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Your druggist can supply you; in boxes with helpful directions, 25c.

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By Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Chest Raw, Bleeding and Itchy.
"I just want to say a good word for Cuticura Soap and Ointment. In November, 1909, I had what the doctors call shingles and eczema. My chest was raw and bleeding and itchy. I was that way all winter. It was not so bad in the summer. In September it got worse. I had the best doctors treating me, but did me no good, and I was all run down in health. In November, 1910, it got worse again. I sent to you for a sample case of Cuticura Soap. You sent it to me and I got a box of Cuticura Ointment. I have used two boxes and on the third one it has cured me of shingles and eczema. I am delighted with them and do feel pleased to think I have something I have confidence in. Should anyone be suffering as I did, I hope that they will do as I did, and I am sure of the results. I am recommending them from experience." (Signed) J. H. Jarvis, 7 Ann St., Kingston, Ont., May 30, 1911.
For more than a generation Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment have afforded the speediest and most economical treatment for itching, burning, scaly and bleeding skin and scalp humors, of young and old. A single set is often sufficient. Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout the world, but to those who have suffered much, lost hope and are without faith, in any treatment, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. booklet on the skin will be mailed free, on application. Address Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., 68 Columbus Ave., Boston, U. S. A.

DOWN IN OLD QUEBEC

A CITY FULL OF INTEREST FOR THE TOURIST.

No City in America Has so Many Nunneries and Monasteries—One of the Oldest Churches.

Quebec is one of the oldest cities in America. It is noted for its ancient institutions and is one of the most interesting cities for tourists on the continent. A recent writer says:

The ancient seminary and divinity school, founded in 1663, still is full of students training for the Roman Catholic priesthood; the Laval University, which is the largest and most important educational institution in Canada, is being rebuilt and the books and historical manuscripts, which are the most interesting part of it, are packed away with the pictures, which probably are the most important in Canada. The library has more than 100,000 volumes, including the most complete collection in existence of works relating to the exploration and early settlement of the Dominion.

It was customary for both military and ecclesiastical explorers to deposit their journals and other manuscripts with the university, which was founded by Mgr. de Laval, the first Roman Catholic bishop of Canada, and they are now the source of material as well as inspiration for historians. A publishing house of Cleveland has printed translations of much of the most important historical material.

The university is composed of four schools—art, law, medicine and theology. There are 50 professors and an average of about [illegible] students.

The old part of the city on the bluff is inclosed within a wall built at the same time as the citadel, and the best preserved of any ancient city wall that I ever have seen. Upkeep here is expensive also. As the sergeant in the citadel said: "It costs a lot of money to keep it up, but it's a heap of satisfaction."

Beyond the walls is the Provincial Parliament Building, a large and stately building of the conventional French school. It contains the legislative chamber, the offices of the governor and his council, the court rooms and the state library, and is surrounded by an attractive and well kept garden.

Beyond the Parliament Building is the best residence portion of the city, with many comfortable mansions, schools and nunneries. More than 1,000 young women from Canada and the United States are being educated in these institutions.

The ancient gates of the wall have been preserved, and where it has been necessary new ones of monumental proportions have been erected by the municipality.

Within the walls, near the principal hotel, is a plain, old-fashioned building that was occupied for several years by the Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria, when he was in command of the garrison here, and one of the new gates cut through the walls was named after him. His daughter, her Majesty, the late Queen, contributed liberally toward the cost of construction, and his granddaughter, the Princess Louise, wife of the Marquis of Lorne, not only laid the foundation stone, but revised the architectural plans while her husband was Governor-General of Canada.

No city in America has so many nunneries and monasteries as Quebec, and most of them are either schools or homes for the poor and aged. One of the benevolent institutions is unique. It is kept by the Sisters of Providence, who receive the children of widows and feed and teach them for two cents a day. It is a day nursery also, where working women can leave their babies to be cared for by sweet-faced nuns while they are earning their living.

The number of churches and the size of them is surprising. Nearly all are of the Roman Catholic faith. A cathedral of the Church of England occupies a conspicuous place in the centre of the city and is interesting because a number of battle flags are hung in the chancel, over the pulpit and the altar, and in the vestry is a beautiful communion service presented by the late King Edward. The sexton will tell you that it cost $10,000.

One of the oldest churches in America is the French cathedral or basilica of Quebec, which dates back to 1647. It is one of the most imposing structures in Canada. It contains several important pictures, including a picture of the crucifixion painted by Van Dyck in 1630, which, with several other examples of the old masters, was looted from the churches in Paris by the revolutionists of 1793 and purchased by Abbe Des Jardins, of Quebec, who happened to be in the French capital at that time.

The vestments are superb and the collection of sacred relics is the largest in North America. They are kept in two large vaults in the sacristy and include, it is said, skulls or bones of more than 40 saints, beside pieces of the true cross and crown of thorns, the cradle of the child Jesus, a piece of rope with which the Saviour was flogged and a fragment of the veil of the holy mother which shows a stain of the blood of her beloved son which fell upon it as she kneeled before the cross.

A Northern Utopia.

Iroquois Falls was laid out for beauty as well as commerce, and is being built with the idea of future growth. The T. & N.O. Railway station is in the centre of 160 acres of land, the present limits of the town. From here go forth roads in every direction; like a cobweb the streets run to one centre, and that the Government railway. These streets have been named after the royal family and Earl Grey's family, excepting one, and that bears the name of Ontario's Premier. Playgrounds and parks have been arranged where the children can spend happy hours in play.

The Composition of a Rocket.

The ordinary skyrocket is made of various compositions packed in tubes rolled tightly round a cylindrical core. The match by which the rocket is exploded is placed in a cavity at the bottom. The movement of the rocket would be irregular if it were not for the guide stick, which is made very light, so that it does not retard the flight of the rocket when the gases come out and hit the ground with all their might and send the rocket up into the air for all that it is worth.

TORONTO THE GOOD.

Her Slums Are a Disgrace Says the Medical Health Officer.

In the city of Toronto the slum question, which is assuming considerable importance throughout the Dominion, has lately received a large share of editorial attention, following the report of the Medical Health Officer, Dr. Hastings. These remarks by the editor of The Toronto Globe may prove of general interest to those concerned in good citizenship in Canada:

"Toronto should make short work of her slums. They are a disgrace to the city and to Canadian civilization. Dr. Hastings' report on housing in the congested area south of College and Carlton streets shows that over 26,000 people are living under conditions that are as bad for them morally as they are for the body. Of 4,696 houses inspected in the slum area, there were only 1,601 with baths, and less than half with inside closets. In 2,207 cases outside privy pits were found. No less than 2,137 of these houses had two families living in them. There were 198 one-roomed "dwellings" occupied by families aggregating 472 persons. These facts and many others secured by the inspectors on their rounds must disturb the self-complacency of the citizens who speak with pride of Toronto the Beautiful and Toronto the Good. No city can be in any real sense beautiful or good in which many thousands of people live without the most vitally important requirements for health and morality.

"It is to be hoped the Board of Health will follow up Dr. Hastings' report by the necessary orders for the abolition of all outside privy pits in the older sections of the city within a period of two or three years. It is possible that this might mean a harvest for the plumbers' combine, but if there were any signs of a disposition to charge unfairly high prices the board could do as the sanitary authorities of British cities do under like conditions—select standard workmen to install closets and baths at cost price.

"In addition to provisions for sanitary appliances in the houses of the slum sections of the city, the Board of Health should strictly enforce the existing regulations requiring a certain amount of cubic space for each inmate in a house or tenement. High rents are both a cause and an effect of overcrowding. In case where the city, by failure to enforce the law against overcrowding, permits a dozen people to be herded together in space that should be given to half the number, it is responsible for the increase of rents that will inevitably follow, for the rule of the slum landlord is to charge 'all the traffic will stand'."

The West Forty Years Ago.

According to the Edmonton papers, Frank Moberley, C.E., an engineer well known throughout Canada, recently re-visited the capital of Alberta after forty years' absence. He last visited the site of the city in 1871 as engineer in charge of the C.P.R. explorations between Fort Garry and the Yellow Head Pass, returned to see the city which has grown up on the site of the fort which he knew.

"When I arrived there in 1871," said Mr. Moberley, "the only house outside the stockade of the Hudson Bay fort was the residence of Rev. George McDougall, the pioneer missionary who later was found frozen to death in Southern Alberta."

Malcolm Groat and Pere LeDuc are probably the only persons alive in Edmonton who were living here at the time. In 1871 there was nothing in the direct line between Pembroke on the Ottawa and New Westminster on the British Columbia coast but Fort Garry with 250 population. In all that area there were only three permanent buildings, Lower Fort Garry, St. John's Cathedral and the "bastions" at Upper Fort Garry. On one occasion Moberley was lost with a companion in mid-winter between Fort Edmonton and the Yellow Head Pass. Both were exhausted and almost hopeless. Before settling down in camp, which they had made when they found they were too weak to proceed, Mr. Moberley called at the top of his voice and the answering bark of a dog revealed that they had stumbled upon the camp of three Montana miners, who had come north to Saskatchewan prospecting for gold.

Knowles' Rejoinder.

Some time ago William Jennings Bryan was lecturing in Galt, the home of Robert E. Knowles, the well-known preacher and author. Mr. Bryan was entertained at Knox Manse while in Galt. The attendance at the lecture proved disappointingly small, and the discerning laid this at the door of the rather large admission fee. As is well known, Galt is the Scotchest town in Canada.

After regaining the manse, a few friends being present, Mr. Bryan turned to his host and asked him why, in his opinion, the audience was so small.

"The thing that spoiled it," replied Mr. Knowles, "was the same thing that disorganized the Democratic party."

"What was that?" queried the statesman.

"It was the silver question," replied the novelist.

The Point of View.

A Toronto young man, who has made a reputation for himself as an amateur sailor, has taken up a homestead at Cardell, near Maple Creek. This district is noted for the velocity of the wind across the prairies. Writing home to his sister he said: "Dear Tess, I wish there was some water here. There is a helluva lot of good wind going to waste."

Trade With New Zealand.

Canadian exports to New Zealand increased to the extent of $404,625 for the fiscal year closing March 31. The exports totalled $1,404,535.

Politicians Are Rare.

Sir James Barr declares that in this country politicians are as thick as blackberries, some of them as thick as thieves, but a statesman is a "rara avis."

Sale of men's heavy woollen sox, 2 pairs, 35c. Dutton's, 208 Princess street.

With the ultra opinioned the religious argument is a waste of words.

There's a vast difference between self-respect and exalted self-opinion.

CANADA'S FUR ANIMALS.

The Beaver Is Again Coming to the Fore Commercially.

Perhaps no asset of the Dominion of Canada has been of late years so underestimated as our fish and game. While it is true that during the eighteenth and early part of the nineteenth century beaver were the principal product of this country, so much so that their skins were accepted as currency throughout the western part of Canada and the United States, and were the standard for barter with the Indians, how few stop to consider what this meant to our country in its days of infancy before our pine timber became of value. We are apt to look at this industry as a thing of the past. This is, however, far from being the case. It would surprise most people were they to follow back the handsome fur wraps they wear through all the different stages down to the man who mined the iron for the trap with which they were caught, and see just how much employment and capital the fur industry represents.

True, our fur-bearing animals are not as plentiful as they were, especially the beaver, yet with reasonable protection there is no reason why the beaver as well as all other animals should not fill up our waste lands in the Dominion and again become a very important asset. There is a great territory in the heart of Ontario that is not fit for agriculture, from which the pine timber has been either cut or destroyed by fire, that is now only fit to be added to our present game preserve and become a home for millions of dollars' worth of game.

The greater portion of the beaver skins taken in the past two hundred years on the American continent have been handled at the London auction sales. The first of these was held on January 24, 1672, and was considered an event of great importance, being held by the Hudson Bay Co. From that date on to the year 1902 it is estimated that 30,000,000 skins were handled at a valuation of $100,000,000. The average annual sale at present is perhaps 50,000 skins. In addition to this number, some 15,000 to 20,000 skins are handled at Leipsig and at private sales in Canada and the United States.

Our Government realizing the importance of these assets have in late years set apart several large game preserves, principally to provide breeding grounds and protection for them, where unmolested they might increase and spread out over the rest of the country. Of these the Algonquin National Park is the largest and is situated in the district of Nipissing. It was set apart in the year 1893 and has been added to from time to time until it now covers an area of nearly two million acres.

In 1893 the beaver had almost become extinct. To-day every lake, of which there are some 1,200, is full of beaver while the several rivers that take their rise in the park as well as the thousands of creeks and ponds, also abound with this wonderful animal, so much so that the Minister last year decided some could be taken annually without detriment to the park or the surrounding country, which is also filling up very rapidly. Last year some four hundred beaver, and a few otter, mink and muskrats were taken and sold in Toronto, bringing a good price. This year more will be offered for sale. Otter, mink, marten, fisher, muskrats and all other game are to-day very numerous and the annual increase is very great. The Government has in this vast territory twenty rangers and a superintendent whose duty is to patrol the park during the hunting season and trapping season to see that no illegal hunting or trapping goes on. This work has been carried on very successfully. It is true, however, that there are some cases that escape them, which is only to be expected, over such an extent of country. At other times they cut out portages, build shelter houses, clear out streams, make improvements at headquarters, etc. They are at all times fire rangers, their work in this capacity having protected the great preserve from serious fire in many years. The lakes and streams of the park also furnish the great inducement to the angler, trout and small mouthed bass abounding, and a great number visit it annually for this sport.

Our greatest pest is the wolf and nothing too mean can be said about him.

An Election Echo.

Every election contains a certain amount of humor as well as bitterness, and the recent reciprocity contest was no exception. A newspaper man was traveling on a train in Northern Ontario, and got into conversation with a fellow-passenger. They discussed many things, and finally found themselves wandering into politics.

The newspaper man thought he would sound his new acquaintance before drifting into an argument, so he asked the plain question, "Do you support reciprocity?"

"I certainly do not.," was the reply, "I haven't read very much about it, but I will vote against it."

"Why?" was the next query.

"Look what it has done for Owen Sound. You can't get a drink in the town."

Legislative Journals Lost.

Alex. Fraser, Ontario provincial archivist in his latest report, calls attention to the fact that The Journal of the Legislative Assembly for Upper Canada, now Ontario, for the years 1794, 1795, 1796, and 1797, and for the years 1809, 1813, and 1815, are missing. Mr. Fraser thinks that the copies either were not sent from Canada to London as was the custom, or if they were sent the vessels carrying them may have been captured by French men-of-war. The general belief, however, is that the journals found their way to London, and were inadvertently mislaid. They may yet be found.

Want 100,000.

The figures of the 1911 census of the Dominion of Canada give Hamilton a population of nearly eighty thousand. On top of this, the Board of Trade has a "boosting" campaign under way with the object of getting Hamilton to the one-hundred-thousand mark as quickly as possible.

Testimonials are often times nothing more or less than spurious letters of credit.

Most of us are willing to arbitrate when we have the sole choice of the arbitration.

LL.-GEORGE ON CANADA.

What the British Chancellor Saw Here Ten Years Ago.

In view of the widespread attention which Canada is now attracting among all classes in Great Britain, says The Standard of Empire—the investor, the prospective emigrant, the sportsman, and the tourist—and also of the approaching Imperial Conference, a correspondent draws attention to an interesting fact. Among the public men of Cabinet rank of this country who have visited Canada and have borne witness to its suitability for the settlement of the British race is to be numbered the present Chancellor of the Exchequer. Ten years ago Mr. Lloyd-George formed one of a party of three delegates from Wales who were invited by the Canadian Government to visit the Dominion, and we take from a copy of a report subsequently published the following opinions recorded by the right hon. gentlemen and his friends:

"The greater portion of our time was spent in Manitoba, the Northwest Provinces, and British Columbia. The agricultural districts visited were Brandon and Rapid City, in Manitoba; and Whitewood, Cannington Manor, the Moose Mountain, and the unsettled portion north and west of it; and Regina, in Assiniboia. The samples we saw of the 'No. 1 Manitoba hard' wheat convinced us that there is no country better adapted for grain growing. . . . Of the country which we actually saw we cannot speak too highly. These districts offer great and generous inducements to settlers. The land yields good crops without the necessity of manuring. Taxes are light, laws are equitable, administration is pure, institutions are free and liberal, educational facilities are excellent (a school being provided by Government in every settled district within three miles of furthest homestead), railways are enterprising (in fact, the energy and public spirit of all the railway companies, from the Canadian Pacific Railway downwards struck us as being one of the most remarkable features in the development of Canada).

"We may add that we purposely avoided the parts of the country which are the best settled, e.g., Portage-la-Prairie and Indian Head, and generally the oldest established districts in Manitoba. We found the settlers everywhere pleased with their own immediate district, which was almost invariably described as the best in Canada. We can only recall to mind one settler who was dissatisfied with his bargain. Life in Canada, said this gentleman, combined all the characteristics of penal servitude, viz., transportation, solitary confinement, and hard labor. We subsequently discovered that this gentleman had recently been dismissed from his post. . . .

"During our visit to British Columbia we were greatly impressed with the immense and seemingly inexhaustible mineral resources of the province. Coal and iron ore, gold and copper, silver and lead, mica and marble—there seems to be no limit to the marvellous natural wealth of the country.

"The Canadian farmers will, in the near future, have, in addition to the English market, which is free to all, a local market, where they will have, to all intents and purposes, no competition.

"We left Canada with most pleasant feelings towards her people and Government. We liked the land, the climate, the institutions, and the people, and nothing was left undone which could have conduced to our enjoyment or instruction."

The Chinook.

The Chinook wind, which derives its odd name from the Indians, is peculiar to the eastern slope of the Rockies. It will change the climate of these Southern Alberta plains from the depth of winter to a balmy spring-likeness in fifteen or twenty minutes, and sometimes less—and, of course, has the reverse effect when it ceases blowing.

In the beginning of the year Alberta had some very severe weather, the thermometer ranging from zero to 35 degrees below for several weeks. Suddenly the wind veered round to the west, and the much desired "chinook" blew over the plains, raising the temperature over 50 or 60 degrees.

The change wrought by a chinook is almost as marked upon people as upon the temperature. Fur coats and caps are discarded, everybody wears a smile, and while the chinook lasts you seem to be transported to another clime. In a few minutes a great body of cold air, with a temperature of 15 degrees below zero, meets the warm chinook that has stolen in overnight. The immediate effect is a dense icy mist, wrapping everything as in a frozen cloud. In five minutes the battle of the elements is over, Jack Frost won, and the prairie winter was resumed.

Real Sea Serpents.

Great numbers of wholly aquatic, veritable sea serpents inhabit the Indian Ocean and the tropical waters of the Pacific. They possess deadly fangs and sometimes swim in schools of thousands. When seen in great numbers knowledge of their nature gives the shipboard spectator a creepy, uncanny feeling. These snakes have a paddle-like tail to assist them in swimming. They range in size from a yard to eight feet in length, and the greater number of them are vividly ringed. By a queer touch of fate they may be generally designated as a specialized offshoot of the great non-venomous species.

Bad Writing Again.

When the printer and the proof-reader combine, some funny mistakes get to the public. Such a mistake got into a Toronto evening paper a few days ago. The city of London, Ont., has, for quite a time, been trying to sell its City Hall. The matter come up as Osgoode Hall, and the newspaper started off the news item with a reference to "the application of Mr. John Parsons, a ratepayer of the city of London, for an injunction restraining the City Council from selling the Soudan City Hall."—Courier.

As a general thing we are all much more afraid of the imaginary than the real.

Sale of corsets, extra good quality, 50c. New York Dress Reform, 209 Princess street.

WORLD'S GREATEST BRIDGE.

Canada Building $12,000,000 Structure Across the St. Lawrence.

The Canadian Government in erecting the Quebec bridge over the St. Lawrence River, six miles above Quebec, has what promises to be the greatest bridge in the world. It is intended for the trains of the Grand Trunk Railroad, the cars of the trolley lines that run up and down on both banks of the river, the general vehicle traffic and whatever else may be concerned. It is intended to replace a bridge which fell in 1907 while in process of erection by the Phoenix Bridge Co., of Pennsylvania. The was a terrible disaster and cost the lives of more than 80 men—the exact number being unknown—of whom 36 were Indians of the Caughnawaga tribe employed as workmen. The financial loss, which fell chiefly upon the Government, amounted to about $3,500,000.

The new Quebec bridge is a part of the grand enterprises now being carried on by the Dominion Government for a continuous line of railways between the two oceans. The section east of Quebec has been under construction by the Government for several years and when finished will be leased by the Grand Trunk Railroad for 99 years upon a three per cent. basis. The Government is also building the middle section from Quebec to Winnipeg, which will also be leased by the Grand Trunk Company on similar terms, and an auxiliary company called the Grand Trunk Pacific is building from Winnipeg to the port of Prince Rupert on the Pacific and will complete the line before the end of next year. When this bridge is completed it will be possible to run a train from Moncton, N.B., to Prince Rupert, B.C., without change.

At the point at which the bridge is being built the banks of the St. Lawrence are 290 feet high, precipitous and of sandstone. The depth of the river is 200 feet for a long distance each side of the centre line, and the current runs at a rate of about eight miles an hour. The river here is 2,000 feet wide at low water and 2,800 feet at high water, the tide being about 15 feet. At low tide the sites of the shore piers are exposed while the channel piers are in about 10 feet of water.

The new bridge will surpass in several respects any other ever erected, even that by which railway trains cross the Frith of Forth, a few miles north of Edinburgh. It will have a span of 1,758 feet, while the span of the Frith and Forth bridge is 1,710 feet, that of the Williamsburg bridge over East River, New York, 1,600 feet; the Brooklyn bridge, 1,595 feet; the Lansdowne bridge in India, 820 feet; the bridge over the Monongahela at Pittsburg, 812 feet, and that over the Mississippi at Memphis, 790 feet. These are the largest bridges in the world at present.

The cost of the substructure is $3,350,000 and of the superstructure $8,650,000—a total of $12,000,000.

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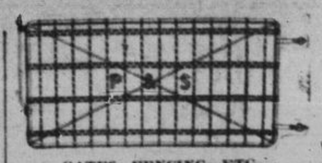
This old world is full of people who are after forgiveness without reparation.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