

Canada Very Busy

The Canadian would give very good Americans if they were not so distinctly Canadian, says The Bulletin. This is shown by the greatest wonderful prosperity of the Dominion. In 20 years her trade has increased by nearly \$200,000,000. In a single year the increase is \$40,000,000. Exports of manufactures are \$18,500,000 in 1902, against \$7,600,000 in 1882. In the same period agricultural exports have doubled. The tremendous energy and success of the Canadian workers are indicated in the fact that deposits in savings banks have doubled in four years. Assets of Canadian banks grew in that time from \$248,400,000 to \$448,300,000, the note circulation showing a like increase. Six years ago Canada was thought to be losing population by emigration to the United States. Massachusetts was complaining of the influx of persons from Canada, and all along the line to Oregon there was said to be an incoming current. Now this is all changed. Immigrants are flocking into Canada from the United States—farmers, ranchmen, miners and other active classes. From 11,000 in 1897 the immigrants have increased to 75,000 in 1902, one-third of these being active workers from the United States. As respects the creation of new railroads across the continent and in the far Northwest, Canada is very progressive, as also in establishing transatlantic steamship lines and submarine cables to connect with Europe on one side and Asia and Australia on the other. Our northern neighbor seems to be very much alive.

Studies in Agriculture

The bulletin on "Nature Study or Studies in Agriculture," promulgated by the Ontario Department of Agriculture has just been issued by the King's printer. It is neatly bound in a paper cover imitating bird's-eye maple, and contains stories dealing with the soil, plant roots, wheat, yeast, butter, insects, birds, and animals. The idea is to present a life history of each plant and insect in popular form, so that children may grasp it. This bulletin, which contains about 80 pages and which is illustrated by suitable engravings, will be sent to each teacher of the province, with the intention of inducing teachers to deal with these subjects in class. This is the first bulletin of the kind issued, and it is proposed to issue one yearly. Something of this kind is required to draw the attention of teachers and children in the Public schools to the great and fascinating facts and processes of nature all about them, and this bulletin is a creditable beginning.

That That. There is one word in the English language which can appear six times consecutively in a sentence and make correct English.

To illustrate: A boy wrote on the blackboard, "The man that lies does wrong." The teacher objected to the word "that" so the word "who" was substituted. And yet it must be evident to the reader for all that that "that" that that teacher objected to was right after all.

FOR ONTARIO'S SICK CHILDREN.

Opportunity for Every Citizen to Join in the Noble Work of Bringing Health and Happiness to Young Lives.



When a farmer puts his seed under mother earth he expects it to bear bushels of grain in a few months. So it is with the merchant. He invests money in merchandise, counting on a profitable turn over.

A father pays for his son's education anticipating that it will provide the young man with the powers of mind to put the body and hand at work in gaining a livelihood.

Yet the seed may not bring forth grain, the merchandise may not be sold at a profit, and the young man may not reach the fields of his father. In all these instances the expenditure of money is a speculation. It may bring happiness and it may not.

To-day the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, is performing a heaven-born mission on earth. It is relieving health, removing pain and strengthening distracted limbs of hundreds of

young Canadians, boys and girls who will yet make their mark in this growing Dominion, but who, were it not for this noble institution, might have already died an early grave.

That's where your dollar can find a way to bring you pleasure and profit without any doubts or fears as to the investment. Money is always at work. It is ceaseless in its labour, but in no spot in this fair Canada is it put to better service than at the Hospital for Sick Children.

You see your money is at work from the very day it is placed at the Hospital's disposal. Your investment quickly brings you back joy, for your contribution has entered into the task of life saving, body building and health giving.

Look at a few examples of the work done in the Orthopedic Department. The feet shown are those of children who live outside of Toronto. You see the condition "before" entering the Hospital—and you see the condition "after" hospital treatment. The parents of these children could not afford to pay for treatment. Do you know of any child so situated? Then have him sent to the Hospital.

The Hospital for Sick Children depends solely upon the generosity of the people of Ontario. It requires \$10,000 a year for its maintenance, and it stands to-day as a monument to the big hearts of Ontario people. Located though it is in Toronto, it is not a city institution; it is provincial. The child in the farthest regions of Ontario has the same rights and privileges as one that may live next

door to the Hospital. The Ontario child is on a level with the Toronto child. Neither has an advantage. It takes a dollar a patient per day to maintain the Hospital. The Ontario Government contributes \$7,000 a year, or almost seventeen cents per patient per day, for there are always at least one hundred and twenty children under treatment. This amount from the Government is all expended on maintenance. Then the corporation of the city of Toronto gives \$7,500, or seventeen cents per patient per day, and remember, not for Toronto patients, but for every child no matter from what point he may come. And in addition to this Toronto citizens donate \$6,000 for the maintenance of all patients.

Again remember all these gifts from Toronto are added to the maintenance of gifts from all over Ontario as well as the city itself, and the children that seek relief from places outside are very numerous, and it ought to be as great a privilege and pleasure for the generous citizens of the province to contribute to the maintenance of this Hospital as it is for the people of Toronto.

Ten years ago the Hospital was encumbered with a mortgage. Year by year the mortgage has been reduced, and it is now paid. The Hospital must proceed in performing its great mission. Money is needed to maintain it, and this appeal

ELITE CLOTHIER M. J. CARTER KENT-ST., LINDSAY

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

Below we mention a few of the many useful lines we have in stock suitable for Christmas Presents. All of which we are offering at very Close Prices. See our Gifts cartooned in individual boxes ready for mailing.

- Boys' Black Nap Cloth Pea Jackets, double breasted, plaid lined, high storm collar. 1.50
Boys' Black Beaver Cloth Pea Jackets, extra heavy weight, plaid lined, 4 inch velvet storm collar, double-breasted style, at 2.75
Small Boys' Jackets, ages 3 to 7 years, made from all-wool imported coatings in a two-tone mixture of grey, double-breasted style, button close to neck, large pearl button trimmed, extra well tailored, and very dressy; just the coat you would like for your boy. 4.00
Boys' Red River Overcoats, made from all-wool Macinaw Cloth, red trimming, detachable capoch, double-breasted, very warm and comfortable for the little fellows. 4.00
Boys' or Girls' Grey Lamb-Caps, wedge shape, fancy silk lined, regular price \$3; our special offer for your choice of this lot is 1.50
Men's and Young Men's Fur Caps, in wedge, hand and jockey style, made from lamb, otter, seal, beaver and black cliponey. \$9.00
Men's Fur Coats, made from the following Furs, Coon, Wombat, Wallaby, Black Goat and Hindu Buffalo, prices \$15 to \$60

LIST I

- Smoking Jackets,
Leaning Coats
Dressing Gowns
Fur Coats
Fur Lined Coats
Up-to-date Suits
Swell Overcoats
Gloves or Mitts
Coat Scarfs
Hats or Caps
Suspenders
Umbrellas
Walking Sticks
Underwear
Silk Handkerchiefs
Linen Handkerchiefs
Neckties, Scarf Pins
Cuff Buttons
Night Robes, Pyjam
Ways Mufflers

Right at the front. Expresses the position that we enjoy as Men's Furnishers and we are quite sure in saying that we never had as fine a display as at the present time. The Canadian, English and American makers contribute to this department of our store. You see exclusive styles, shapes and colors here not to be found elsewhere. All lines sold at moderate prices.

PUT US TO THE TEST
That is the ordinary size Man
The Tall Slim Man
The Tall Stout Man
The Short Stout Man
The Average Weight Man
The Man that tips the scale at 300 lbs.
We can dress them from head to foot
Hats for Winter Wear
To hand this week special shipment of American Hats for Holiday trade. If you want to be right up-to-date secure one of these new creations.

We are in business to Dress
To Dress Men and Boys, and if it was possible for us to call together on Kent Street all the men and boys that we have fitted out with Suits and Overcoats since October the first we would have an army of 1000 strong, and we feel safe in saying that the verdict of the public would be that they never saw a better dressed body of men for so little money, and daily the good work goes on. If you have not enlisted so do at once.

We Sell at One Price and Your Money Back for the Asking M. J. Carter Lindsay

Reply to a Farmer's Wife

Editor Watchman-Warrior, Sir,—Will you kindly give me space in your valuable paper to reply to the harsh criticisms that "A Farmer's Wife" heaped upon the Lindsay grocers in a recent issue.

She accuses the grocers and their refrigerators as the cause of there being so much bad butter.

Now this statement is absurd; for our refrigerators are kept strictly clean, and the butter is handled with the greatest care. So when butter is handled this way there is no possibility of its becoming bad.

She also says that we do not carry turpny butter when we see it. I venture the remark that turpny butter is always detected before being put into our refrigerators, and this lady does not believe this statement let her bring turpny butter to this store and see whether we can detect it or not.

If butter is properly made in the first place there is no danger of the merchants spoiling it.

She says our hands are kept dirty. Would it be possible that our grocers who have to deal with the best class of people could afford to allow their hands to be dirty. We feel sure that our hands are washed often than the lady's who made the remark.

She also talks about the price of butter. Now we pay the highest market price for all the first-class butter that comes into the town. So what more can she expect, unless she is one of those ladies who do not know the value of an article and could never be satisfied?

What the grocers of Lindsay have to say to the farmers' wives is this: That if they make first-class butter we will pay them the highest market price; but if they do not they will have to take what the article is worth; for the people of our town have to be protected as well as the farmer's wife.

ALEX. FISHER, Lindsay, Dec. 17th, '02.

The Library Tenders

Editor Watchman-Warrior, Dear Sir,—I should like to say in reference to your recent editorial criticisms of the Public Library Board in the matter of the tenders for the new building, that there were two courses before the Board: either to publish the tenders or not to do so. Either course is honorable and authorized by custom or precedent. The Board chose not to publish the tenders, having in view the interests of those who tendered and the interests of the Board in getting lower tenders at a future date.

As to the suggestion that the Board or the architect was trying to conceal their blunders by not publishing the tenders, I wish to give that an unqualified denial. That thought never occurred to them, so far as I

know. The Board have nothing to conceal. The tenders were too high, being largely Toronto tenders and based on Toronto prices for material and labor, and the Board felt confident that much lower tenders could be had.

I am glad to say that figures have been recently quoted to the Board by a local builder, that make it evident that if the people vote favorably on the by-law for a site, the Board can finance the new building with the \$30,000 grant. Yours, E. A. HADY, Lindsay, Dec. 17th, 1902.

A MOCK MEETING OF COUNCIL

The last Literary Society meeting of this term was held on Friday afternoon, the 12th inst., and in many respects was the best meeting of the year. The program took the form of a meeting of the Scugogopolis city council, and if not a model one, it was certainly a mock council.

At half past three the mayor, C. D. E. McAlpine, took his seat at the table and the aldermen filed into their places. Deputations began to arrive, and soon the council chamber, called at other times the platform, was filled. The aldermen were: E. Anderson, N. Graham, F. McDonald, C. Burns, O. Bovins, E. Brandon, W. Bowey, H. Anderson, H. Wallace, W. McLean. The messengers were E. McRae and C. Webster.

The meeting opened with the reading of last meeting's minutes by the clerk, J. W. Lumy. None of the aldermen paid any attention whatever, as all were either talking or writing or hunting up references in ponderous volumes brought from the library for the occasion. After the minutes had been approved, communications were read and referred to the various committees or laid on the table. The finance, lighting, town property and police committees' reports were presented. Most of these were accepted after much discussion, and opposition on the part of some of the aldermen.

The deputations were next heard. The first was from the young ladies of the Collegiate asking for the use of the assembly hall at recess on the reporter's mornings. Each of the school representatives of the girls of the school spoke briefly and to the point to prove the justice of that plea. As to every other subject the aldermen failed to agree on this, and quite a lively debate took place. There was a deputation from the farmers of the Scugogopolis district, asking that the Scugog be drained into Lake Ontario for their convenience. A deputation from the citizens asked the removal of one of the Board's lights, and also for a sidewalk to be built across Kent-st. in front of the Collegiate for the convenience of some of the staff. The Public

Library question was also brought up and was the signal for an animated debate.

The discussions on some questions were long and very lively, and some aldermen became so desirous of making themselves heard that the mayor had to exercise his authority and settle disputes. More than one member of the council received a severe reprimand from the mayor, and was forced to take his seat against his will. Ald. Graham and Ald. Burns became rather outspoken and personal in their remarks, and finally Ald. Graham had to be put out by the messenger. Nothing daunted, he returned to finish the dispute, and the mayor and aldermen and deputations became quite excited over the affair. Reporters' tables and aldermen's chairs were overturned in the melee and the fray was only ended by the soothing strains of "God Save the King."

Signs, unnoted by the denizens of the city, serve to guide the trapper over trackless wastes of limitless snow. A whitish haze of frost may hide the sun, or continuous snowfall hide every landmark. What leads the trapper? The slope of the rolling hills, the lie of the frozen river beds, the branches of underbrush protruding through billowed drifts—these hands that point the trapper's compass.

One imminent danger is of accident beyond aid. A young Indian hunter of Moose Factory set out with his wife and two children for the forest south hunting grounds in the forest south of James Bay. When chopping the hunter injured his leg. The wound proved stubborn. Wrapping her husband in robes on the long toboggan sleigh, the squaw placed the younger child beside him, and with the other began tramping through the forest, drawing the sleigh behind. The drifts were not deep enough for snowshoes over the underbrush, and their going was not half so speedy as the hunter had hoped.

The woman held of horse right. The woman sank exhausted on the snow, and the older boy, served with fear, pushed on to Moose Factory for help. Guided by the boy back through the forest, the first people found the hunter and his dead in the sleigh. The mother crouched forward unconscious from cold, stripped of her clothing, which was wrapped round to warm with her own body. The child was alive and well. The fur traders nursed the woman back to life, though she looked more like a withered creature of eighty than a woman barely in her twenties. She explained with a simple unconsciousness of heroism that the ground had been too hard for her to bury her husband, and she was afraid to leave the body and go on to the fort lest the wolves should molest the dead.

The Prayer of the Cheerful Man

The day returns and brings us the pretty round of irritating concerns and duties. "Help us to play the man, help us to perform them with laughter and kind faces; let cheerfulness abound with industry. Give us to go blithely on our business all this day, bring us to our nesting birds weary and content and undisturbed, and grant us in the end the gift of sleep. Amen.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

Suffering Soars the Temper. "In all my experience as a physician," said Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, the nerve specialist, in a lecture, "I have not seen more than a dozen men or women who have been improved morally by long continued suffering. Acute illness and illness which brings the patient close to death often has a beneficial effect upon the disposition, but I cannot agree with the assertion which we frequently hear made in the pulpit, that suffering is usually the means of refining. I have seen a few hardened cases in which this was so, but it is not the rule by any means. The chronic invalid is almost invariably selfish and peevish, and it is a hard task to find a nurse who can stand the strain of such a service."

The Canada Permut Trust Western Canada Mortgage Corporation.

G. H. HOPKINS, Agent, at Lindsay. Money to loan at very lowest rates at any time, and terms to suit borrower. This Corporation being an amalgamation of four companies and having capital and assets of over twenty millions, is prepared to do business on most advantageous terms. Private funds if preferred. G. H. HOPKINS

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The attractiveness of our stock and the absolute freshness of our prices combine to make La Mes gift purchasing a pleasure. We have just opened our complete line of Gem and Engagement Rings, Diamonds, Opals, Emeralds and Rubies. They range in prices from \$2 to \$26. Our \$4 to \$8 rings are beautiful.

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