

You Can Have a Model Kitchen

as cool and white as a dairy. No smell, no smoke, no heat, no dust. No old-fashioned contrivances. The

New Perfection Oil Cook-stove

Is the latest practical, scientific cook-stove. It will cook the most elaborate dinner without heating the kitchen.

Boils, bakes, or roasts better than any range. Ready in a second. Extinguished in a second. Fitted with Cabinet Top, with collapsible range rack, and every up-to-date feature imaginable. You want it, because it will cook any dinner and not heat the room. No heat, no smoke, no smoke, no coal to handle, no ashes to carry out. It does away with the necessity of cooking, and makes it a pleasure. Women with the light touch for mastery appreciate it, because it is so easy to use. It requires no half-hour preparation. It not only does not trouble with coal, but it costs less. Absolutely no smell, no smoke, and it doesn't heat the kitchen.

The nickel finish, with the turquoise blue of the enamelled chimneys, makes the stove ornamental and attractive. Made with 1, 2 and 3 burners; the 2 and 3 burner stoves can be had with or without Cabinet.

Every dealer everywhere. If not at your, write for descriptive circular to the nearest agency of the

The Imperial Oil Company, Limited.

THOMAS D'ARCY MCGEE WAS PROLIFIC WRITER

In a letter to the Ottawa Citizen, Henry Morgan, the well known author of Canadian literature, quotes from the Bibliotheca Canadensis the following list of the writings of Thomas D'Arcy McGee, commencing in 1844 he wrote: (1) O'Connell and His Friends; (2) Lives of Irish Writers of the 17th Century; (3) Life of Art. McMurrough; (4) Memoir of Duff; (5) History of the Irish Settlers in America; (6) History of the Attempts to Establish the Protestant Reformation in Ireland; (7) Catholic History of North Ireland; (8) Life of Bishop Macnamara; (9) Canadian Ballads and Occasional Verses; (10) Emigration and Colonization in Canada; (11) The Internal Condition of American Democracy; (12) A Popular History of Ireland; (13) The Crown and the Confederation; (14) Notes on Federal Government, Past and Present; (15) The Union of the Provinces; (16) Speeches and Addresses, chiefly on the subject of British American Union (prepared by himself at Mr. McGee's instance); (17) The Irish Position in British and in Republican North America; (18) The Mental Output of the New Dominion. Of his lectures and addresses there have appeared in print those on the following subjects:—Columbus, Shakespeare, Milton, Bunyan, Grattan, Burns, Moore, The Reformation, The results, the English Reformation of 1688, The Growth and Power of the Middle Classes in England, The Moral of the Four Revolutions, The Irish Brigade in the Service of France, The American Revolution, The Spirit of Irish History, Will and Skill, The Morality of Shakespeare's plays, The Future of Canada, The Land We Live In, Canada's Interest in the American Civil War, The American Character, Character of Champlain, The Common Heritage of British North America, The Germans in Canada, The Irish in Canada, The Scots in Canada, Revolutions in English Literature, Oxford, the City of Colleges, Ottawa, the Seat of Government, British North America, Public Opinion, Public Life, and a great many others.

Only a linguist can have you in more languages than one.

Weak Heart, Poor Blood

Shortness of Breath a Symptom

"It was a good thing I began taking Ferrerone when I did, or my condition would have been fatal," writes Dr. Samuel S. McIntosh, of Pembroke. "I am thankful both for recovery and escape from a disease that surely runs its course in a brief time. The first symptoms that gave sign that my naturally great strength was falling, developed from climbing the fourth floor in an office building in Montreal. When I got to the top, a blindness seemed to overcome my eyes. I breathed heavily and my breath was very quick and short. "My blood had turned to water," I was told, and I needed the very best tonic obtainable to vivify it. You can imagine how run down I was when it was when it seemed that I was suffering from Pernicious Anemia. Ferrerone worked wonders. Every week I could see how my blood was making my constitution stronger. I hadn't any heart disease. The palpitation was caused by poor blood—so was the shortness of breath. Ferrerone has made a new man of me. I am as hearty, ruddy and vigorous as I was twenty years ago. I urge every man and woman in poor health to build up with Ferrerone."

No tonic is so certain as Ferrerone—just one or two tablets to take at meals. 50c per box, six for \$2.50, all dealers or The Cataract Co., Kingston, Canada.

ASEPTO SOAP POWDER

sweetens the home

YOUR GROCER SAYS IT

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ITALY'S NEW PREMIER ANNOUNCES POLICY FOR UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE

Ability to Read and Write the Only Restriction—Public Instruction is Also Proposed—Freedom of Worship

Rome, May 1.—Premier Luzzatti has laid before parliament the cabinet's programme. Summarized, he said the aims of the government were for justice, liberty and culture. The educational policy was one which would provide for freedom in religious matters, leaving intact the sovereignty of the state. An electoral reform was proposed which would give the right to vote to all citizens of age on the condition that they were able to read and write. The primary schools of Messina and Reggio would be placed under the direction of the state as an experiment in public instruction which might later be extended throughout the country. The programme also included a plan to provide necessary additional financial resources which would be secured through a light increase in the price of tobacco, a monopoly in the trade of which will be held by the state.

The premier announced that there will be a revision of the fiscal system and democratic reforms that would result in benefit to the working classes. The programme of the senate had been determined upon, he said, the initial step being a change that would permit the state to elect its own president and board of presidents. The bill to incorporate the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada finally got through after a long stand from the opposition who regarded it as a move against the principle of co-operation embodied in the government measure which was defeated earlier in the session at the instance of the retailers.

The resolutions providing for increased subsidies for dry docks and to renew for five years the subsidies for the Canadian Associated Press were the principal items of the government legislation put through today.

In reply to Hon. Mr. Foster tonight, the minister of finance gave the operating private bills for the most part being of Canadian export admissible to France at the minimum rates.

Fielding explained that the project contemplated three kinds of aid to dry docks. The first that for the navy and for the larger mercantile vessels. This involved a subsidy of 3 1/2 per cent for thirty-five years up to a value of \$400,000. Such docks must be at least 600 feet long.

The second class, which was for mercantile vessels and for the smaller naval ships was for a subsidy of 3 1/2 per cent for 25 years up to a value of \$250,000, while the third was an extension for the present subsidy and was for 3 per cent up to an expenditure of \$100,000 for twenty years.

While the existing dock at Halifax was big enough to accommodate the Dreadnought and the biggest vessels now engaged in the Canadian trade, it was inadequate to provide for what might be called the super-Dreadnoughts and also for the increase in the size of the merchant fleet.

The resolutions providing for government's subsidy to the Canadian Associated Press for the next five years was passed, and a bill founded thereon was given a third reading.

The resolutions regarding aid to dry docks, which have been on the order paper for some days and which were fully explained last night, were given a third reading.

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MOUNT ETNA IN ITS ANGRY MOOD

LOOKING DOWN INTO ACTIVE CRATER OF MT. ETNA, DURING RECENT ERUPTION

Mount Etna has a reputation for being the most destructive volcano in the world. More than a hundred eruptions of more or less violence are recorded in its history. It has been built up by ages of intense activity on a colossal scale, covering a larger area than Vesuvius and at times exceeding the latter in volume of its lava discharges. In the long eruption of 1832 and 1833 Mount Etna ejected a torrent of lava six miles long and from one to two miles broad. On July 27, 1892, immense masses of rock were projected out of the volcano to a

great height and dense clouds overhung the mountain, while the subterranean rumblings were intense, and the disturbance continued to the second week of August, with a steady increase in the flow of lava.

Mount Etna's last previous important eruption was in May, 1907, and was coupled with an eruption of Stromboli. Mount Etna ejected a torrent of lava six miles long and from one to two miles broad. On July 27, 1892, immense masses of rock were projected out of the volcano to a

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CHAS. J. DOHERTY WHO GAINS PROMINENCE IN CONSERVATIVE RANKS

(Toronto Globe)

Tangible evidence of the reorganization of the opposition ranks at Ottawa was presented by the Conservative ranks at St. Anne, Montreal, rose and presented Mr. Borden's requests in certain matters during the latter's absence from the house. This was taken to mean that Mr. Foster, who, however, is still absent for his health, and the subalterns of the old school have been passed over for the dignified Irish lawyer who recently quitted the bench for the bar and subsequently politics.

Charles J. Doherty is looked upon by the members of both parties in Montreal and in the province of Quebec as one of the most fearless and able men in the ranks of the opposition and one of the best platform speakers. One does not usually see a retired judge standing out on a new and strenuous career, but ex-Judge Doherty is an exception to the rule. When after fifteen years as a judge in the superior court at Montreal, he retired, with his pension, he was not an exhausted old man, but a younger of 51, apparently in the very plenitude of his powers.

Naturally, he again entered upon an active professional career, opening offices in Montreal as a consulting lawyer and special counsel of letters on commercial subjects before the law students of McGill University. This was in 1896. The members of the conservative party approached him with a view to securing his active services, but he announced that he had no intention of taking any further interest in party politics.

However, he had taken a long-planned trip to Europe, he yielded to the solicitation of his friends, and presented himself at the Montreal West Division, and again in October, 1898, for election as a candidate for the St. Anne division of Montreal. After an exciting campaign he defeated the Liberal candidate, Mr. J. C. Walsh, by 2,881 votes to 2,811.

Years before this Mr. Doherty had twice come before the public as a party candidate for the Provincial Government—first in December, 1881, for the Montreal West Division, and again in October, 1888, for the Montreal Centre. On both occasions he was defeated.

Mr. Doherty is a descendant of some of the oldest and most distinguished Irish families in Canada. His father was the Hon. Marcus Doherty and his mother, Elizabeth O'Halloran. He was born in Montreal on May 11, 1855, and was educated at St. Mary's College (Jesuit), Montreal, afterwards followed the law course at McGill University. He graduated B.C.L. in 1878, and was called to the bar in 1880. He was a member of the law society of the Province of Quebec, and was also a member of the law society of the Province of Ontario.

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