

The Copy

NOTICE

Buy your Groceries from S. T. Kirk, 281 Princess Street, and please see that you get a Coupon with every Cash Purchase.

Return \$20.00 worth of coupons and get 50c in trade free.

S. T. KIRK,
277-281 Princess Street.
Phone 417.

PRESERVE BABY'S SKIN

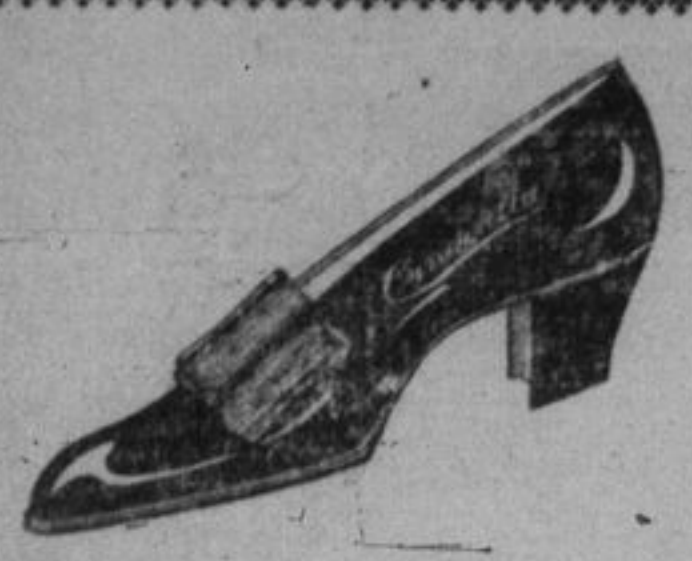


CUTICURA SOAP

With CUTICURA SOAP

A lifetime of disfigurement and suffering often results from the neglect, in infancy or childhood, of simple skin affections. In the prevention and treatment of minor eruptions and in the promotion of permanent skin and hair health, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are absolutely unrivaled.

Sold throughout the world. Depot: London, 27, Chancery Lane, E.C. 4. Agents: Australia, N. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. S. Puri, Calcutta; China, Hong Kong Drug Co.; Japan, Maruya, Ltd., Tokio; S. Africa, Lemmon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Proprietors, 124 Columbus Ave., Boston.



For elegance of Style, Workmanship

The Strierd Shoe

FRANK W. SLATER

has proven itself a leader in Ladies' and Men's Shoes.

H. Jennings,
KING STREET.

A Beautiful New Assortment

Of Gas and Electric Shades for Combination Fixtures just in.

PORTABLE AND MISSION LAMPS.

Let us do your Repairing and Fixing this house cleaning time.

H. W. Newman Electric Co.,
70 Princess Street.
Phone 441.

Carriages For Sale

Rubber Tire Runabouts, Top Buggy, Spring Wagons, Parcel Delivery and Low Down Milk Wagons.

Also
Two Second-hand Runabouts in good order, Second-hand Spring Wagons and Buggies.

Rubber Tire a Specialty.
REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS.

THE PLACE:
James Laturney,
The Carriage Maker,
390 PRINCESS STREET.

BUILDERS

ALL KINDS OF LUMBER AT LOW PRICES.

ESTIC PLASTER FOR SALE.

AL O COAL AND ALL KINDS OF WOOD.

S. Bennett & Co.
Cor. Bgnot and Barrack Sts.
Phone 941.

Finde's Livery and Sales Stables

Having purchased the livery and good-will of A. Mellingham, 129 Clarence Street, and having added a number of new and up-to-date vehicles and fresh horses, also a 20-passenger sight-seeing Motor Car, we are prepared to furnish the public with a first-class turnout of almost any kind upon shortest notice. We have a man at the office at night, so that calls may be attended to promptly.

Soliciting a share of your patronage. We remain,
Respectfully yours,
THE FINDE CO.

Sowards Keeps Coal AND Coal Keeps Sowards.

HAVE YOU TRIED HIM?
Phone 155.

Wah Long's Laundry

First-class work guaranteed. Drop me a card and I will call promptly for your laundry. 145 Wellington St., between Brock and Clarence Sts.

It takes a flea to make a dog too the scratch.

MYSTERIOUS CONVENT

SISTERHOOD OF THE HOLY FACE IS NOW A MEMORY.

Order of Devoted Women in Montreal Who Lived and Practiced Their Holy Exercises in Heart of Business Section Have Disappeared—Tradition Says They Slept in Coffins With a Crucifix Before Them.

The evening of Good Friday is the time set apart in the great Church of Notre Dame, Montreal, for the Adoration of the Holy Face.

"La Sainte Face," a ceremony which consists chiefly of visiting the Stations of the Cross, and a period for meditation at each spot, hallowed in the imagination by the sufferings endured by the Saviour in the course of his agonizing journey.

And when, the ceremony finished year after year, the faithful have wended their way thoughtfully homeward, they have asked one another, quietly and solemnly, "And what has become of the Convent of that Holy Face and what of the little nuns that inhabited it?"

For, not more than a decade ago, there was such a convent right in the heart of the city, inhabited by little nuns, who lived as austere a life as the Trappists at Okla. and like many other brave and noble religious who prayed for those in the great world who did not pray for themselves.

It used to be known as the Mysterious Convent and was situated on the west side of Amherst street, just below St. Catherine.

The block containing the building with its big gateway, like a Porte Cochere, in the centre, is there still, but its appearance is changed, and one might almost say, like in so many similar cases in the West End where churches have been turned into stores and theatres, the money-changers have entered the temple.

Stores and business places are occupying the lower part of the block now, but the great mortar which was there when the convent existed, the sign of the old-fashioned physician, is still to be seen in front, and in the rear there are the ruins of the once beautiful convent garden, with here and there in corners the battered holy statues that adorned it.

That little garden was the only place of recreation the little nuns had; and there they walked and meditated. This exercise and their walk to early Mass at St. James Church, on the corner of St. Denis and St. Catherine streets, were their only outings.

As a rule, they wore a black habit, with a small white frill projecting from that part which framed the face; on feast days it was quite a treat to see them walk to and from the church in their special habit with the crimson front, upon which the face of the Saviour was painted.

Tradition has it that they slept in coffins, which were mounted on trestles, and contained a pillow and a blanket, and that their only other furniture in their rooms or cells consisted of a little table with a crucifix and a death's head.

At least one such cell existed, furnished in exactly that manner, but whether they actually slept in the coffin is a matter of uncertainty in view of statements made, by those who should know, at the present day. Suffice it that ten years ago some of the little nuns told the numerous faithful who were visitors to the strange convent that they did.

The rigor of their devotions is not however, to be doubted even at the present time.

They spent seven and a half hours at prayer each day. They retired to sleep at half-past eight, and arose at midnight. Then, like the Trappists, who, however, do not sleep again, they devoted an hour and a half, when all the busy world was asleep, to more religious exercises, after which they retired once more, to rise again for the spiritual and mundane tasks of the day at five o'clock.

On Fridays they scourged one another with the same knotted scourges of many lashes which the Trappists use in their devotional system.

And, in reading this, remember that when the order was, so to speak, at the height of its prosperity, the Sister Superior was apparently not much more than twenty-five years old, and the little nuns ranged in age all the way down from twenty to fifteen.

All this may seem strange to those who pride themselves on being wiser by wise, the scoffers, and cynics; but careful investigations made at that time showed that the matter was tragically real to those little women.

They believed themselves called to the work they were doing; they believed that they were serving the Lord in a fashion he could not fail to approve of, and many are the faithful to be found to-day who will tell you that not one, but several miraculous cures, were effected through their piety and good works.

For some years they quietly and peacefully went their devotional way, and then the fame of their piety, and the reported cures which had been wrought through their prayers, brought unpleasant notoriety.

They were never officially recognized as a religious order by the heads of the Church. As the then Sister Superior said:

"We are only verbally recognized, but God is good and we must have patience. We have only been founded a few years, and the little sisters of St. Joseph were founded forty-six years before they were recognized."

For a while after that the newspapers throughout Canada and the United States published sensational accounts of the Little Convent and the Little Sisters.

Then suddenly it was stated that some of them had gone to form a branch convent at Biddeford, Maine; still later, that the others had gone up North to establish a convent like the Trappist Monastery, and after that came oblivion, as it were.

During its actual existence the convent was called the Mysterious Convent.

A woman always has a tender feeling for a man who pays her a compliment.

The man who has no faith in human nature is not to be trusted.

No man is entitled to credit for being good if he isn't tempted.

A WESTERN FAMILY.

Chief Justice Sifton Is One of a Pioneer Stock on Prairies.

The Hon. Arthur Lewis Sifton, Chief Justice of Alberta, who, it is stated, has the refusal of the Premier-ship of the province if he cares to leave the safe seclusion of the Bench for the uncertain honors of active political life, is the elder brother of the Hon. Clifford Sifton and son of Mr. John Wright Sifton, of Brandon, who many years ago had the honor of being Speaker of the Manitoba Legislature. Judge Sifton, who is a B.A. of Victoria University, Cobourg, studied law in Manitoba, was admitted to practice at Bar of that province in 1882, and practiced for some time at Prince Albert. He possesses one valuable quality which his brother does not have in any conspicuous degree, that of great platform and personal magnetism, and it is probably on this quality, as well as on his natural ability, that the Alberta Liberals are reckoning in inviting him to be their leader. The father of these well-known brothers has been an active pioneer in various fields of national activity. He in 1860 organized the first big company to exploit Canadian petroleum, remaining connected with that industry in Lambton County until 1874, when he went to Manitoba to undertake some telegraph and railway construction work.

With two other gentlemen whose interests he soon after bought out, he was awarded the contracts for building and maintaining for five years a telegraph line from the city of Winnipeg to Fort Pelly, and for the clearing of the right of way, a hundred feet wide for a distance of about three hundred miles, for the then contemplated Canadian Pacific Railway. The natural obstacles encountered were appalling. The fearful wet seasons of 1876, 1877 and 1878 flooded the country along the line for thirty miles east of Lake Manitoba, and sixty miles west, to a depth, in some places, of six feet, making it impossible to keep the line-up. As the Government refused to make any allowance for this, the loss was very great. Some ideas may be formed of the difficulty of performing work of that character in Manitoba at that time when it is stated that one winter, provisions having run out at one of Mr. Sifton's camps, he had to send supplies by dog-trains one hundred and sixty miles, and then have it carried on men's backs sixty miles further, making the cost of freight from Winnipeg to the camp twelve cents per pound. At no time during the best part of the season, could the same goods be transported over the route at less than five cents per pound freight. In the early eighties Mr. Sifton removed to Brandon and went in for wheat raising, being one of the pioneers of the district, and raising from 10,000 to 15,000 bushels of grain a year.

Mr. Sifton, senior, came to Canada from Tipperary, Ireland, in 1832, and his ancestry on both sides, however, being purely English.

Prizes For Alfalfa Fields.

Saskatchewan is clearing the floor for a great contest. The event will not be spectacular, but its effect will be greater than that of any previous movement that has taken place in the agricultural competition in the growing of alfalfa. This movement was inaugurated at the Agricultural Societies' Convention held at Regina in January last when it was decided that a prize of \$1,000 would be awarded for the best ten-acre field of alfalfa in Saskatchewan in 1914. Since then others have volunteered assistance. But the competition has outgrown the first plan, ten times \$1,000 would not be more than sufficient to finance the competition as it is now planned to conduct it.

The Agricultural Societies' Convention favored the plan of having the competition conducted by a committee appointed by the Minister of Agriculture. The committee named by the Minister consists of the Dean of the College of Agriculture for Saskatchewan, the superintendent of the Experimental Farm, Indian Head, and the president of the Grenfell Agricultural Society, with the director of extension work in the College of Agriculture as secretary. The convener of the committee, Dean Rutherford, asked for a meeting of the committee to prepare rules to govern the contest, and this was held at Indian Head. The approved plan provides for a division of the province into four parts. Prizes will be offered for the six best fields of alfalfa in each of the districts. The prizes will be as follows—First, \$500; second, \$400; third, \$300; fourth, \$200; fifth, \$100; sixth, \$75. The first prize field will be scored for the championship, which will consist of a magnificent silver trophy.

Fruit Growing in New Brunswick.

The horticultural development of New Brunswick and especially of its apple-growing resources has been actively taken up by the Government of that province.

Mr. A. Gordon Turney, B.S.A., who has been engaged since graduating from the Ontario Agricultural College, upon special horticultural work by the Ontario Government, has been placed in charge of the work in New Brunswick and has actively entered upon his duties.

There are there now some twenty-five young illustrative orchards. Mr. Turney is visiting these, pruning them and having the people of the district meet him for discussion. He is also giving attention to the renovation of old orchards, and has prepared a bulletin which is just off the press dealing with renovation work, top grafting and spraying. Some additional illustrative orchards will this year be planted and then it is proposed to hold a series of summer orchard meetings covering this province.

Arrangements are also being made to hold a Special French Exhibition in St. John, in November next, to be followed by exhibits at the Royal Horticultural Exhibition at London, Eng., and a display at the Maritime Winter Fair at Amherst, N.S. It is hoped that these exhibits to greatly exceed the display last year when New Brunswick apples received such favorable notice.

Surveyors' Fees.

Surveyors in England are paid 6d. per acre and out-of-pocket expenses for valuing land.

Love is the real thing until the newness begins to wear off. No man is entitled to credit for being good if he isn't tempted. Freedom is the will to be responsible for one's self.

A Happy Mother's Letter

Tells How She Brought Her Sick Daughter Back to Health.

"My daughter enjoyed a vigorous and happy childhood," writes Mrs. Eugene Eardine, from Shepherd's Point, "Being an only child, our anxieties were great, when just at her approach upon womanhood her strength failed and her mind became somewhat depressed. Her appetite became so variable that no variety and change of diet would induce her to take comfortable meals. I never saw a girl tire out so quickly—she had nothing to fall back upon, no resistance at all. Her natural functions were checked, and her color was blanched. It looked like pernicious anaemia until I found how quickly Ferronze was building up her blood. Even the first sign of redness in her cheeks, and the improved interest she began to take in things, gave us courage. His improvement was only the beginning of good that Ferronze started. Jennie's appetite improved, and her daughter's case proves Ferronze the best tonic treatment for growing girls. It restored Jennie's health when we were almost in despair, and I hope many other mothers will see their girls use it, too."

It's from twelve to twenty that every girl needs iron for her blood—a bracing tonic to keep her vitality high—all she requires is combined scientifically in Ferronze; try it, one or two tablets with meals; 30c per box, six boxes for \$2.50, all dealers.

Love is the real thing until the newness begins to wear off. No man is entitled to credit for being good if he isn't tempted. Freedom is the will to be responsible for one's self.

Tobacco in Canada.

Its Culture Dates Back to America's Discovery.

Tobacco has been grown for centuries in Canada. The discoverers of Canada received from the aborigines, amongst other presents, tobacco grown on the shores of the St. Lawrence. From Central America, where the tobacco plant probably originated, its culture had spread to Canada long before the discovery of the New World. It was only at a comparatively recent date, however, hardly more remote than half a century, that tobacco culture in Canada became really worthy of the name.

The aversion of the first manufacturers to the use of the home grown product long delayed the adoption of protective measures, but, as last, these measures were adopted, and under their protection the Canadian growers were soon in a position to compel the manufacturers to accept their products. The present protective law, which is but a readjustment of the preceding one, gives to the Canadian tobacco grower a position of \$0.28 per pound. This duty seems sufficient to enable home-grown tobaccos to compete with fair advantage against similar American products, their most formidable rivals.

Some ten years ago certain manufacturers took the initiative and endeavored to develop in certain parts of Canada the culture of those varieties which seemed best adapted to the climatic conditions and the nature of the soil. This movement, sometimes ill-understood, met with a comparative failure in the province of Quebec and resulted in the creation of a new centre (Counties of Essex and Kent), where the growing of the Burley made very rapid progress. Since then tobacco culture may be considered as established in Canada.

In the production of tobacco the province of Quebec deserves first mention. In fact it was the first part of Canada, really settled, and it was in the counties north of the St. Lawrence, in the vicinity of Montreal, that tobacco culture first developed. Chief amongst these counties are Montcalm, L'Assomption, Joliette, Deux-Montagnes. To these must be added a group now becoming more and more important, that of Rouville (South Shore of the St. Lawrence), which would be more accurately designated by the name of "group of the Yamaska valley." In this group should be included the other southern counties where tobacco culture is fast developing, as suitable lands are found.

The climate of the northern section is rather cold, and the melting of the snow and slow drying-out of the soil in late spring sometimes interfere with cultural operations. Early frosts are also to be dreaded, for they threaten the plantations from the first days of September. But the season extending from the 1st of June, and sometimes from the 20th of May to the 1st of September, is amply sufficient to permit the growth of all the early varieties.

At the outset the plantations included the most different types, from the very early indigenous varieties, such as Canada, Petit Rouge, Big Havana, to large and comparatively slow growing tobaccos such as Blue Pryor and Burleys, covering the whole series of seed leaves. This was the consequence of the lack of a regular market and of the desire on the part of the farmers to test all kinds of varieties and discover one that would give the largest profits, either by its heavy yields (Burley and Large Connecticut) or by its high prices on the market (Canada, Petit Rouge).

At an already distant date, in the neighborhood of Windsor and on the shores of River St. Clair, a small settlement of French-Canadians had attempted the growing of tobacco. The first results were encouraging, but owing to the lack of transportation facilities and of competition between buyers, the prices fell so low that this culture was forsaken for market-gardening whose products found a profitable market in the growing city of Detroit.

However, the experiment was not useless. After a comparative failure in Quebec a strong company sent agents through the south of the County of Essex to encourage the growing of tobacco amongst the farmers. This was the origin of tobacco culture in Ontario. Almost from the outset it gave a product that could compete with imported tobaccos of a similar nature.

During recent years the tobacco crop in Southern Ontario has reached the figure of 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 pounds, the greater part of which belongs to the Burley variety.

DELICIOUS

COWAN'S PERFECTION COCOA

(MAPLE LEAF LABEL)

is the most economical that you can buy. will make a cup fragrant, nutritious flavor that is characteristic of Cowan's.

THE COWAN CO. LIMITED, TORONTO.

The Crimp In the Zinc

Is the effective part of a Washboard

EDDY'S 3 IN 1 AND 2 IN 1 WASHBOARDS

Are so named because the Good Features of the Crimping of all others are Combined, consequently are the MOST IMPROVED AND UP-TO-DATE.

Ask for them. Give them a trial, Also EDDY'S FIBREWARE Tubs, Pails, Handy Dishes, Etc.

THE E. B. EDDY CO., Ltd., Hull, Canada

POLO SHOE POLISH

POLO SHOE POLISH works easily—just a few dabs, a couple of quick rubs and—grow!—you have a hard, lasting shoe. Polo Shoe Polish both men and women—ladies like it.

POLO

SHOE POLISH

GOOD FOR LEATHER - STANDS THE WEATHER

Spring Tonic for Run Down People

Are you feeling tired, weary, miserable and run down? Is it hard for you to get up in the morning feeling rested and refreshed? The winter months have tried you sorely and robbed you of more vitality than your system has been able to replenish. Your blood is sluggish and must be purified and revived. You are in need of PSYCHINE, the Greatest of all Spring Tonics, and Blood Purifier. It clears the system of all traces of winter colds. Banishes that tired, weary feeling. Restores your appetite and brings youthfulness, vigor and health to you again. Take PSYCHINE to-day. For sale by all druggists and dealers. 50c. and \$1.

Dr. T. A. SLOCUM, Limited
TORONTO

PSYCHINE

GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

GRANULATED SUGAR

The cleanest and most satisfactory way to buy Granulated Sugar is in 20 pound Cotton Bags. Every bag bears the

Redpath

registered brand as shown on this cut

MANUFACTURED BY THE

Canada Sugar Refining Co., Ltd
MONTREAL.

TRISCUIT

Simply delicious with cheese or marmalade.

A wholesome luncheon, made from the whole wheat, steam-cooked, shredded and baked. Triscuit, the Shredded Wheat Wafer, is the food for health and strength.

ALWAYS READY TO SERVE

At all grocers, 13c. a carton, two for 25c.

DELICIOUS

COWAN'S PERFECTION COCOA

(MAPLE LEAF LABEL)

is the most economical that you can buy. will make a cup fragrant, nutritious flavor that is characteristic of Cowan's.

THE COWAN CO. LIMITED, TORONTO.

The Crimp In the Zinc

Is the effective part of a Washboard

EDDY'S 3 IN 1 AND 2 IN 1 WASHBOARDS

Are so named because the Good Features of the Crimping of all others are Combined, consequently are the MOST IMPROVED AND UP-TO-DATE.

Ask for them. Give them a trial, Also EDDY'S FIBREWARE Tubs, Pails, Handy Dishes, Etc.

THE E. B. EDDY CO., Ltd., Hull, Canada