric current is cheap that aluminum can be profitably manufactured. No spot in the world is better adapted for the production of aluminum than Niagara Falls, and the Canadian side of the river is equally well adapted for its manufacture as the American. There is no reason why we should not make millions of pounds of aluminum in Ontario every year. If the Government would only develop electric power on this side of the river, and encourage capitalists to take advantage of it, we would soon see a duplication in Canada of the big and successful industry that forms such a characteristic feature of the opposite bank. The use of aluminum is increasing very rapidly, and a reduction in price to 25 or 30 cents per pound, which is quite possible, would greatly extend its consumption. Competition in the manufacture of the metal would soon effect such a reduction in the price. The factory at Niagara Falls has no competitor on this continent. An almost unlimited field is open to the metal as soon as it is sold at a lower rate. Even at its present selling price, aluminum is taking the place of copper for many purposes, especially for electric wires. It has already been largely substituted for copper in the manufacture of cables for the transmission of powerful currents of electricity over long distance lines. Perhaps the most interesting power transmission plant is playing an aluminum line is that of the

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It Pays to Use LUDELLA CEYLON TEA

You have the satisfaction of knowing you are using the best and also getting the best value obtainable. PROVE IT FOR YOURSELF. Lead Packets 25, 30, 40, 50, 60. J. J. & S. DUBLIN Pure Pot Still Whisky J. J. & S. Is appreciated for its fine quality, age, mellowness and palatability. Commands the highest price in the Markets of the World.

THE J. F. BROWN CO., LIMITED—Furniture and Carpets. FEBRUARY FURNITURE SALE

It's best to come here last—after you've shopped around. The furniture you buy here will live with you. Be sure the style and shape are good as well as the quality. Our talk this morning affects business men—but let the values hint of every needed piece of furniture. This Revolving and Tilt Office Chair (No. 140) solid oak, cane seat, \$2.75. Same chair with padded seat, upholstered with No. 1 leather, price, \$3.50. Another Tilt, in maple, antique of walnut finish, cane seat, price 2.65. This Flat Top 5.45 Table Desk... Golden Oak, imitation leather top, 30 x 40 inches.

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THE TORONTO WORLD

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THE TORONTO WORLD. We are all agreed that the question of coal and iron should, as far as possible, be kept in the background in this country. We have had a bitter experience along racial lines in Canada, and anything that tends to accentuate the fact that the country is composed of antagonistic races is especially designed to keep our racial troubles in the foreground. If the census is taken according to the schedules exact strength of the opposing forces. The census enumerators are instructed to ascertain the nationality of every individual counted. When completed, the census will tell us how many Englishmen there are in the country, how many Scotchmen, Irish men, Frenchmen, and so on. The registration of any nationality in the taking of the census, except that of Canada, is a grievous mistake. Nothing is to be gained by accentuating the racial characteristics of our country. On the contrary, such action will tend to aggravate the situation. We suppose the blanks for the census are at ready printed, and that arrangements have been made for keeping a count of the various nationalities. If it is