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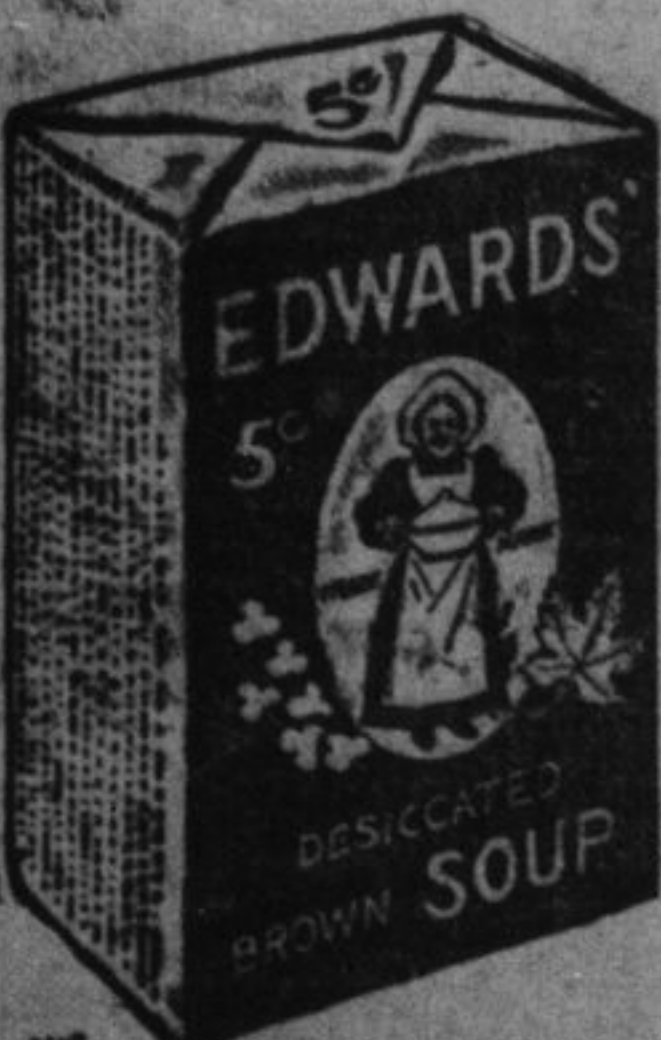
It's ready for the saucepan



The children need never go without a bowl of good hot soup this chilly weather because "mother's busy." No matter how busy she is, she can always find time to make Edwards' Soup.

All that's nice and nourishing in "mother's home-made soup" is in Edwards' Soup; all that's a trouble for her to do is ready done.

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Edwards' Soup is prepared from specially selected beef and fresh garden-grown vegetables. Its manufacturers are soup-makers and nothing else. By specialising for over 25 years they have been able to produce an assortment of soups of the highest merit at a price within the reach of all.

Edwards' desiccated Soup is made in three varieties—Brown, Tomato, White. The Brown variety is a thick, nourishing soup, prepared from best beef and fresh vegetables. The other two are purely vegetable soups.

5c. per packet.

W. J. PATRICK & COMPANY, REPRESENTATIVES FOR THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

VAGARIES OF WIRELESS

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT STATIONS SHOW CAPRICE.

Empress of Ireland's New Record For Distance Shows That Many Things Are Yet to Be Learned—Range of Western Stations Increases 300 to 500 Per Cent. After the Sun Goes Down in Winter—Some Rescues.

The announcement of a new wireless record by the C.P.R. Atlantic liner Empress of Ireland recently, when she sent a message to Montreal from a point 614 miles east of Cape Race, the southeastern corner of Newfoundland—a most unusual distance for a sea message to be transmitted—illustrates anew that there is yet much to learn about wireless telegraphy. It cannot be trusted to do the expected thing at all times.

The Canadian Government maintains a number of wireless stations on the Pacific Coast, in the Province of British Columbia, and during the past year peculiar phenomena affecting the system were noted. It was observed that between sunset and sunrise during the fall, winter and spring months, the range of the stations, both for transmitting and receiving, was increased from 300 to 500 per cent. The phenomena were somewhat erratic. On some nights it was continuous, and constant communication could be maintained with another station within the zone, but on other nights it would be intermittent and communication might be excellent for an hour, when the signals would suddenly fade away and then after a short period come on again. This might occur several times during the transmission of one message.

The greatest distance over which communication has been established under these conditions is between Triangle Island, northwest of Vancouver Island, and Honolulu, a distance of approximately 2,500 miles. The day light range of the Triangle is 40 miles.

Another peculiar feature in this connection is that while the Victoria station is in communication practically every night with Ikeda Head, 400 miles north, 250 of which are over high land, and with the stations along the west coast as far down as San Diego, Cal., 1,000 miles south of Victoria, all of which is over high land, including the Cascade Range and the Sierra Nevada, rising to a height of 15,000 feet, no improvement has ever been noticed in the communication between Pachena Point, B.C., and Victoria, B.C., 75 miles apart. No reasonable explanation for the peculiar action has yet been discovered.

The Canadian Government wireless service, which now includes thirty-two stations, covering the Pacific and Atlantic coasts, besides doing considerable commercial business, is made valuable to shipping interests. On the British Columbia coast, for instance, each station prepares for transmission three times a day, reports containing information as to barometer reading, temperature, strength and direction of wind, general weather conditions, shipping sighted and at what time, and shipping spoken by wireless, together with location and times. Ships equipped with wireless are thus enabled to keep constantly informed of weather conditions, and of the location of other vessels, and their owners are enabled to keep closely in touch with them.

On numerous occasions, too, the wireless service has been able to render valuable assistance to ships in distress. On Jan. 27, last year, the steamer Cottage City ran ashore on Cape Mudge, B.C., in a blinding snowstorm. She sent out distress signals and her owners notified sixteen men, with by the Canadian Government wireless station at Cape Lazo. The vessel was abandoned half an hour after striking.

On the same day the steamer Tees, owned by the C.P.R. group, was in Berkeley Sound. Communication was established with Pachena and twenty minutes after the stranding the owners were notified and assistance was despatched from Victoria and the United States life-saving station at Tatoosh. The vessel was floated next morning.

On Feb. 3, the steamer Victoria ran ashore on Cape Mudge. Communication was immediately established with Cape Lazo station.

On the same day the steamer Titania ran ashore on Stuart Island. She was not equipped with wireless, but sent a boat to the nearest wireless station, which conveyed the news to Victoria, and the desired assistance was obtained.

Another interesting case was in the rescue of the men of the steamer West Point which foundered at sea. On Aug. 21, 1910, a boat was sighted off the port bow of the Devonian, which proved to be a lifeboat from the steamer West Point, of Liverpool; the ship was stopped and sixteen men taken out of the boat. The boat was pulled up in the davits, stimulants supplied to the men and they were taken care of. Chief Officer Meckle, one of the rescued, reported that the West Point had foundered on August 23. They last saw the captain's boat containing the remainder of the crew, in all sixteen men, on Thursday morning in about 47.3 N., 32.23 W. The captain let them know he intended keeping to the east bound ocean track. Thinking the other boat might be in the vicinity and the weather coming thick the Devonian was stopped two hours, firing distress bombs at intervals to attract attention. Replies by wireless were received from no fewer than eleven ocean liners, all promising to keep a good look out. In the morning word was received from the Mauretania via Cape Race that she had picked up the missing boat, and that all was well.

The Canadian Government now has under consideration a scheme for the establishment of a wireless telegraph system on the Great Lakes, which will include a chain of stations, approximately 150 miles apart, from Port Arthur to Kingston, with a station at Kingston of sufficient range to communicate with Montreal, thus linking up the proposed system with the east coast system.

A man after her own heart can interest a widow. And many a man lives the simple life—because he has to. Few bachelors are as gay as they want women to think they are.

EPITAPH FASHIONS.

Lines on Headstones in Canada Change With the Years.

It may surprise some to know, but it is nevertheless true, that there is a fashion in epitaphs, changing not so quickly indeed as in woman's dress, but still changing in the century or more of our Ontario history, following certain, it seems, fixed laws. Thus at one time Scripture texts abounded and Scripture names, then a period when a verse from a hymn was used, or one of doggerel rhyme composed by a friend, then the stately inscription almost in Johnstone, then in Memmonite or Quaker graveyards simply name and age—merely that and nothing more—on low stones not more than a foot in height, apparently expressing humility, but perhaps representing as much pride in their own way as the stately column. Sometimes a pathetic quotation from a real poet, or, again, something original, according to individual idiosyncrasies. The present fashion avoids the fulsome phrase, the elaborate, carefully proportioned period, even the Scriptural text, and generally gives name, age and birthplace.

In the Niagara Peninsula may be found all varieties, often alas in some neglected spot on the farm, which perhaps has changed owners and now briars and weeds abound or cattle roam at large. Is it not time that in every early-settled county these inscriptions, fast becoming undecipherable and the stones chipped and marred by the hand of time, should be copied and preserved? In a recent article in The Toronto Globe. There is so much of history in them—the date when the Loyalists came from Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, or the pioneer from distant mother country. In the case of the latter how fondly is it mentioned, "a native of Inverness, Scotland," or "Devonshire, England"; in the case of the clergyman, his long years of service in what to him must have appeared a wilderness; the military man, his regiment, the battles which he fought. Some graveyards have long inscriptions, which must have added greatly to the cost, notably that of Mrs. Schoolcraft, Ancaster; Thomas Dickson, in the Hamilton Graveyard; Queenston; Thomas Clark, Chippawa. Nor are there lacking inscriptions in other languages—French, German and even the more stately Latin—and we find curious traces of death: in Andersonville Prison; of a young Canadian's death in the Boer war, and of our Northwest rebellion in the death of Mr. Gowatlock, a prisoner with Big Bear, a "victim to Canadian misrule" before the rebellion of 1837; of the war of 1812, and even of the revolution and of prisoners with the Indians.

Here is an inscription evidently before the schoolmaster's wife of Major Richardson of the Military Order of Saint Ferdinand of the First Class and Superintendent of Police on the Welland Canal during the Administration of Lord Metcalfe. This matchless woman died of apoplexy and to the credit of her faithfully attached husband, after a few days' illness in St. Catharines and on the 10th day of August, 1845, at the age of 37 years.

It is remarkable how in telling the good qualities of the wife the husband wenders off to tell of his own dignities.

The Smooth Robert. They are telling a story at Ottawa which may throw some light on Hon. Robert Rogers' success as a politician. Mr. Rogers was born in Argenteuill County, Quebec, now the particular stamping ground of Hon. George H. Perley. However, Mr. Rogers left the district when he was very young, and his recollections of his boyhood days are rather hazy. A banquet was given recently to Mr. Perley by his constituents, and Mr. Rogers was invited. Before he was called upon to speak, so the story goes, he got a local politician to point out to him the old timers who were boys in the neighborhood when he was one himself. Then Mr. Rogers arose and made sentimental references to the delight of revisiting old scenes and meeting the friends of his youth. He continued something like this: I see at the head of the table my old friend, John —; down at the right I notice my former chum Tom —; to my left I see Dick —; and so on. At mention of each name there was wild applause, and Mr. Rogers said he would do anything he wants down in Argenteuill.

OR to Athabasca. Way up at Athabasca Landing, there has been an important appointment. The town in the Arctic has a new chief of police. His name is Wroughton, and he succeeds Col. Sanders, D.S.O., who is now police magistrate at Calgary. Inspector Wroughton has had a long and strenuous career in the R.N.M.P. He has been a rider of the plains for twenty-five years. In the gold fever days of the Yukon he patrolled in Dawson. During the past two years he has been located at Regina.

New Western Towns. During the year 1911 the C. P. R. established 41 new towns in the three provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. This year, with the large number of new branch lines and extensions contemplated, it is probable the railway will establish more new municipalities.

It's easy for an old bachelor to acquire a wife. All he had to do is pose as a woman hater and some woman will do the rest. Patience is a virtue—and virtue is its own reward.

THE SIKH AT HOME.

Much Discussed People Come of a Race of Warriors.

At the present time, when the question of Hindu immigration is occupying so prominent a place in the consideration of Canadians, it is not amiss to remark that, outside of India, very little is known by the average reader of the character, history and religion of the Sikhs who, of all the races of India, are the most desirable people to whom the rights and privileges of citizenship in the various British dominions may be extended.

The Sikhs are member of a religious community domiciled in the Punjab, the "Land of the Five Rivers," so named in Indian history, and all who have so far emigrated come from a district immediately surrounding the city of Lahore. Their position as the most enlightened race in India is largely due to the character of their religion, which in its spiritual influence is far more advanced than Christianity, and, in its lack of ritual and obfuscating ceremony, gains by comparison with the formality of Occidental churchdom. The founder of this religion was Guru Nanak, who was born in the year 1469, near Lahore. He preached a practical doctrine, maintaining that there was one God and that the true worship of the Deity was to serve one's fellow-man. The name Sikh originated with this first teacher, whose followers were thus called, the term Sikh being Sanscrit for disciple. Guru Nanak travelled far and wide in his own country, as well as in lands outside of India, preaching his gospel of fraternity and humanitarianism, at a time when the East was surcharged with ritualistic faiths in which spiritual development was always subservient to mere form.

As the Moslem faithful have their salutation, meaning "there is only one God and Mohammed is His Prophet," so the Sikhs have a greeting which is literally interpreted, "Victory to God." Whom the Khalsa belongs." Govind Singh gave to all the Sikhs the name of Singh, which means Lion, and the name was well merited, for, in the years that intervened between the passing of this teacher and the establishment of British rule in India, thousands of Sikhs were martyred for their convictions.

The organization of the Khalsa by Govind Singh so strengthened the Sikhs that, after his death, the Punjab came into their hands. The King was then Ranjit Singh, "the Lion of the Punjab." Ranjit Singh was one of the most remarkable of the Hindu rulers with whose lives history makes us familiar. His friendship was courted by the British, whose diplomacy was exerted, at all times, to avoid conflict with the Khalsa. Historians differ in their summing up of the personal qualities, but this much can be stated with truth; that he was respected and loved by his people, and that he kept faith with the British. After his death had removed restraint from the Sikhs they were intrigued into war with the British troops and eventually the Punjab passed under British rule.

During the last decade the Sikh has found his way to many places outside of his native land. He is to be found in the policeman of Hong Kong, Australia, Canada and the British territories of East, West and South Africa have become familiar with his bearded face and his picturesque turban.

Lewis W. Clemens. Mr. Lewis Clemens, president of the Canadian Travel Club, who has recently been honored by election as a Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute, London, Eng., left Jan. 20, with a number of members of the Travel Club, to make a study of the Island of Jamaica. This club was organized two years ago, and now has six chapters at Toronto, Montreal, London, Ottawa, Mount Forest, and Moose Jaw. It is making rapid progress in accumulating travel lore, and the president has been very active in this work.

Mr. Clemens is a native Canadian, an artist, and writes those work has been appreciated in Canada and abroad. A typical example of his work as a decorator may be seen in the old County Court building, Toronto, part of which were recently beautified by landscape prizes by this artist. In December last Mr. Clemens' Imperialistic essay on Jamaica, R.W.I., won for him first place in the list of awards.

The Canadian Travel Club co-operates with the Royal Geographical Club, the Royal Colonial Institute, and other leading British educational bodies.

Gold vs. Turkey. A discovery of gold in the Swan River district was made through turkeys. Just before Christmas a farmer named Murphy sold some turkeys. Several flakes of gold were noticed in their crops, and when the contents were properly examined a number of nuggets ranging in weight up to three ounces were found. Murphy heard of it and staked claims along a ridge of black sand where the turkeys had run during the summer and fall. This destroys the value of the tale about the goose that laid the golden egg. To get turkey gold you must kill the turkey. In a few years it will not matter, for the difference between the value of turkey and the value of gold will not be appreciable.

Doing It Thoroughly. Arthur Hoving, a Toronto artist, recently overheard, in front of the National Club, Toronto, a conversation that startled him.

While passing two of the business men who belong to that prominent club, he heard the word "art" mentioned. He slackened his pace enough to catch a few sentences, and discovered that the two were talking about art in Europe. "That isn't the way to go about it," said one, in answer to the other's statement about how to appreciate that art. "If you want to get the best out of European art, you ought to go at it seriously. Give a whole week to it."

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