



ROYAL NAVAL CLUB, Portsmouth, England. To the Zam-Buk Co.

Dear Sir,—I have found Zam-Buk most reliable for healing cuts and abrasions; while for the relief of skin irritation it is invaluable.

(Signed) RODNEY M. LLOYD, Admiral.

How Zam-Buk Cures Burns.

Stoker Kingnorth, of H.M. First Class Cruiser "Cochrane," says: "One day I fell with my arm on an exhaust steam pipe, which fairly frizzled the skin. At once the ship's surgeon dressed my arm, but from the first, the burns took the wrong way, owing to a lot of coal dust and dirt from the pipe having got embedded in the flesh and setting up blood-poison."

"For weeks I remained under treatment, but the ordinary ointments proved no good for my arm. Indeed, I got worse, and I became alarmed at the spreading of the poison. I therefore obtained a supply of Zam-Buk and almost as soon as it was applied I got ease. From the very first application, healing commenced; and a few boxes of Zam-Buk healed my wound completely."

Zam-Buk is just as good for skin blood-poison, festering sores, pimples, eruptions, cuts, bruises, and all skin injuries and diseases. 50c. box, all druggists and chemists. Post free price from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto. Try Zam-Buk Soap, 25c. tablet.

USE ZAMBUK

George's Ice Cream Parlor

A full line of high-class Chocolates. Call in and try our delicious Ice Cream, made with the very best cream. We will deliver your order promptly to any part of the city.

GEORGE MASOUD 264 PRINCESS STREET. PHONE 980.

Dr. de Van's Nerve Pills

A reliable French regulator, never fails. These pills are excellently powerful in regulating the sensitive portion of the system. Retail at all cheap imitations. Dr. de Van's are sold at 50c. box, or three for \$1.00. Mailed to any address. The Beechell Drug Co., 45, Catherine Street, Montreal.

KINGSTON MATTRESS CO.

556 PRINCESS STREET. Manufacturers of all kinds of High-grade Mattresses made from Cotton Felt, Cotton Batts, Hair, Fibre, etc.; also Mattresses made to order of all kinds and descriptions. Mattresses from \$2.00 up.

SANTAL-MIDY

Standard remedy for Gleet, Gonorrhoea and Haemorrhoids. IN 48 HOURS. Cures Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

Shirriff's True Vanilla

Imagine how much more delicious cakes taste when flavored with real vanilla extract. You can make certain of using real extract of finest Vanilla beans by buying Shirriff's True Vanilla.

WAS A CONFIRMED DYSPPEPTIC

Here is a case which seemed as bad and as hopeless as yours can possibly be. This is the experience of Mr. H. J. Brown, 384 Bathurst St., Toronto, in his own words: "Gentlemen—I have much pleasure in mentioning to you the benefits received from your Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets and can cheerfully recommend them. I simply had confirmed dyspepsia with all its wretched symptoms, and tried about all the advertised cures with no success. You have in Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets the best curative agent I could find. It is now such a pleasure to enjoy meals with their course, neat nourishment that I want to mention this for the benefit of others."

The fact that a lot of prescriptions or so-called "cures" have failed to help you is no sign that you have got to go on suffering. Try Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets and see how quickly this sterling remedy will give you relief and start your stomach working properly. If it doesn't help you, you get your money back. See a box at your druggist's, compounded by the National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Montreal.

A MASTER OF HUMOR

NOTABLE CAREER OF THE LATE EDWARD TERRY.

Celebrated English Comedian Was One of the Biggest Men in the Annals of the British Stage and Was Keenly Interested in Raising the Tone of His Profession—Stories of His Start in Life.

By the death of Mr. Edward Terry, which occurred at Barnes, the English stage loses one of the most distinguished of the old school of actors. Mr. Terry, who had been ill for a considerable time, passed away very little seen in London of recent years. It may, however, be remembered that he appeared as Crabtree in Sir Herbert Tree's recent revival of "The School for Scandal" at His Majesty's Theatre. At the command performance at Drury Lane last year he played the club servant in "Money," and at the gala performance at His Majesty's Mr. Brown in the second act of "David Garrick." Mr. Edward O'Connor Terry had a name famous in the history of the British stage, but he was not related to any of his numerous theatrical namesakes. He was born in London in 1844, and was destined for the City. But he played in an amateur dramatic company, and in March, 1863, he appeared at Christchurch, Hants, in a "fit-up" company, which bore the sounding title of "Madame Castiglioni's Dramatic Company," and was described as "performing at the Mechanics' Institute, Christchurch, owing to the closure of Covent Garden, Drury Lane, and the Haymarket Theatres. The piece was 'Eily O'Connor.' Everything about the show was disgraceful and ridiculous; the scenery was a screaming farce. The performance," said Mr. Terry, "was very funny, one of the funniest I ever saw, although at the time I was too nervous to see the joke. The cave scene was simply remarkable. There was a chair for one rock and a table for another, the water-rows being made of blue gauze and fastened by white cotton on pins from wing to wing. There was no heat, nor a rope for Mr. Terry to swing across with. There were no ground rows, so I was told to walk through the water, and I did. Eily had disappeared through a hole made by turning over one of the nine-inch boards. She was simply crumpled down it by Danny Mann, at whom I fired or would have done so, but the gun missed; however, it had the desired effect, for the villain fell from the Table Rock, shouting, 'I'm shot! I'm shot!' and evidently died of fright. In diving from my chair into the supposed water to rescue the girl, I lost hat and wig, struck my head on the floor of the hall, and nearly broke my neck. I, however, succeeded in pulling myself together, and reappearing with the prostitute Eily. I hung on to the gauze water, shouting 'Saved—Saved!' and the grey glazed linen curtain descended to loud applause." At the end of the performance, the genial old rogue who ran the show went up to the new recruit and said, "You make a grand actor; here's something for you, my boy." "Something" was eighteenpence, and the next night brought Edward Terry two shillings. The company produced "Macbeth," and the new member found himself cast for the part of the ghostly messenger knock-in about. Mr. Terry found himself at the old Grand Theatre, Woolwich, at an advance of 3s. a week on the salary he didn't get. At Woolwich the young actor used to play 18 parts a week, sing four songs between the acts, and supply scenery for the pantomime. He studied till four in the morning, breakfasted at eight, was at the theatre at 10, rehearsed till 5, and was back again for the performance at 6 and played till 12. His next engagement, at Althfield, and the company being burnt out, and having to travel Lincolnshire with another "fit-up." An appearance at the Royal, Newcastle, in burlesque was followed by an engagement in the "Isle of Man, where he played with Irving, then, like himself, a struggling actor. Next Mr. Terry went to Belfast and stayed there eight months, supporting "stars" like Sothorn, Toole, and G. V. Brooke, who was lost in the wreck of the London. Terry was gradually making his way in the provinces, and was taken up by Chas. Calvert at Manchester, where he played Shakespearean parts. One of them was the Clown who brings the asp to Cleopatra. There were only 27 lines in the part, but somehow or other a flattering notice of it appeared in The London Morning Post, greatly to Mr. Terry's delight. In 1867 he got to London, playing in farce at the Surrey Theatre for ten weeks, and was then engaged for the First Grand Theatre in Hamlet at the Lyceum. The next year he commenced his long connection with the Strand Theatre, which stood on the site of the present Strand Tube station. He was eight years at the Strand under Mrs. Swanborough's management, and then, in 1876, was engaged by John Hollingshead for the Gaiety.

He was one of the famous quartette with Nellie Farren, Kate Vaughan, and E. W. Royce. In 1887 he produced "The Churchwren" at the old Olympic, which gave additional interest to the fact that a year or two later he was elected churchwarden of Barnes, the Thames-side parish where he resided so long. His house, Priory Lodge, Barnes Common, is close to the parish church, and he afterwards added to his local responsibilities by becoming a guardian of the poor and a member of the school board. In 1888 he built his own theatre in the Strand, which is now a picture palace. At Terry's Theatre he produced Pinero's beautiful play, "Sweet Lavender," which ran for more than 900 nights. Mr. Terry, who played Dick Flurry, is said to have cleared \$250,000 out of that play, while its author made a fourth of that sum.

Will She Then? An Englishwoman declares her sex will never be happy till women adopt a uniform dress.

Mrs. Lillian B. Burnham, of New York, who divorced Frederick K. Burnham, the wealthy yachtman, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Many a woman is moved to tears when it isn't her move.

WILL RUN A FARM.

Earl of Clarendon's Heir Arrives in New Canadian Home.

Lord Hyde, only son and heir of the Earl of Clarendon, his wife, and their two children, the Hon. George Villiers, six, and the Hon. Joan Villiers, three, and Lord Somers, Lady Hyde's brother, have arrived in Canada where they will take up life on a farm.

On their arrival Lord Hyde talked freely of the family's plans. "It's out of old England and back to the land," he laughed.

Lord Hyde, who is thirty-five years old, told how he expected to till the soil and make a living for himself and family on a 207-acre farm in Pickering, Ont., twenty miles from Toronto.

Both he and Lord Somers are over six feet high, and are splendid specimens of manhood. "And I shall do my own work, too," said Lady Hyde. "We have brought two servants, but we shall dismiss them, and all the work about the farm house will devolve on me. I can do it. We shall keep only one man, and he will help with the rough work on the farm."

At the spot where Lord Hyde laughed often, she seemed delighted with the back-to-the-soil idea and the prospect of doing the cooking, washing, and ironing and house cleaning.

"Our departure seems to be part of a general exodus from England, due to the present system of taxation," said Lord Hyde. "Canada is very strict about immigrants, and sends back all ne'er-do-wells, so in time, if everybody who was fit emigrated from England only the unfit would be left there."

"I'm a tariff reformer. I believe that Joseph Chamberlain years ago advocated the only practicable thing for the real Englishman, whom everybody wants in the country."

When asked to tell about the farm, he replied: "My brother-in-law, Lord Somers of Herefordshire, bought the farm last fall, and is there now. There is no house on it, but I have rented an empty house in Pickering, and we shall have to build our farm house."

"No, we are not going in for any special crop. We shall raise fruit, wheat, and garden truck. When we have developed into real farmers it is likely we shall buy another farm."

"But was the system of taxation the thing that caused you to leave England?" was asked.

"No; there was another reason. One's money can be put out at larger interest in Canada than in England. Besides, we think it will be healthy for the children to have the outdoor life that we have in the farm."

"My son will go back to school in the winter, and we too shall return to London when the winter comes on."

While Lord Hyde was discussing his plans, Lady Hyde stood between the children. With a hand on either of the children, she suddenly said: "We are going to teach our children to forget the titles of aristocracy and buckle down to hard work."

Teaching Europe.

Canada is spreading out. It was not long ago that we stood open-mouthed at the luxury of Europe, and now we are teaching it things. The C.P.R. has invaded Austria. The company has made a contract with the Austrian Government to supply and operate a system of observation cars on the most picturesque sections of the Austrian State Railways, including the main route to Vienna via Zurich. The Swiss Government is also interested in the project. Concession has been obtained from Austria that Zurich shall be the eastern terminus of the line, and the innovation throughout the dual monarchy. Hungarian politicians are already demanding that the service be extended to Budapest.

Canadian Pacific engineers have been selected as being the most experienced in similar conditions prevailing in the Rocky Mountains of North America. The cars are already under construction and will be especially adapted to meet local conditions. They will have a length of 22 metres and will be the longest four-axle cars in Europe. The seating capacity of each car will be 32 passengers. Seats in these cars will cost a supplementary fare of only \$1 and will be available for second-class as well as for first-class passengers. This provision was adopted at the request of the Austrian Government, which desires to make the service a popular one.

B. C.'s Big Game.

With the exception of antelope and musk-ox, British Columbia has every species of big game that exists on the continent, even the rarest of them being found in fair quantities. In addition, there are wild fowl and game birds of various species, some native and others acclimated, that furnish sport; while the waters afford the finest trout and salmon fishing in the world. It is probable that there are more moose to the square mile in the Canadian Rockies than in any other part of the continent, and every year their numbers seem to increase. So far, the country has never been hunted except by a few prospectors. Whether the horns attain the large size of the Castler moose has yet to be determined, but some very fine heads have been seen. In this district, caribou are very plentiful on the higher plateau, and in places both grizzly and black bear are numerous.

A Profitable Deal.

Twenty years ago Dr. Coleridge of Ingersoll gave a gold watch, an inexpensive one at that, for 1,500 feet of land on Soudan avenue, Toronto. The owner got tired carrying them and was quite willing to take \$25 for the bunch, but as the doctor's watch was just what he wanted, the doctor got the lots.

Recently Dr. Coleridge sold the property for \$11 a foot, or nearly \$18,000. And the man who bought them, a local operator, has had a half dozen chances to sell them again at \$15 a foot.

Charles Marzyck, alleged to have killed the entire family of William Skowman, father, mother and three children, at Ellsworth, Kan., on October 13th last, is under arrest at Kansas City, Mo.

ST. ANNE'S PICTURE.

Famous Old Masterpiece Is Known as "The Miracle Painting."

Combining the value of a rare old picture with the virtue of a sacred relic, what is known as "The Miracle Painting" hangs in the Basilica at the Shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre. This masterpiece was painted by Charles Le Brun for the Marquis de Tracy in the year 1685, and its recent restoration revives an interesting history of the votive offering to "La Bonne Ste. Anne."

The Marquis de Tracy was a special ambassador to New France sent out by Louis XV., and his mission was both political and religious. To both political and religious ends of obtaining accurate information as to the various intrigues that were disrupting the colony. He is said to have also made a voyage of discovery to Hudson Bay. During his stay at Quebec he desired to be cured of some long-enduring malady, and with his confessor made a devout pilgrimage to the famous shrine, which even in those remote days was deemed a place of wondrous miracles. So profound was his gratitude for benefits derived from this devotion, he forthwith announced his intention of donating a altar for the shrine, a form of bequest much in favor at that time.

Charles Le Brun, the noted French artist, was at the zenith of his successful career as a painter of historical portraits and religious subjects. To both the marquis entrusted the commission for a masterpiece, a picture with much exactitude the composition of the painting. The central figures of St. Anne instructing the Blessed Virgin were to be copied from Ruben's original work, which is now in the Antwerp Gallery. The figure of Joseph was to be copied from the traits of the Count and Comtesse de Tracy were to be placed on either side, in attitudes of devotion, and depicted as pilgrims. The Eternal Father and angels and the dove descending were to be seen hovering above, and the coat of arms of the Tracy family was to be placed in the centre of the picture below. Le Brun has worked out this composition with wonderful fidelity, and now that the accumulated dirt of centuries has been removed, the details of the picture may be plainly seen. The painting was ordered in 1615, arriving at St. Anne the following year, and has since remained there as the altarpiece of the vestry.

The work of restoration has recently been completed by Mr. J. Purves Carter, art curator of Laval University, under instructions from the Redemptorists. Fathers who have charge of the many interesting sacred relics preserved at the shrine.

Advice to Municipalities.

Frank advice to Canadian municipalities desiring to borrow in London is tendered by The Financial Times, in referring to the postponement of loans by the cities of Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto. The failure of the recent Vancouver issue is stated to be with the municipalities themselves, the reason being that the municipal authorities have a too exalted idea of their credit and are not disposed to listen to the advice constantly tendered by the financial agents.

"An instance of this," says The Financial Times, is provided by Montreal. In the early part of February, when Montreal was making enquiries about a new loan, the statement was made in the Montreal press that the Bank of Montreal, the city's financial agents in London, had stated that an issue of \$5,000,000 of four per cent. stock could be made at 99 per cent. and that the city might not accept such a price, and the suggestion was made that a better price could be obtained in Paris.

"The policy which the Canadian municipalities have been pursuing is to give their loans to the highest bidder. It has been repeatedly pressed upon the municipalities that they should place themselves in the hands of their financial agents to do the best for them, instead of going out side, and they are now being forced well to their own disadvantage, that it is better to follow their financial agent's advice."

Motoring Through Canada.

A recent issue of Lord Montagu of Beaulieu's paper, "The Car," contains a four-page article contributed by the Hon. Margaret Amberst, who recently undertook a motor tour through the Dominion, accompanied by several well-known society folk, among whom was Mr. Evelyn Cecil, M.P., whose photographs illustrate the article. Alluding to the ubiquity of the motor car in Canada, the writer says:

"In Eastern cities it is natural enough, but in the West it is certainly surprising to find it in such general use. In Montreal, Toronto, and Ottawa, cars, with their 'hooters' and odor of petrol, are as much a feature of St. Catherine street, or Yonge street, or Wellington street as of Piccadilly, and the smart appearance of their up-to-date bodies, occupied by chic and fashionable owners, is in no way behind that of their London contemporaries."

Getting Together.

While discussing church union one day recently, a clergyman told a good story about Rev. Dr. Carman, the veteran general superintendent of the Canadian Methodist Church.

Dr. Carman appeared at the Presbyterian General Assembly, bearing greeting from his church. He said: "Presbyterians and Methodists are getting very much alike. You Presbyterians believe in the Final Perseverance of the Saints, but you do not practice what you preach. We Methodists believe in falling from grace, and we live up to our creed. That gets us pretty close together, does it not?"

Highly Unnecessary.

No man is more methodical in following the regular forms of Parliamentary procedure and procedure than Hon. T. S. Sprague, the present Speaker of the House of Commons. When the House adjourned the other morning shortly after one o'clock, Mr. Speaker caused a smile by seizing his three-cornered hat and gravely declaring: "This House stands adjourned until this morning at eleven o'clock in the forenoon." It does not appear to be the Speaker's fault if certain members forget or neglect the morning sittings.

Alexander Ross was unable to see the stage from a balcony seat in the Boston theatre and the superior court gave him judgment for \$1 against the owners.

TROUBLE IN SIGHT.

Steam Trawlers Cause Commotion in Fisheries.

A condition is rapidly developing in connection with the Atlantic fisheries fraught with possibilities of serious international complications. In the last few years steam vessels using the Otter or beam trawl have been invading the waters used by the fishermen of Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and the New England States. At first these craft caught few fish in Western waters, and were regarded with amused tolerance, it being the opinion of our fishermen that the methods of fishing used so extensively far over the North Sea were not adapted to the conditions of the banks of the Western Atlantic. But the beam trawlers have come over in increasing numbers, and have already proved their ability to adapt themselves to conditions over here and make large catches. Now it is contended that their operations are ruining the fishing grounds, and a vigorous agitation has been started in the fishing ports of Nova Scotia, New England and Newfoundland with a view to inducing the Governments interested to take action looking to the consummation of an international agreement prohibiting the employment of this type of fishing craft on the banks of the Western Atlantic. The Canadian Government has already prohibited the use of the Otter trawl in our territorial waters, and the Nova Scotia fishermen are now asking that a regulation be adopted preventing the Otter trawlers purchasing coal or supplies in Canadian ports. That would be a rather large order for the Government to undertake; some of the beam trawlers hail from England and others from France, and it would be a serious matter, indeed, to deny the vessels of the Mother Country and France the ordinary privilege of buying coal and supplies. And in any case such a drastic measure would not achieve its purpose so far as the French trawlers are concerned, for they can use St. Pierre and Miquelon as a base of operations without any serious inconvenience.

In Gloucester, it is said owners of fishing vessels have pledged themselves to raise \$100,000 to fight the invasion of beam trawlers, and in Lunenburg another Canadian fishing port, feeling runs high and resolutions have been adopted at large public meetings, promising the Minister of Marine all sorts of trouble if he does not succeed in getting the other nations to agree to prohibit beam trawling.

And whether our fishermen following the old methods of fishing are right or not in their fear that the beam trawler will deplete our fisheries, they have good reason to fear the results of the extensive employment of the new methods. The beam trawlers are labor saving machines. Their competition will drive the fishing schooner out of business. The building of wooden fishing vessels will cease, and ruin will fall upon a number of prosperous towns, dependent upon the vessel building industry. The business of handling fish will be centralized in a few ports, and the existence of hundreds of hamlets along the coast, now people by independent and prosperous fishermen and their families, will be menaced. A certain proportion of fishermen will find employment on the beam trawlers, but they will be mere wage earners—without as now a half interest in the adventure. A few big companies may make fortunes, but the fishing industry will support only a small proportion of the people who now derive a good livelihood from it. And with the passing of the fishing schooner will disappear the finest class of sailorman in the world, a hardy, vigorous race, self-reliant, inured to danger—a class from which an empire in its time of trouble might be glad to draw men to man its fighting ships.

—Colin McKay in Montreal Standard.

Mail Can't Wait.

His Majesty's mail has quite astonishing privileges. Its drivers have power to requisition aid of any kind to avoid delay in deliveries, and City Solicitor Johnston of Toronto tells an interesting experience to show how this is sometimes done.

As a member of a hunting party he was being driven one day over one of the indescribably bad roads of Northern Ontario. The driver had the mail on board; he was taking it to a place called South River. Mr. Johnston is a big man, and as a heavy passenger he may have been the cause of the trouble which occurred. Anyway, one of the horses gave out, and it looked to the Toronto hunters as if they were going to be stranded for days in the wilds.

The mail driver didn't take that view at all. Happening to be near the home of a settler, he simply went to that worthy's stable, picked the best horse he found there, led it out, and put in its place the worn-out animal. The settler came out on the jump. "Here," he shouted, "what in blazes are you doing? Put that horse of mine back quick or there'll be trouble."

"No," said the driver coolly. "I won't put it back and there won't be any trouble. I've got to get the mail to South River to-night. I need your horse to make the trip and I've full power to take it. I'll bring it back in the morning."

And to South River the mail went, with the settler's best horse making one of the team which took it. The driver was quite within his rights.

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For any home, the purest beverage is the Mild and Tonic Appetizer—the famous Pilsener Lager. Order from your Dealer to-day. At all Good Dealers and Hotels. Hamilton Brewing Ass'n Limited, Hamilton. JAMES McPARLAND, Regal Agent.

Women's Tan Button or Lace. You cannot get away from the fact that the one style feature in shoes which stands out above all others is Tan Button Boots. We have four splendid lines of Tan in button and laced, regular \$3.50, which we are selling at \$2.85. H. Jennings, - King St.

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