DROP IN THE BIRTH RATE

The Decrease In Ontario Is In Line With Trend of the Past Few Years

A despatch from Toronto says: The little, scantily-clad gentleman known as Cupid spent a busy 12 months in 1912, his efforts in Ontario bringing an increase of 3,038 marriages, or at the rate of 0.9 per thousand population; but in spite of this fact the provincial birth rate continues on the down grade. The report of the Registrar-General shows a birth rate of only 22.4, the lowest since 1903, and two points below 1911. The responsibility for Ontario's declining birth rate apparently rests with the cities and towns. The cities with a record of 22,929 marriages were able to report only 15,917 births, while the rural municipalities of the province, with but 10,910 marriages, had 32,028 births, or a considerably better percentage. The total number of births in Ontario was 50,870, with 28,845 marriages.

The province is still making progress in the reduction of its death rate, and now has a rate lower than most of the leading countries of the world. During 1912 there were 32,150 deaths, a ratio of 12.4 per thousand, or .2 lower than in 1911. The saddening part of the report, that dealing with illegitimate births, shows an increase of 168, bringing the rate up to 21.3 per thousand births. The cities of the province contributed 72 per cent. of the illegitimacy.

The records show less marrying between Protestants and Roman Catholics, 820 men and 1,096 women of the Catholic Church marrying outside their faith. Almost two-thirds of the marriages are contracted between the ages of 20 and 30. A number of unusual marriages were recorded, one man of 25 marrying a woman over 70. Three women under 30 years of age married men over 70.

The fight against the "white plague" is making steady headway, although the reduction in the death rate from this disease was less in 1912 than in several years previous. The death list was 2,250, a decrease of 103, and a reduction in ratio of .05 per cent. At the present time about seven per cent. of the deaths in Ontario are due to tuberculosis, and the heaviest toll is taken upon young people of between 20 and 30.

It will astonish some people to know that one out of every 10 children born in Ontario dies before reaching five years of age. In 1912 8,230 children under the age of five years died, 6,494 of them before completing the twelfth month, a rate of 110.3 per thousand births. There were 200 less deaths from diarrhoea than in 1911, the rate from this dangerous infant trouble being the lowest in six years, due largely to the greater interest taken in child welfare and in educating young mothers to take more intelligent care of their children.

Stomach Always Balked, Had Constant Indigestion

Smell of Cooking Made Him Sick—Bilious Two Days a Week.

Cured by Dr. Hamilton's Pills.

Mr. Clemmons' experience is not unusual. Nowadays poor stomachs are more the rule than the exception. But the proper treatment is sure to make a quick cure. You can always depend on Dr. Hamilton's Pills, they reach the trouble at once, go right to business, work while you sleep and have you feeling better if not cured next morning.

"My food seemed to decompose in my stomach," writes Mr. Ralph Clemmons, of Newbridge P.O. "I had a stomach that failed in some way to perform its work. Digestion seemed more or less arrested and I grew thin, yellow, nervous. The stomach became distended and impeded apparently the action of the heart, for often at night it would do great stunts. At times I would vomit a mucous mass, and at these times my head ached most terribly. A friend who had been cured of a similar condition, advised me to take Dr. Hamilton's Pills regularly, which I did. The result in my case was simply marvelous. Dr. Hamilton's Pills removed the cause, strengthened the stomach, excited the liver to normal action, the kidneys were released of excessive work. Health soon grew within me. I can now eat, sleep and live like a live man."

Be advised—use Dr. Hamilton's Pills—they are sure to do you good. 25c. per box, five for $1.00, at all druggists and storekeepers or by mail from The Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N.Y., and Kingston, Canada.

AFRAID TO CROSS THE OCEAN.

Miss Evelyn Smithers Put Marriage Off From Year to Year.

A despatch from Montreal says: After being engaged for forty years, Miss Evelyn Smithers, aged 76, of Glasgow, has decided to marry her fiance, J. E. Campbell, of Winnipeg, aged 82. Miss Smithers arrived here on Thursday morning on the Allan liner Virginian, en route for Winnipeg, where the ceremony is to take place. Hitherto Miss Smithers, who became engaged to Mr. Campbell in Scotland, has been afraid to cross the ocean, and put the marriage off from year to year in the hope that Mr. Campbell, who is a grocer in Winnipeg, would make enough money to justify his retiring to his old home for the rest of his days. As Mr. Campbell has never been able to do this, Miss Smithers at last conquered her fear of the sea.

BEEF TRUST IN AUSTRALIA.

The Commonwealth Has Ample Power to Fight It.

A despatch from Melbourne, Australia, says: The Government has decided to make full enquiries with reference to the Beef Trust's appearance in Queensland. The Attorney-General has ruled that the Commonwealth has ample powers to fight the trust if American methods are reproduced.

"PERRIN" GLOVES

are the Standard of the world for Style, Fit, and for Durability

Sold everywhere

4-3-12

Grand Duke Alexis.

The best picture yet taken of the youthful Czarevitch of Russia.

A GREAT SURGEON.

Lord Lister's Investigations Led to Antiseptic Surgery.

What the world owes to Lord Lister for the comparative safety of to-day Dr. Wrench makes very clear in his admirable "Life and Work of Lord Lister," says the London Express. His book, despite its necessary stock of surgical, and at times to the lay mind, unpleasant, detail, grips with its record of victories over disease and death.

"Disease is the shadow of death that clouds the life of man," says Dr. Wrench in his introduction. "When Lister was born the shadow was probably deeper than at any other time—so deep, in fact, that it threatened the very existence of industrial populations."

That was in 1827; 33 years later Joseph Lister, after giving promise of a brilliant career by his early work at College Hospital, was appointed Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University of Glasgow, and a year later the directors of Glasgow Infirmary "appointed to their hospital the young surgeon who was to make its wards the scene of one of the greatest triumphs of mankind."

"Before Lister the doctor paid no more need to cleanliness than any other man. . . Before an operation the surgeon would turn up the sleeves of his coat to save the coat, and would often not trouble to wash his hands, knowing how stained they soon would be. . . . The silk or thread used for stitches and ligatures was hung over the button of the surgeon's coat, and a convenient place for the knife to rest was between his lips."

Lister not only introduced a new regime of cleanliness into the infirmary. He refused to believe that blood poisoning was the inevitable camp follower of the knife, and, with Pasteur's experiments to point the way, started the investigations which led to antiseptic surgery.

From his patients, from rich and poor, from Queen Victoria to the humblest occupant of a hospital bed, Lister won admiration, respect and liking.

"He likes the little yins best and the auld women," a little street urchin once said, as Lister passed from his bedside, and from that simple statement one gains (concludes the Express) a good idea of the man who revolutionized surgery and robbed the knife of its terrors.

Bar Unprotected Hatpins.

The police authorities of Hamburg, Germany, have made a regulation ordering tramway car conductors under penalty of losing their licenses not to allow women with unprotected hatpins to remain in their cars. The police are also ordered to take the names and addresses of women with unprotected hatpins, who are liable to a fine of from $5 to $10.

THE NEWS IN A PARAGRAPH

HAPPENINGS FROM ALL OVER THE GLOBE IN A NUTSHELL.

Canada, the Empire and the World in General Before Your Eyes.

Canada.

St. Catharines ratepayers carried two Hydro-electric by-laws by huge majorities.

North Frontenac and Addington county teachers have formed an association.

Manitoba College is closed while an enquiry is being made into the hazing of "freshies."

A Federal Department of Health was recommended at an interprovincial conference at Ottawa.

Berlin ratepayers defeated a by-law to provide $35,000 debentures for purchasing property for a civic square.

The Marine and Fisheries Department contradicts the report of loss to the salmon industry in British Columbia.

Stumbling over a tree root, Henry Thibault, a C.P.R. conductor, of Delorimier Avenue, Montreal, was shot and killed by his own rifle in some unexplained way at Mont Laurier, Que.

Because of the competition of Baltic woods from Russia, and the poor equipment for handling lumber in the harbor of Montreal, the export trade of lumber from this country to Great Britain is decreasing.

Great Britain.

The largest purchase of radium ever made in Britain was effected by a London Institute.

Paderewski won his action for libel against a London concert agent, who advertised another pianist as equalling him, but will not press for damages.

Queen Mary sprung a surprise on the public by attending the Newmarket races. Her appearance at the race course has hitherto been confined to such official occasions as State visits to Ascot and Goodwood.

King George, being dissatisfied with the biographies of King Edward so far published, has consented to the preparation of an authorized biography from State papers and recollections of intimate friends, under the general supervision of Viscount Knollys, the late King's secretary. Lord Rosebery will be invited to write the biography.

United States.

A rat infected with bubonic plague was caught in the heart of Seattle.

Ernest McCoy, aged 64, a farmer near Pelham, N.H., is alleged to have shot his wife, aged 71, two weeks ago, and to have kept the body unburied. It was found on a lounge, fully dressed.

General.

The foreign diplomats in Mexico are urging intervention and censure the United States policy.

The Austrian special committee has practically exonerated the C.P.R. in the emigration case.

The three daughters of the late King Leopold of Belgium have accepted a compromise offered by the Government to settle their father's estate, and will each receive $1,400,000.

A PRECARIOUS PROFESSION.

Supply of Russian Editors Likely to Run Short.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: The Novaia Rabotchaia Gaseta (New Labor Gazette) during six weeks of existence has seen six of its editors sent to prison. It has just published its 39th issue under the editorship of a seventh. Journalism has always been a precarious profession in Russia, and the supply of editors is likely to run short in a country which "uses them up so fast."

SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

Experience of a Southern Man.

"Please allow me to thank the originator of Postum, which in my case, speaks for itself." The man writes.

"I formerly drank so much coffee that my nervous system was almost a wreck." (Tea is just as injurious because it contains caffeine, the drug found in coffee.) "My physician told me to quit drinking it but I had to have something, so I tried Postum.

"To my great surprise I saw quite a change in my nerves in about 10 days. That was a year ago, and now my nerves are steady and I don't have those bilious sick headaches which I regularly had while drinking coffee.

"Postum seems to have body-building properties and leaves the head clear. And I do not have the bad taste in my mouth when I get up mornings. When Postum is boiled good and strong, it is far better in taste than coffee. My advice to coffee drinkers is to try Postum and be convinced."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Write for copy of the little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Postum comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled.

Instant Postum is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage **instantly.** Grocers sell both kinds.

"There's a reason" for Postum.

PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES OF AMERICA.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese and Other Produce at Home and Abroad.

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Nov. 4.—Flour—Ontario wheat flours, 90 per cent., made of new wheat, $3.45 to $3.50, seaboard, and $3.55 locally. Manitobas—First patents, in jute bags, $5.20; do., seconds, $4.80; strong bakers', in jute bags, $4.60.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 new Northern, 88 1-2c on track, Bay ports, and No. 2 at 87c.

Ontario wheat—New No. 2 wheat, 81 to 82c outside.

Oats—No. 2 Ontario oats, 33 to 34c, outside, and 36c on track, Toronto. Western Canada old oats, 38 3-4c for No. 2 and at 37c for No. 3, Bay ports.

Peas—Nominal at 83 to 85c, outside.

Barley—Good malting barley, 57 to 58c, outside.

Corn—No. 2 American corn, 74 1-4c, c.i.f., Midland.

Rye—No. 2, 65c, outside.

Buckwheat—52 to 53c.

Bran—Manitoba bran, $22 a ton, in bags, Toronto freights. Shorts, $24, Toronto.

Country Produce.

Butter—Choice dairy, 22 to 24c; inferior, 20 to 21c; creamery, 27 to 28 1-2c for rolls, and 26 to 26 1-2c for solids.

Eggs—Case lots of new-laid, 35 to 37c per dozen; fresh, 32 to 33c; and storage, 28 to 29c per dozen.

Cheese—New cheese, 14 1-2c for large and 14 3-4 to 15c for twins.

Beans—Hand-picked, $2.25 to $2.35 per bushel; primes, $1.75 to $2.

Honey—Extracted, in tins, 11 to 12c per lb. for No. 1 combs, $3 to $3.25 per dozen for No. 1, and $2.50 for No. 2.

Poultry—Fowl, 12 to 14c per lb.; chickens, 17 to 19c; ducks, 12 to 14c; geese, 12 to 13c; turkeys, fresh, No. 1, 21 to 22c.

Potatoes—Ontario, 80c per bag, on track, and New Brunswick, 90c per bag, on track.

Provisions.

Bacon—Long clear, 16 1-2c per lb., in case lots. Pork—Short cut, $28.50; do., mess, $24.50; hams, medium to light, 20 to 20 1-2c; heavy, 19 to 19 1-2c; rolls, 15 1-2 to 16c; breakfast bacon, 19 to 20c; backs, 22 to 24c.

Lard—Tierces, 14c; tubs, 14 1-4c; pails, 14 1-2c.

Baled Hay and Straw.

Baled hay—No. 1 at $14 to $15 a ton, on track here; No. 2 quoted at $12.50 to $12.25, and mixed at $12.

Baled straw—$7.75 to $8, on track, Toronto.

Winnipeg Grain.

Winnipeg, Nov. 4.—Cash prices:—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 82 3-8c; No. 2, do., 80 3-8c; No. 3, do., 78 3-8c; No. 4, 73 1-2c; No. 1 rejected seeds, 77 1-2c; No. 2, do., 75 1-2c; No. 1 red Winter, 83 3-4c; No. 2, do., 81 3-4c; No. 3, do., 79 1-4c. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 33 3-4c; No. 3, do., 32 1-2c; extra No. 1 feed, 33c; No. 1 feed, 32 1-2c; No. 2, do., 31c. Barley—No. 3, 43c; No. 4, 39c; rejected, 37 1-2c; feed, 37 1-2c. Flax—No. 1 N.-W.C., $1.16; No. 2 C.W., $1.14; No. 3, do., $1.03.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Nov. 4.—Corn, American No. 2 yellow, 80 to 81c. Oats, Canadian Western, No. 2, 40 1-2c; No. 3, 39 to 39 1-2c; extra No. 1 feed, 40c. Barley, Man. feed, 48c; do., malting, 66 to 70c. Buckwheat, No. 2, 55 to 56c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat patents firsts, $5.40; seconds, $4.90; strong bakers', $4.70; Winter patents, choice, $5; straight rollers, $4.60 to $4.75; do., bags, $2.05 to $2.10. Rolled oats, barrels, $4.40 to $4.50; do., bags, 90 lbs., $2.10 to $2.12 1-2. Bran, $22. Shorts, $24. Middlings, $27. Mouillie, $28 to $32. Hay, No. 2, per ton car lots, $13.50 to $15. Cheese, finest westerns, 13 to 13 1-4c; finest easterns, 12 5-8 to 12 3-4c. Butter, choicest creamery, 27 1-4 to 27 1-2c; seconds, 26 3-4 to 27c. Eggs, fresh, 40c; selected, 35c; No. 1 stock, 28c; No. 2 stock, 22 to 23c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 70 to 75c.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, Nov. 4.—Wheat—December, 83 5-8 to 83 3-4c; May, 86 3-4c; No. 1 hard, 87c; No. 1 Northern, 84 3-4 to 85 1-2c; No. 2 Northern, 82 3-4 to 84 1-2c; No. 3 wheat, 80 3-4 to 82 1-2c; No. 3 yellow corn, 68 1-2 to 69c. No. 3 white oats, 36 3-4 to 37 1-4c. Bran, $20 to $20.50. Flour, unchanged.

Duluth, Nov. 4.—Linseed, $1.39; October, $1.37 1-4; November, $1.37 1-2; December, $1.36 1-2 asked; May, $1.41 7-8 asked. Close—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 87 5-8c; No. 1 Northern, 86 5-8c; No. 2 Northern, 84 5-8 to 85 1-8c; Montana, No. 2 hard, 84 7-8c; December, 84 7-8c; May, 89c.

Live Stock Markets.

Montreal, Nov. 4.—Small bulls sold at about 4 cents per pound, and stockers at 4 to 5 1-4c. Milch cows, $35 to $70 each. Calves, 3 to 6 1-2. Sheep about 4 1-4c. Lambs about 6 1-2c. Hogs, 9 1-4 to 9 1-2c.

Toronto, Nov. 4.—Cattle—Choice export, $7.25 to $7.75; choice butchers, $6.70 to $7.45; good, medium, $5.75 to $6.50; common, $4 to $4.50; canners and cutters, $2.50 to $3.75; fat cows, $4.50 to $6; common cows, $3.50 to $4; butchers' bulls, $3.75 to $6.50. Calves—Good veal, $8.75 to $10; common, $4.75 to $5.50. Stockers and feeders—Steers, 950 to 1,050 lbs., $6 to $6.60; good quality, 600 to 800 lbs., $6 to $6.25; light Eastern, 400 to 650 lbs., $4.50 to $5.50; light bulls, $3.50 to $4. Sheep and lambs—Light ewes, $4.50 to $5.25; heavy, $3 to $3.50; bucks, $3 to $3.50; spring lambs, $7.40 to $7.60, but with 75c per head deducted for all the buck lambs. Hogs—$8.80 f.o.b. to drovers, $9.15 to $9.25 fed and watered, off cars.

A GOOD IDEA.

Western Provinces to Take Care of the Feeble-Minded.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: It is understood that negotiations are far advanced between the Governments of the three prairie provinces whereby each will take charge, for the three, of one of the three branches of feeble-minded, blind, and deaf and dumb institutional work. Alberta will look after the feeble-minded, Saskatchewan the blind, and Manitoba the deaf and dumb. The old Manitoba Government Agricultural College on the banks of the Assiniboine River, southwest of the city, comprising fine buildings, erected only a few years ago, will be established as a college for the deaf and dumb.

THE LOADED GUN AGAIN.

Boy Used the Butt-End to Kill a Rabbit.

A despatch from Charlottetown, P.E.I., says: Allan Gallant, aged thirteen, of Abrahams village, while out shooting on Tuesday undertook to kill a rabbit, which he had snared, with the butt-end of his loaded gun. The gun was discharged and the shot shattered the lad's knee. He was found in the woods and taken to the hospital, where he died on Thursday.

COMMENT ON EVENTS

Beef Shortage.

It is affirmed that everything points to a world-wide shortage of beef cattle, and, unless something is done to remedy conditions, the shortage will become acute and the price of meat will mount still higher. At the recent convention of the American Meat Packers, it was decided to expend $500,000 during the next five years in educating the farmers throughout the United States in regard to the raising of cattle. It was pointed out that if every small farmer would raise at least two beef steers a year the fear of a shortage would soon be a thing of the past.

The association also went on record against the "unnecessary slaughtering of heifer calves as a step in a campaign of education to prevent a further shortage in the country's meat supply." Another recommendation made was that legislation be enacted preventing the killing of calves for veal. It is estimated that 9,000,000 are slaughtered in the United States each year while if these calves were allowed to reach the age of three or four years, the supply of beef would be increased 9,000,000,000 pounds.

Canada should profit by these recommendations. Farmers should raise more cattle and go in for mixed farming instead of confining their sole efforts to the growing of grain. As far as Ontario and Eastern Canada is concerned, it would seem to be wisdom to go extensively into cattle raising owing to the removal of the American duty with the consequent greater demand from that country for beef cattle.

Baseball a Civilizing Force.

During the American occupation of the Philippines conditions in the island have greatly improved, even though there may yet be much to accomplish. Numbers of the natives who a few years ago were living as savages now build houses and cultivate plots of ground. The physique of the young men and boys has become more robust. Disease has been lessened. There is less vicious pastime, and morally, mentally and physically the natives have benefited through that change. What has brought about the improvement? Religious workers, doctors, health officers, teachers? All have helped, of course; but first among the civilizing factors, says Mr. Frederick Chamberlain, the author of "The Philippine Problem," have been baseball and other athletic sports.

Comparing Budgets.

M. Rene Lauret has recently given some interesting comparisons between the national expenditures of France and Germany. Many attempts have been made to ascertain the exact average amount in taxation per head of the population paid in each country, but the results are too contradictory to make it possible to accept them without reserve. M. X. M. Goblet puts it at 165 francs in Germany and 142 francs in France. M. Jules Roche, again, estimates that the Prussian pays 59 francs against 98 francs in France. The Bulletin de Statisque et de Legislation Comparee makes the amount paid by each person in Germany 51 francs, and the writer thinks the last two estimates nearer the truth than that of M. Goblet.

Much depends on the way in which the amount is reckoned, the items included, and the different articles taxed in each country. Railways in Germany, for instance, form almost a state monopoly; in France tobacco is a monopoly. Military expenditure in Germany is higher than in France, but, compared with the population, it is less. Germany spends more than France on foreign affairs, but less on colonies. Public powers and administration, justice, etc., cost more in Germany, or, at any rate, in Prussia, than in France. The expenditure on education seems pretty equal in both countries. France sacrifices more on behalf of commerce and public works, and Prussia more for agriculture.

Food Faddists.

The public who eat, and they are largely in the majority, have become alarmed at the campaign of the food faddists and have come to regard with suspicion the most harmless articles of diet. A bulletin recently issued by the United States department of agriculture will aid in renewing a waning confidence. "Some of the advocates of freak diets are sincere, but are themselves deluded," says the warning. "Others are fakers who seek to make monetary gain by advising peculiar systems of diet. Neither class can offer trustworthy advice. In most of the recommendations of these self-established 'experts' there is hardly a shadow of reason, though they may seem plausible. One of their methods of reasoning is to use isolated and often misrated facts of science as evidence that their peculiar system is of value. They completely ignore statements in current historical and scientific literature which could negative their contentions.

Much of the supposed scientific advice now being sold for a price is really little more than folklore. A great many of the statements which are used as arguments have been traced by the government specialists and found to come from works on diet written so long ago as to be no longer considered of value except to the student of the history of diets. The truth of the matter is, however," adds the statement, "that man's chances of health are best when he eats with moderation a diet made up of clean, wholesome, ordinary foods, well prepared in the usual ways. Proper cooking sterilizes foods. If the deductions of many food faddists accepted as facts were really operative, it would be difficult to explain how the human race had survived." The department adds a warning against the danger of alleged mail cures sold by "dietic experts."

Fox Farms in Alberta.

Black fox farms are now being started in Alberta. There is one near Edmonton which has already been in existence some months. The Indians are getting wise to the big profits that are being made out of black foxes, and are contemplating a raise in the price of the valuable animals which they trap, and which they have hitherto been selling for a song. Even the Indian will turn. It seems that there are victims of wildcatting in black foxes just as there have been victims of wildcatting in real estate, and will undoubtedly be victims of wildcatting in oil. Only in the first case the victim is the poor Indian, whose untutored mind is only just beginning to comprehend the dark ways and vain tricks of the white man.

The Pace of the West.

The following little calculation may be commended to those who think the west is making too fast a pace. We owe it to Mr. J. J. Haslam, a well-known westerner. The cash value of the 1913 crop for wheat, oats, flax and barley may be put at $125,539,900. The indebtedness of the farmers is estimated at $125,000,000. Of this $60,000,000 is owing to mortgage companies, $35,000,000 to machinery companies, $20,000,000 to merchants, and about $10,000,000 other debts. If the western farmer were to take one-seventh of his crop each year, not an out-of-the-way proportion, thinks the London Canadian Gazette, to pay off his debts, he would be clear in seven years, and economically vastly better off than any farmer in the world.

Light travels at the rate of 192,000 miles per second through the atmosphere of the earth, and 192,500 miles per second through ether; yet it takes eight minutes thirteen seconds for the light of the sun to reach the earth.

DENIED SUNSHINE OF LIFE

Figures Show That Number of Blind and Deaf and Dumb Has Decreased In Dominion

A despatch from Ottawa says: The number of people in Canada who are either blind or deaf and dumb is shown by the latest census bulletin to be less than at any time during the past thirty years. There are many more, however, of unsound mind. Thirty years ago there were eight males and six females blind out of every ten thousand. The figures now are 4.8 and 4.1. There are just half as many deaf and dumb as there were in 1881, six in ten thousand as against twelve. Women are a little the less unfortunate in both cases. It is interesting to note that of men afflicted with loss of sight three more are married than have remained single, while 285 are now widowers. Blind women seem to be unfortunate in losing their husbands—239 still have spouses, 429 no longer have, while 618 never had. There are forty more blind people in Quebec than in Ontario. The total for all Canada is 4,584.

The deaf and dumb are not so much married, seven out of ten both male and female remaining in a state of single blessedness. Out of 4,584 with this infirmity, 1,410 are residents of Ontario, two hundred less than Quebec.

Any wife with an insane husband has 1,768 sisters to sympathize. If he is idiotic he has only 165 married equals in Canada, which is three less than the number of idiot wives. There are 1,251,468 married women in Canada; of these 2,494 are regarded by the census bulletin as insane. There are also 3,731 women who are insane without being married. There are, all told, 1,500 more men than women whose mental machinery is recorded as out of shape. But on a percentage basis the men come off best. Twenty-seven less men than women are of unsound mind in a million of each.

In the matter of origin, the French lead, for of Gallic extraction are 4,000 of the 14,500 insane people and 2,000 of the 6,000 idiots enumerated in the census. Then come the English, the Irish and the Scotch. Two-thirds of the mentally unsound were born in Canada.

Prince Edward Island shows the highest proportion of unsound minds—41 are defective in every 10,000. Ontario is credited with 8,831 as against 6,499 for Quebec. Most of these unfortunates have no occupation, but of those who do work, one in every three is employed on a farm.

The total number of all defectives at the time of the last census was 28,611, of whom 16,530 were males. This means an increase of 250 cases in ten years. The number of defectives per 10,000 has dropped in the same length of time from 51 males to 40 and from 46 females to 38.

PANAMA EXHIBIT.

Strong Committee Formed in London to Fight For It.

A despatch from London says: With the view of asking the British Government to reconsider its decision in regard to participation in the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco in 1915, an influential committee has been formed here composed of the heads of the great steamship, commercial and manufacturing companies. The committee points out that since the Government announced its negative decision circumstances have changed considerably and many of the large manufacturers have determined to take advantage of the improved tariff conditions in the United States and send exhibits to San Francisco. The committee is non-political.

LUMBERMAN DROWNED.

Fell From Small Steamer on Lake Nipissing.

A despatch from North Bay says: Joseph Caye fell overboard from a small steamboat at Lake Nipissing and was drowned while on his way with a party of twelve shantymen to work in a lumber camp on the south side of Lake Nipissing. Caye was about 35 years of age, and it is not known where his relatives reside, but it is supposed that he came from Montreal. The body has not been recovered.

A NEW POSITION.

Better Knowledge of the Growing of Vegetables.

A despatch from Guelph says: S. C. Johnston, B.S.A., a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College in the 1913 class, has been appointed provincial instructor in vegetable-growing, a new position created by the Ontario Government for the spreading of a better knowledge of this side of agriculture.

WOMEN NEED GIN PILLS

For Weak Backs and Headaches.

Miss Ethel Balcombe, of Port Dufferin, N.S., writes: "I was troubled with Kidney Disease for several years. My back was weak. I had terrible headaches and was so restless that I could not sleep at night. At last a friend told me about GIN PILLS. I at once got a box and after taking them, I felt better—after taking three boxes, I was cured."

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50. Sample free if you write National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto.

Many Reasons Why Liquid Cough Mixtures Can't Cure Bronchitis

But the Healing Fumes of Catarrhozone, Which are Breathed to the Furthest Recesses of the Bronchial Tubes, Bring Quick Relief and Sure Cure.

Every sufferer from coughs, colds, bronchitis and all throat and chest ailments needs a soothing, healing medicine which goes direct to the breathing organs in the chest and lungs attacks the trouble at the source, disperses the germs of disease, and cures the ailment thoroughly. And this medicine is "Catarrhozone."

The germ-killing balsamic vapor mixes with the breath, descends through the throat, down the bronchial tubes, and finally reaches the deepest air cells in the lungs. All parts are soothed with rich, pure, medicinal essences whereas with a syrup the affected parts could not be reached, and harm would result through benumbing the stomach with drugs.

"I have been a chronic sufferer from catarrh in the nose and throat for over eight years. I think I have spent four hundred dollars trying to get relief. I have spent but six dollars on Catarrhozone, and have been completely cured, and, in fact, have been well for some time. Catarrhozone is the only medicine I have been able to find that would not only give temporary relief but will always cure permanently. Yours sincerely, (Signed) WILLIAM RAGAN, Brockville, Ont.

For absolute, permanent cure, use Catarrhozone. Two months' outfit costs $1.00; smaller size, 50c., at all storekeepers and druggists, or The Catarrhozone Company, Buffalo, N.Y., and Kingston, Canada.

NEW TENDERS TO BE CALLED.

Intercolonial Terminals Will Cost Fifteen Million Dollars.

A despatch from Ottawa says: New tenders will probably have to be called for the new Intercolonial terminals at Halifax. Tenders were received by the Railway Department on Saturday last, but it is stated that none of the tenders meet all the requirements, and it is understood Hon. Mr. Cochrane now contemplates throwing them all out and advertising for new tenders. The whole work will cost upwards of fifteen million dollars.

FINANCIAL PANIC IN INDIA.

New Failures Announced With Heavy Liabilities.

A despatch from Calcutta says: The financial panic in western India has been renewed. New failures were announced with heavy liabilities. Several banks suffered severely.

THE CANADIAN NORTHERN

Big Line to Be Finished Early Next Year and Trains Running Through Mount Royal by August

A despatch from Toronto says: Canada's second completed transcontinental railway will be in operation early next year. Sir Donald Mann made the statement on Thursday evening in an interview in which he emphatically disposed of the report that the Canadian Northern Railway were seeking from the Dominion Government a further guarantee of bonds to the amount of $25,000,000. The Canadian Northern line from ocean to ocean will be carrying traffic, according to the big railway builder, by the early summer of 1914.

Speaking of the early completion of the Canadian Northern transcontinental, Sir Donald stated that he estimated that by December 15 work on either end of the tunnel at Montreal would meet and the excavation be completed. The widening of the tunnel is already one-third completed and by next August the two tracks will be operating through it. Some time about the end of the present year he estimates that the line between Sudbury and Port Arthur will be connected up and ready for operation. He stated that all the grading on the Transcontinental from Quebec to Vancouver has been completed but forty miles between Pembroke and North Bay, and fifty-three miles between Kamloops and Yellowhead Pass in the Rockies had been completed, and over these two short stretches grading is partially accomplished.

"By early spring or summer at the latest the first train will run over the completed line," declared the railway builder. "That is how close we are to the finish. Under such circumstances there is no reason why we should call upon the Government for any further assistance, nor has such a step been even contemplated."

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