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## A National Weekly

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SMALL STORIETTES
THE SCRAP BOOK with a population of less than eight millions, should be receiving new citizens at the rate of about one thousand a day is a phenomenon which requires explanation.

The explanation is not all. The in-rush of new settlers brings into being a host of new problems. Canada has perfected a transportation system by which these people are able to get to regions and districts where opportunities await them. The Dominion Government has provided machinery whereby every party is assisted in finding the most suitable location. The Provincial Governments have adopted plans which assist in an economic distribution of the new arrivals. The machinery for taking care of the movement is vast and complicated. Therefore a discussion of this machinery should be interesting.

Further, this wonderful migration creates tremendous administrative and social problems which Canadian communities must carefully consider. To make the new-comer comfortable, to make him satisfied, to assist him to attain material success, to aid him in becoming a typical Canadian citizen, is a duty which devolves on the present inhabitants of the country. The newcomer needs our active sympathy, our hearty assistance and our intellectual influence. He comes with other ideas and other ideals; we must impart to him our ideas and our ideals.

This, in brief, is the explanation of the forthcoming number We hope that our readers will peruse it in the spirit with which it has been prepared.

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## TRACK, FIELD AND COURSE

By F. H. HURLEY

## Distance Running

DSTANCE running means any distance from a mile upwards The first requisite is endurance. Tha can best be developed by long walks, and runs, and these had better be taken on alternate days. The shorter the distance the more speed is required and the longer vice versa. For example: Suppose one is training for any distance from 2 to 5 miles, it will be necessary for him to take much faster work than he would require to, if preparing for a race of 7 to 10 miles, and so on. But the underlying principle, for all distances, is the same. They are all tests of endurance, the only difference being the rate of speed at which they are run. So that the training for one will apply to all, except that the speed, and length of the runs are to be regulated according to the distance one is training for. In all races-irrespective of distance-a good rule to follow is, to run from half to three-quarters the distance of the race (three days a week) at racing pace-for the full
bit, by a trot of a few hundred yards, before starting.

The first Intercollegiate Harrier meet, between McGill, Montreal, Queen's, Kingston and University of Toronto, was held on the 13 th November last, over a seven and a half mile course, and resulted in a pronounced victory for the Toronto team, whose photo we give on this page, as will be seen by the following results :

I-E. M. Watts, Toronto, 41.49 . 2-W. E. G. Murray, McGill.
3-L. C. Tilt, Toronto.
4-G. Woodley, Toronto.
5-T. J. Farley, Toronto.
6-W. Ford, Toronto.
7-E. H. Gray, McGill.
8-T. C. Lennox, Queen's.
9-W. P. Alderson, Queen's.
ro-M. A. Pope, McGill.
II-J. B. Young, McGill.
12-B. M. Sproale, McGill. ${ }^{13}$-M. J. A. Kroyd, Queen's.


UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO HARRIER TEAM Inter-Collegiate Cross-Country Champions, 1909.
W. Ford. G. Woodley.
distance-or a little faster-and on the alternate days, to walk from 5 to 20 miles, this depending on the distance of the race. An occasional fast I-8, I-4, I-2, $3-4$, or a mile, with a 100 -yard sprint thrown in, will go a long way towards improving the pace. Another important point: One thing a runner has always to be careful of is those long races is, not to run too fast, and there will be no danger of that, if the rule, as just laid down, of but running half or three-quarters the distance, at racing pace for the full distance, be followed. Of course, there will be found, now and then, a big, gross, man, who will require to train every day, to get into his best form, but this class is rare, and the general rule of running but three times a week will answer best in the majority of cases.
The distance runner requires to be more careful, too, of his diet than the sprinter, or middle-distance man, and he had better confine himself to solids, as he must be lean, and have his stomach in the best possible condition. A quick cold bath and massage, or a "rub-down," as it is generally called, is always beneficial after exercise, and should be invariably taken. Plenty of sleep is another essential. A couple of days' rest before a race is also necessary, to enable the runner to recover tone, and it is a good idea, too, to warm up the muscles and stretch the lungs a
C. Tilt T. Farley E. M. Watts
$I^{T}$ is rumoured that the Argonaut eight intend visiting Henley again next year with a view of lifting the Grand Challenge Cup that they have tried so often and just failed to do

They should know by this time wherein their weakness lies, and profit accordingly.

English critics say that they can never hope to win until they alter their stroke-maintaining that it is too long for the course, besides lacking in that uniformity of swing that they consider the first essential in crew rowing and that has always been so characteristic of their own as well as other successful crews.

Canadians, however, contend that it is not the style or stroke that defeats them, so much as the climate, and course, and the opportunities England has for developing her oarsmen. She has the pick of the universities, and as rowing has been fashionable there from "time immorial," it is not difficult to understand why she turns out the superior crews she does. But what of the Belgians? Their success must be due to their style to a great extent, surely. The English say it is what theirs originally was, and what it should be to-day, and they appear to be trying to get back to it again. They've had a former coach of the Belgians explaining the fine points of the stroke at at least one of their colleges.
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Canadian Courier THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

WHEN a Canadian reads that a Labour Party has won in the Australian General Elections he may be inclined to do as the Pharisee did, raise his eyes to Heaven and thank God that he is not like those rude Australians. Certainly, if the Labour Party of Australia be like unto the Labour Party in the British. House of Commons, then is Australia deserving of some sympathy. The truth, so far as it may be discovered at this distance, is that the Labour Party of Australia would be more properly termed a Radical Party. In a country where the urban population is so large and the agricultural population so small, compared with Canada, a labour party is not so unnatural as might appear at first sight.

Besides, a labour party well led should be as efficient and as effective as any other party. Hon. Andrew Fisher, the new premier, is a man with considerable parliamentary experience. He served in the Queensland parliament before confederation. In 1904, he was minister of trades and customs, and premier in 1908 and 1909. He is a protectionist, his protection policy differing only from Canada's protection policy in that he would protect only those industries which pay union rates of wages. This difference is not very deep, since every Canadian government, federal or provincial, has adopted the principle of union wages on all government work.

There is one striking difference between our labour party and the Australian. Canada's trades-unionists are inclined to ignore the military and naval forces of the country as being the engines of capitalism while the Australian trades-unionists recognise that national safety can only be assured by a proper development of both these forces. Australia is surrounded by brown and yellow neighbours, and if Australia is to remain a white man's country, the military and naval forces must be capable of repelling an armed force. Therefore Australian labour is in favour of compulsory military service which Canadian labour professes to believe to be detrimental to the best interests of civilisation.

0N one point, the Australian and Canadian labour men are similarly constituted; they both object to the immigration of labour unionists from Great Britain. Both countries are looking for new population, but both have been forced by labour influences to discourage the importation of skilled mechanics. Both desire that the flow of new citizens shall consist entirely of domestic servants and farmers. There is much of selfishness in this attitude, but selfishness is so general a trait of human character even in these advanced times that the labour unions cannot be greatly blamed. The standard of living is rising in Great Britain and when it reaches the standard already raised in Canada and Australia, the colonial mechanic will not be pressing his objections so strongly.

SSIR LOMER GOUIN has shown a great deal of courage and a high grade of statesmanship in his renewed announcement that in future the export of pulp-wood cut on crown lands will be prohibited. This has been the policy of Ontario for a number of years and it has worked well in that province. As only about twenty per cent. of Quebec's export of pulp logs is from leased crown domain, the immediate effect will not be great. However, as the years pass and the privately owned spruce forests cease to provide much timber, the new policy will have increasing effect. In the course of ten or fifteen years, Quebec will cease to export pulp logs and become a great exporter of wood pulp and of paper. In other words, instead of exporting the raw material, Quebec will export the manufactured product. A cord of pulp logs worth $\$ 5$ will produce, roughly speaking, a ton of wood pulp worth $\$ 15$; or when manufactured further, a ton of paper worth $\$ 50$. Why should Quebec, or any other province, export pulp logs at $\$ 5$, when they may be manufactured into Paper and exported at a value of $\$ 50$ ?

Of course the United States paper-makers will object. They

## REFLECTIONS

BY THE EDITOR domestic one and Ontario and Quebec are pursuing a policy which would find equal favour with the United States if the positions were reversed. When the United States objects to our conserving our national resources in this way, the flimsiness of the objection is so apparent that it may be passed unnoticed.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia will no doubt adopt similar regulations at an early date. It is to be hoped that they will not delay their action until their spruce supply is nearly exhausted. Nova Scotia is in an especially bad way in regard to its crown lands. No scientific surveys have ever been made and thousands of miles of Nova Scotian crown lands have slipped into private hands without any benefit to the provincial treasury. It is claimed by those who know something of the facts, that Nova Scotia has the most unsatisfactory crown land administration of all the provinces. This is due to carelessness and incompetence extending over half a century.

HOW valuable the timber lands of Canada are becoming is well illustrated by the recent action of the Minister of Lands and Mines for Ontario. By a simple flourish of his pen, Hon. Frank Cochrane has added $\$ 350,000$ a year to the income from timber limits. To accomplish this, he has increased the dues on pine sawlogs from one dollar to one dollar and a half per thousand feet, the dues on square timber from $\$ 20$ to $\$ 50$ per thousand feet and ground rents from $\$ 3$ to $\$ 5$ per mile. Further, the lumbermen must pay the entire cost of fire-ranging instead of one-half as formerly.

Previous to 1887, the dues on pine sawlogs, which is the main item in this bill of charges, was 75 cents. It was then increased to one dollar. Now there is a further increase of fifty per cent. About half a billion feet per year is the total output.

Of course the lumbermen are objecting. Some of them say the government has taken them by the throat. In the end, the people will probably be forced to pay, especially if general trade conditions continue as favourable this year as they were last year. However, the government have fully investigated the subject before taking this action and have decided that it is in the public interest. It is another phase of the agitation for the conservation of our national resources.

CONTRARY to expectations, the House of Commons has passed a compromise anti-racing bill. It is along the lines suggested in this column last week-legalising betting on race-tracks and absolutely prohibiting the hand-book maker, the pool room, the tipster and all the other objectionable followers of horse-racing. While betting during race-meets is legalised, the length of the meets is restricted to a reasonable period, namely, seven days per meet and two meets a year on each track.

Mr. Miller is to be congratulated on his acceptance of the compromise. On the evening of the famous defeat of his Bill in the House, Mr. Miller took a rather rigid attitude. He declared that he would rather have the old law than the compromise. Since then he has changed his mind-and in our opinion has shown both commonsense and wisdom in so doing. The old law was so indefinite as to be merely an aggravation both to the racing associations and to the antiracing influences. The new law legalises what it cannot prevent and prohibits what it cannot tolerate. It makes no false pretensions. It eliminates hypocrisy.

$\mathrm{H}^{\prime}$ORSE-RACING is a fine old sport which it would be a shame to abolish. However, when Vancouver and Victoria held racing meets which had a duration of 40 to 60 days, this historic sport of kings was degraded. The Fort Erie and Windsor tracks, maintained for the amusement of the sports of Buffalo and Detroit respectively,
have always been indefensible and are still in the same position. A clause in the new act prevents race-tracks being built in future along the international boundary line for the benefit of those not resident in Canada. This might reasonably have gone farther and forced the Fort Erie and Windsor institutions out of business. They have existed for gambling purposes; and they have enabled United States gamblers to pursue practices under the Union Jack which were impossible under the Stars and Stripes.

The compromise Miller Bill was absolutely necessary to clear Canada's good name from the charge of allowing her territory to become a harbour of refuge for the gambling element from the United States. It was also necessary to prevent the growth of the gambling habit among mechanics and clerks who donated their money to handbook men. Further, it was necessary as a warning to Canadians who regarded a horse-race as a gambling rather than a sporting event that their ideas were quite un-British and also quite untenable.

Parliament and all concerned are to be congratulated on the excellence of the new law and on the splendid spirit exhibited by those on both sides.

NO hope is left to the ship-builders on the Great Lakes that they will ever be able to build warships. The Rush-Bagot Convention will soon be one hundred years old, but it is still mighty and omnipotent. Twelve years ago, the United States Congress authorised an appropriation for a gunboat to be built on one of the Great Lakes, but the Navy Department never let the contract. The money still lies in Uncle Sam's strong box. In spite of all the efforts of owners of inland shipyards, the spirit of the Rush-Bagot agreement ruled the decisions of the various secretaries of the U. S. Navy.

The disappointments of the United States ship-builders are a prototype of those coming to the ship-builders of Kingston, Toronto, Collingwood and Port Arthur. When they try to get a share of Canada's appropriation for a baby navy, they will be confronted with the Spirit of an Ancient Agreement. They must content their souls in patience and see all these fat contracts, with the accompanying pomp and éclat which comes to a shipyard receiving a naval contract, fall to the lot of those who build ships on tide-waters. Quebec, St. John and Halifax, with their more ancient civilisations and their intimate relations with past and present military pomp, are again to be favoured above their modern competitors.

W
HILE Ontario is boasting that the number of liquor licenses in the province have been reduced from 6,000 to 2,000 in thirty years, Nova Scotia proposes to go in for total prohibition. The only exceptions are Richmond County and the city of Halifax, where people are still to have that "inalienable right of the Britisher," the right to buy a drink when they want it.

For many years, most of Nova Scotia has been under that local option Dominion law known as the Scott Act. It did not really prohibit liquor-selling, but it made it illegal. The new provincial law will have about the same effect. There is no reason to believe that the province will enforce its own law any better than it enforced the federal law. Liquor-selling will go on illicitly as before. People will continue to get bad liquor when under a proper licensing system they might get good liquor and be saved the temptation to become lawbreakers.

Prohibition of any kind cannot be a success in any portion of Canada at the present time. Public sentiment has not yet reached the stage where it will refuse to condone illegal liquor-selling. The Maritime Provinces are probably nearer that stage than any other portion of Canada, but much educational work remains to be done. Nova Scotia will find this out, especially since it allows the citizens of Halifax the privilege of drinking in bars and clubs, while refusing the same privilege to the citizens of Yarmouth, Truro, Windsor, Amherst and Sydney.

ANEW usury scheme has just been revealed in the Toronto Police Court. A man who is in need of money goes to a company and they endorse his note, charging him a fee; he is then sent to another office to get the note discounted at the legal rate-twelve per cent. When he gets his loan repaid, he finds that the two companies working together have collected from him in fees and discounts an amount equal to more than 100 per cent. interest. The ways of the loan shark are many and devious and this recently revealed method is only one of the "ways" by which the unfortunates in life's battle find a path more stoney than the one they trod before.

THAT estimable and ancient political journal, the Toronto Globe, is usually fairly accurate in its political news, but, according to our information, it went sadly wrong a few days ago. It announced that the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, leader of the Unionist Party, had backed down on the question of a duty on colonial wheat; that whereas he had once advocated a slight tax on it he now favoured admitting it free. We cannot recall any statement by Mr. Balfour or even by Mr. Chamberlain that colonial wheat should be taxed. During the general elections, a statement was made by a Birmingham newspaper in which a small tax on colonial wheat and a larger tax on foreign wheat was advocated. This was accepted as a Chamberlain statement but was not fathered nor disavowed by that gentleman. However, it was accepted by many people during the campaign as a statement of Unionist intentions. To accuse Mr. Balfour of holding this idea or of using it in any way as a part of his programme is decidedly unfair. Mr. Balfour is too clever a tactician to make such a simple error. The Globe does him a great injustice, unless it has some better information than its contemporaries.

Aside from this, Canada will be pleased to know that colonial wheat will be admitted free by the Unionists if they should be returned to power at the general election which cannot be many months away. Further, it again proves that Mr. Balfour considers the colonies an integral part of the Empire and entitled to special consideration.

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WHEN A BIG BUSY CITY HAS TIME TO REST

Funeral of Lieut.-Col. A. A. Stevenson, who joined the Montreal Field Battery on organisation in 1855, and was commandant of it for over twenty-five years. As a printer and publisher in Montreal from 1846, as a military man, Scotsman, and public-spirited c1tizen, he was well and favourably known

## MEN OF TO-DAY

## ACTING PREMIER OF MANITOBA

D
URING the recent session of the Manitoba Legislature, the leader on the Government side was the Hon. Robert Rogers, Minister of Public Works. The Big Chief of the Manitoba Tribes, Hon. R. P. Roblin, was ill and on order of his physician was spending the winter in the South. In his absence the ViceChief was forced to lead.

There are those who say that "Bob" Rogers has long been the real leader in that administrative body known as the Manitoba Executive, and that Mr. Rogers might have been Premier long ago had he so desired. Nor do those who make the statement intend any disrespect to Hon. Mr. Roblin, the Premier. He has held an office which he would willingly have surrendered, these people say, if his party friends and Mr. Rogers were agreeable. But the party decreed otherwise and so did Mr. Rogers

There are others who bracket the two men to gether when speaking of them. "Roblin and Rogers" is a common phrase in political circles. The two men have worked together for many years and, to the public, have given no sign of anything but absolutely faithful co-operation. No provincial premier ever had a more faithful or more loyal assistant. If there was patronage to be distributed or difficult political battles to be fought, the assistant never showed signs of distress. He was always on the fighting line but never willing to take any of the honour which was due to the senior general.

Yet when the time came, the Hon. Robert Rogers proved himself quite capable of piloting a political following through the intricate mazes of a parliamentary session. This last session was a critical one, too, since there is likely to be a general election in the province before the House meets again. All the charges likely to be useful to a growing Opposition Were produced and aired with all the bravado the enemies of the Government could muster. Yet the Hon. Robert met them all calmly and skilfully; and when the session was ended, his followers were satisfied.

Mr. Rogers is of Irish descent, though born in Lakefield, Quebec, three years before Confederation. te is a son of Colonel Rogers, an officer in the British Army, and is thereby fitted to rule over a province which is as intenseIst British and as foolishly imperialist as any other in Canada. He was educated in the schools of Lachute and Montreal, but at the age of eighteen drifted West to wrestle with Ambition and Fortune

Clearwater, a straggling village. became his abiding place. This hapPened to be in the political purlieus of the Hon. Thomas Greenway and in 1886 and 1892, Mr. Rogers stood up to be knocked down by this then reigning chief. About ten years ago, fromever, he came up to Winnipeg and the constituency of Manitou and it was only a short time till he mas given a portfolio and a per nent influence in the government. Outside of politics, Mr. Rogers


Mr. Chas. H. Lugrin, Victoria, The Man Behind a Newspaper.


Hon. Robert Rogers,
The Conundrum of Manitoba

Fredericton. He devoted his spare moments to journalistic work, with such success that he was engaged to edit the St. John Telegraph. In this capacity he came into considerable prominence. For six years he was Secretary of Agriculture, a position which he resigned to go
West.

Seattle at this time was attracting many from the Maritime Provinces, and it was to this young and rapidly-growing city that Mr. Lugrin came in I891. He was admitted to the Bar in Washington, but again took up his pen to edit the Seattle Telegraph, and later, the Seattle Times. In 1897 he received and accepted an offer to edit the Colonist of Victoria, and removed with his family to that city, where except for an interval of three years of law practice, he has occupied the editor's chair on the Colonist.

While never entirely devoting himself to the practice of his profession, he has been engaged on several cases of considerable importance. He was counsel for the Temperance Party in the proceedings which determined the constitutionality of the Canada Temperance Act. He was also employed to defend the rights of aliens to navigate the St. John River.

In his present capacity he stands high in Canadian journalism. His professional training has been an invaluable asset to him in newspaper work. He is well-read and a keen student of affairs-possessing a wide range of information. His style is clear and vigorous. A large number of adventure stories, numerous tracts on public questions, many articles to periodicals and magazines, and a standard work on the resources of British Columbia, have come from his pen. His inclination for literary work is probably inherited from his father and grandfather, who were both newspaper men. Nor does this family trait end in the third generation. One of his daughters, Mrs. E. Brunswick Shaw, shows a strong literary disposition. She contributes to the Sunday edition of the Colonist, under her maiden name, E. Bertrand Lugrin; and also writes for some English magazines.

The writer had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Lugrin in his home circle, away from the heavy routine of his office, and found in this veteran newspaper man, a warm and genial personality, willing to listen kindly to the queries of the "cub" reporter. In this he was assisted by his charming wife, formerly Miss Maria Raymond, a daughter of Judge Raymond of New Brunswick.

As a member of the Council of the Board of Trade, Mr. Lugrin takes a keen interest in municipal affairs. But his horizon is more than provincial, and although an optimist on the future of his adopted province, he is in the truest sense a Canadian citizen, with a broad outlook on the growth and development of Canada as a whole. He is one of the very best


Mr. William Manson, M.L.A., Who Helped to Build Two Pacific Tow citizens Eastern Canada ever sent West; part of the eternal debt the West owes the East.

## a waymaker from nanaimo

$\boldsymbol{T}$ PE frince representative from Prince Rupert is Scotch enough to have been a Hudson's Bay Company factor. Mr William Manson was born in the Shetland Islands, on whose bleak shores he stayed long enough to get an accountant's education - though what on earth he could have expected to make out accounts for in the Shetlands, nobody knows. At twenty years of age he got away and went just about as far as a steamboat could carry him - to Vancouver Island; to Nanaimo, where for eighteen years he was a waymaker. And he began constructive pioneerism in real earnest; twelve years member of the Nanaimo School Board, three years an alderman and four years Mayor of Nanaimo - the like of which never would have happened to him had he stayed in the island where the ponies come from.

What more natural than to go into politics? In Igo5 the man from Shetland was elected to fill the vacancy left by Mr. W. B McInnes, resigned to become Governor of the Yukon. In two years he was Provincial Secretary-and Minister of Education; whereby he remembered some of his youthful doubts at the academy in Shetland.

However, he got a bump at the very next election-1907; defeated at the polls; went straight up to Prince Rupert-leaving Nanaimo behind; Government Agent for two years at the new port on the Pacific. Last November he resigned his job to go once more into politics. Prince Rupert needed a representative in the Legislature Mr. Manson was elected as the first. One of his first acts in his new capacity in the House was to introduce a bill for the incorporation of Prince Rupert. The bill was passed. Mr. Manson is still in the field; ready to grow up with Prince Rupert as once he grew up with Nanaimo. He will probably not travel far from Prince Rupert, which by the time he is done with politics will be a big commercial seaport.

## THROUGH A MONOCLE

## CUSTOMS IN CAIRO-AND CANADA.

AS Cairo is the place where "east meets west" - where two civilisations blend - it logically follows that there is a large liberty in conduct-and in costume. When things are done in public to which you are not accustomed, you-whether you are a Christian or Mohammedan, east or west-tolerantly put it down to "the other civilisation." There is one phase of life here to which I hardly know whether to refer. I can seldom feel sure just how much Toronto-and though the Courier is Canadian, it emanates from Toronto-really wants to be told about things which are not Torontoesque. Would it like to hear, for instance, that there is a street here, hard by the principal hotels and tourist offices, where women appear, as the shades of evening fall, in great numbers on balconies one or two storeys from the pavement, dressed-well, unconventionally, and with faces painted as if they were sign boards; as, perhaps, they are. It is very like the "public women" quarters of Tunis and Tangier, except that it is not on the street level. The Tunisian might find it tame, but the Torontonian would find it amazingly frank.

P
EOPLE who know native gentlemen well, tell me that they are utterly unable to associate innate virtue with the European women whom they see, dressed for dinner, sitting in the drawingrooms of the public hotels. This applies, of course, only to native gentlemen who are still unspoiled by contact with Europeans and who take the purely native view. The shock which the stoutest Torontonian would feel in walking along the street I have ventured to mention, would be only a feeble tremor when compared with the shock felt by the native gentleman when he meets the aforesaid Torontonian escorting his wife and daughters in to dinner in fashionable evening dress. There is another'point of view for you. There is the east judging the west. But both east and west become accustomed to each other in this cosmopolitan Cairo, and regard each other's peculiarities as something to be dismissed with a shrug. But let us get away from dangerous ground and discuss-well, let us try differences in spelling.

ONE lovely thing about Egyptian names as rendered into English is that you cannot mis-spell them. This is because there is no authoritative European spelling. Arabic sounds and English sounds do not answer to each other; so that every writer who has tried to convey in English letters the true sound of an Arabic word, has only hoped to come as close to what his ear caught as he could. Now his ear might not agree with the next man's or his use of letters. might be different; and hence the next man has satisfied himself better with a different English spelling. And so on with the next and the next; with the result that, if you hit upon yet another variety, people will only think that you are a careful observer and are trying to get nearer to the truth. Take the word "Assouan." That has the authority of our geographies and we generally regard it as fixed. But now people are more apt to spell it "Assuan." That is Baedeker's choice. The postal authorities, however, are not content with this: and you will find "Aswan" on your letters. And so it goes. Our old friend "Luxor" is more commonly spelled "Louksor" out here; and "Rameses" has lost his middle "e" and become "Ramses." But if we get among the Pharoahs, we shall be lost. Seti is now Sethos; Amenhotep has turned into Amenophis; and Queen Hatasoo is known at Hatshepsowet.

EVEN closer at hand, we have a large freedom. The names of the streets in Cairo seem to be spelled "according to the taste and fancy of the speller," to quote the immortal Sam Weller. The word for street itself appears as "Sharia" in the guide books but "Chareh" on the street corners-sometimes. As for the names, they are often so different from that of the map I carry that I do not feel quite certain that I am on the right street. But the difficulty of getting the true sound is enormous-if not insuperable. At this moment, I could not put in rigid type the sound which an Arab makes when he calls his friend "Mohammed." It is not in the least like you are pronouncing the name now if you chance to be reading this aloud. "Abdul" is easier-it is simply "Abdool," with the accent on the first syllable. The common word "sheikh" defies the alphabet. It is not
"shake"-as some phrase books put it-nor yet "sheek," but a nice blend of the two. The word we call "Pasha" is here "Basha," and the street of the post-office is Sharia el Bosta.

THEN alongside liberty in orthography, there exists liberty in dress. It would be hard, indeed, for a man to dress in such fashion as to attract more than a passing glance on the streets of Cairo. The straw hat and the overcoat go together toward evening at naturally as the bacon and the egg on the breakfast table. The natives of the poorer classes wear any combination of dress which will keep out the cold. You will see a European sack-coat worn frequently over a native cloak; and the other day we watched from our Nile boat a native labourer at one of the wharves struggling to keep the boat from damaging the landing-place, and he was dressed in a turban, a thin cloak, no shoes or stockings, and over his cloak an old frock coat with long tails and glossy seams. A vest is very often put beneath their cloaks to protect the vital parts of the body; and it comes to sight when they undress to plunge into the river as they frequently do for all sorts of purposes from merely taking a bath to helping get the rudder of the boat clear from some obstruction.

THE MONOCLE MAN.

## Pronunciation in Paris

ACCORDING to some Canadians who have been in Paris there is a marked deviation in the way certain foreign words are pronounced from the way they are done in Canada. Now of course every Canadian has his troubles saying French words; and even the most fluent English-speaking French members in the House of Commons have difficulty with the accents of English. But in Paris a large number of people differ with English usage in pronouncing the improper Greek name Psyche. They persist in saying it Phishe; whereas English-speakers call it broadly, Sikee. Why? Obviously because the French pull the " $h$ " forward into the first three letters; putting "ph" instead of "ps"-when in the Greek there was an entirely separate character for each of these sounds.

HOW WOMEN DRESS IN CAIRO


VEILED EGYPTIAN LADIES IN A "TRYING-ON " ROOM Fashionable Ladies of the Dark Continent must keep up with the Modes of Paris.


## Vancouver, Most Picturesque Seaport; Commercial Metropolis and an Imperial City

VANCOUVER is the 'Frisco of Canada; which may mean less or more than the comparison implies. Perhaps it is more to the point to say that the western gateway of Canada is five days by rail in a continuous journey from either St. John or Halifax, which are the twin eastern gateways. Just at present when the tide of westward transatlantic immigration is at the flood, Vancouver is less obvious than either of the Atlantic cities; but by some conspiracy of nature and history it happens to contain just about as many people as both put together.

The population of Vancouver is roundly and conservatively estimated at a hundred thousand; making her the fourth city in Canada with census of progress second to none. There is no miraculous reason for this. Vancouver has been for the best of sixty years the only mainland port by which Canada could be got into from the west; just as she has been for twenty-five years, the terminus for most of the people who pushed through the Rockies and the Selkirks by rail to see what the Pacific Coast was like to live upon-and because most of them found it a mighty good place they stayed in Vancouver, while some of them desiring a quieter and perhaps more beautiful life, crossed over to Victoria on the big island.

At any rate there is no place in Canada at all like Vancouver; except Victoria, which is rather more than a third as big and contains perhaps a larger percentage of Mongolians who are the problem but not the pride of either city. Vancouver is the making of a great coast city. Her future ought to be as remarkable as any of the coast cities of the United States. She is at the feet of more natural wealth in a vast province than any of the United States ports. She is the receptacle for vast amounts of raw material in the shape of lumber and minerals and fruit and grain from the prairie. Yes, there are elevators at Vancouver; a thing that few dreamed of years ago. The commercial capital of British Columbia has a big trade with the United States; a brisk and a growing trade With Japan and the rest of the Orient. She is the centre of the metropolitan life of Western Canada-for Winnipeg has long ago become a middle west city. They used to say that social pedigrees, for instance, came from east to west-just as the course of empire takes its way, so that Toronto and Montreal got their metropolitan ideas from New York; Winnipeg from MonCal and Toronto; Vancouver and Calgary, and Edmonton from Winnipeg. But that's a half truth long since become a sort of fiction. Vancouver is fast becoming self-centred; rim hub of a big western wheel whose ${ }^{\mathrm{r} i m}$ sweeps further than Calgary; indeed, far into the prairie wheat lands. Vancouver exerts an influence on the inland western cities perhaps more netent than does Winnipeg. She is Caler in distance than is Winnipeg to Calgary and Edmonton; and when those Albertans desire a shift of climate they go not to Winnipeg, but to near the ser for it is something to be hear the sea, and the inlanders who
make their money on the prairie like very well to go to the seaport city to spend a deal of it, and to get a bigger and more expansive conception of the country to which they belong.

There is a vast amount of shipping at Vancouver all the year round. For the year ending last of June, r908, nearly four thousand vessels entered the harbour and rather more than that number cleared outward bound-to Seattle and San Francisco, to Alaska and to Hong Kong and to Yokohama. There are steamers every day to Nanaimo; three times a day to. Victoria; twice a day to Seattle; one every five days to 'Frisco; twice a week to Prince Rupert; two steamship lines to Mexico; mail steamers to Japan, China, Australia and New Zealand, whence Vancouver becomes an Imperial city. Besides there is a steamer every month to England via the Suez Canal; and every once in a while a service eastward to England via Tehuantepec down in Central America.

Clearing house returns for Vancouver in 1908 were nearly 184 millions; putting her fourth in Canada, keeping pace with her rank in size. The assessed value of property in Vancouver is well
up to a hundred millions. Buildings erected in 1908 totalled in value, six millions.

Truly may it be said, that unless a man has seen Vancouver he does not know Canada. What the future has in store-who can tell? There is an epic of development in that city; which so far as the west is concerned, may be called the real barometer of Canada.

No city in Canada has a more cosmopolitan character than Vancouver. Its nearest approximation in that respect is Winnipeg. But in Winnipeg the Mongolian is less numerous than the Icelander -of whom they have none in Vancouver. It is interesting to note how the cosmopolitanism of the west-coast city compares to that of Halifax and St. John, where white immigration from Europe first touches Canada. There is a marked difference. Nine-tenths of the European immigration enters Canada by way of Atlantic ports. A small fraction of this pushes through the Rockies as far as Vancouver, some of whose increment of population is recruited from the Orient-but much less now than formerly, thanks to British Columbia objections in the name of a "white man's Province."
At any rate barring Victoria, the commercial metropolis of the most westerly province in Canada is the terminus of west-bound travel. In which respect Vancouver is much more of a finality than either Halifax or St. John, where the land immigration movement begins on its sweep across Canada.

## Art in St. John

MR. J. PURVES CARTER is a wizard of art galleries. A few months ago he dug around Laval University in Quebec and unearthed half an acre of alleged rare old canvases by great masters long since dead. Reproductions of some of these were published in the Courier. Now he has been discovering masterpieces in St. John, N.B.; pictures worth more than a hundred thousand dollars, comprising canvases by men whose names are famous to all but the Excessivist School of Art Iconoclasts in Paris.
Mr . Carter is supposed to know what constitutes a great picture. He is an English connoisseur who was for a long while assistant to the director of the London Museum. His discovery of the St. John treasures was almost purely accidental. While in Quebec establishing an art museum at Laval and furbishing up some of his masterpieces there he met Mr . John F. Gleeson, who is a well-known collector in St. John. Mr. Gleeson invited Mr . Carter down for a visit. As a result Mr. Carter discovers rare pictures in that city aggregating in value over a hundred thousand dollars.
Some of these are at Bishop Casey's palace. The most valuable among them includes a work representing the "Adoration of the Magi," identified as a fine specimen of "Jacopo Bassano," 1590, valued somewhere near $\$ 50,000$ and must be nearly 400 years old.

# Cause and Cure of Suicide 

by PRof. J. Gibson hume

In 1908 there were ten thousand suicides in the United States. In Canada for the same year there were forty-five attempts to commit suicide-no record of the number who were succiessful. Canada's suicide rate is one of the lowest in the world; that of the United States one of the highest. Both are new countries. What are the causes of suicide? Are they national or individual or climatic? Are they inhercnt in the individual? Considering that suicide is most frequent in the north temperate zone-will Canada develop a ratio of suicide to population analagous to that of the United States? Believably not.

Most of these phases of the suicide problem Prof.J. G. Hume discusses in the following article. Prof. Hume is a well-known authority. He is at the head of the Department of Philosophy in the University of Toronto. His observations are well worth considering.

TOB BE OR NOT TO BE-THAT IS THE QUESTION"

THE statistics of Suicide in European countries have been compiled and investigated by such writers as Gubski on Russia, Geck on Prussia, Eulenberg on Prussian school children, Proal on French children, Bertillion and Durkheim on France, Morselli on Italy, and by others on other countries. The results of these investigations have been placed before the public by excellent articles in The Nation, The Independent, McClure's, The Popular Science Monthly, etc.

In the United States over ten thousand a year of suicides is a startling record, a terrible harvest of death. It is more than one each hour of every day in the year. Many people rank this sad list with the large number of insane, also rapidly increasing, and regard both of these as "social wreckage," that we may deplore but cannot avert. "Suicide is simply a by-product of civilisation." Is this fatalistic attitude to be the conclusion of the whole matter?

The European investigators have endeavoured to discover the influence of climate, season, weather, age, sex, marriage, profession, race and religion and have constructed their tables along these lines showing the following results:

Suicides are most numerous in the north temperate zone where civilisation is at its highest development. The greatest number of suicides occur in June, the least in December. There are more suicides on the fine bright days, fewer on the dull dark days.

Suicides become more frequent with each decade of the advance in age. Suicides occur more frequently among the unmarried than among married men and women, and those without children are much more prone to suicide than those who have children. With the notable exceptions of India and Japan, where women have the higher rate, the suicides among men are much more numerous than among women.

Suicides are most numerous among the Protestants, less among the Roman Catholics, least among the Jews and Mohammedans; frequent among those of the Germanic race; very much less among the Irish, the same tendencies and proportions being found after emigration.

## Kinds of People Who Suicide.

Suicides are much more prevalent among those in the learned professions; less among the labouring classes ; more among the city labourers, being strikingly higher in crowded manufacturing districts, while very much lower amongst labourers in agricultural pursuits in the rural districts.

Clergymen form an exception among the learned professions, the proportion being only about half as great among them; on the other hand suicides are very numerous among soldiers. Among convicted criminals suicides are more apt to occur among first offenders overcome with shame than among old and hardened "professionals" though the rate among the latter rises with the imminence of the death penalty.

Though all painful and incurable diseases are sources of temptation to suicide, this is more frequently yielded to when in addition the disease has originated in or is connected with disgrace or dishonour.

In looking over such statistics the first thing that strikes one is the failure to take into account the complication of insanity. There should be separate tables for the sane and the insane. Morselli estimates that a least one-third of the suicides are insane.

In trying to estimate the influence of religion it is also misleading to lump together the believers and the unbelievers who are nominally attached to any creed, the belief or the lack of it having more significance for this enquiry than the particular form of the creed.

In the study of the influence of family rela-
tions a significant table might be added in the United States for the divorced.

The attempt to estimate the influence of education by the profession is superficial.

A great deal of ingenious speculation has been indulged in to try to account for the high rate in June and on bright days. That in bright weather the "cosmic powers" seem more kind and thus allure to suicide, that they show their indifference and thus drive to suicide suggests the query is there not something deeper, more vital to be looked for? Why in short, is this person worrying himself about the attitude of the "cosmic powers" to him? How the beauty of a rare day in June may embitter is finely expressed in Burn's "Bonnie Doon"

## "How can ye chaunt ye little birds

And I sae weary, fu' o' care?"
The trouble here is not the weather but the thwarting of the mating impulse and the faithlessness of the lover.

There is evidently a great need for a careful study of the underlying mental factors, the "moral causes" as the French term them. In short, if we are to make progress and get into a close grip with the study of this subject, we must get behind the statistics to the most careful and thorough examination of the individual cases to discover the psychology and ethics of suicide. Those who were arrested before the act was consummated could be directly interrogated, in other cases letters written or words spoken to relatives might furnish a clue to the state of mind and the motives controlling the suicide.

## Reasons Why They Do It.

In the case of murder society empanels an investigating committee to discover the murderer, who is thereupon dealt with in such a way as to protect society and give a warning to others. The self-murderer is beyond human judge and jury yet his act is a menace to society and efforts should be made to prevent further suicides from occurring. But before we can hope to accomplish very much to prevent or cure this deep malady we need a much more accurate diagnosis. Though one writer dismissed the question of suicide among the children of Prussia by saying that it was probably due to "race characteristics" the commission appointed by the Prussian Government has succeeded in throwing much light on the various influences that had their bearing on the cases of these unfortunate children. We need to have in each country a similar inquiry into the cases of the adults so afflicted. The following are some of the lines that might be taken up in such an investigation:

Physiological: The influence of epileptic, neurotic, dissipated parentage. The influence of nerve-exhausting vices. The influence of mental overwork, of monotonous employment, of sedentary occupations, of various diseases.
Psychical: The influence of the excessive pursuit of fame or wealth or pleasure with the consequent worries and disappointments.
(It is evident that in proportion to the exaltation and elation of expectation in business or in love, in speculation and in gambling is the resultant depression and despair in defeat and though recklessness may have been the cause of the failure this does not in every case restrain from still greater and more criminal recklessness.)

Literature: The influence of morbid sentimentalism in prose and in poetry representing death as extinction, ignoring or denying the moral element in life, conduct and destiny. The influence of dramatic representations of suicide sometimes as in the case of Romeo and Juliet as the tragic ending of passionate love leading disappointed lovers to imagine that to be deep in sentiment is a suf"ficient reason to be devoid of sense. Hood's "Bridge of Sighs" is said to have led many another
"unfortunate" to copy the fate he all too pathetically describes.

The influence of realistic accounts of suicides demics for suicide may thus breed suicide.

Social Relations: The influence of solitariness, loneliness, brooding. The absence or presence of social ties. The sex instinct and the effect of the perversion or thwarting of this.

Then as a result of all this questioning, as the purpose of it, we should endeavour most strenuously to discover in what ways and to what extent we might utilize educational, moral and religious influences to co-operate with the hygienic in keeping men and women in physical and mental health and in normal, sane and suitable activity.

Evef with the data already in our possession we have a certain amount of suggestion as to what could and should be attempted in a preventative and remedial way.

## Hamlet Was Probably Insane.

In the first place it is highly probable that suicide is closely allied to insanity. A large proportion are undoubtedly insane who commit this act of folly. Many others are in all likelihood in the incipient stages of mental aberration, and nearly every one of them probably is in a more or less morbid state of mind, being obsessed with some one of the various "phobias" that render sane action more or less difficult. Hence one line of remedial action would be to endeavour to secure an extension of the hospital method of dealing with those who are not insane but are either threatened or believe that they are in danger of this affliction. At present the prevailing tendency is for such an one to conceal his condition and to brood upon ${ }^{\text {it }}$ instead of seeking expert advice, and just as a few years ago the consumptive was regarded as beyond hope of cure, so to-day any tendencies suggesting the danger of insanity is the beginning of despair to very many. Alienists know better, but the public is uninstructed. Unfortunately the term "insanity" has been so limited to the last and seldom curable stages that people do not know that the earlier stages are quite curable in a vast number of cases by proper treatment. And then, too, it should be a matter of more common knowledge that many perfectly sane and healithy people have danger zones, as for instance, the impulse to jump from heigh'ts or into running water. Probably quite a number of those who have gone over Niagara Falls did not go there with any such intention.

Then it would seem to be sufficiently obvious that the absence of family ties and the lack of children has its dangers. In times of great national peril or local calamity, as at the San Francisco earthquake where people are drawn together like a big family, suicide tends to disappear. Clearly we should reconsider whether the individual or the family is the real unit in society. At present we legislate and discriminate against the family. In places where the franchise has been extended to women, the unmarried woman is given a vote and her married sister is excluded. Then, too, the system of indirect taxation that is the cornerstone of the whole edifice in the United States and Canada places the chief tax on the children. It costs two hundred dollars and upward a year to feed and clothe a child in the home of the middle classes. What proportion of this goes into the coffers of the millionaire owners of various trusts and combines? It is so much more important to protect infant industries than to protect infants !

## Too Much Civilisation.

But though taxation and representation, tariffs and legislation may have great importance, there are more significant influences at work. It is claimed that suicide is an inevitable concomitant if no a necessary result of advance in civilisation and extension of education, and the statistics may be plausibly appealed to in substantiation of this claim. Furthermore, though the cry of the suicide goes up to high heaven against our boasted civilisation, yet many have stopped their ears so that they can neither hear nor heed with the scientific shibboleth". "survival of the fittest," "elimination of the unfit", nay, it is a veritable sacrilege to interfere with this beneficent elimination. Surely when we have come to our senses we shall realize that suicide is in reality an unerring index of maladjustment for civilisation, of failure in education calling for prompt and earnest effort to readjust society and improve education. A proper civilisation should endeavour to guard all its members; it dare not view with equanimity the destruction of any of them through either vice or crime, disease or folly. A true education also should deter from vice and

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22.

## SOME OF THE GARDENS OF CANADA



Garden and Lawn of a well-known Yacht Club, whose beautiful grounds were originally a mere sand-bar.


Ornamental Plot in a small Public Park.


Plots and Borders at Osgoode Hall, Toronto.


English Gardens at Provincial Government House, Toronto.


Floral Broidure to a Park Driveway.


Bit of Blossomland and Shade in a Residential Suburb.


Mound of Foliage in the Gore Park, Hamilton, Ont.

## Miller, the Anti-Gambler

Snapshots of the M.P. who went on a Tbree-Months Tilt Against Race-Track Gambling



Mr. Henry H. Miller takes off his hat to an Elector who may want a Loan or a Deed Drawn.

Ithe town of Hanover, county of Grey, Onthe most unusual insurance offices in Canada; uncommon because of the kind of man who owns it and when he is not in Ottawa, occupies it. In the Parliamentary Guide, Henry Horton Miller, member for South Grey, and father of the largely amended Anti-Gambling Bill, is put down as a real estate man, a Methodist and a Reformer.

Those who know the plodding, thrifty little German-Scotch town of Hanover will not suspect Mr. Miller of any dizzy speculations in real estate; though along with insurance and conveyancing he may manage to buy and sell farm property with an occasional town house and lot. But a Methodist and a Reformer, Mr. Miller surely is. Only one other member in the Guide is scheduled as a Re-former-David Gordon of Wallaceburg, who has never been known to reform anything, except the beet-sugar business in Kent County. Henry H. Miller is a Reformer who reforms-or at any rate tries to. The Anti-Gambling Bill was as drastic an effort to reform an alleged evil in Canada as any measure that ever came before the House. In the Commons debates it has taken second place to only the Navy Bill and the wrangle over the Transcontinental. In Committee it has been discussed ten times more than any other bill of this session.

Mr . Miller as practical sponsor for the Bill was chairman of the special committee which sat from December till the end of March and haled witnesses of all ranks and many professions, giving evidence to show either that betting on race-tracks and handbook betting down town was the cause of gambling propensities-or that it was not. At twelve o'clock on Monday, April 4th, shrewd observers of the House of Commons predicted that the Bill would carry by two to one. The Minister of Justice was in doubt. Several other ministers assented to part of the bill. The Premier was uncertain. A few hours later one of the most exciting divisions of the session resulted in a bowl-out for the bill by a majority of one.

## A Nightmare to the "Touts."

For the time being, Henry Horton Miller was dreamed about by race-track men and jockey clubs and bookmakers and handbook artists and even the Governor-General, who patronises with distinction the great race meets of Canada. For a brief while his quarrel with the Minister of Justice was of more newspaper concern than the tariff or the navy. In hundreds of stables throughout Canada and the United States horse-owners were speculating on the outcome of the Bill that might reduce horse-racing to the level of merely "sport of kings," and the lovers of horseflesh-right on the eve of the big race meets in Canada. They are all breathing easier now. The Miller Bill for the present is on the shelf; and it becomes of interest to see what manner of man it was who fought it through House and Committee and according to his own statement
intends to fight it through again, quite independent of politics.
For H. H. Miller is a Reformer; and he began to be one years ago in the old farmhouse in the County of Grey.
"Henry, it is a mean boy who does not fight fair and square. Take a licking like a man, but I would be ashamed of you, if you did a cowardly trick."

Thus spoke Miller, the elder, a sturdy farmerfather, who was a good Methodist, too. It was where the blood is rich and hot-the country life. A family of healthy boys needed such a moral tonic and on the field of battle, at the public school, or picnic ground, it was well to have an ideal for boyhood's wars.

Henry Horton Miller has lived to honour his father's instruction. It is a far cry from a farm in the neighbourhood of Owen Sound to an influential place in the Dominion Parliament. There must needs be pluck and perseverance; a fight with men and affairs. It required ability, which he has; money which he has made; and courage not a little. But the words, "Henry, fight fair and square," have been among his best assets.

## A Many-Sided Man.

From the public school Henry Miller went into life ; some would say into business, but it was more. There were church and country. He prayed, worked, read and played. That was his university training. A worthy pastor, who did not see things as he did, pointed out a "higher calling"-the ministry. His answer, was prompt and decisive-"Business is my calling." He is not a lawyer and yet he pleads in the Division Court "with the best of them." He has given his eldest son to law. But he is a "business man" and we venture the opinion that he thus saves the community more suits than his neighbours know aught about. Nor yet has he any academic letters to his name. He looks the scholar, has the tastes of one, and has been able to traverse many fields of learning. Mrs. Miller and her daughter also love culture more than society. He is thus a plain man; a self-made man; a force in the world.

Politically, he could scarcely be called a son of the late Dr. Landerkin. Though he has largely entered into his political inheritance, few men had less in common. They were great friends, ever loyal and appreciative. But the old standard-bearer belonged more to the ancient heroes, while the younger is modern to the minute.

Parliament has heard much of the jolly, old teaser from South Grey. He was like the proverbial cat, that usually came back, in spite of gerrymander or bad luck. Time alone caused his defeat. Then happily the Senate conserved his wisdom and perennial merriment. But Parliament is likely to look again and for some time to come to that part of the map, marked South Grey. The friends of its now famous member are glad to know that he sits easily in the electoral chair. His enemies may not have all discovered the true metal of his armour. Long
ago it was said on the stump: "Miller must have opposition before he can speak." Then the township halls had eager hours of both comedy and tragedy. He took his knocks like a maiden receives a bouquet. He laughed off a stinging thrust as if he were receiving a compliment. It was aggravating, for it stole both hearts and votes from the foe. Then when his turn came he put in the spur and pursued to the very gates. It was not all light play-actirg for he knew very well that "the best way to parry was to strike." Then he stood in the open field with his "bridges burned." Opposition to-day will seldom hurt and not likely silence him in Parliament. It is not the success of the hustings that counts always in the forum. But South Grey is not so far back in the woods that its member may curtly $\hat{b}_{c}$ reckoned an impossible statesman.

## He Knows Canada.

As a Canadian both by birth and choice, he knows Canada's history, its people and its problems. He has made his own business-conveyance and insurance-a conspicuous success. He has travelled with his family throughout all the provinces, not for air, scenery or fish, but with inquisitive mind, and generous heart. He is not "a parish politician. At home-and he loves no place like Hanover, where every other person is a German-he loves privacy; enjoys a friend at his table-not forgetting the clergy; is frankly ambitious, though a member of no society, not even the Masons. He is happy teaching in Sunday School, never forgets at Thanksgiving to send many an anonymous turkey and always has time to speak to and help everybody.

Representative, then, in his case is no misnomer His services in Parliament reflect the views of Canada as he knows it and loves it. He could do no other than father the bill, so widely known by his name. He is the embodiment of the antigambler. It is not his narrowness or intolerance, but the native-born Canadianism, which he is and breathes.

As one sees him walk up street, a tall, lithe figure, with a breezy, western swing and jaunty, confident air, his office motto-"Always prompt, never negligent"-looms up in a suit of clothes. "He is partial to the dark, soft felt hat, broad enough "for Bryan," but not too large to shade his be spectacled eyes. Scotch grey tweed is also a favour ite for it recalls the multitude of Scotch ballots he reaps at every election. Anyone will look twice at his strong face and remember it too. For it has a profile which is the easy prey of the artist's pencil And he is young enough for our children to frame his cartoons among the great men of Canada.

## Art in Canada <br> Observations of an English Critic <br> By EMILY VAUGHAN JENKINS

D URING my study of Canadian art I saw many sketches and paintings which by reason of their more or less slight artistic merit are in imminent danger of being lost or destroyed; but which will eventually be at least as precious as those untutored drawings of ancient and mediæval draughtsmen to which we owe all our knowledge of the dress, occul pations, and customs of bygone ares Canada so afraid of being thought uncultured should she chance to prize art more lowly than that of the academies of the Old World, that she scarcely dares to take notice of any art produced within her bor ders; but this juvenile timidity is needless in the case of pictures that in any way serve to illustrate her annals. In fact, for historical purposes the topographical transcript of a scene aimed at by the conscientious amateur or the self-taught artist has greater value than attaches to the more brilliant achievements of the highly trained academician who juggles with facts to satisfy the ideals of his particular school.

The prosaic sketches by Mrs. Simcoe, now honourably housed in the British Museum; the unique paintings by Paul Kane and Cornelius Kreighoff, the most unpretentious drawings that are sole ple torial record of some first stage in the making of Canada-all these have a claim which I cannot too strongly urge on every Canadian capable of realising that the events of to-day are the history to-morrow.

The Dominion Government is doing splendid service to posterity in its archive department and museums are being built in the various provinces but a more speedy and concerted effort is necessary to rescue the pictured memories of primitive Canada from danger of destruction or oblivion. Had the fire which recently wrought havoc with the Ontario Parliament Library occurred in her Unive, sity building hard by, the whole of Paul Kanc life work would have been lost to the world.

By W. A. FRASER

Author of "Thoroughbreds," "Mooswa," etc.

ANEW organ in the sitting-room of Peloo Trout's hotel indicated the full advancement of Silver City.

Red Meekins, who had come in from his claim, the Big Pine, sat in a chair beside the proprietor listening to the travail of the organ Presently he turned to Trout and remarked, "That Singer Tomato is a hummer at the melojun, Peloo."
"That's an organ, Red. 'Tain't one of 'em hinky-dink melojuns," Peloo reproved with considerable asperity, "an' the gent that's workin' it ain't a vegetable-his name happens to be Senor Tomasso. He's a I-talian musicianer in the theatre."
"Where's that other I-talian was here, Peloo?" Red queried in the way of covering the defeat.
"Which one? There's such a slue of guests puttin' up at the Trout House now."
"Lamonte was his name."
"He was a Frenchy, an' he went out perspectin' for the Lost Mine. Leastwise I kinder got that give me on the side."

Tomasso had struck up "The Suwanee River" with its infectious swing, and a dozen voices took up the refrain in twelve separate keys.

D URING the turmoil Bill Slack and Toady Downs came in and took seats beside Red. "There's been a feller shot up," Slack announced.
"Was he a white man or a Dago? Them Dagoes is always carvin' theirselves?" Red asked.
"Hank Speers has gone out for him," Slack answered. "I heerd it was that loony feller Lamonte, that was wild goose chasin' after the Lost Mine up in Keewatin Hills."
"Kinder queer about 'em hills," Peloo observed solemnly. "I don't take no stock in ghosts; but there ain't nobody monkeyed with that Lost Mine Injun story but what's got the wu'st of it. Big McLean got drowned in the Devils Pool lookin' for it, an' 'em two half-breeds', Descoigns, they got shot up, an' nobody ever knew how."
'Yes, there's a whole bunch of fellers killed, or broke a leg, or spent their lost dollar, an' never got nothin'," added Red.
"That's ol' woman's yarns!" Slack growled disdainfully. "I'd go up there in a holy minute if I thought there was any gold. There ain't nothin' up there, not even the evil speerits the Injuns tell about."
"Terrible purty name 'em hills has got," Red observed,-"'Hills of the North Wind,' Injun for the same bein' Keewatin. Most too purty a name for a nest holdin' only goblins an' evil speerits."

The organ groaned dismally as Tomasso prepared for a fresh assault. When he had touched their sympathies with "Starlight" and been carried off to receive his reward at the bar, Peloo said:
"Well, fellers, I wouldn't bet again both propositions. Gold's been brung out of 'em hills, because I seen it, an' I'm danged if you could bribe the feller to go back again or tell where it was."
"Did he get scairt?" Red queried.
"He must've seen somethin'.
"Who was it, Peloo?"
"Felix Gouin."
"He's a French breed, an' I wouldn't believe one of that tribe on oath," Slack offered. "A breed would run a mile if an owl coughed in the dark. Guess that's what he heerd, an owl."
"Kinder think it was Gouin that put it inter Lamonte's noddle to go huntin' for that Lost Mine," Peloo said reflectively. "They, was thick as two hieves here for about a week."
"If he did, Peloo, an' Lamonte's been shot up, looks as if there was somethin' in the Injun's story about bad luck strikin' anybody that butts inter their fam'ly ghost business," Red suggested.
"There was both nutty," Slack sneered. "I see
that Lamonte about here, an' I figgered he was off his chump. I wouldn't be afeared to go up into 'em hills the darkest kind of a night."
"Danged if I would," Peloo declared emphatically, "an' I ain't afeared of anythin' that wears hair! I've heerd more'n one feller that was jus' as full of grit as you are, Slack, say they'd heerd some dang queer noises in 'em hills at night when they was camped on Duck Lake."
"Talkin' of speerits," Red interjected, "there is a happy land not far away. Come on' boys let's suppose that bar's the Keewatin Hills, an' take a fall "outer 'em speerits."
"What about us gettin' back to the Big Pine? She's growin' late, Red," Slack asked.
"Soon's we've had a drink, Slack, you can slip out an' get the ponies, an' we'll hit the trail for the "Big Pine," Red replied.
"You're boss, Red," Slack concurred with willing resignation.
"Better'n it uster be, Peloo, when we had to drink lemon pop," Red said, removing with the back of his hand a dew that lingered in the stubble of his rufus mustache. "Let's go an' hear Tomatowhat d'you say his name was, Peloo?"
"I'll write it on your shirt cuff, Red."
"Only fellers in the hotel business can afford b'iled shirts," Meekins retorted. "'Em movable kind of cuffs you've got, Peloo, is fu'st rate where a feller's travelin' light as to his shirt."?

Slack and Downs had laughed at Peloo's sally because he was master of the bar; because Red had stood treat they now laughed at his retort.
$T$ HE hilarity was interrupted by the advent of Constable Hank Speers. He was dripping wet. "It's an awful night!", was his first greeting. "Give me a pint of dryin' fluid, barkeep."
"Is she rainin', Hank?" Red asked foolishly.
Rainin'! Do I look like it? It's a nice, lovely moonlight summer evenin', only Egg Lake an' the Montreal River is havin' a ketch as ketch can wrastle up there in the valley, an' I got too clost." Then Speers turned to his revivifier with a quiet assumption that Red's foolish question had merited the reply courteous.
"Did you get that feller that somebody plugged?" Peloo asked.
"Yes, an' the feller what plugged him too, I $=$
'Gouin! It was Lamonte was shot, wasn't it?"
'Yes, and I nabbed Gouin sence I come back. I guess you can help, Peloo. I want to use that feller that's havin' trouble with the pianner in thereTommy. I'll tell you what I want, Peloo." The Constable drew a small sheet of paper from his pocket and spread it out on the bar, continuing, "I got this in Gouin's pocket when I dropped on him. You see 'em spots on it?"
"Looks like blood," Peloo surmised.
"I figger it is. An' that's music wrote on it, isn't it?"

Peloo scanned the paper intently, and then announced that it was music.
"Well, a breed don't carry music round with him as a reg'lar standby, an', there bein' blood on it, I figger Gouin took that outer Lamonte's pocket when he shot him. That's thumbprint in the cor-

"Lamonte was all the time monkeyin' with the organ, an' I see him one day makin' a plan of music on paper. Guess you're right, Hank."
"What did he want to kill a feller to get a bit of music for?" Red asked. "I heerd of a feller up north that shot a Scotchman for playin' the bagpipes; but that was kinder to get rid of music."
"You got me, Red," the Constable acknowledged in a perplexed manner; "I can't make it out, neither. But there wasn't nothin' else touched on Lamonte. He had a watch an' some money. He was jus' lyin'
there in the pass leadin' into Keewatin Hills, lookin' as if he was asleep, an' there was a hole bored through him commencin' at his back."
"That's the way a half-breed does his shootin', from behind," Slack declared.
"I was thinkin'," the Constable went on, "that it might be a good idee to get Tommy there to kinder size up this music that's wrote here."
"What for?" Peloo asked.
"I don't know exactly; but it's the only clue we got. I read a lot of detective stories, an' sometimes a feller's run to earth by a bit of paperonly clue they had too. If it's a letter they get what they call a writin' expert, an' bein' music I guess Tommy there is the only feller in these parts that knows anythin' about it."

Peloo took the paper in his hand, saying, "I'll ask Senor Tomasso to see what he can figger up about it."
"I wouldn't say nothin' to him about where she comes from," Speers cautioned.

T OMASSO looked at the music that Peloo handed him, assumed his most professional air, placed it on the organ, and ran a few notes with one hand. "Curious," he said, "I can't remember it. "Think it's by Wagner."
"Lamonte was the gent's name," Peloo blurted out, then stopped suddenly in confusion at a sharp glance from the Constable.
"Don't think it," objected Tomasso. "I'll bet drinks for the house it's Wagner!" and again he made little tentative excursions up and down the keys with his fingers. "Listen to this, gents," he said finally, and with elaborate fingering he played.

Tomasso was a fair performer, also considerable of a poser; so he threw his whole capacity into the weird refrain. The organ wailed and reverberated. The barbaric quality of the music cut into the elemental nature of the men of the woods who listened, their imaginations probably quickened by the memory that the blood stained paper holding the score was now a tongued witness of murder-to the slaying of the man who had lain out there in the moonlight as if asleep on the trail.

It was with a sighing relapse of breath that Red muttered as Tomasso wheeled from the stool, "Danged if that ain't as creepy as the bagpipes!"

Tomasso scowled. "Bagpipes!"" he snorted. "Did you ever hear grand opera?"
"Guess I never heerd that feller play," Red admitted; "but you're purty good at it."
Tomasso's indignation fled at this flattery, and he smiled complacently at Red's mistake.
"Could you figger up anythin' out of that, Mr. Tommy ?" the Constable asked.
"I don't understand," Tomasso said.
Could 'em music things stand for words?" paper's importance. In his not knowing of the paper's importance. In his perplexity he turned again to the organ and sang a wordless refrain to the score. Red and Slack caught themselves humming the weird refrain. It was creepy, as Red had declared.
"I'li tell you what it's like," Tomasso said, as he finished, "it's like a storm at sea shrieking through the rigging. It's what we call mad music, a seeking for something, trying to harness the turmoil to music."
"It's kinder like that," Peloo agreed.
"With some wolves throwed in, howlin' their evel best," Slack added.
"Would you mind playin' it again, mister?" Speers requested.
"What're you tryin' to get out of it?" Peloo whispered.
"I'll put the screws on that breed an' see if I can't make him sing that same thing-see, Peloo? of it," want to get kinder familiar with the rinie

When Tomasso had played the dirgelike thing for the third time, Red said, "That's the kind of music that drives, a feller to drink."
"Bein' as you're so pressin', Red, don't mind if I do", Peloo said suggestively.
"It orter be on the house for harbourin' the cause of complaint," Red proclaimed; "but Mr. Tomat-the musicianer has been mos, obligin' an' entertainin', an' my proposition goes."

T HEY adjourned to the bar, and there was a round of drinks.
Then Peloo said, "The house now rises to the occasion to remark that it's ready to discharge its

Meekins was diligently trying to recover his equilibrium.
"Danged if the bridge ain't gone!" Slack declared. "Black Water's chewed it up, that's what it's Meekins looked with angry reproach at the surging flood which had swept away the primitive wooden bridge. "Well, I'm dashed!" he growled. "How're we goin' to get to the Big Pine now?"
"We can't," Slack answered flatly. "There ain't a hoss livin' that'd tackle that cranky crick, an' if he did he couldn't get up that straight bank acrost."
"Well, I'm danged!" Red objurgated.
"There's nothin' for it but to go back to Peloo's,"

obligations. What'll you all have, gentlemen?"
The Constable, as cause of the trouble, felt called upon to keep up his end; so that at the expiration of half an hour Tomasso having gone back to the organ, the four friends were left somewhat in a mellow, confidential mood.
"I don't mind sayin', fellers," Peloo remarked, "that I've heerd that kinder dead march piece before." He looked with wise gravity at Speers and winked.
"That's what I was sorter drivin' at," the Constable observed. "Was it the Frenchman an' the breed?"
"It was," Peloo declared dramatically. "That danged breed would stand there a howlin' by the organ, an' Lamonte he's a thumpin' the ivories an' scrawlin' somethin' on paper. See?"
"Makin' it up," Speers suggested, nodding his head.
"That don't prove nothin'," Slack objected. "They was both nutty. You fellers put me in mind of ol' women that, when they hear a dog howl, they say it's a sign somebody's goin' to die."
"Slack," Meekins put his hand on the last speaker's shoulder, "you go and get the hosses an' we'll pull out for the Big Pine. I know it's stopped rainin', I feel so danged dry. I ain't goin' to get full to-night, 'cause I'm on the water waggon."

Meekins laughed foolishly as his foot missed the stirrup. "This black mud's so danged slip'ry!" he remarked as an extenuating explanation tc, Peloo and Speers, who stood in the doorway. At the next try he made it, and, lifting to the saddle, sang out, as the impatient horse lurched forward, "Goodnight, boys. Hope Slack don't want to go up into the Keewatin Hills to-night."

As the horsemen swung to the trail from Silver City, the cupping hoofs beneath them driving up a spray of soppy mud, Slack uttered in staccato gasps, "Guess-it's stopped rainin'-'cause-the supply-had run out."
"Must've come down to beat Noah's big storm," Red added.

A huge moon leered at the riders complacently from over the tree softened outline of Keewatin Hills as their horses ate into the westward trail at a pounding gallop. The two men had lapsed into the silence that comes with sleeping Nature's hush. Where the trail swept the base of Keewatin Hills with the curve of Eugene's simitar, suddenly loomed, like a cavern door, dark and forbidding, the "Devils Pass.
"That's where Lamonte got hisn," Red said.
Fifty yards beyond, Slack muttered, "Comes of hookin' up with a breed. He orter knowed better'n to travel with one of that kidney."

## A NOTHER half-mile, silent but for the rubberlike pound of the hoofs, and with a snort of

 affright, Red's horse stiffened his fore legs, swerved, and then stood still, throwing his head irritably up and down, the bit clanking against his set teeth.Slack said resignedly, looking again at the rushing water.
"An' get the laugh throwed inter us good an' plenty," Meekins contributed. "Peloo'd be in bed, an' "verythin' shut up."
"We got to go," Slack persisted.
"I ain't goin' back six miles like a danged fool!", Red declared. "Goin' back there means boozin'. I been off the liquor for three months 'cept to-night, an' I ain't goin' to take a chanst. We'd have to wait two or three days, p'raps, an' I got to be on my claim to-morrer."
"How're you goin' to get there?" Slack asked.
"By ridin' the trail through Keewatin Pass, that's how! 'Tain't more'n four miles farder."

Meekins swung his horse as he said this. Slack turned his mount and in silence rode at the other's side. At the mouth of Devils Pass Slack checked his steed, saying:
"'Tain't much use us goin' in there. A feller's jus' as like to hit the wrong trail an' fetch up at Loon Lake."
"Thought you wasn't feared of 'em squaw stories," Red sneered.
"I ain't feared of nothin' no more'n you are," Slack retorted angrily; "but I don't want to go moonin' round like a stray goat jus' for the fun of the thing."
"Well, I'm goin' to the Big Pine to-night by this trail!", Red declared. "All I got to do is keep bearin' to the lef' an' come out inter Kettle Valley; then it's as good as a sidewalk to the Big Pine. If you want to go back to Peloo's, Slack, jus' tell 'em that the air up in these hills kinder made your lungs ache an' you didn't care to tackle it. Don't say, nothin' about the ghosts, or they'll
laugh at you."
"Of all the danged fellers to be sot in their way that I ever see, you've got 'em skinned both ways of the jack, Mr. Meekins! You're wuss'n a kid, an' I'm goin' to play the fool humourin' you. Shove
along, an' we'll see who's afeered an' along, an' we'll see who's afeered, an' who's a

But Meekins had slipped into the gloom of the pass; for the moon had now dipped behind the barrier of Keewatin Hills and the penciled line of
the trail had blurred to nothing.

W ITH heads low hung in the freedom of slacked
rein the horses sought the trail with cautious rein the horses sought the trail with cautious stride. Sometimes a stone clinked a metallic note from the iron shoes; sometimes a quickened rush told of a muskeeg stretch; sometimes a rocky wall brushed leg or arm as the path they rode looped some sharp point; but always they drove into a
deeper gloom which lay in haver deeper gloom. which lay in heaviness upon their hearts. Strange broken fragments of the organ's wail came hauntingly to Meekins in the sombre stillness of the gorge. Once Slack's horse misplaced a hoof and floundered on the giving edge of a cut bank, and, startled, he cried out in sudden fear; then he coughed and swore to reassert his nerve.
"Kinder dark," Red threw back; "but in a mile
she'll hit the open. I been through here wunst."
The uplift of the horses' backs told that they climbed a heavy grade. A wind blew in their faces now; it chilled as though beyond lay snow.

We re gettin' there, Red called back to Slack, "I'm gettin' ol' Keewatin's breath."
"I wisht he was gettin a punch in the face!" Slack muttered to himself. "I'd like to give him one."

Soft wailing strains came from the pine boughs overhead as the wind cut through their wirelike screen. Afraid, Slack rode with nerves as vibrant as though he dangled over a precipice. He almost screamed in agony when something, perhaps a startled wolf, fled in noisy haste across their path. The horses snorted. They too seemed on the edge of fear.
"I was a fool to come inter these danged hills!" Slack muttered.

Red spoke to his horse some needless word, as though he sought a change to the silent strain.

Gradually, imperceptibly, the wind grew stronger as they rode the hill. The music of the pines was now one lengthened hum, as though bees hung on every limb.
"We're on top, Slack," Red advised, as their horses flattened to level going. "This gully is, on the divide; then we dip down into the valley."
"This wind's blamed strong!" Slack growled. "She blows through here like a funnel."
"This cut ain't more'n ten feet wide, that's why," Red explained, "an' the sides is about three hun'red feet up. Guess this is where the gold isor p'raps the ghosts.'

Slack shivered, and exclaimed, for the horses had checked after the stiff climb, "Push on, ol' man. I'm about sick of this dungeon !"

Their way lay over stones which caused their mounts to flounder as they rode. They left behind the heavier gloom of the lower hills, and some reflected moonlight crept through the gorge.

A hundred yards beyond the narrow cleft was ended by an amphitheater; it was like a colosseum. On its edge Red checked his horse to say:
"There's two or three openin's leads from this. I guess ours is the fu'st on the left."
His words echoed back from the encircling walls. The sound caused Slack to say:
"The wind's died out all of a suddent."

## H

IS voice was cut by a demoniac scream which Slack fed away in a low wailing note of anguish. his back, and on his forehead beads of perspiration clung cold and clammy. The horses stood in trembling fright.
"What's that, Red? My God! What-"
The wailing note which had sunk to nothing came again, faint, growing in strength, until at the pitch of a scream it was smothered by a roaring medley, as through huge fiends fought in the arena of the encircling walls.

Slack's horse, terrorstricken, or perhaps the man, drunk with fear, drove with unconscious hand, galloped off to the left and through the first opening in the rocky barrier.

Red's horse plunged and fought against the pull of his rider's hands. Fighting they struggled across the amphitheater with its wailing cries. Through another cleft in the rocks the horse sought for escape. Struggling, trying to check the frightened beast, Red was smashed against a jutting rock which caught a leg and swept him from the saddle where he lay stunned by the fall.

$\mathrm{H}^{\mathrm{E}}$
E lay for a long time crumpled up among the boulders. The grey light of dawn crept in through the creviced rock, and when he opened his eyes wearily it was day.

Half stupid, the wailing voices of the rocks threw him back all the hours since he had left the house of Peloo. "Say, Peloo," he muttered drowsily, "I'm sick of that tune! Tell Tomato to stop playin' the melojun."

Returning consciousness told him all the hard, bitter facts, brushed away the cobwebs from his unnerved brain. He looked out on the cold grey rocks, and then the memory of his horse, the ride up the hill, the fight for lost control, the crashing fall, came back in jostling sequence. And all the time the heavy roar, the wailing, vibrant note, alternated with sudden times of quiet.

Red tried to rise. With a cry of pain he fell back. One leg useless, wrenched somewhere. As he lay helpless his mind took up the vivid things of the night, pondering all the many whys and hows. It was time to think, a good chance for a slow working mind to solve problems.

After a long time he chuckled; then he swore softly. "I jus' got to lay here till Slack hikes back to find out why I ain't comin'," he said to an un-
obtrusive rock that nestled at his shoulder; "but I got these sounds kinder sorted out. Guess I been dumped right in the middle of the Injuns' ghost factory.'

He gazed contemplatively at a wedge of rock,
$V$-shaped, that broke the circled wall to his left. "It's the wind," he soliloquised. "This danged hole's built kinder like an organ-wuss'n Peloo's." Even as he spoke the wind, which blew in fitful gusts, split by the trident rock, cried out in pain,
its echoes booming from the other wall. "Yes, 'em's the ghosts," he said conclusively. "It's dang like that thing Tomato played, too!"

# THEEW I L Y CHINE E 

## Concerring the Graat Determination of one Ah Sing

By JEAN EDOUARD SEARS

"The master of any vessel carrying Chinese immigrants shall incur a penalty of five hundred dollars if he lands or permits to land in Canada from such vessel any person of Chinese origin without the permit therefor required by this act."-Sec. 23, Chap. 95, R. S. I906.

LATE one day in the autumn of last year a Chinaman lay tossing in a dirty bunk in one of the numerous shacks which abound in the city of Vancouver thinking of his far-away home and whispering to himself unpleasant things against the steamship companies which charged such an outrageous amount of money for the piece of cardboard which would pass him along. He had lived in British Columbia almost twenty years and during that time had amassed a fortune that had been dutifully sent home to China and now he intended to follow where he could live with his wife and children in luxury to the end of his days. But with the money charged by the steamship companies for transportation he could live merrily for a year and being like all his countrymen of a thrifty nature he was casting about for a scheme that would land him in his country passage free.
When a Chinaman starts to puzzle out a way to save money it takes him but a little while to think out a solution. The next morning found Ah Sing at the gang-plank of the China boat making himself most obstreperous and clamouring for the captain. At last the captain was brought and Ah Sing commenced to put his scheme into operation.
"What is the matter?" asked the captain, frowning down upon the struggling group.
"Huh!" said one of the men, "this bloomin" chink wants to get aboard, without a ticket; says he will cook his way over."
"Captain, me heap good cook," shouted Ah Sing $i^{i n}$ his shrill' piping voice. "Me cookee potato, lice, meat, puddinee all kinds; me likee cook heap much, no wantee money."
"Go away you - heathen, you are about the tenth man who has come here and said that," roared the captain and poor Ah Sing was led away crestfallen. Not to go far, however. When a Chinaman intends to save money he does not give up upon the non-success of one scheme but meets failure with another.

Now the Vancouver freight-stowers are not naturally an observing body of men, not being paid for observing, so no one noticed a small Chinaman dart down the freight plank of the big China liner during the lull at noon hour. No one noticed him ${ }^{\text {squirming his way among the cases until he reach- }}$ of the coal bunkers and no one heard the scuttle of the coal as this same Chinaman scrambled in.

Ah Sing, however, was not sufficiently versed in the ways of ocean liners or he never would have hidden there. Wherever ships dock there will be ${ }^{1}$ ound people endeavouring to stow away and it naturally follows that the ship's officers expect these stowaways and institute a thorough search for them. The coal bunkers had been utilised too many times to be overlooked by the searching squad and so hot more than six hours had passed before Ah Sing heard the searchers exploring the neighbouring ${ }^{\text {burnkers. Nevertheless he felt safe for upon enter- }}$ ing he had scraped a hole among the coals large unough to hide in and now pulled down the sides At even his head was covered.
At last the searchers entered the section in Which he lay hidden and one of the deck-hands ${ }^{\text {stepped in }}$ He for commenced to tramp over the coals. Pening to olance suspicious and stepped out. Hapof bright glance back, however, he saw a stream of bright gleaming red running down from the top the pile and stopped, gazing open-mouthed. down "Holy sufferin' cats, look at the blood runnin' His companion," he whi'spered.
And is companion who carried the lantern turned stream of blood whith awe at the spectacle of a
sprang from the top of a
heap of coal, ran down the surface for about four jeei and then disappeared. They were just about to flee disconcertedly and inform one of the officers when the first gave vent to a stifled laugh and quickly closed the door.
"Hush," he said, laughing, "it's not blood at all; it's a Chinaman's pig-tail. Call the rest of the boys and we'll have some fun."

In a minute almost all the deck-hands had gathered around the bunker entrance and one of the men took hold of the thin red line. It was sure enough a Chinaman's que neatly plaited with red silk. He first gave a gentle tug but nothing happened.
"It's anchored, boys, but I guess we can get it out alright," he said.

Two or three of the men then took hold and commenced to pull in earnest. It was not long before the air was rent with a series of piercing yells mingled with Chinese and English curse words whilst the coal began to heave in a most remarkable manner.
"I guess we've got him," said one of the pullers. "You certainly have," answered a man outside. "Gee, but I wish I could swear like him-have to
"Bring the yellow peril out here."
Plague." Plague."

These and other rude jests were thrown about by the men while little Ah Sing begrimed and scared, was dragged unceremoniously forth from his hiding place.
"Why it's the bloomin' chink who wanted to see the captain this morning," exclaimed one of the men. "Going to cook rice with yourself, chink?"
"Yep, me heap good cookee lice, potato, meat. You wantee cook? Me heap clean cook, washee pan heap clean, washee dish heap clean."
"You're a clean mongolian alright, alright,", said sailor. "Come, boys, let's give him a wash."

With that they grabbed the hapless Chinaman, tightly tied a rope around his waist and carrying him to the side of the steamer dropped him overboard, sousing him up and down until he hung limp like a wet towel. He was then hauled up, allowed to lie on the deck until revived and with sundry kicks and cuffs driven along the freight plank onto
the wharf from whence he fid the wharf from whence he fled beaten but not de-
feated.

L ATE one rainy afternoon following the events above recorded, a Chinaman was seen to board the C.P.R. ferry at Vancouver enroute for the fair city of Victoria. He was a poor, sorry-looking Chinaman with ill-fitting clothes and seemed to be without a friend in the world. Nevertheless he had many friends right in the city of Vancouver yet knew no one in Victoria whence he was bound. He was going over to meet the China steamer, the Tango Maru, which called at Victoria on her way from the Orient to Vancouver. But why should one go to meet a boat which could come to him and why should a man leave a city full of friends to go to a city of strangers? It was a proceeding which would have made one wonder, if he knew the circumstances.

Arriving at Victoria the Chinaman was one of the first to leave the steamer and walked with his shuffling gait through the city and down into Chinatown. That night he slept in one of the dark alleyways which abound in the district and was up with the sun waiting for the stores to open in order to make some purchases. He first ascertained that the Tango Maru would touch at the Quarantine Station about eight o'clock that evening and dock at the Outer Wharf a few hours later where she would lie until morning, landing her passengers and freight for Victoria. No passengers would be taken aboard, however, until on her way back to China from Vancouver.

The mysterious Chinaman then visited a Chinese
haberdashery where after considerable bargaining "Kow bought a cheap suit of clothes bearing the label "Kow She, Shanghi." A cap with the same label attached was then bought and he donned the new clothes. Resplendent in his new array he next visited a stationery store where he purchased a Chinese envelope and a Hong Kong stamp, address ed the envelope in Chinese hieroglyphics to himself at Pekin, affixed the stamp and made some curious marks upon it which resembled the Hong Kong postmark. This apparently constituted the day's work for he now lounged around gazing in store windows until dusk. About eight o'clock the Chinaman visited one of the coal yards on the waterfront and commenced to perform strange antics. Going to the top of a pile of coal he would lie down and roll to the bottom. This was done several times until his clothes, face and hands gave him the appearance of a coal-heaver.

The Tango Maru docked at the Outer Wharf in Victoria at midnight and the immigration officials went aboard to give the necessary permits and examine the Chinese. The Chinamen were all lined up along the deck to facilitate matters. As they were tumbling out from below they were joined by a strange Chinaman grim-looking and dirty who had clambered aboard from a small boat now adrift and stealthily joined the procession.

All the Chinamen passed the officials until it came to the turn of the stranger. The Canadian officials failed to make him understand English so the Chinese interpreter was called. He found that the Chinaman was eligible neither as a student nor an immigrant and as he seemed to lack both understanding and money the captain was brought and one of the officials said:
"See here, Captain, you'll have to take this passenger back to China, he is not a student and he has not the five hundred dollars to pay the immigration fee."
"The $h$ - I will," shouted the captain. "I saw that all the Chinese passengers were able to pay their way before we started."
"Well, he hasn't got a red cent now, so I'm official. The
The captain glanced keenly at the Chinaman and then said, "I never saw that chink before; I bet he just sneaked aboard."
"Perhaps you have not seen him before," rein the coal bunkers. He looks as if he stowed away in the coal bunkers. He is just from China alright. His hat is marked "Shanghai" and we found a letter from Hong Kong addressed to him at Pekin. All his clothes appear to have been bought in China and he is clearly trying to come in here without paying so back he'll have to go. I guess you can make him work his way across."
"I have got all the men I need now," roared the captain. "Besides, what is the use of a chink who cannot understand English? This company is not going to keep anybody in idleness for a trip so I'm going to throw him off, officials or no
officials."
"Oh, well," answered one of the immigration, "I guess you can throw him off if you want to, three, chapter ninety-five of the Rection twentyof Canada and then think whe Revised Statutes of Canada and then think whether it would be
cheaper to throw him off or give him a free passage back to China.'

The captain took two or three turns up and down the deck talking to his first officer and then going to the Chinaman yelled at him to get below, emphasing his words with a few hearty kicks. He then turned to the immigration officials and said:
"I suppose we can proceed to Vancouver, eh ?"
The Chinaman scrambled down into the bowels of the steamer and running to a corner squatted there, each hand thrust up the opposite sleeve, muttering to himself:
"Go to China now. No have to pay. Ah Sing


## A Young Canadian Pianist.

By Sydney Dalton.

THE list of Canadians who have achieved international fame in the art of music is not one that requires much time to recite. There are a few names recognised the world over, first and foremost that of Mme. Albani, one of the greatest sopranos the world has known.
Mme. Pauline Donalda and Mme. Pauline Donalda and
Mr . Edmund Burke are heard to-day, and recently Europe has sung the praises of Kathleen Parlow, a little Canadian girl who promises to rank among the great violinists. There are others, but at best they are few. Of course, considering the extreme youth of Canada and its inartistic environment it is not a half-bad showing. In literature, painting and sculpture Canadians have done quite as much as in music, even more, and there is no reason to hasten to the conclusion that the people of the Dominion are not artistically gifted Art, like a taste for olives, is largely acquired. We must first of all pass through the early stages of transcontinental railway building, of wheat growing and general pioneer work, and per interim, let us the thankful if the infinitesimal spark of artistic achievement is fanned into the smallest flame, or even saved from extinction.

And it would seem that the spark is being fanned. If Canadians have taken time lately to read the meagre notices about a few artistic fellowcountrymen they have possibly seen something about a recital given lately in New York by a little Montreal girl who has been studying there with the famous pianist Rafael Joseffy. Her name is Ellen Ballon. Three years ago she was studying in Montreal, with Miss Clara Lichtenstein, and she was considered a very unusual little genius. She played the works of Bach particularly well, and anyone who knows Bach knows that he requires fleet fingers and much delicacy and finish.

At this time Ellen Ballon was a little girl of eight. Long black curls hung down her back, and her pretty little face and large dark eyes lent added attractiveness to her remarkable playing. She was born in Montreal, but is descended from a race which is conceded to have the greatest amount of instrumental talent-the Russian Jew. The Jews of Poland and Russia have probably produced more eminent pianists than any other race. One readily recalls such names as Chopin, de Pachmann, Godowsky, Lhevinne and Hambourg, and the list is much longer, so this little Canadian girl has a pianistic lineage of undeniable excellence.

Three years ago she was placed under the great Hungarian pianist and teacher, Rafael Joseffy, in New York. A better choice of a teacher could not have been made, for not only has he imparted to her much of the knowledge of his great art, but he has been a loyal friend and wise guide to the little girl in this critical stage of her career. After three years study she has made her initial appearance in New York, and on March 7th she played in Mendelssohn Hall, with the assistance of the Damrosch Orchestra, before a large audience that contained an unusual number of musical connoiseurs. The happy influence of her teacher was apparent in the programme which was chosen for the occasion. Two concertos with orchestra, the Beethoven in C major and the Mendelssohn G minor, were followed by a group of Bach numbers, a Prelude in $G$ minor, from an English suite, the Fantasia in C minor and a prelude and fugue. This was a programme of admirable selection for a young girl of such tender years. The habit is unfortunately prevalent of allowing young children to attempt grown up programmes. I mean that prodigies who have
a remarkable technical proficiency and a mature sense of artistic proportion and insight are too often allowed to essay works which not only demand these qualities but also a thoroughly matured emotional and intellectual equipment, which no child possesses, no matter how talented. Neither the Beethoven nor the Mendelssohn concertos, however, demand these qualities impossible to childhood. They require considerable technique, a smooth, legato touch, great artistic perception in detail, such as phrasing, pedaling nouance, etc.-in short, all the requirements of thorough musical talent. And these Ellen Ballon possesses in a very remarkable degree. She played these works as well as any mature pianist could play them and a great deal better than they are often played by artists of international reputation. She has a beautiful tone and an unusually smooth legato - features of her playing which bear the impress of Mr. Joseffy, for he is noted among pianists for these same qualities.

The future is bright with possibilities for this young artist. Away from the piano she is still just a charming little girl, entirely unspoiled, and without a grain of conceit. She is strong and healthy, mentally and physically, and she is not allowed to overwork at her music.

Remember that name-Ellen Ballon-for she should one day be famous, and Canadians will take time from their great task of Empire building to speak of her with pride.

## The Woman's Art "Association of Canada.

$T$ HIS organisation, known familiarly to Toron tonians at least as the "W. A. A.," has probably received plenty of criticism in the days of its youth and has now, one thinks, pretty well established itself in public opinion as something the community cannot do without. The natural question was asked at its inception-why a "woman's" art association? However, the foresight and enthusiasm of Mrs. Mary Dignam, the originator of the movement, has been rewarded by an ever increasing membership and a revival of interest in old Canadian loom work, and there is no doubt that the establishment of a general bureau where women who are working at embroideries, lace-making, enamelling, wood carving, modelling and painting, book-binding and illustrating, may exhibit their wares in comfort and exploit such an art product to the best advantage, is a good thing. The best answer to that question would be in the form of another question: if we had no Art Association among us similar to what we take to be an excellent organisation in every way, where else could women workers find a suitable depot for their wares? The latter cannot be taken around from house to house like china-cement, or cheap rugs, or work-aprons, or Swiss waists carried in a black valise by Armenians. If put in random windows on busy streets they immediately take on another aspect and are sure to be "downed" by the glitter of jewellers' shops or the rival claims of Oriental bazaars. They look their best when shown alto-
gether and here the Association scores by providing the necessary atmosphere or background for the many wares quite varied enough in themselves, which is also centrally situated in a quiet and refined locality. Mrs. Dignam is widely and favourably known as the president of this society; a woman of much executive ability, easy, affable, and capable; of domestic tastes and virtues; a good teacher of drawing and painting, tactful and considerate as speaker and hostess; an excellent artist herself. She inaugurated the practice of importing valuable foreign pictures, notably from the Hague, where she has long had family interests and has been criticised for so doing. Naturally, local art


Miss Jessie Chadwick,
A very talented English Singer and Dancer, who is extremely popular in Germany, where her particular type of
may have suffered a little thereby, but if so, Mrs Dignam's own output would be affected. We are old enough now to drop all such narrow, provincial ways of looking at art and probably hostile voices are nearly all silenced by this time. What has really been done by a continuous presentment of fine Dutch pictures is that the public have been made thoroughly acquainted with the work of Israels, Maris, and others of a famous school, and such familiarity counts for a good deal of increased pleasure and culture among hundreds who cannot travel and see Holland in person.

The Dutch pictures are, however, not so inter esting as our own French-Canadian homespuns, which so many were sold at the Congress last year. They arrive in bales of splendid colouring: topaz, copper, and Indian red; reseda, olive, and amethyst pearl, tan, rose, and tourmaline blue. They may a trifle rough to the touch but they give phenomena wear. They arrive also in stripes, and for men and boys in suitable greys, both light and dark.

Far from being "narrow" in themselves, the members of the Art Association are eager and anxious to interest all classes of people, from the lace-maker or artisales woman who may be ignorant of ballades and blue china, to the distinguished visitor from Washington or the Capital. They have maintained excellent lecture courses at different times and they still have aintractive musicales once a week in the wis ter season, in which the keenest interest attaken, as is displayed by the excellent attendance. They have established branche is in a good many other towns, but, as say with music, it is not always possible to the just which town is going to take up art question and develop it successer, to Knowledge comes but art still lingers, paraphrase Tennyson, in many otherwis. fast-growing and thriving communities, fast-growing and thriving communidian as is surely the case with our Cana are towns. There is no hurry. Canadians regetting and producing all the art they and quire, for art can wait while the sons, and daughters too, go out to the prairie We

Earl Grey and Lady Grey, with Lady Roberts and Lady Sybil Grey, being photographed on the Lawn of the Strathcona Residence Photograph by A. A. Gleason.


A POSED GROUP
found new homes and make new ties. of Sybarites.

## D E M I - T A S S E

## Newslets.

M R. William Lyon Mackenzie King has a bill against combines in the Commons. Dear me! We thought that young man was going to be quiet for a few weeks. As an understudy to Theodore Roosevelt he is a strenuous success. But some of the unregenerate are wishing he would take the silence cure and let the papers forget his four initials for a while.

The Grand Trunk Railway has received permission to enter the State of Rhode Island. That is "going some." Now just watch the C. P. R. steam into Cape Cod and the Canadian Northern rush up the slopes of Cape Hatteras.
Mr. Aylesworth is going to The Hague early next month and there is not a bit of truth in the story that he is going to retire. The Globe says he will be in his usual place next session and it ought to know. There will be fireworks at Newmarket-on-theCanal when he returns from dear old Holland. But Rev. R. E. Knowles of Galt has declared the Minister of Justice flippant, for his treatment of the anti-gamblers. Knowles is Irish and ought to know a joke-even if it looks like a Cabinet Minister.
Nova Scotia is going dry and Halifax is the only community in that province which will be allowed licenses. The number of Nova Scotians who will hear the "Call of the City" during the time of drought will make Halifax look like Toronto.
The Conservatives have held a caucus and declared for Leader Borden. Mr. F. D. Monk sent a floral tribute of a broken column.
President Plummer of the Dominon Coal Company says that he simply "loves the Dominion Steel people and has the very highest opinion of the way they receipt their bills.
Controller Spence declares that Toronto gaol is played out. All the Weary Willies are going to vote for that wise controller when he comes out, urged by a host of anxious friends, to contest the mayoralty.

## A Song of Stocks.

The men who deal in stocks and bonds
Are getting awful scared:
They try to keep things looking nice And have reporters "squared.
They hardly mention margins,
Except below their breath,
And of the festive dividend
They're frightened most to death.
Within the bucket shops there reigns A soft and peaceful calm,
The rustling of the daily press Has failed to bring a balm.
Each paper now to Stock Exchange Has sent a trusty scout,
And the Editor Man will get you "Ef you don't watch out."

## His Specialty.

"W HEN I was alderman," said an elderly Canadian citizen, who has filled with distinction a variety of offices, "I never accepted any favours-not even tickets to a ball game."

You were different from most of them," said an admiring supporter. "Ah, yes!" was the reply. "I never believed in petty graft. What's a ticket to a ball game? Timber limits were my weakness and they're worth while."

## Willing to Pay.

THE peddlers of Toronto recently met in solemn conclave, for the purpose of forming a union. Several
press representatives attended, in the hope of securing fugitive copy. One of the reporters was approached by an aspiring peddler, who gave him some interesting information and then insinuated gently that he (the gentleman of the "stand") would like an extensive press notice in connection with the forming of the union.
"It'll be worth a quarter to you if you give me a write-up," he remarked genially.

That'll be enough for a column, at least," said the newspaper man, dodging the twenty-five cents.

## What the "Grip" is.

## THE following will be appreciated

 by the many to whom reminiscences of that troublesome disease "la grippe" are still fresh and tender.Asked what made him so ill, an Irishman replied, "Faith I had the grip last winter." To draw him out the questioner asked, "What is the grip, Pat?"
"The grip," answered Pat. Don't you know what the grip is? It's a disease that makes you sick months after you get well."


The Victim : Dear me! How fortunate that you found that letter. My wife gave it to me yesterday to post.

## 'Twas Ever Thus. <br> THE WOMAN.

By Gerard P. B.
So I remember him? Why? Well, I should say so. He was once one Of my nice boys. (Now don't tell Anyone what I've just begun
To tell you.) This is it all.
I had a dozen men
In those days, whom I could call
To do what I wished, where and when
Did not matter. But, to be just,
Jack was the nicest, and I
Had only to say that he must
Do this or that. He never asked why. He was most useful. As a matter of fact
I favoured him more than the rest. It was here that he failed in his tact. He looked on a kiss, as no matter for jest:
Yes, truly-and we had such a row. knew all was right, that I could trust Jack
To say nothing at that time or now. I used often to wish he'd come back But he didnc. Perhaps it's as well. He said that I broke his heart; But men are accustomed to say Such stories to girls. It is part
Of the game they think they must play.
Then I married Sir Frank. I must say.

I think I did right, but I would like What became of Jack. Did he drink Or enlist, or what did he do To forget? What? You don't mean That Lo say

Lord Cashall, the head of Is Grey's Bank
Ws my old lover Jack Grey?
hy, my God! He's far richer than
Frank.

## THE MAN.

We sat and talked in whispers low To suit the lights around us.
Nor heeded others' weal or woe
(Alas! 'tis many years ago)
And none has guessed and none did know
The secret tie which bound us.
We loved each other dearly, so
We sat and talked in whispers low.
Now, though 'tis many years ago
No other tie has bound us,
And I have wandered to and fro, Yet none did ever guess or know That once we kissed when lights were low,
Nor wove a love tale round us.
We loved each other dearly, though
Alas! so many years ago.

## She Took Notice

A $N$ inspector one day visited a country school taught by a young lady, and in the course of the lesson said, "Now children, I wish you to take notice of what I do, and then write an account of it."
Then he stepped to the blackboard and wrote a sentence upon it.
All the children except one wrote in effect that the inspector came into the school and wrote on the blackboard, "I love a good school."

One little girl, however, followed instructions more literally, and completed the story by adding:

And then he went to the platform, sat down, played with his watch chain, twirled his mustache, and winked at the teacher."

## A Limit to Her Faith.

D
progress of a big the South is famous, an for which of the church, who usually came in an old-fashioned buckboard drawn by the family horse, was late for a particularly important service and parbeing severely censured by the pastor.
Explaining the reason for being late the good sister said that the horse had taken fright at a passing train and bolted and that the wreck of the rig had prevented her from being on time.
"My dear sister, such little things should not make you late for divine services. You should trust in the Lord."
"Well, brother," she replied, and there was a look of calm peacefulness on her face, "I did trust in the Lord till the bellyband busted and then I had to jump."-Pittsburg ChronicleTelegraph.

## Not Advertising His Folly.

IN an article recently published about the famous banking house of Coutts, in London, there is repeat an anecdote about Wellington which is, at any rate, amusing. The great Duke of Wellington banked at Coutts'. A certain artist, having painted a portrait of him, came for his remuneration. The Duke proceeded to count out a number of notes and coins somewhat laboriously and slowly. The artist suggested that a check would do equally well and save his grace trouble; but the victor of Waterloo turned on him with some bitterness and said, "Do you think I want Messrs. Coutts to know what a fool I made of myself."


## To Whiten the Teeth

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lieved their case hopeless. Write at once to the sumption Remedy Co. IS33 Rose Street Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will send you from their Canadian Depot the book and a generous supply of the New Treatment,
absolutely free, for they want every sufferer absolutely free, for they want every sufferer
to have this wonderful curre before it is too late. 1)on't wait - write tod
mean the saving of your life.

Cause of Suicide
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 12.
crime by giving mental discipline, poise and self-control. It should also supply objects of interest in art, lit erature, science, philosophy and
philanthropy that should banish brooding and encourage optimism and heroism.
This raises the question of moral training and moral teaching. Here we must admit that though even in
ancient and pagan literature there are noble passages showing that in spite of the element of physical courage that may sometimes be involved yet at bottom suicide is a species of moral cowardice; nevertheless, we must admit that since the time of the Stoics we find examples of moralists inventing plausible and pernicious arguments in favour of deliberate suicide. Even in quite modern times the subtle and able thinker, David Hume, is found among these apologists for suicide and when one notes the ability he displays in dealing with other subjects one is simply amazed at the drivel he is guilty of writing on this topic. The following has been frequently quoted from David Hume as justifying suicide: "It would be no crime for me to divert the Nile or Danube from its course if I could, where then is the crime of turning a few ounces of blood out of its natural channel?"
Now as a matter of fact, neither an individual nor a nation even has the right at a mere whim to turn rivers from their courses regardless of consequences, or what is the sense in international waterways commissions? But where there is the most glaring fallacy and begging of the question at issue is in assuming that what may be done with a stream of water may also be permitted with a stream of blood. Curiously enough, too, it has never been noticed by those who quote this argument so glibly that it might be applied about as well to justify murder. Such contemptible quibbling scarcely deserves the attention of serious refutation. One would suppose that it could hardly impose on any but the most hopelessly stupid, but unfortunately many morbid minds contemplating suicide have little power of accurate reasoning and are powerfully impressed by such sophistries.
What has literature done to counteract these false conceptions? Much has been done but still not enough. That the rate of suicide among clergymen is so strikingly different from that among soldiers shows something as to the value and influence of right views of life. The early Christian Church by its most explicit teaching and discipline did much to check suicide. Judas Iscariot is not a good model for imitation.
In our own day the great popular educator is the newspaper. Very often it palliates or excuses this crime. More frequently by its realistic accounts of harrowing details of suicide with full details of the means employed it actually stimulates and initiates suicidal epidemics, continuing to pile up new excitements toward it and more complete instructions as to the way to do it
We no longer allow the public to gloat on the public execution of criminals. We are attempting to eliminate the improper or suggestive of crime from our billboards; how long are we going to allow the pestiferous "yellow journal" to debauch the imagination and destroy weaker brethren struggling with this temptation? It must not be forgotten that the actual suicides are only a small proportion of those who have been tempted and many are living very near the edge of a precipice. How despicable to push them over

## -The Razor For Real Men

When the "GILLETTE" was first introduced, some men were inclined to regard it lightly. It was so simple and convenient and safe, that they thought it could not be good, and were inclined to jeer at those who used it.

Years ago, in the West, one was regarded as a "tenderfoot" unless he drank, swore, gambled and had "killed his man".

Today, the "bad man" is regarded as a nuisance whose proper place is the penitentary.

The real men of today-presidents of railroads and banks-heads of big corporations-
 young heads on important work -are men who use their brains and are always on the lookout for new and better things.

They are the men who now know that for shaving comfort and satisfaction, the "GILLETTE" Safety Razor is in a class by itself.

Have you the "GILLETTE" face?

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## PEOPLE AND PLACES

T- RANSPORTATION of artillery has been and is to-day the one constant study of military experts. Many ideas have been propounded, but have failed in the initial experiments. The use of motor waggons with which the artillery in Montreal are experimenting, have been in use for some few years, although the French cars are of a somewhat lighter build.

Some greater test, than transportation of artillery upon government-made roads by motor, must be tried before any real and reliable decision can be arrived at. The success of motor transportation would mean the reorganising of not only the artillery but possibly of the whole of the present ilitary transportation organisation
The ordinary motor waggon is at present of undoubted commercial value and there is no reason why it cannot be used to transport light artillery


Motor-Transport of Artillery Ordnance.
and ammunition from base or rail head-to-head of supply depot, but for heavier work, everything depends upon the nature of the country

Major Brown, of the Canadian artillery in Toronto, expressed his opinion very favourably upon the subject and pointed out the advisability of experi-
menting with motor traction, which, he was under the impression, was now menting with motor traction, which, he
under consideration by the government.

The government have now in use traction engines, small tractors, steam lorries, inter-combustion engined lorries, motor omnibuses and motor cars. With headquarters of a regiment there are sixteen motor cars.

With headquarters of a division four motor cars and a mounted brigade carries three.

An army of six divisions, comprising about 20,000 men there are in use thirty motor cars.

That motor traction will eventually be used by the artillery is simply a matter of time.

In general, the demand for horseflesh, for an army, is greater than the supply.

Sir Conan Doyle, who has studied the pros and cons, emphatically states that cycles must take the place of horses. He quotes the cost of the yeomanry, $\$ 2,150,000$ a year, compared with that of a cyclist Territorial, which is a little more than that of the ordinary infantry Territorial. He considers the cyclist more effective for home defense, while he is more mobile, more invisible less vulnerable, and a quicker and more easily concealed scout.

There is a good deal to be said for these contentions, and no doubt for rapid concentration in the event of a raid or invasion, the cyclist has the advantage over the mounted man. In fact, the time, if not already arrived is near when the horse will not play such an important part in warfare. The cycle is less costly not only to purchase, but to maintain-it is of a height which can be protected by low bush-it is sufficiently light to be carried over obstacles, by its rider and sufficient equipment can be loaded to its frame to suit military purposes. In short, it possesses so many advantages that its permanent position in the army is but a matter of time.

## To Teach the Young Idea.

M R. G. S. COSSAR, of Glasgow, is a wealthy Scotch philanthropist and has hit upon an excellent scheme for the training of young boys to an industrious life along agricultural lines. Mr. Cossar visited New Brunswick last fall and had a consultation with Mr. Wilmot in reference to his colonisaon scheme.

He owns a large estate adjoining Lord Rosebery's holdings in Scotland and also a large farm in Glasgow where forty boys are given employment. Mr . Cossar has purchased the Belyca farm and by its acquisition has secured a most suitable place for continuing the training of the forty odd boys he has now in Scotland. He will pay them wages, giving them an opportunity to refund their passage money and after this is done, they will be at liberty to enter the employment of other farmers.

Mr . Cossar's Queen's county farm is peculiarly adapted to fruit growing and it is his intention to enlarge the already extensive orchard on the place and give fruit growing in New Brunswick a thorough trial. Mr. and Mrs. Pulley are to be the managers of the farm.

It is ideas such as these which will be of untold benefit to Canada's future and too much credit cannot be bestowed upon the organiser of such a practical and philanthropic scheme. If the adoption would only take the place of libraries and other institutions, which benefit the few-how greatly would
the Dominion prosper.


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## Money and Magnates

Toronto Interests at Head of New Big Milling Concern.

OTARIO is certainly going to play a very prominent part in the future interests, it is only a matter of time when all the largest mills in the country will be situated at different points about the lakes that surround the province, mainly because such sites seem to have some advantage over any others that may be selected in any other part of the country. It
may be that for the smail local market that surrounds a mill, there may be other points just as attractive, but when it comes to building a great big mill that must look to the export as well as to the home market, in order to be able to dispose of its large output, officials of different companies are practically agreed that these Ontario points are the most advantageous of all.

And so it is that we find that the new big Ontario milling concern which will be known as the Maple Leaf Milling Co., Limited, and will absorb the Maple Leaf Flour Mills Co., Ltd., and with it the Hedley Shaw Milling Co. has already under way the construction of a 6,000 -barrel mill, a million bushel elevator, and storage warehouses right out on the new piers that have been constructed at Port Colborne. Naturally it takes a pile of money to carry through such big undertakings, and the men who are at the head of the new company, including Mr. Cawthra Mulock of Toronto, Mr. Hedley Shaw,
founder and head of the Hedley Shaw Milling Co.. and Mr. D. C. Cameron, the western lumberman, who organised the Maple Leaf Flour Mills Co., Ltd., have supplied $\$ \mathrm{I}, 000,000$ of additional cash capital, which besides permitting of the completion of the entire new plant already under way at Port Colborne and the construction of some fifteen new elevators throughout the West, will provide the new company with further working capital to go right ahead and get its full share of the larger business that is offering, not only throughout Canada, but more especially in Great Britain and various foreign markets.

Just what the elevator capacity of Canada is going to be a few years hence, it is almost impossible to say, but some idea of how it is going to increase may be gathered from the remark of Mr . Wm. Whyte, the vicepresident of the Canadian Pacific Railway, to the effect that while the western country was now producing at the rate of about $135,000,000$ bushels of wheat, that by the end of 1915 it will have increased to over five hundred million bushels, and that it would not be very long after that, before Canada is producing even more wheat than all of the United States. When it is remembered that last year our neighbours to the south produced somewhat over seven hundred million bushels, it will be seen that the mills of Canada will have all they can do to cope with the western crop.

As old Robert Meighen of the Lake of the Woods sometimes says: "Up to the present time the amount of the western lands under cultivation does not exceed the amount of land that has been set aside for roads."

Incidentally, Toronto will benefit by the organisation of the new big milling company, as it will have its head office in that city, while all its mills, with one exception, are situated within the Province of Ontario, in addition to the Port Colborne mill, the locations being St. Catharines, Thorold, Welland and Kenora. The only mill at present outside the province is the one Brandon, Manitoba.

Eight of the Largest Oatmeal and Flour Concerns of Ontario Join Hands in the Canadian Cereal and Milling Company, Ltd.
$W$ HEN one looks at some consolidations, it rather seems as though a great
many companies were simply adjusting themselves to the modern business conditions that prevail. In a number of cases, the possibility of making anything like fair profits is made very remote, owing to the keen competition that exists between different concerns in the same line of business, and the necessity that arises therefrom, to have large selling forces to cover the various parts of the country. Take, for instance, the larger oatmeal and flour concerns of the Province of Ontario, which are now entering into a consolidation, to be known as the Canadian Cereal and Milling Company. In a number of instances, two or three of the eight companies included in the consolidation would be competing for the same business, each having their own salesmen on the road, and in many instances having to provide for heavy freight charges in order to ship the bill of goods that might have been sold a long way from the mill at which it is manufactured. In this way, the Flavelle Company of Lindsay, for instance, would be shipping some of its output right through to London or Tillsonburg, while on the other hand the London and Tillsonburg concerns might be shipping part of their output back to Lindsay. At first sight it does look like needless waste. Then again, the economics of business have developed to a great extent during the past few years, and it is easily seen that great benefits must accrue from having one central management and standardising the various brands manufactured.

And so it is that eight of the larger oatmeal and flour concerns of Ontario will come together with its head office in Toronto. Almost in every instance, the various concerns are particularly well known throughout the province as they have almost without exception, been in existence a great many years and have gradually grown from very small beginnings to a point where they have each and every one become an important factor in the general trade.

The various brands manufactured by the different companies will of course be manufactured as in the past, but special attention will be paid to developments that will enable the company to meet the demands of the larger market that prevails for their products both in Canada and in foreign countries. The large amount of additional capital that is being put into the treasury of the new company will permit of it doing business on this larger scale, and besides permitting of the erection of an additional mill and a line of elevators, will provide the new company with the ample working capital of over $\$ 500,000$.

The companies to be included in the consolidation will be the Flavelle Milling Co. of Lindsay, the Goldie Milling Co. of Ayr, the Tillson Co. of Tillsonburg, Walter Thompson \& Son of London, P. McIntosh \& Son, Toronto, Jas. Wilson \& Son, Fergus, D. R. Ross \& Co., Embro, and the Woodstock Cereal Co. of Woodstock.

On their present capacity; the mills of the company will have the total daily output of 2,350 barrels of oatmeal and rolled oats, 2,200 barrels of flour

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## Carriage Factories Limited

are especially attractive from such a standpoint, because they constitute a FIRST CHARGE ON ALL OF THE COMPANY'S PROPERTIES, NOW OR HEREAFTER ACQUIRED Besides the yearly net earnings of the Company are sufficient to pay its bond interest several times over. We are offering a limited amount of these Bonds at par and accrued interest to yield the full

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## The Investment Trust Company, Limited

## On behalf of the Underwriters, Offers AT PAR OR \$100.00 A SHARE $\$ 1,250,000$ of the $7 \%$ Cumulative Preferred Stock <br> With 50 Bonus of Common Stock of CANADIAN CEREAL Q MILLING CO. Ltd.

## (INCORPORATED BY LETTERS PATENT UNDER THE COMPANIES' ACT, CANADA)

## Authorized

$\$ 2,000,0007 \%$ Cumulative Preferred \$2,000,000 Common Stock

CAPITAL STOCK

BONDS
\$I,000,000 6\% First Mortgage Sinking Fund, 20 years
The dividends on the preferred stock will be payable quarterly and commence to accrue from August ist, 1910.
The right is reserved to allot only such subscriptions and for such amounts as may be om August ist, 1910
Firm subscriptions have already bcen received for $\$ 823.000$ of the above preferred shares and the allotment of them has been buaption books without notice
Subscriptions wili be payable as follows:
1o per cent. on application.
15 per cent. on allotment.
25 per cent. on the ist of June, igio 25 per cent. on the ist of July, IgIo 25 per cent. on the ist of August, igio. roo per cent.

Or the whole may be paid up in full on allotment or any due date of any subsequent installment under discount at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The following gentlemen have consented to act as Directors:
President D. FLAVELLE, Lindsay, Ont.
President of the Flavelle Milling Company, Limited
J. P. BLACK, Montreal, Que.

Director Dominion Textile Company ; Director Montreal Cotton Company
GEORGE GOLDIE, Toronto, Ont.
Vice-President Goldie Milling Company
J. W. McCONNELL, Montreal, Que.

Director of the Canadian Light \& Power Company, Limited; Director Quebec Railway, Light, Heat \& Power Company BANKERS OF THE COMPANY-Traders' Bank of Canada.
TRANSFER AGENT-Investment Trust Company, Limited. REGISTRAR-Montreal Trust Company.
SOLICITORS-James Bicknell, K.C., Toronto ; H. A. Lovett, K. C., Montreal.
HEAD OFFICE
President Hamil. S. WILCOX, Hamilton, Ont

MILLS AT TILLSONBURG, LINDSAY, TORONTO, LONDON, MITCHELL, SEAFORTH, FERGUS, EMBRO, WOODSTOCK, AYR, GALT

OBJECTS OF CONSOLIDATION
The Canadian Cereal \& Milling Co. was formed to acquire as going concerns the mill ing properties of the following companies The Tillson Company, Tillsonburg
The Flavelle Milling Company, Ltd., Lind-
P. McIntosh \& Son, Toronto

Walter Thomson \& Son, Ltd., London Jas. Wilson \& Son, Fergus.
D. R. Ross \& Son, Embro.

Woodstock Cereal Company, Ltd., Woodstock.
Goldie Milling Company, Ltd., Ayr.
All the properties are in good physical condition, and the Company at its inception will have the following output per twentyfour hour day
2,350 bbls. oatmeal and rolled oats.
2,200 " flour.
IOO " rolled wheat.
450 " split peas.
${ }^{1} 55$ " pot barley.
340 tons of feed.
And a total elevator capacity of 700,000 bushels.

## ESTIMATED EARNINGS

Leading officials who have made an examination of the output of the different concerns estimate that the new company on its first year of complete operation, based on the increased output and the savings to be effected through consolidation, should show net earnings of approximately $\$ 200,000$. After providing for the payment of the 6 per cent. interest on the bonds, this would be equal to about I3 per cent. on the preferred stock, and after the payment of the 7 per cent. cumulative preferred dividend would leave a surplus of about 6 per cent. on the common stock. The economies of consolidation will result from the concentration of management, the standardizing of brands, and the elimination of a large amount of freight charges.

## COMPANY'S STRONG FINANCIAL POSITION

The large amount of additional capital being placed in the treasury of the new company, besides permitting of the erection of a new mill and a line of elevators, will provide it with the ample working capital of over $\$ 500,000$.

Most of the men who have helped to make the companies included in the consolidation pre-eminently successful, besides retaining a very substantial financial interest in the new company, will be actively identified with it. Mr. J. D. Flavelle, of the Flavelle Milling Co., will be President; Mr. George Goldie, of the Goldie Milling Co., Vice-President and Managing Director, with headquarters in Toronto.

## CONTRACTS

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 43 of the Companies' Act, Chapter 79, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, the following contracts are noted Nesbitt, dated roth March, I9ro; agreement between D. R. Ross and A. J. Nesbitt, dated ioth March, igween Woodstock Cereal Company, Limited, ard A. J and A. J. Nesbitt, dated Ioth March, IgIo; agreement between the Flavelle Milling Company, Limited, and A. J. Nesbitt, dated the Tillson Company, Limited, between Walter Thomson \& Sons, Limited, and A. J. Nesbitt, dated Ioth March, IoIo; agreement between P McIntosbitt, dated ioth March, igio; agreement Ioth March, IgIo; agreement between Goldie Milling Company, Limited, and A. J. Nesbitt, dated 22 nd March. McIntosh \& Sons, Limited, and A. J. Nesbitt, dated Canadian Cereal \& Milling Company, Limited, daied 5th April, Igio.

Application will be made to have the securities of the Company listed on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges
Prospectuses and forms of application may be obtained from the Investment Trust Company and members of the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges.

Applications may be sent to
The Investment Trust Co. Limited or through any branch of The Traders' Bank of Canada and MONTREAL


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## For Ladies

| No. 1760. "Lady Fair" Black Cashmere hose. Medium weight. |
| :---: |
| Made of fine, soft cashmere yarns. |
| 2 -ply leg. 5-ply foot, heel, toe and |
| high splice, giving them strength |
| where strength is needed. Box of |
| pairs, \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$3.00. |
| No. 1020.-Same quality as 1760, |
| ut heavier weight. Bla |
| Box of 3 pairs, $\$ 1.50$; 6 pairs, $\$ 3.00$. |
| No. 1150.-Very fine Cashmere |
| hose. Medium weight. 2-ply leg. |
| 4 -ply foot, heel and toe. Black, |
| light and dark tan, leather, cham- |
| ne, myrtle, pearl gray |
| lio, cardinal. Box of 3 pairs, |
| 50; 6 pair |
| No. 1720-Fine quality Cotton |
| hose. Made of 2-ply Egyptian |
| yarn, with 3 -ply heels and toes. |
| Black, light and dark tan, cham- |
|  |
| lio, sky, pink, bisque. Box of |
| airs, $\$ 1.00 ; 6$ pairs, $\$ 1.50$. |
| No. 1175.-Mercerized. Same col- |
| x of 3 pair |
| s, $\$ 2.00$. |

For Men
No. 2404--Medium weight Cash-
mere half-hose. Made of 2 -ply Botany, yarn with our special "Everlast", heels and toes, which add to its wearing qualities, while the Black, light and dark
$\tan _{2}$ leather, champagne, navy, helio, cadet blue and bisque. Box No. 500. -"Black Knight" $\$$. 6 inter weight black Cashmere halfter weight black Cashmere half-
hose. 5-ply body, spun from pure
Australian wool. 9 -ply silk splicng in heels and toes. Soft, comfortable, and a wonder to resist
wear. Box of 3 pairs, $\$ 1.50 ; 6$
pairs, $\$ 3.00$. pairs, $\$ 3.00$. 1090 .
No.
No. 1090.-Cashmere half-hose. Same quality as 500 , but lighter
weight. Black onny. Box of 3 pairs.
$\$ 1.00 ; 6$ pairs, $\$ 2.00$ No. 330. - "Everlast" Cotton No. Me. Medium weight. Made Socks four-ply long staple combed
from fith
Egyptian cotton yarn, with six-ply Egyptian cotton yarn, with six-ply
heels and toes. Soft in finish and heels and toes. Soft in finish and very comportable Black, light and dark tan.
wut up in boxes. Box of 3 pairs, Put up in boxes.

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Money and Magnates CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 24. too barrels of rolled oats, 450 barrels of split peas, 155 barrels of pot barley and 240 tons feed, and a total elevato capacity of about 700,000 bushels. Mr. J. D. Flavelle of the Fresident Milling Co., winy while Mr. George Goldie of the Goldie Milling Co., will be vice-president and managing direcbe tor. In addition to them, a large number of the other officials who have helped to make the various companies preeminently successful, will, in addition to having a large financial interest in the new company, be actively identified with it.

The capital of the new company is as follows: 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, authorised $\$ 2,000$,000, to be issued \$1,250,000; common stock, authorised $\$ 2,000,000$, to be issued $\$ 1,250,000$, while the only bond issue will be of 6 per cent. first mortgage sinking fund 20 -year, there being authorised \$1,000,000, of which $\$ 750,000$ will be issued.

Acting on behalf of the underwriters, the Investment Trust Company, Ltd., have arranged for a public offering of $\$ 1,250,000$ of the 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, the same to carry with it a bonus equal of 50 per cent. of common stock. this amount, over $\$ 800,000$ has already been taken up in firm subscriptions and the allotment of it guatanteed. This will mean that there will only be a little over $\$ 400,000$ available for the public. The earnings of the new company for its first year of operation will, it is believed, exceed $\$ 200,000$, an amount which after the payment of the 5 per cent. interest on the bonds, will leave over i3 per cent. available on the pre ferred stock, and after the payment of the 7 per cent. dividend on the preferred, would still leave a surplus of over 6 per cent. on the common

The Shareholders' Boom.
This is a growing time for the shareholder in legitimate Canadian corporations, says the Toronto Star recently:
"Following the increase from 8 to 9 per cent. by the Canadian Bank of Commerce there was the Royal Bank's change from 10 to II pe cent., and only recently the increas by the United Empire from 4 to 5 per cent Among other leading financial cent. Among in institutions which have raised Loan dividends are Central Canada Loan from 8 to ro, National Trust from 8 to 9, Canada Permanent from 7 to and Toronto Mortgage from 6 to 7 .
"In the railway group there has been the advance from 5 to 6 on Twin City common, the rise from to 7 on Soo common, and this week the increase in the Havana Ele common dividend from 4 to 6 .
"In the industrial group there have been some conspicuous changes. TheLake of the Woods Milling Co. de clared a $\$ 5$ bonus. The first quar terly dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. was declared on Canada Cement preferred, as was the first dividend of I 3-4 on Amalgamated Asbestos preferred. The F. N. Burt Company began dividends at the rates of 7 and 4 per cent. on the preferred and $\operatorname{com}^{-}$ mon stocks, the Kanunistiqua Power Co. has begun dividends at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, and the 1 e Carriage Factory merger made the first half-yearly declaration at the per cent. rate on the preferred stock It was the fashion among fina cial writers early in the year to
lish lists of companies which mig be expected to increase their dividend rates this year. Only three or four, the predictions have come true.

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washing right on the stove while the clothes washing right on tubbing, no damage to the are boiling, no rubbing, no damage to the
most delicate fabric, producing cleaner and much whiter clothes. A complete surely Canadian. Patented both here and in the United States.


## FOR THE CHILDREN

## An Honest Decision. By Elizabeth Price.

IT was Friday afternoon, and Lester brought his weekly report from school. Mother looked sorry when she read it, and Lester stood by, red and uncomfortable, for it was not the sort of report that makes a boy proud and his mother happy. It said, "Deportment Unsatisfactory," while as for the lessons, there was not a single "Excellent," only "Fair," or at most, "Good."
Mother did not say anything, because she had said on other Friday afternoons all she had to say on the same subject. She only sat looking at the report a long time, while Lester wriggled and twisted.

At last she spoke, very quietly: "It must be stopped, Lester. For more than a month your conduct has been 'Unsatisfactory.' I have reasoned with you and given you chances to do better, and you have abused them. I shall try you once more, and then unless your next report is a very good one-as good as you used to have-my little boy must be punshed."
Lester stopped wriggling. That last word awed him. "How?" he
-oh, what had he not meant to accomplish this week! But mother could not-could not keep him away from Westchester! She never could break his heart like that! His feet fairly flew over the ground; this suspense must be ended.
Mother was sewing, as she nearly always was, but she dropped he work, and the hand trembled that she held out for the report. Maybe she had felt the suspense, too. She read the few words, and her eyes filled with tears, and Lester knew what that meant. "It isn't fair!" he burst out. "Teacher didn't mark me fair! I have been good! I don't deserve to stay at home! I didn't do wrong!' "Wait, Lester-wait, dear." Mother's voice was very gentle. "If you tell me on your honour that this report is unfair, if you really think you deserve to go to Westchester, you may go. You remember what I said a week ago; you know the conditions. I leave it to you to decide."
"Then I'll go all right," said Lester, positively. "I haven't done a thing that ought to keep me away."
"Very well, dear." The busy needle was at work again.
Lester tore outdoors to play noisily with Sport and make himself believe


THE TRILLIUM PATCH
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asked, swallowing over a lump in his throat.

> "You will have to stay away from the sleighing-party one week from toorrow.
Lester sat down, feeling as if he had suddenly grown too weak to stand.
Mother had folded the report and laid it aside. She picked up her sewing again, and said, "It all depends on you, Lester."
Lester walked away slowly. Not Much danger of his forgetting-no, indeed! There should be an "Excellent" over against every item in next Friday's report. He would show What he could do, for once. But iss that sleigh-ride-never!
He thought of nothing else all afternoon, remembered it twelve day, on Saturday, six times on Sunday, twice on Monday, once on Tues$\mathrm{F}_{\mathrm{ri}}$, and next thing he knew it was Friday again, and teacher was handhis out reports. His heart came into dict mouth as he looked at his. "ConNot Unsatisfactory." "Lessons Fair." "Vot one "Excellent"-not even a
he was having a fine time, while mother folded away the poor little report and waited.
She did not wait in vain. It was bedtime. "I can't go, mother. It wouldn't be honest, and I am honest, if I do act mischievous in school. I did deserve it-teacher was fair. I've whispered and played instead of studying, but I don't think I'll ever forget again. I'm going to be the best boy in the whole world after this." And mother held him close and said, "I knew my boy could be trusted to tell the truth, and he hasn't disappointed me."
The party rode away the next morning without Lester. He tried to be brave and cheerful, but the ordeal was a hard one, and Lester never forgot it, for it did him much good, in spite of the hardness-or perhaps because of it.
In the evening, when the pleasureseekers had returned, the little figure crept again to mother's room. "It's been pretty hard," said a queer, choky voice, "but I'm glad!"
-Youth's Companion.

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weight Pure Wool Underwear than in any other kind.
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231 Yonge Street WINNIPEG


Hills of the Wind CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19.
His own words suggested to Meekins a startling new line of thought At first it was too subtle and tentative for expression. Silently he worked it out, and slowly.
"I've got it!" he muttered after a time. "That lost gold mine is here somewheres. That greasy breed found it, got scared out, an' was tellin' Lamonte how to find it by these wind noises. Lamonte writ it down to kinder remember it, so he'd know when he come to the spot (Whisht Slack'd come. My leg's painin' like-). Then that fool breed gets crazy, an' is sorry for givin' up the secret, or was sorry he gave away about the gold, or somethin', pumps a bullet into Lamonte, an', steals the paper back. That's what!"
At the end of an hour the unearthly music had ceased; the craterlike opening in the rocks was as quiet and restful as a cavern should be. Red explained this phenomenon to his friend the boulder. "The wind's died out or shifted, I guess."
As Meekins idly scanned the rocky wall at his back he suddenly gave a cry of startled joy. A two-foot vein of white quartz showed little splashes of bright yellow where the peeping sun threw a shaft of light on its face. He squirmed over on his. side, drew a knife from his pocket, and picked at one of these.
"By hokey, it's gold!" he said in an Mine, sure as shootin'!"

THEN he lay gazing in quiet content at the vein of richness. For another hour he lay waiting for the advent of the relief. The ring of ironed hoofs on the stony path raised a medley of echoes. Some other man that rode with him laughed, and myriad fiends cackled in this freakish place. "Whisht I had a foghorn to try this out," Red joked at himself.
From where he lay Meekins saw a horse's head poke through the narrow inlet on the right. "I'll give her one boost," he chuckled, "an' touch up Slack's nerve, jus' for fun."
With that he bellowed like a bull, and wild beasts seemed to fill the arena with their rage. Red saw the riders check their horses in dismay and peer about the place.
"Guess I'd best not get too gay," he muttered. "Slack'll bolt." He hardly raised his voice about a whisper as he called, "Here I am, Slack. Yours truly, Red Meekins.'
Reassured, Slack pushed his horse into the huge potlike place and, sighting Meekins, slipped from the saddle. "Hope you had your breakfast, Bill," Red observed ironically.
"I come soon's I saw you wasn't turnin' up," Slack offered in extenuation of his delay. "Are you hurt-
"My left leg's on strike an' won't walk none," Meekins answered. "Glad "I fetched that spare hoss."
"I rounded up Dave here to come along an' help look for you," Slack ontinued. "We'll lift you to the "addle now. Can you sit a hoss?" "Soon's I've finished a little busihess I come here for to transact, Red answered quaintly. He winked at Dave as he asked, "Slack, you're workin' for me by the day ain't

## "I allow I am."

"But on this extra occasion that don't go," Meekins said. He pointa finger at the rocky wall across stake narrow cleft and added, "Jus' take that vein of quartz carryin' free Millin' gold in the name of Meekins, Slack \& Co. Guess we'll call her the Ghost Mine.

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## The SCRAP BOOK

## Women and the Franchise.

 MR. STEPHEN GUYON, a New The Eealander, in a recent issue of pions the cause of woman's franchise more strongly than the women do more strongly than the women dothemselves. New Zealand was the first to enfranchise women, where they were a success from the start.
Speaking of the last general election in New Zealand, Mr. Guyon says: "The number of women who voted was only two per cent. less than the number of men who recorded their votes; that they took pains to prepare themselves to vote with knowledge and judgment. Every political meeting held before election consisted largely of women of the voting age, all of whom took a keen and intellectual interest in all the subjects under discussion.
New Zealand women have proved beyond the possibility of a doubt that women can use the vote with judgment, with calmness, and with dignity. It is scarcely too much to say that they have furnished the best argument women could use for the vote, namely, that women would raise politics to a higher level and introduce sweeter manners, purer laws The first Australasian women to receive the franchise were also the first to conceive and adopt a prac tical scheme for stemming the appalling death rate of babies, which is common in all civilised countries to-day, and is due to the strain and stress laid upon parents by existing moral and economic conditions

Women's sphere in life is undoubt edly like man's-to rise, to elevate and to-day we find that women are holding very high and responsible besides lucrative positions.
Women in England were much interested when cables reported that Mrs. E. H. Harriman had taken over a controlling interest in the Night and Day Bank in New York City. But now they proudly affirm that London has gone a step farther through the opening of a bank for women exclusively. This new financial institution, though really a branch of Farrow's Bank, Ltd., is conducted solely by women and to all intents and purposes, will maintain its individual unity as an estab lishment in which mere man will not be a factor. There is a safety deposit vault annex, while an insurance business also is handled and the bank will buy or sell stocks or bonds for those members of the fair sex who may care to risk a "flyer" in the realm of speculation. Miss May Bateman, author of a number of poems, and a handful of novels, who has had journalistic experience extending from London to South Africa has been deluged with congratulatory telegrams on assuming her position as pioneer woman bank manager in the United Kingdom

## The Art of Matrimony.

BETWEEN sixty and seventy bright English girls passed through Toronto last week for the West in search of fortune and husbands, and hope to inaugurate their careers in Canada in a charming variety of occupations-governesses, helps, companions, nurse girls, nurses, teachers, etc. They have independent ideas and are not wholly without means. This was the first party of the season sent out by the Women's Immigration Association of London.

This probably means matrimony as there are still a good many lone-
some bachelors on the prairie, baking their own bread and running their own washboards, as was depicted on a page of the Courier last week.
Over in Boston there is a school of matrimony, in which the prime essentials of wedded life and happiness are now being taught-to both sexes. In this academy girls, includ ing many from the best families in the city are being trained five days the city, are being trained five days a week in the arts which will equip them to become ideal wives, mother and housekeepers. This institute under the direction of some of the most distinguished ducators in Bos ton and is strictly of a practical character The matrimonial course character. The matrimonial cours includes the following subjects: Lit erature, ethics, child study, house hold arts, house-building, textiles and sewing, hand work and design, music dental hygiene, home nursing, and care of delinquent children.
Young men have given their ideas upon matrimony, which are based upon a financial calculation. The average consider marriage impossible under \$i, 200 to \$1,500 a year. Other go as high as $\$ 5,000$.

## Incandescent Mantles.

I NCANDESCENT gas mantles, al though a boon to householders have tried the patience of individuals more than any other inven tion of recent years. So flimsy in fabric, it is no wonder that their manufacture is somewhat of a delicate operation. Made of the finest quality of cotton which undergoes many processes to clean it of al chemical impurities, it is woven int chebular 1 he the fishe tubular lengths, the standard finished mantle being 3.5 in . in length and I $1 / 4 \mathrm{in}$. in diameter.

These short lengths of fabric are saturated in a bath of nitrate o thorium. This process of immersing cotton webbing in nitrate of thorium and subsequently burning off the cotton is a basic invention of the mantle industry.

The thorium bath is termed the "lighting fluid," and is composed of approximately 99 per cent. of nitrate of thorium and I per cent. of nitrate of cerium in solution of distilled water. After a thorough saturation of the pieces of webbing in "lighting fluid" they are run through a second set of rubber rollers, piece by piece which removes the superfluity of lighting fluid and also distributes a uniform amount of nitrates into the webbing texture; these are ther stretched upon glass tubes to dry.
The next operation is the forming of the head loop. This is accomplished by folding in one end of the tubu lar fabric and plaiting the folded portion and sewing an asbestos cor through the plates. The cord serves to support the mantle on to the wire in the finished product The plaiting and sewing of the cord is plarmed by machinery in medium grades of goods, but in the high grades of matr tles it is done by hand and requires skilled workers

Thus is your mantle completed, and while its use is universally acknowledged, it is eminently regretable that incandescent mantles cannot be mad from steel.
Of course there are all sorts of gas mantles. Some are made to read by; others to be sworn at. Some burn out in two weeks and some the a few months. Some increase so amount of light. Others don't that gas mantles may fairly be pul down as one of the worries civilisation.

## TROUT FISHING

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