PRONOUNCED HIS CASE INCURABLE

Whole Body Raw with Eczema—Life was Intolerable—Was Even Incased in Plaster—Discharged from Hospitals as Hopeless.

SUFFERED 14 YEARS CURED BY CUTICURA

"From the age of three months until fifteen years old, my son Owen's life was made intolerable by eczema in its worst form. He was all right until a red rash broke out on his forehead, but we were not alarmed at first. Very soon, however, the rash began to spread over his head and shoulders, and it caused him great discomfort. I took him to a doctor and tried half a dozen other treatments, all with the same result: no improvement at all. The disease gradually spread until nearly every part of his body was quite raw. We had to strap him down in bed, for he used to tear himself dreadfully in his sleep. The agony he went through is quite beyond words. No one thought we would rear him. The regimental doctor, a very clever man, pronounced the case hopeless; at least, he said the only hope was that he might, if he lived long enough, outgrow it to some extent. We had him in hospitals four times and he was pronounced one of the worst cases, if not the worst, ever admitted. From each he was discharged as incurable; in fact he got worse under the successive treatments. At one hospital they incased him in plaster, and this seemed to aggravate the soreness terribly. He looked so badly that no one liked to go near him and his life was a burden to him. We kept trying remedy after remedy, but we had got almost past hoping for a cure. Six months ago we purchased a set of Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Resolvent Pills and persevered with them. The result was truly marvelous and to-day he is perfectly cured, his skin not having a blemish on it anywhere. Mrs. Lily Hedge, 51, Vaughan Road, Coldharbour Lane, Camberwell Green, Eng., Jan. 12, 1907."

Send to nearest depot for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases.

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Capetown, etc.; U.S.A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

BRUNSWICK BRAND

Sea Food Is Better Than Meat

It is more easily digested—is practically all nutriment—is more healthful.

To get it in its most keenly appetizing form you must specify to your grocer "Brunswick Brand"

Kippered Herrings, Finan Haddie, Sardines, Herrings with Tomato Sauce.

Pay less than for "foreign" brands.

Packed in Canada with great care by

Connors Bros., Limited
Black's Harbor, N. B.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION

Genuine must bear signature. Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CRESCENT WIRE WORKS

PARTRIDGE & SONS.

Owing to increase in business we require more workroom and have secured Factory (formerly Spencer's Lock Works), King St. West and will remove there about May 1st.

Sometimes the way of the transgressor is not very hard until justice does its work.

The cheerful giver is often handicapped because he has so little to give.

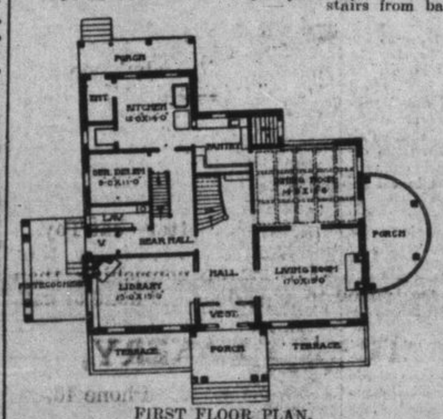
A COLONIAL OF EARLY TYPE.

Designed by Charles S. Sedgwick, Architect Minneapolis, Minn.

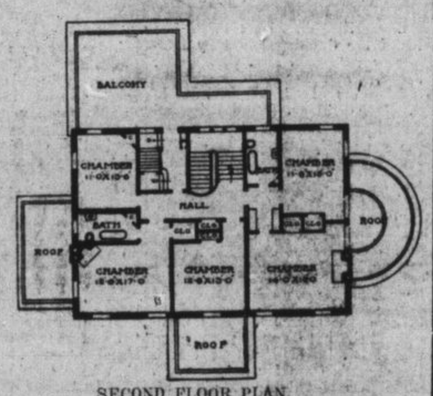
The ever-increasing popularity of the old colonial homes is an evidence of love of the native-born American for simplicity combined with home comfort. In the early history of our country necessity was the impulse that was back of our forefathers in all of their work. Privations and hardships made it necessary to avoid all attempt at display, and the natural feeling of our Puritan ancestors was for absolute plainness. In these later days it is not so much a matter of necessity nor yet any lingering Puritanical ideas that control us, but it is more from the sense of quiet restfulness. The days of Queen Ann vagaries and foolishly cut-up houses have gone by. These ideas may return in the cycle of years to come, but not at present, and people of good taste as well as people of wealth pass by the over-ornamental structure and throw up their hands in appreciation of the plain, quiet homes, so many of which are being built at the present time.

In our current illustrations we have a good type of home comfort illustrated in this plain colonial house, with its broad facade, its simple symmetrical window openings, slight cornices, gambrel roof and crested upper roof, with its liberal chimney on each side, its extended circular piazza at the right, porte-cochere at the left and entrance porch in the centre, with terrace on either side, completing the quiet restfulness of the front. The ground size is 34x51 feet, exclusive of the kitchen portion that is one storey in height. The first storey is nine feet high and the second storey eight feet six inches. This house was recently built for $12,000. The exterior is covered with glazed shingle tile, the side walls as well as the roof. The roof, which is high pitched, is treated with a centre gable in front, with recessed balcony and the familiar round-topped dormers on either side.

The central entrance leads into a wide hallway, the entrance doors, glazed and finished with side lights on either side in keeping with the general style. On the main floor is the living-room and dining-room on the right side of the hallway and a library on the left, back of which is the rear hall, side entrance through porte cochere, lavatory and coatroom, rear stairs from basement to attic, a convenient servants' dining-room, back of which is the ample kitchen and culinary department, with the butler's pantry opening through under the main staircase into the dining-room. The dining-room is finished in mahogany, with beam ceiling, and the library in oak, the entire remaining finish of hallway and second story is in white enamel, using very small amount of woodwork. The floors are plain polished hardwood. The kitchen portion and the attic is finished in hard pine and varnish. The basement is very complete, with fine laundry, drying-room, servants' bathroom, vegetable, fruit and wine cellars, heating and fuel rooms and outside entrance. The windows throughout are glazed with plate glass. The second storey has five beautiful chambers and two bathrooms, with ample clothes closets. The attic storey is devoted to a large amusement room and three servants' rooms. All of the exterior woodwork, cornices, window frames, sash, piazzas, etc., are painted white. This is a model home of its kind, with a liberality of space on every side and a feeling of hospitality, more in evidence than in many of our modern homes.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

British Diplomacy

By N. A. Howard Moore.

Second Paper.

We find the opinions expressed on all sides, in respect to the conduct of the negotiations by Messrs. Vaughan and Oswald, that they were of a condemnatory nature. M. de Raynwal, the French minister, said: "The English have bought a peace, not made one. Their concessions have exceeded anything we believed possible."

John Adams (in his American Statesmen Series, p. 200) says: "The great object upon which all American minds were bent, was peace, and they were agreeably surprised at getting it upon such favorable terms," and the early part of the eighteenth centuries would furnish a history of the most embittered international relations between the United States and Great Britain, ever known, in any country. This bitterness was fanned by the frenzied terrorism of Robespierian France, and made passionate by the drastic and retaliatory policy of Great Britain, which she was forced to adopt to counteract the edict of Napoleon the Great, in 1806, prohibiting neutral countries trading with her, and also on account of the isolation she was compelled to accept, and in the measures for this defence, single-handed of her island shores from a threatened invasion by her bitter enemies in maintaining her supremacy as a sea power. The United States had no consideration for the motherland and condemned her most unmercifully, but since, she has acknowledged, that Great Britain's actions were justified by international law, as being "necessary measures of self-defence, to which all private rights must give way."

The "due west course" of the boundary was assumed in the treaty of Paris, 1782-83, from the Lake of the Woods, as "a direct line from the Lake of the Woods to the most northerly source of the Mississippi," by Mr. Jays' treaty, 1794. The uncertainty of the due west course" was admitted, and the two governments were agreed to adjust it, "in conformity with the intent of the treaty of peace," while it is patent to anyone who will study the map, that the source of the Mississippi is eighty miles almost directly south of the Lake of the Woods. There is a doctrine in international law, which means that "where natural or permanent objects are designated or described in a patent or deed, as connected by a line on a certain point or distance, which is found to be erroneous, both course and distance must yield to the downward control of the natural objects, in order to give full effect to the act or deed of the parties." And the supreme court of the United States has formulated another doctrine "that treaties ceding territory to the United States are to be construed most favorably to the ceding power," which in this case was Great Britain. In 1802 the United States proposed that "a line start at the highest source, and run on a tangent westerly from the point touched, along the water mark of the lake to the most north-western point, at which it will meet the line running through the lake." Under these instructions a treaty was signed in London on the 12th of May, 1803, by Lord Hawkesbury, on behalf of England and Rufus King for the United States, in which it was agreed that the boundary should be "the shortest line which can be drawn between the north-western point of the Lake of the Woods and the nearest source of the Mississippi." Although the initiative in this treaty was taken by the United States, the senate rejected this treaty unless the clause settling the boundary line, was struck out, the reason they gave was that "We have acquired the French treaty rights in Louisiana." In 1806 the United States proposed that it would not be unreasonable on account of the long seaboard of the United States, that the neutral immunity from belligerent acts should extend to at least one league from the shore, or correspond with the claims of Great Britain around her own shores. The admiralty and law officers of the crown of Great Britain, advised against conceding more than the usual three marine miles, but the British government desirous of giving "a strong proof of a conciliatory spirit towards the people and government of the United States," yielded to the proposal of that government, Great Britain was at war with some of the European nations, therefore the need above."

The war of 1812 originated with the United States mainly because of the retaliatory measures which were adopted by Great Britain to counteract the Berlin decrees of Napoleon. During the two years it continued the United States suffered more than Canada. The British and Canadian troops captured a portion of Maine, including the disputed territory, nearly all of Michigan, and portions of the former Canadian territory to Prairie du Chain (what is now Chicago) to the Mississippi, all of which had been won back from the United States in fair fight, and which was held at the close of the war by right of conquest. Great Britain was now free, at the time of the application of the United States for a lasting peace, from all entanglements in Europe, and the United States no doubt felt they would not gain anything by prolonging the war. So the American secretary instructed the plenipotentiaries for the United States that it was "important to the United States to make peace," and that "the great and unforeseen change of circumstances particularly the prospect of a more durable state of peace between Great Britain and the continental powers of Europe and of security to our maritime rights justify the change of our ultimatum." Notwithstanding Great Britain's peace with Europe and her conquests by war from the United States her historic generosity restored unconditionally all the conquered territories to the United States as a peace offering, by the Treaty of Ghent, and as a reward she has had a vexatious diplomatic controversy, and an annual invasion of the disputed territory between Canada and Maine. Nearly all the international disputes about the Maine boundary were caused by the actions of the States authorities, and not by the federal governments. The war of 1812 abrogated the fishery rights conceded to the United States, and the right of navigation of the Mississippi conceded to Great Britain by the treaties of 1782 and 1783, but by the treaty of 1818 Great Britain graciously conceded to the United States fishery privileges on certain bays and coasts in Newfoundland, Labrador and Canada. And although the United States formally renounced the right to fish within three marine miles of the shores, not including specific Canadian waters, such as the Bay of Fundy, Northumberland Straits, Gulf of St. Lawrence from a certain point, and the Hudson and James Bay, there have been a constant irritation and silly charges of "prepostorous interpretation of the treaty" ever since, and have produced much annoyance and bitterness in the diplomatic relations which have existed between the two contracting parties, and notwithstanding the fact that they renounced all this for ever by the treaty of 1818. Instances can be cited such as the reciprocity treaty of 1854, the Washington treaty of 1871, and the unratified treaties of 1869, 1874 and 1878 and offers of reciprocity in Canadian customs go to show that Great Britain and Canada have persistently and earnestly made overtures for an amicable settlement of these differences and treaties have been signed by leading diplomats of the United States. Still the senate of that country has not approved and has rejected the proposals.

Truman Snow, an American writer of some prominence, in his "Treaties and Topics in American Diplomacy," says: "It is not at all clear that the fisheries difficulty can as well be met by retaliation on Canada, as by a revision of our own tariff," and the United States government has always carried out this policy of retaliation against Canada in all diplomatic negotiations. If she could not get what she demanded, she brought up some retaliatory measure against Canada every time.

United States knows no honor, not even that of a selfish desire to promote her own interests at the expense of even her own honor, and the diplomatic representatives of Great Britain have repeatedly allowed the interest of her first great colony to suffer rather than "incur the displeasure of the United States." Why should we bow down before this autocrat? Canada almost single handed, conquered the invaders in 1812-1815, and acquired United States territory, which was given back without any objections being raised by Great Britain.

(To be Continued.)

Baby's Own Soap

Best for baby, best for you. Refuse imitations.

Albert Soaps Ltd. Mfrs., Montreal.

Try "Albert" Talc—Violet Scented and Antiseptic.

BLACK WATCH

The Name of **Black Watch** On a Tag on a Plug of Black Chewing Tobacco

Stands for Quality.

VISION OF GREATNESS.

The Progress of Canada During Forty Years.

Montreal Standard.

Canada has her eyes fixed upon a vision of future greatness, and no doubt finds therin all the inspiration she needs. But if she needed aught to convince her of her high destiny, and inspire her to continued effort, she would find it in the proud story of the last forty years. In the eternal march of history, forty years is a short space—only the average working life of a man. But consider what Canada has accomplished in her short and busy life? How splendid a story of achievement is hers! How magnificent the tale of her progress and development!

In forty years she has multiplied her area over six times, spreading herself out from a thin tract of 600,000 square miles till now she covers 3,745,000 square miles of the earth's surface—one-third of the whole British empire.

In forty years she has more than doubled her population, and increased her foreign trade five-fold. In forty years she had multiplied her railway mileage ten times, increasing it from less than 2,500 miles to over 25,000 miles—more, in proportion to population, than any country on the globe possesses.

In forty years she had increased her bank assets from $82,784,000 to $901,500,000, or nearly eleven times, and her bank deposits from $36,000,000 to $538,000,000, or nearly fifteen times.

In forty years she has increased her manufacturing capital from $75,000,000 to over $900,000,000, or over twelve times; her mineral output from a mere bagatelle to over $80,000,000, and her agricultural and forest products many times.

She has, by deepening the St. Lawrence, increased the size of vessels coming to Montreal ten times, and by the extension and improvement of her canal system, made it possible for vessels that could not have come to Montreal at confederation, to proceed right on to the head waters of Lake Superior.

In short, she has laid the foundations of a great empire—opened up a country big enough and rich enough to sustain half the population of the globe.

And her achievements have not all been confined to the material order either. Vast as has been the development of her natural resources, great as has been the increase in all the elements of material prosperity, she may boast equal triumphs in the nobler spheres of human endeavor. She has organized a public school system scarcely second, in point of efficiency, to any other country, and established a chain of universities, colleges and technical institutes from Sydney to Vancouver.

Avoid Biliousness.

The dull, sluggish condition usually termed biliousness, and which includes constipation, headache, nausea and other symptoms, is due to a clogged condition of the system. Both stomach and liver are involved.

Day's Dyspepsia Cure is an infallible remedy. This preparation has digestive, tonic and laxative properties. Each bottle contains sixteen days' treatment.

For sale only at Wade's Drug store.

Table Ornamentations.

New York Vogue.

When families are in mourning—and they must dine, as well as anybody else—instead of flowers in the middle of the table, frequently a handsome tall lamp which will not interfere with the view is placed. Then again, a tall plant in the middle, such as a palm, is effective, and over the cloth are scattered bunches of pink roses.

This was the decoration used the other evening at a dinner given by Frederick Townsend Martin at the Plaza. The idea is that the view shall not be obstructed and the vase or receptacle must be quite tall. This makes a much more artistic effect than the former arrangement of an immense mountain of flowers and ferns and greenery in the centre of the table. In large establishments one must have at least one footman for each two guests. A party of twelve will require six footmen with the butler and frequently an assistant. All footmen should match in height and be over six feet if possible.

We all ought to remember the act of kindness longer than an insult.

Don't Have "Spring Fever"

"Spring Fever" is just another name for Biliousness, Irregular Bowels, Upset Stomach.

What you must do is to get the blood pure—by stirring up the liver—making the bowels regular and the stomach sweet. The quickest, and surest, and pleasant, way to do all this is to take Abbey's Salt. It's the best spring tonic.

25c and 60c a bottle.

Abbey's Effer-vescent Salt

$500.00 CASH in prizes for St. George's Baking Powder LIMERICK

$200.00 will be given to the person sending in the best last line.
50.00 to the person sending in the 2nd. best.
25.00 " " " " " 3rd. "
5.00 each to the next twenty-five best.
1.00 " " " " one hundred best.

And a Special Weekly Prize of $5. for the Best Last Line Sent in Each Week

AGAIN, we give you a chance to share in the $500 offered as prizes for the best last lines submitted for St. George's Baking Powder Limerick. This second Limerick contest continues until May 31st.

Nearly all cheap Baking Powders are made from alum. It is against the law to use alum in England. St. George's Baking Powder is made from 100% pure Cream Tartar. Use St. George's and avoid alum poisoning, indigestion and other stomach troubles. Get a can of St. George's and compete in the Limerick contest, but by all means use the Baking Powder and see for yourself how good it is.

CONDITIONS:

1. Each week, a special prize of $5.00 will be awarded for the best last line sent in that week. The Limericks, winning the weekly prizes of $5, will also compete for the $500.00 prizes.
2. Carefully remove the trademark from the tin of St. George's Baking Powder by wetting the label with a cloth dampened in hot water (be careful not to get the baking powder damp). Paste or pin the trademark to the corner of the coupon in the space provided.
3. Competitors may send in as many lines as they like, provided each is accompanied by a trademark cut from tin of St. George's Baking Powder.
4. The Editor of The Montreal "Star" has kindly consented to act as judge, and all answers must be addressed to **The Editor, St. George's Baking Powder Limerick, Star Office, Montreal.**
5. All answers must be posted not later than May 31st, 1908. The names of the prize winners will be published in this paper as soon after that date as possible.
6. No trademark, cut from our sample package, will be accepted.
7. No personal explanations will be made, nor the receipt of limericks acknowledged.

..... CUT HERE .....

LIMERICK

A young lady near Napanee
Said "Thank you, no Alum for me;
My cake must be pure
And St. George's, I'm sure

Paste or pin the trademark from the label of a tin of St. George's Baking Powder here.

I agree to abide by the decision of the Editor of The Montreal "Star" as final, and enter the competition with that understanding.

1 2 3
8

Name.....

Address.....

City.....

Dealer's name from whom you bought St. George's Baking Powder.....

Dealer's address.....

Address this coupon, with St. George's trademark attached, and your line and name plainly written, to **The Editor, St. George's Baking Powder Limerick, Star Office, Montreal, before May 31st.** If your dealer does not keep St. George's Baking Powder, send us his name and we will tell you where it may be obtained. 58

$5.00 WEEKLY PRIZE WINNER.
Week ending April 11th, 1908. Mrs. H. Eccles, 95 d'Auteuil St., Quebec, P.Q.

Reid & Charles

Our Royal Shoes for Spring

HAVE ALL ARRIVED.

For Men, $5.00 | **For Women, $3.50 to 4.50**

REID & CHARLES,
111 PRINCESS ST. - KINGSTON

Health in every cup of

COWAN'S PERFECTION COCOA

Very nutritious and very digestible. Give it to your children and drink it yourself.

THE COWAN CO., Limited, TORONTO