

ELLER

The reason is apparent to those who give it your best trial and who wish to know the quality.

Load Packages 25, 50, 75 and 100.

Ramsay's Paints

Are the purest and best for beautifying and preserving the house. Do you want to learn all about good paints and see how some beautiful homes are painted? Send for a post card and ask for our Booklet "K" free.

A. RAMSAY & SON

PRINT MAKERS
MONTREAL
ESTD 1842

Life Company

REPORT

Annual financial statement of the company, duly audited by the auditors, for the year ended December 31, 1920. The company has received 100,000 applications for policies and 100,000 policies have been issued. The company's assets are valued at \$1,200,000,000 and its liabilities at \$1,100,000,000. The company's surplus is \$100,000,000.

REPORT

Annual financial statement of the company, duly audited by the auditors, for the year ended December 31, 1920. The company has received 100,000 applications for policies and 100,000 policies have been issued. The company's assets are valued at \$1,200,000,000 and its liabilities at \$1,100,000,000. The company's surplus is \$100,000,000.

Item	1920	1919
Assets	\$1,200,000,000	\$1,100,000,000
Liabilities	\$1,100,000,000	\$1,000,000,000
Surplus	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000

YOUR OVERCOATS

British American Dyeing Co. Montreal.

A Promise To Pay

A Debenture of The Canada Mortgage Corporation is a promise to pay the sum named thereon, which may be any sum, which may be in the date specified, which may be for one or more years, as the investor may prefer. The Coupons attached to the debenture are payable quarterly or annually. The entire to \$25,000.00. The Company, amounting to \$25,000.00, is security for fulfillment of the promises.

The Man Who Knows.

CHAPTER VIII.—Continued.

"You mean to keep us prisoners, then, do you? Very well, Mr. Prendergast, be assured of this, when I get loose I'll make you feel the weight of my arm."

"I think it very probable there will be a fight if we do meet," he answered, coolly taking a cigar from his pocket, and lighting it. "And it's my impression you'd be a man worth fighting, Mr. Hatteras."

"If you think my father will let me remain here very long you're much mistaken," said Beckenham. "And as for the ransom you expect him to pay, I don't somehow fancy you'll get a halfpenny."

"At the mention of the word 'ransom' I noticed that a new and queer expression came into our captor's face. He did not reply, however, except to utter his usual irritating laugh. Having done so he went to the door, and called something in Arabic. In answer a gigantic negro made his appearance, bearing in his hands a tray on which were set two basins of food and two large mugs of water. These were placed before us, and Prendergast bade us, if we were hungry, fall to."

"You must not imagine that we wish to starve you," he said. "Food will be served to you twice a day. And if you want to eat, you can even be supplied with spirits and tobacco. Now, before I go, on your word of advice, don't indulge in any idea of escape. Communication with the outside world is absolutely impossible, and you will find that those collars and chains will stand a good strain before they will give way. If you behave yourselves you will be well looked after; but if you attempt any tricks you will be confined in different rooms, and there will be a radical change in our behaviour towards you."

"So saying he left the room, taking the precaution to lock the door carefully behind him. When we were once more alone, a long silence fell upon us. It would be idle for me to say that the wretched behavior of the young Marquis with regard to my share in this grotesque business had set my mind at rest. But if it had not done that it had at least served to intensify another resolution. Come what might, I told myself, I should find a way to escape and get home, and if it cost me my life to do it, but how were we to escape? We could not move from our places on account of the chains that secured us to the walls, and though I put all my whole strength into it, I found it could not dislodge the staple a hundredth part of an inch from its holding-place."

The morning wore slowly on, mid-day came and went, the afternoon dragged its dismal length, and still there was no change in our position. Towards sundown the same gigantic negro entered the room again, bringing us our evening meal. When he left we were locked up for the night, with only the contemplation of the small and the companionship of the wretched multitude of mice that scamped about the floor, to enliven us.

The events of the next seven days are hardly worth chronicling, unless it is to state that every morning at daylight the same cock crew and the same dog barked, while at six o'clock the same cripple rattled me. At eight o'clock, almost to the minute, breakfast was served to us, and just as punctually the evening meal, made its appearance as the sun was declining behind the opposite housetop. Mr. Prendergast, and though times out of number I begged that my chain I was never allowed to loosen it than I had been on the first occasion. One after another plans of escape were proposed, discussed and invariably rejected as impracticable. So another week passed and another, until we had been imprisoned in that loathsome place more than twenty days. By the end of that time, as may be supposed, we were as desperate as men could well be. I must, however, admit here that anything like the patience and pluck of my companion under such trying circumstances I had never in my life met with before. Not once did he reproach me in the least degree for my share in the wretched business, but took everything just as it came, without unnecessary comment and certainly without complaint.

One fact had repeatedly struck me as significant, and that was the circumstance that every morning between six and half-past, as already narrated, the same cripple went down the street, and in connection with this, within the last few days of the time, a curious coincidence had revealed itself to me. From the tapping of his crutches on the stones I had discovered that while one was shod with iron the other was not. Now where and when had I noticed that peculiarity in a cripple before? That I had observed it somewhere I felt certain. For nearly half the day I turned this over and over in my mind, and then in the middle of our evening meal enlightenment came to me. I remembered the man whose piteous tale had so much affected Beckenham on the day of our arrival, and I noted his crutches made upon the pavement as he left us. If my surmise proved correct, and we could only manage to communicate with him here was a golden opportunity. But how were we to do this? We discussed it, and discussed it, times out of number, but in vain. That he must come to the door, and that he must not be argued at all. In what way, however, could this be done? The window was out of the question; the door was not to be thought of; in that case the only communicating place would be the small pipe, by my side. But as I have already pointed out by reason of the elbow, it would be clearly impossible to force a message through it. All day we devoted ourselves to attempts to solve what seemed a hopeless difficulty. Then like a flash another brilliant inspiration burst upon me.

ing care to whisper lest any one might be listening at the door. We must manage by hook or crook to catch a mouse and let him carry our appeal for help to the outside world."

"But to catch a mouse was easier said than done. Though I was alive with them, they were so nimble and so cunning, that, try how we could, we could not by hold of one. But at length my efforts were rewarded, and after a little struggle I held my precious captive in my hand. By this time another idea had come to me. If we wanted to bring Nilgah and his three companions to justice, and to discover the reason for hatching this plot against us, it would not do to ask the public at large for help—and I must own, in spite of my long imprisonment, I was weak enough to feel a curiosity as to their motive. No! It must be to the beggar who passed the house every morning that we must appeal."

"This letter concerns you more than me," I said to my fellow-prisoner. "Have you a lead pencil in your pocket?"

He had, and immediately threw it across to me. Then, taking a small piece of paper from my pocket, I set myself to compose the following in French and English, assisted by my companion:

"If this should meet the eye of the individual to whom a young Englishman gave half a sovereign in charity three weeks ago, he is implored to assist one who assisted him, and who has been imprisoned ever since that day in the street, and the blank wall facing the street, and the boarded-up window on the right-hand side. Do this he must obtain a small file and discover a way to convey it into the room by means of the small pipe leading through the blank wall to the street; perhaps if this could be done, the pipe might be pushed through the aperture, and the receipt of the file an English five-pound note will be conveyed to him in the same way as this letter, and another if secrecy is observed and those imprisoned in the house escape."

This important epistle had hardly been composed, and having done so, I unlocked and our dusky servant entered with the evening meal. He had long since abandoned his first habit of bringing us our food in separate receptacles, but conveyed it to us now in the sauceman in which it was cooked, dividing it thence into our basins. These latter, it may be interesting to state, had not been washed since our arrival.

All the time that our jailer was in the room I held my trembling prisoner in my hand, clinging to him as to the one thing which connected us with liberty. But the door had no sooner closed upon him than I had filled out my food upon the floor and converted my basin into a trap. It may be guessed how long that night seemed to us, and with what trembling eagerness we awaited the first signs of breaking day. Directly it was light I took off and untraveled the pipe, and the thread which I had obtained I doubled, and by means of this, secured one end of it to the note, which I had rolled into a small compass, attaching the other to my captive mouse's hind leg. Then we set ourselves to wait for six o'clock. The came, and minute after minute we waited, and at last, at six o'clock, the tapping of the crutches on the stones. Little by little the sound grew louder, and then fainter, and when I judged he was nearly at my back, I stooped and thrust our curious messenger into the pipe. Then we sat down to await the result.

As the mouse, on too good to escape, ran into the pipe, the thread, on which our very lives depended, swiftly followed, dragging its message after it. Minutes went by; half an hour; an hour; and then the remainder of the day, and still nothing came to tell us that our appeal had been successful.

That night I caught another mouse, wrote the letter again, and at six o'clock next morning once more despatched it on its journey. Another day went by without reply. That night we caught another, and at six o'clock next morning sent it off; a third, and even a fourth, followed, but still without success. By the time the mice were almost impossible to catch, but our wits were sharpened by despair, and we managed to hit upon a method that eventually secured for us a plentiful supply. For the sixth time the letter was written and despatched at the moment the footsteps were coming down the street. Once more the tiny animal crawled into the pipe, and once more the message disappeared upon its journey.

To Be Continued.

ANOTHER CONSUMPTION CURE.

New York Physician Claims He Has Found a Real Cure.

Dr. George M. Barney, of New York, has discovered a cure for consumption which is attracting world-wide interest. The treatment is based on a powerful chemical compound and is administered in three ways—by the mouth, hypodermically and in vapor form.

Dr. Barney's theory is that bacilli cannot exist, when the system is saturated with a powerful antiseptic. The doctor has made an exhaustive study of tuberculosis in all its forms, and has spent much time in his investigations in sanitariums, both as medical attendant and student. He is convinced that the germs of consumption cannot be rooted out by climatic change; it might cause the germs to remain dormant for a while, but it could not completely destroy them. For this reason he does not believe in the sanitarium of to-day.

Complete cures have already been effected the patient gaining rapidly in weight and vigor in each case. The proportion of cures is remarkable, the doctor claiming that he has cured Professor Koch, of Berlin, claims to cure only 13 out of every hundred.

Dr. Barney will not keep the formula a secret, but intends to give the medical association, the benefit of his labors, believing that the discovery will aid materially in counteracting the inroads made by consumption.

THE CROWN TO BE USED.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S CROWN WILL BE WORN AT THE CORONATION.

Its Cost Was \$1,800,000—A Diamond Mass of Precious Stones—Not the Most Costly Crown in Europe—Little Fortunate Valued at \$8,000,000.

At the coronation of King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra 4 crowns will be used. The chief one, known as Queen Victoria's crown, will be the one actually used in the ceremony of crowning the king; the second one will be used in crowning the queen consort, and the other two will be worn by their majesties during the services following the actual crowning.

These, together with the sword of state the sceptres and coronation ring, all taken from the tower by order of the Earl Marshal of England, are in the custody of the Dean of Westminster during the coronation services.

The Queen Victoria crown, also called the state crown, is a dazzling mass of precious stones, 3,093 in all, and many of them have interesting histories. There is a magnificent sapphire which is said to have come from the ring of Edward the Confessor. Then there are sixteen small sapphires, eleven emeralds, four rubies, of which one belonged to the Black Prince, four drop-shaped pearls, 273 other pearls, 1,363 brilliant diamonds, 147 table diamonds, and 1,274 rose diamonds.

With all this mass of jewels the whole crown weighs only thirty-nine ounces. It was made in 1838 for Queen Victoria's coronation from jewels taken from old crowns, and is valued at \$1,800,000. The cap is of crimson velvet lined with white silk, and has an ermine border.

It is not the most costly royal crown in Europe; that distinction is asserted for the crown belonging to Portugal, which is valued at \$8,000,000. The crown which represents the smallest outlay is that of Roumania. It is made out of a bit of old cannon captured at Pleven.

The most beautiful crown, is that of the King of Denmark. It is simple in design, but of artistic workmanship, the leaves by which the circlet is surmounted being curved and veined by precious stones, and each leaf ornamented by a magnificent jewel.

The oldest crown in Europe, which is also the smallest, measuring only six inches in diameter, is the iron crown of Lombardy.

The one crown which is distinguished as the sacred crown is that of Hungary. It is revered by the people, being regarded as a palladium. Two nobles, the grand duke and a troop of half-brothers guard it night and day in the Castle of Buda, where it is kept. In olden times no King could reign in Hungary unless the sacred crown had rested on his brow, and if he died before he had been crowned his name was struck from the record of kings. Even a professor acquired a quasi title to the kingdom if by force of stratagem he could possess himself of it.

Twice the crown has disappeared, but how or where it was found the first time is unknown to this day. The second time it was found buried in the ground, and the ornament is its bright particular. This is surmounted by four beautiful green stones of some unknown kind, lapidaries disagreeing as to what the gems are. A sapphire of matchless beauty also adorns the imperial crown.

The crown, most decorated with emblems is that of the German Emperor. It is the figure of an eagle, four diamond crosses, four hoops supporting a globe and this surmounted by another cross.

The potentate who possesses most crowns is the Pope, eight at least being stored at the Vatican. Many of them are simply gifts and have no special significance. Napoleon I. was the donor of one to Pius VII. This is the handsomest one of all, having a beautiful emerald. The Queen of Spain was the donor of another. The principal papal crown is a triple one.

In Spain and Belgium the crown does not figure in the coronation services. The feature of the ceremony in both countries consists in the King's swearing to preserve the Constitution and laws of the country. Nor is it a matter of course that a Czar should be crowned, though Nicholas and his consort were crowned with great pomp at Moscow. The Czar being a religious as well as a temporal lord, the crown in shape is modeled after a bishop's mitre. Again, in this case, a sapphire is the most beautiful stone in the crown. There are five diamonds resting on a magnificent ruby, which form the cross surmounting the crown.

Outside of Europe the crown becomes a rarity. The Sultan, for example, possesses no crown, coronation being unknown in Turkey. In place of this is substituted the investiture of the monarch with the sword of Othman. The sabre is girt around the Sultan with the words: "Take it with faith, for ye have received it from God."

The Shah of Persia has a crown, if such it can be called, which is variously described as resembling a flower-pot and a bonnet. The small end is open, the other closed. It is made of cloth of gold, with strings of hanging precious stones, with here and there tufts of feathers, ornamented by diamonds, rubies, emeralds and pearls. At the top is set what is perhaps the greatest ruby in the world, an uncut, absolutely flawless stone, as large as a hen's egg.

CAN'T LAST FOREVER.

Hopley—What seems to trouble you baby?

Popley, wearily—I suppose it troubles him to think that eventually he'll have to go to sleep at night.

ORDER OF COURT PRECEDENCE.

MOST PEOPLE LOPSIDED.

How the Members of the Royal Family Rank in King Edward's New Court. The new order of court precedence is as follows:

A—1, Queen Alexandra; 2, Victoria Alice, Czarina of Russia; 3, Empress Augusta of Germany; wife of Emperor William; 4, Victoria Adelaide, Dowager Empress of Germany, eldest daughter of Queen Victoria, Princess Royal of Great Britain; 5, Mary of Teck, Princess of Wales, formerly Duchess of York; 6, Louise Victoria, Duchess of Fife, eldest daughter of the sovereign; 7, Victoria Alexandra, second daughter of the sovereign; 8, Maud Charlotte, third daughter, wife of Prince Charles of Denmark; 9, Mary Victoria, daughter of the new Prince of Wales, and the two daughters of the Duchess of Fife.

B—The collateral branch of the reigning family; 10, Louise Margaret, wife of Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught; 11, Helena, Princess Christian, daughter of Queen Victoria; 13, Beatrice, Princess of Battenberg, daughter of Queen Victoria; 14, Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, widow of the Duke of Edinburgh; 15, Helena of Waldeck-Pyrmont, widow of the Duke of Albany.

C—The children and wives of the children of the Princess Royal, now Dowager Empress of Germany; 16, Charlotte, Princess of Saxe-Meiningen; 17, Victoria, wife of Prince Henry of Prussia; 17, Victoria, wife of Prince Adolphus of Schaumburg-Lippe; 18, Sophia Dorothea, wife of the Duke of Sparta.

D—Children of the Princess Alice of Hesse, 19, Victoria Alberta, wife of Grand-Duchess Sergius of Russia; 21, Victoria Louise of Coburg-Gotha, wife of Ernest Louis of Saxe-Coburg.

E—Children of the Duke of Edinburgh, 22, Maria Alexandra Victoria, wife of the Crown Prince of Roumania; 23, Alexandra Louise, wife of the hereditary Prince of Hohenzollern-Langenscheidt; 24, Victoria Louise, daughter of Princess Helena Christian, divorced from Prince Albert of Anhalt-Dessau; 25, Margaret Patricia, Princess of Connaught; 26, Victoria Patricia, Princess of Albany; 27, Victoria Eugenie, Princess of Asturias, wife of Alfonso XIII, King of Spain; 28, Victoria Eugenie, Princess of Asturias, wife of Alfonso XIII, King of Spain; 29, Victoria Eugenie, Princess of Asturias, wife of Alfonso XIII, King of Spain; 30, Victoria Eugenie, Princess of Asturias, wife of Alfonso XIII, King of Spain; 31, Princess Thyra of Denmark, wife of the Duke of Cumberland; 32, Augusta of Teck, wife of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

ITS DAY IS ALMOST DONE.

Estimated That Only 1,524 American Bison Remains Alive.

A recent estimate places the number of American bison remaining alive in the world at 1,524, of which 634 are in captivity. But it is not possible to exact in such a statement, inasmuch as the wild survivors cannot be rounded up and counted. In the densely wooded region between the Saskatchewan and Peace rivers, in British Columbia, are several hundred buffalo; there are twenty or so perhaps in the desert Panhandle region of Northwest Texas, and in the Yellowstone National Park there are fifty or sixty more, it is believed. There are none at liberty anywhere else.

These few remaining wild bison are being steadily reduced in number. In British Columbia they are being killed off gradually by the Indians, while those in the Yellowstone Park are poached by poachers whenever a chance offers. A mounted head of one of these animals is to-day worth from \$150 to \$200, and a skin brings a good price. Ten years ago there were nearly four hundred buffalo in the Park, and it is thought that the survivors can be preserved only by corraling them and reducing them to captivity.

It is stated that there are now 110 pure-bred American bison outside of this country. The Duke of Bedford has twelve, and there are fourteen others in England. This valuable species must become extinct sooner or later, but judging from the success obtained in preserving the small remainder of the vanishing European bison in Lithuania, there is no reason why the disappearance of the American buffalo should not be deferred for centuries.

EAT HINTS.

The woman with one hat should not garnish it with ostrich plumes—there are plenty of other feathers at her command that are much more appropriate.

It is folly to expect a hat decked with anything so perishable as ostrich feathers to live up to all round requirements. Even chiffon and tulle rosettes, which seem utterly good for nothing to the majority of women, will usually look better at the end of a hard season than will the average ostrich tips.

There are exquisitely shaded breasts which trim more modestly than the ostrich tip, and remain things of beauty much longer.

There is, for which, will, if real, stand wind, rain, and snow.

Some of the handsomest hats are made almost entirely of shaped felt, as durable as silk, and stylish.

SPRING LASSITUDE

And all the Debility and Depression of This Trying Season can be Avoided by the Use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Of all preparations for purifying and enriching the blood and toning up the system in spring, or after a long illness, none can approach in specific medical action the wonderful properties of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, the great blood builder and nerve restorer.

Unlike any remedy you ever used, it exerts a natural and gentle influence over the kidneys, liver and bowels, restoring them to a condition of perfect health and regularity, and through the medium of the circulating blood gives new life and vivifying energy to the tissues and part of the human frame.

You may have made the mistake of using salts or other strong and weakening purgatives in the spring. Such treatment can never build up and strengthen a weakened and run-down system. The habitual use of salts does more to shorten life and hasten the ruin of the filtering and excretory organs than any custom you can name.

The blood is thin and watery in the spring and demands of nature just such restorative ingredients as are contained in Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and hence the popularity of this famous food cure. Instead of tearing down the tissues of the body, it builds them up, renews the nerve cells, forms firm muscles, increases weight, and gives color to the cheeks and elasticity to the movements.

You can keep well this spring and avoid the feelings of lassitude and depression by beginning at once to use Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. The most common cause of depression is the science ever devised, and on account of its gentle and constant uplifting influence can be used with pleasure by men, women and children.

There will be no pimples, humors or skin eruptions if you keep the bowels and nerves in good condition by the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. The system will be unknown to you if you recon-struct and purify the system by the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. Fifty cents a bottle, at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bluff & Company, Toronto.