Are You Nervous? Does Your Head Ache?

Thousand suffer from eyestrain without knowing the fact. They see well and are not aware that a ruinous expenditure of nerve force alone enables the eyes to triumph over existing defects and serve obediently. Examination Free.

A. D. SAVAGE Exclusive Optician,
Right at the Post Office
Phone 627. GUELPH.

LEGISLATION MAKES MONTREAL AN ISLAND NO LONGER.

Spanning of Rivers Joins City to Mainland—St. Lawrence Route vs. Georgian Bay Canal—Ladies Object to Imported Wives.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

Montreal, March 20.—If the pick and shovel men work as hard when the time comes as the legislators have been doing lately the island of Montreal will be ancient history even to the present generation. Bill after bill is being presented to the Legislature at Quebec and charter after charter is being sought asking for power and authority to build bridges and tunnels across the St. Lawrence and the Riviere des Prairies from the mainland to the island of Montreal. Of course the rivers will still be there, but if the plans all mature the crossing of them from the island to the mainland will be like crossing the Seine from one district to another of Paris.

No less than seven railway and development companies want to get into the city. Two of them would tunnel the river, the others would build bridges. One of them has conceived the brilliant idea of tunnelling the whole island, passing under the streets from south to north, under Mount Royal and out goodness knows where in one of the back parishes. The promoters are working like mad to obtain the necessary consent to start work. Montreal needs more ways of communication with the mainland to the south of her, but it is doubtful if she is quite ready to go into bridge building and tunnelling wholesale. There is something behind all this activity and excitement which the public, as yet, has not been able to fathom.

NEW PHASE OF WATERWAYS PROJECTS.

Heretofore Montreal has been looked upon as unanimous champion of the Georgian Bay canal project, so that it was with some surprise that the plans outlined by Henry Holgate, the expert engineer, for the development of Canada's waterways, were received so heartily. Mr. Holgate asserts that if that of the present St. Lawrence route were improved as it would be quite possible to improve it, it would prove so much superior to the Georgian Bay Canal route as to render the consideration of that vast project entirely superfluous.

"For many years," said Mr. Holgate, "the improvement of the St. Lawrence canal system has been discussed, but not in such a way as to produce definite conclusions. No comprehensive estimates and surveys have been made so as to determine the practicability of increasing the capacity of this route to Montreal on such a scale as contemplated for the Georgian Bay Canal, with locks 650 feet long, 75 feet wide and a minimum of 22 feet of water on the sill. I think the time has come when such a study of the St. Lawrence should be made, and this before we commit ourselves to heavy expenditures on existing route."

Mr. Holgate also made incidental reference to the proposed development of power at Long Sault rapids, saying that the idea of canalising the river by maintaining the navigation channel in the river and erecting dams below the various rapids had been the dream of engineers for many years.

INDUSTRIES ON THE BOOM.

Despite the fact that reciprocity does not stand a chance of being settled one way or the other for some time to come Canadian industries are booming, and there is a feeling of the utmost confidence pervading the atmosphere breathed by those who have money tied up in Canadian industrial securities. The severe depressions which have prevailed during the past twelve months in such staples as cement, iron and asbestos are now lifting and legitimate business is getting back to a normal basis again.

IMPORTED WIVES.

A short time ago the newspapers heralded the fact far and wide that a modern steamship company, harking back to the ways and means of Samuel de Champlain's time, had started a movement to bring women from the old country to Canada to seek husbands. The Ladies' Auxiliary League of Montreal rose in rebellion, saying that it was a slur on this young nation's womanhood, and there was a hot time for a few days. Finally the Immigration Agent explained that it was all a mistake, the ladies accepted the apology and Canadian men will henceforth have to look elsewhere for their "ready made wives."

Another Hockey Bard.

By a recent edition, 'twould surely seem
Boyne had the only hockey team
Their visions, however, have taken a check,
Since Hornby landed them one in the neck

Five times they have met on the field of ice
Hornby has been victorious thrice
When the first game was over and done
Hornby had scored ten goals to one

To Captain Jarvis much credit is due,
We lift our caps to the rest of his crew
But their valor recedes in a sunset gleam
Before Ted Robinson's Hornby team

Robinson, Downs and Wedderburn,
Show class in the game at every turn
While Addin, Neilson and Ellenton
Are sure to make some lively fun

And Lindsay, when he plays the game,
Is very much the real thing
Ah! how they put the Boyne to dream
And here's three cheers for the Hornby team!

—Another Fan

YOU TAKE NO RISK

Our Reputation and Money are Back of This Offer.

We pay for all the medicine used during the trial, if our remedy fails to completely relieve you of constipation. We take all the risk. You are not obligated to us in any way whatever, if you accept our offer. Could anything be more fair for you? Is there any reason why you should hesitate to put our claims to a practical test?

The most scientific, common-sense treatment is Rexall Orderlies, which are eaten like candy. They are very pronounced, gentle and pleasant in action, and particularly agreeable in every way. They do not cause diarrhea, nausea, flatulence, griping or any inconvenience whatever. Rexall Orderlies are particularly good for children, aged and delicate persons.

We urge you to try Rexall Orderlies at our risk. Two sizes, 10c and 25c. Remember, you can get Rexall Remedies in this community only at our store—The Rexall Store, Higginbotham Drug Co.

The Australian naval scheme provides for a fleet of 52 vessels at a cost of $117,500,000, spread over 22 years.

AMERICAN GIRL'S SWEET TOOTH

$125,000,000 Spent on "Candies" Annually in the United States—Lozenges for Lunch

The American girl's love for sweets is the subject of an article in the current issue of the "Confectioners' Union."

"Miss America begins eating sweets at seven and continues until she is seventy, and is declared to be the original and the real 'Candy Kid.' From morning till very late in the evening she constantly munches sweetstuffs of a thousand different varieties and flavors. Every twenty-four hours over twenty-four large car-loads of candy are eaten within the boundary lines of the United States.

"When Miss America is a little girl she is content to eat the simpler kinds of confectionery. But as she gets a little older her tastes grow more aesthetic and her sense of flavors gets more subtle. When she enters the schoolroom she must have a small box at least tucked away handy. Other wise she would never be able to get through the strenuous duties of a school day.

"And the habit grows on her as she gets older. She must keep a few pounds of her favorite confection in her room when at home, in her bag when travelling, and in the hamper when starting out for a motor-car tour.

"A few dozen of the greater factories turn out millions and millions of pounds of candies annually, but the most grieving of the men with the Government banks are unable to get at the amount of sweetmeats that are turned out annually in boarding-school dormitories, home kitchens, and over the flame of the alcohol lamp.

"If Miss America's annual candy supply were loaded on one train of cars of the fullest capacity, there would be something over 5,000 cars full of boxes, buckets, and glass jars. This load of sweetmeats for the sweet tooth of the American girl costs the consumers about $125,000,000 every twelve months.

"Candy eating is rather a modern growth. In 1850 all the candy that was made in America would have sold for the paltry sum of $3,000,000. No one paid much attention to the candy business. In 1870 the candy shops of the United States turned out $15,000,000 worth of sweets. Another decade elapsed, and the candy business more than doubled in value. People were getting prosperous, and the candy shops were just beginning to reap the harvest that was to be theirs.

"Fifteen years later the business had become a gigantic thing. This was just about the time of the beginning of the great candy craze that has never been checked since it started to sweep over the country. Many men acquired the habit in the beginning of the craze, and have never freed themselves from it. There are hundreds of women who lunch daily off a few pieces of candy.

"It takes an army as big as a modern military division to turn out the sticks, cubes, drops, and lozenges of sugar and fruit juices that disappear down the throat of the American girl every day in the year. Her daily allowance of sweets would sink a ferry boat."

THAT BALD SPOT

Don't let that bald spot grow!

Go to your druggist at once and get a bottle of Parisian Sage and if that don't check the falling hair, and cause new hair to grow, nothing will.

Dandruff is the cause of baldness; dandruff germs cause dandruff. Parisian Sage kills the germs; eradicates dandruff, stops falling hair and itching scalp. We will refund your money if it fails to do this in two weeks. Parisian Sage will cause the hair to grow, if the hair root be not dead. It causes the hair to grow thicker, more luxuriant, and puts new life into it.

The girl with the Auburn hair is on every package of Parisian Sage. It is sold for 50c. by all druggists or sent prepaid by The Giroux Mfg. Co., Fort Erie, Ont., on receipt of price. Sold and guaranteed by Higginbotham Drug Co.

Dates for the Examinations.

The time table regulating the midsummer examinations has been issued by the Ontario Department of Education. This year the examinations will commence at the various centres throughout the province on June 29th and will conclude on July 13th. Candidates presenting themselves for examination for entrance to the faculties of education and pass matriculation will commence writing on the 29th of June, and will complete their papers on the 12th of July. The candidates for entrance to the normal school and for commercial specialists' certificate will write from July 3rd to the 7th, inclusive. Honor and scholarship matriculation candidates begin on the 29th of June and finish on the 13th day of July.

February Athletic World.

The best production of the Athletic World yet issued is undoubtedly the February number, its special articles on Canadian sport from coast to coast being particularly exhaustive and timely. The illustrations of current sport events are splendid features of this excellent national sports magazine. The editorial department treats a great number of home and foreign happenings in the world of pastimes. The Athletic World is filling in an able way a long felt want in the Canadian field of sports and recreations.

Will Seek Relief From Treaties.

While Sir Wilfrid Laurier is in England during the coronation ceremonies he will take up with the Imperial Government the question of the revision or abrogation, in so far as Canada is concerned of the favored-nation treaties with the Argentine Republic, Austria-Hungary, Bolivia, Colombia, Denmark, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Venezuela and Switzerland. Under these treaties, made by Great Britain, Canada is obliged to make the same concessions to them that she makes to any other country. This puts a rather awkward obstacle in the way of negotiating reciprocity treaties between Canada and other countries.

March Rod and Gun.

An exploration trip a little out of common forms the leading story in the March issue of Rod and Gun in Canada, published by W. J. Taylor, Ltd., Woodstock, Ont. In this story Dr. Luther Harvey describes a trip to Moose Factory and the very strenuous work he and his guide encountered during their return by way of the Abitibi River. It is a story that will delight the hearts of all good sportsmen.

A DOG GUIDE THROUGH CLIFFS

"Major," a Curly-Haired Retriever, Could Even Open Small Iron Gates

The river Cynfal rises in North Merioneth, Scotland, at an altitude of nearly fourteen hundred feet, and as its whole course is not much over eleven miles from the source to the point where it joins the gentle Dwyrid, in the Festiniog valley, it will be at once understood that the stream has an impetuous course from start to finish. The most romantic point on the river is to be found at the famous Cynfal Falls, near the small town of Festiniog, which is in itself a beauty spot in this romantic district.

We called at the Abbey Arms, writes T. M. Hardie, to inquire about the foot-path leading to the falls, and Mr. Jones, the courteous landlord, at once commenced to give direction as to a gate in a farmyard at the end of the street. By that time he was in the roadway, and suddenly said—"But I will send the dog with you." Then he uttered a short sentence in Welsh to a black, curly-haired retriever, with beautiful eyes and a most intelligent face. "Major" at once with joyful alacrity responded to the call, and began barking so excitedly as to quickly bring out every other dog in the village. However, peace being restored, the Major led the way, and the small procession started.

The falls are about a mile from the village, and this remarkable and most lovable dog has been trained to act as guide. He carries out his task with great skill, and the thoroughness and energy of every movement provoked much amusement. Along the foot-path there are several small iron gates, and, with one exception, the Major can open them. The one he cannot manage has a spring latch, which is beyond his reach. When the noise of the cataract reached our ears the guide, who had disappeared for a short time in order that he might enjoy a bath by the wayside, led us down a side path and left us in front of the lower fall, where the water has a sheer descent of 40 feet. In order that the scene may be thoroughly enjoyed, a bridge has been thrown over the chasm.

On the one side the torrent is pouring over the face of the rock, and the air is saturated with the spray from below. On the other, one can look down to the depths of the gorge and observe the water stealing away between the narrow ledges of rock. The sight is awe-inspiring, and one holds on to the bridge with no uncertain grip. When the party began to retrace their steps we found the Major did not return to the original path, but trotted up a smaller one for a short distance, and then stopped opposite a columnar rock, standing high out of the river, and locally known as "Hugh Lloyd's Pulpit"—a place where, in former days, a wizard was nightly wont to recite his incantations.

We were again following up the Major—eagerly I may say—for we were filled with expectation as to where our canine friend would lead us next. "Next" we found was "The Goat's Leap," a jutting rock with something of the shape of a natural bridge. At this point the gorge widens out a little, and the Major had trotted down a side path and stood beside the river. From the point where we stood there was nothing apparently to be gained by going down, but we reckoned without our host, for we were breaking faith with the guide, who, perceiving that we were leaving out a part of the programme, fell to barking in such a furious manner that we went down in order to pacify him. Having crossed the river, our guide led us up the left bank, and soon we came in sight of what, in some respects, was the grandest sight of all, viz., the upper falls, where the river pours its flood in three great leaps, foaming, into a dark basin overshadowed by the adjoining rocks. A rustic seat at this point provided an agreeable resting-place, where the sandwiches were enjoyed, and where also sat the Major, who had a share of what was going, and well deserved it.

PAY THEIR OWN LIGHT BILL

Novel Method of Making "Late Birds Pay the Piper"

Some of the smaller European towns of economical habits have been complaining because they are obliged to light their streets all night for the benefit of a few belated citizens and have been trying to discover a method whereby the citizen who needs to have his pathway lighted in the small hours of the night shall pay the costs himself. In one of the streets of a small German town such a system has actually been put into operation. The street is a little over half a mile long, and is provided with nine lamps. At each end of the street is a penny-in-the-slot machine, and whenever anyone wishes to light up the street, he has merely to drop in a ten-pfennig piece, which turns on the current for twelve minutes. This allows him ample time to walk the length of the street. The street is normally lighted until 10 o'clock. Thereafter the pre-payment meter must be resorted to.

AN ORGAN ON THE ROOF

A Queer Custom at a Bohemian Monastery—Primitive Instrument

In these days, when the music in churches and chapels has reached such a high standard, it is surprising to find such a primitive organ in use as one in Bohemia. This organ is one of the oldest forms of the mechanical organ, and is a very humble affair in comparison with some of the magnificent instruments to be found in English places of worship. It is still used in the Catholic Redemptorist monastery at Prague, and is played by one of the monks every Sunday morning on the roof of the monastery.

Although this strange organ is but a primitive-looking thing it has a very sweet tone, and the harmonious sounds are heard for a great distance. Prague is an old-fashioned town in Bohemia, and its ideas are not very progressive, so that this strange old barrel-organ is quite in keeping with its surroundings. It has been in constant use for over one hundred years.

WHAT HE OUGHT TO HAVE DONE

Lord Alverstone is the possessor of an excellent voice, and on one occasion (when he was Sir Richard Webster) concluded a political meeting by singing a sacred solo. At the close a gaunt spinster arose at the back of the audience and said: "With your face and your voice, Sir Richard, you ought to be teaching the Gospel truth to the poor heathen, instead of telling honest folk to be political."

MAKING OF A DANCER

The Girl Must be Absolutely Physically Fit and a Hard Worker

Each note of dancing is taught by an expert. By and by the child dancer makes progress and her work becomes more difficult and exacting. At least she may have to practice for three hours in the morning, attend a rehearsal all the afternoon and dance in the two ballets at night.

From this it will be seen that the girl must be absolutely physically fit and that there is no time for gadding about or pleasure or self indulgence. It is an absolutely true thing to say that the ballet brings up the most hard-working, honest, and clean-living class of girls in the world.

The discipline is such that it exacts with an iron hand the most stoic self-control. Promotion is slow and tedious, and is only earned by a very literal sweat of the brow. The girl has to work her way painfully and laboriously from the back to the front row.

Fred Farren tells how a young man once came to him and told him that, though he had never danced, he was very anxious to go on the stage, and asked how long it would take him to learn to dance. And this was the reply:

"I am not quite sure. I have been at it for twenty-four years and haven't finished learning yet."

So a little girl may join a school at the age of six, and still be learning to dance twenty years later.

Could there possibly be a harder apprenticeship than this?

But there are compensations. The child goes to a profession which pays a salary certain, is small every week in the year. Legitimate houses may close, musical comedies may fail, choruses may be thrown suddenly out of employment in the middle of the season, but the ballet is eternal and the wage is absolutely certain.

WOMEN SUFFER

More than Men.

Women have more than their share of the aches and pains that afflict humanity. They must "keep up," in spite of constantly aching backs, or headaches, dizzy spells, etc. Mrs. Edward Calwood, of 123 S. Harold Street, Fort William, Ont., says:

"I suffered with dull, miserable pains, soreness across my back and in my sides for months. They would catch me so badly at times that I could scarcely move around. I would have dizzy spells and, altogether, felt generally run down. After using a number of remedies without finding relief, I learned of Booth's Kidney Pills and found them an excellent remedy. They not only relieved me of the miserable pains and soreness in my back but cured me of my kidney trouble."

Booth's Kidney Pills

Booth's Kidney Pills cure Backache, Dull Shooting Pains, Thick and Cloudy Urine, Gravel or Stone, Rheumatism and all diseases of the kidneys and bladder.

All druggists and dealers 50c. box or post paid from The R. T. Booth Co., Fort Erie, Ont. If you derive no benefit your money will be refunded. Could we say more? Sold and guaranteed by Higginbotham Drug Co.

DOCTOR OF AGRICULTURE

President Creelman Would Have One in Every Community

President Creelman of the Agricultural College, Guelph, thinks there should be a Doctor of Agriculture in Ontario. Graduates in medicine, law, and theology must, on leaving college, go immediately into practice and give to the people, for a consideration, the benefit of their opinion on the subjects which they have for four or more years been perfecting themselves.

"We have," says President Creelman, "not for a moment expected the lawyer, the preacher, or the doctor to return to the old homestead and there, within four walls or inside the fences of the one hundred acres, make such a reputation for wisdom, for the saving of souls, or the healing of the sick, that persons needing such help will come there for it; and yet this is just what we are expecting of the graduates of our agricultural colleges. We are expecting them to take a run-down business and build it up, to make a success of it by personal effort, and at the same time, without sign or hope of financial assistance from anyone, to so impress the neighborhood that better farming will become the rule in that district. Have you stopped to think of this side of the question? The remedy is obvious. We must place a doctor of agriculture in every community, must arrange for him to spend all his time at the work, and must pay him according to his ability and the work he performs."

Restless Babies.

In nine cases out of ten, skin irritation is the cause. An occasional anointing with Zam-Buk balm, and the use of Zam-Buk Soap (25c. per tablet) in the bath will end the trouble. Wherever there are eruptions, rashes, or chapped places, apply Zam-Buk. This famous household balm is compounded from purely herbal essences, and is mild in its action. As scores of mothers daily testify, it is an ideal balm for the skin troubles of babies. Medical men and nurses concur. Zam-Buk is also so very useful in the family. Cures cuts, burns, skin troubles, eruptions, abscesses, ulcers, piles, eczema, and as a "first aid" preparation is without equal. All druggists and stores sell at 50c. box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price.

Spring Poetry.

The birds of spring are with us now,
You're welcome, verdant spring.
The robin and the blue jay
Will summer music bring.
Your can hear the marmot's whistle,
And crows are on the fly,
And wild geese are now passing,
I can see them with my eye.
I hear the roar of waters
And breaking up of ice,
And the sucker man is coming—
His fish are awful nice.
The gentle spring is here again,
I'd like to jump and skip;
My nose is red and pains my head—
Great Scott! I have the grip.

—Churchill.

AFTER DOCTOR'S FAILED

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Cured Her.

Midgie Station, N. B.—One can hardly believe this as it is not natural, but it was my case. For ten months I suffered from suppression. I had different doctors, tried different medicines, but none helped me. My friends told me I would go into a decline. One day a lady friend told me what your medicine had done for her, so I wrote you for advice and received your reply with pleasure.

I started taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and at the second bottle showed improvement. Now I am regular and never was so well in my life, thanks to Mrs. Pinkham's medicine.

Please publish my letter for the benefit of others.—MRS. JOSIAH W. HICKS, Midgie Station, N. B.

Indian Head, Sask.—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is indeed a boon to women who suffer from female ills. My health is better now than it has been in my five years of married life and I thank you for the good your advice and medicine have done me. I had spent hundreds of dollars on doctors without receiving any benefit.—MRS. FRANK COOPER, Box 448, Indian Head, Saskatchewan.

The most successful remedy in this country for the cure of all forms of female complaints is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

HARNESSING A SPIDER

Hunting for a Substitute for the Silk-Worm's Product

Because of the slow and laborious hand labor necessary to unwind a thousand yards of fine thread from the cocoons of the silkworm, and its being unprofitable to carry on this industry except in countries where wages are very low, innumerable scientists and inventors are trying to devise some substitute for the silkworm's product, or to find some other insect that will produce something similar at less cost.

One of the most recent attempts of this sort was caused by the British Association of Silk Manufacturers offering a reward of $5,000 to anyone who would invent a way to utilize the spider as a silk producer. The idea is an old one (for Cleopatra's famous robe was of spider silk), but the problem has always been how to get enough of the spider thread and how to wind it without breaking it or getting it hopelessly entangled.

A Frenchman named Cachot received a reward a little while ago. He harnessed the spider to a machine that he invented containing diminutive bobbins, which revolved constantly. He wound the thread as the spider spun it, not after it had been made. The end of the web, which was attached to the body of the spider, was caught and fastened to a bobbin; then the machine was gently put in motion. The spider finding its web reeling away, apparently of its own volition, naturally pulled in the opposite direction to get away. To the delight of the scientist, it was found that the spider did not pull with sufficient force to break the thread, but actually seemed to enjoy the process, and kept just enough tension so that the web continued moving.

Many spiders were tried in this way, and at last enough of their product was obtained to be woven into a fabric, which, in tenuity, elasticity and tenacity, was found to be superior to natural silk fibre. Dresses of spider web, however, are still beyond the reach of any except the wives of multi-millionaires.

Willmott Wagon Box Spreaders

save labor, make the manure go further, and by even distribution produce larger crops. No other machine on the farm pays for itself so quickly.

Fits the wagon you already have. Costs half the price of the complete spreader. Will more than pay for itself the first year.

We will take your order for spring or immediate delivery, payable next fall, satisfaction guaranteed.

Bert Buck, - Agent, - Milton

A Complete Jewelry Store

YOU don't ever have to pass us by when you are in need of anything we are supposed to sell. Stock always complete. Goods always that are of the best sort that are "getable." Prices always in your favor, as much as conditions will let them. There is a variety of reasons why this store should get your patronage. And we can't think of one reason why you should pass us by.

If you haven't been coming our way it's a good time to make a start, and we'll guarantee you'll not be sorry either.

E. MARCHAND
Watchmaker and Jeweler
Established 1894. MILTON ONT.

PIT WORKERS ARE CARELESS

Many Mining Disasters are Caused by Neglect Which is Simply Astounding

In spite of the fact that it was fitted with every modern contrivance for ensuring safe and efficient working, the Pretoria Pit, near Bolton, Lancashire, proved the grave of 340 miners. "I should have thought," said the managing-director, after the terrible catastrophe, "that this was one of the safest collieries in the country, and one of the last for an explosion to take place in. There seems no explanation," he continued, "beyond the suggestion that it arose from a defective lamp or the striking of a match."

The latter may or may not have been the cause of the explosion which sent these 340 men to an untimely death, but it is a fact, fully recognized by mining experts, that, although coal-miners carry their lives in their hands, they sometimes act, in spite of the strict rules and regulations which govern the working of big mines, with carelessness which is astounding.

Error of Judgment

The president of the Staffordshire, Warwickshire, and Worcestershire Colliery Managers Association stated recently, for instance, that "a little more carefulness on the part of the miners and closer supervision and stricter discipline on the part of the management would do incalculably more good than all the rescue apparatus yet invented."

It is generally admitted that the terrible calamity at Hamstead, near Birmingham, in 1908, when twenty-five men lost their lives, and the Maypole disaster in the same year, resulting in seventy-six men being killed, were due almost entirely to some form of carelessness. The Maypole disaster was due to an ignition of fire-damp and coal dust caused by the firing of too heavy a charge of explosive. This was, to say the least, a grave error of judgment, but experts describe it as carelessness.

These twin evils of carelessness and slack officials are shown up in all their ugliness by comments made by the Chief Inspector of Mines—Professor Redmayne—when, in reporting on the Hampstead disaster, he clearly stated that it was primarily caused by workmen separating bundles of candles by burning the wicks or string instead of cutting them.

From personal experience in the Welsh and Midland coal-fields the writer has found that much of the carelessness is due to an excess of self-confidence. A veteran miner described it as "the working out of the old adage, 'Familiarity breeds contempt.'"

Fatal December

With the exception of the explosion at Oaks Colliery, near Barnsley, in December, 1866, when over 380 persons were killed, the disaster at Pretoria Pit is the heaviest in the mining history of the kingdom, and certainly the worst in Lancashire. The nearest approach to these disasters in the last fifty years were the Ebbw Vale disaster in 1878, when 268 lives were lost, and the disaster at the Albion Colliery in Glamorganshire in 1894, which resulted in the death of 286 persons. Over 200 lives were lost in the Hartley Colliery disaster of 1862, as well as in the High Blantyre disaster of 1877. We have had no disaster in this country, however, which has had such appalling results as that which occurred at Lens, in France, in 1906, when no fewer than 1,230 miners perished. It is a curious fact that December is a very bad month for pit disasters. Within the last forty years six disasters have occurred in Lancashire, and altogether since 1860 there have been twenty colliery disasters in different parts of the country in the month of December, resulting in a total death-roll of 1,500 miners.

DOUKHOBOUR SETTLERS

Ten Thousand Acres From Them in British Columbia

Some two thousand Doukhobour settlers belonging to the Russian collectivist community residing at present in the province of Saskatchewan are proceeding to Southern British Columbia, where ten thousand acres of fruit lands have been purchased for their accommodation at a point about 30 miles from Nelson in the Kootenay district. These people, who originally came from the Caucasus, are expert horticulturists, and their experience renders them suitable for the conditions that obtain in the valleys of the province in question. A thousand acres are already under cultivation and planted with extensive orchards of apples and pears, cherries and plums, peaches and apricots. A system of irrigation canals to utilize the water from the mountain streams will be carried out, which, when completed, will permit the whole area to be brought under cultivation. Fruit preserving and canning factories will be built. Unlimited markets for both fresh and preserved fruits are available in the prairie district.

HOUSING OF WORKMEN

The first step in an important scheme of housing has been taken in South London. A large island block of old-fashioned houses facing on Elmed Street, in the Rodney Road district, Walworth, has been acquired by the trustees of a fund for the better housing of the working classes, and within a year some 200 of these houses will be replaced by nine huge blocks of modern dwellings, capable of accommodating more than 600 persons. The ground acquired consists of 60,000 square feet.

PARIS NIGHT DANGERS

"It is humiliating to admit," says M. Achille, a member of the Paris Municipal Estimates for 1911, "that in the twentieth century the security of Parisians is scarcely better assured than it was in the days when the watch was given a drubbing every night. Respectable citizens shut themselves up closely in their houses, leaving the purse-snatchers and brigands masters of the streets. Do not accuse me of exaggerating; rather read over the columns of the press devoted to the numerous robberies committed daily in the heart of Paris, to the burglaries of unheard-of audacity, and to the frequent murders—many of them unpunished—as well as to the innumerable strikes, the mysterious sabotages, and anarchy everywhere."

Russia has presented another ultimatum to China, and troops are marching on Kuldja.

Hon. Frank Oliver presented the immigration returns to the Commons and showed a total immigration for the year of over 300,000.

The proposal of President Taft for an Anglo-American arbitration treaty has been received with great enthusiasm in Britain.

We have got what you want and for what we have been working for a long time—something in Tea that will give the people of Milton and surrounding country value such as they have never had before. There are teas and teas. There is what we might call the "up-grade" and the "down grade." Good judges of tea can tell it by the odor of the leaf. If you can do this, just take a whiff of a little of the tea we are now selling and you will immediately pronounce it the "up-grade," with a capital U. We are satisfied that there is no better or higher qualified tea sold anywhere to-day than what we are now offering. One ounce goes as far as ten of other brands.

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