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Xmas. Carnations.
Xmas. Violets.
Xmas. Lilies of the Valley.

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These Treasures of Nature with their long stems, beautiful blossoms and fresh green foliage are much sought after for

CHRISTMAS FAVORS.

We attend to every little detail—Carefully packed, card inclosed in box express charges prepaid if you desire—and given to the Express Co. in time to reach destination Christmas morning.

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255 Princess St., Kingston

"LO" IS NOT DYING OUT

AS A MATTER OF FACT INDIAN IS HOLDING HIS OWN.

The Noble Redman, Who Once Owned Canada, Now Numbers 104,956 Souls and the Eskimo 4,600—Ontario Has the Most Aborigines Within Its Borders—Education Works Wonders.

Our native population—the descendants of the ancient lords of forest and stream—is divided into two classes or races, one of which is well known, but the other is seldom thought of as forming part of the population of the Dominion. These two races of the Dominion are the Indians and the Eskimos. If asked to give an estimate of this native population, and to name the province in which the largest number of aborigines is to be found, it is not likely that one person in ten could give anything like correct answers. The Indians are often thought of as members of a dying race, fast passing away to the land beyond the setting sun; and as for the Eskimos, they are usually associated with the Arctic lands where the King's writ does not run and the officers of the Department of the Interior and Indian Affairs are never heard of.

Both conceptions are wrong. So far as numbers are concerned, the Indians are holding their own fairly well, numbering according to the report of the Department of Indian Affairs, recently issued, 104,956, while of Eskimos there are 4,600 within the limits of Canada—a total native population of 109,556. There are about seven thousand more Indians in Canada than there are white people in all Prince Edward Island, while the Eskimos are equal in number to one half the population of Soulages county. This total native population is equal to the number of all the people living in the counties of Beauharnois, Chateauguay, Huntingdon, Napierville, Laprairie, St. Johns, Iberville and Missisquoi, and one township in Bromfield. In every tribal division of Canada there is an Indian population, and, strange as it may seem, it is not one of the new western provinces but the old Province of Ontario that contains the largest red population. Ontario has 29,293 Indians; British Columbia, 24,781; Quebec, 12,817; Manitoba, 10,373; Saskatchewan, 9,545; Alberta, 8,113; the Territories, 5,262; the Yukon, 3,500; Nova Scotia, 1,969; New Brunswick, 1,033; and Prince Edward Island, 900.

The report of the Department consists largely of the reports of the agents having direct charge of the various tribes and bands which here and there are scattered over the whole Dominion. These agents report, repeat, that the old story is told over and over again, but there is this varying note running through them—improvement in industrial and moral conditions noticeable on many reserves, particularly on several in the West, where the redmen are turning to the soil as a source of livelihood, and in British Columbia, where whole bands are engaged in regular industrial pursuits, and are rising steadily in civilization. One of the agents reports, in glowing terms, that it cannot be passed by without a few brief gleamings. It is the report from the agency that includes the Queen Charlotte Islands off the coast of British Columbia. The Indians on this island reserve are known as the Haida nation. In one part of his report the agent writes:

"When we read of 'The Passing of a Race,' and consider the inroads, war and disease, made on this once powerful nation, it may astonish the writer of history to know that the Haidas are increasing in numbers, and are becoming more and more civilized. It should be a further cause of wonder, if generally understood, that they have the largest number of good houses, cattle, boats, stores, public buildings and the best streets of any settlements on the islands. Their two large towns are not to be compared with the native boat builders, their handwork must be soon to be appreciated. To-day at Naden harbor every able-bodied man of the band is at work building a cannery, residences and a wharf, for a fishing company and all are giving satisfaction.

In the churches they have orchestras and choirs, and lay readers. The Skidegate brass band carried off the prize at the annual competition in Prince Rupert. The best teachers available, and are preparing to contest at the next competition. During the summer months they engage in fishing, and as cannery work, and are considered the best of employees by the cannery companies. During the winter months they are at their homes, the children at the schools, and the men and women improving their houses and building.

"At the present writing one band and the largest has a payroll of over \$5,000 per month, and when the fishing season begins, will be able to make large sums for the fish they will turn over to the canneries. In the early summer they go to the fishing grounds, where the large spring salmon run, and will receive from 80 cents to one dollar for each fish, catching from ten to fifteen each day—for nearly two months. The women, meanwhile, are working in the cannery, receiving on an average, two dollars each day. They then take up the fishing for the smaller salmon, and continue until September of each year.

Last year our Indian population had 61,612 acres under cultivation—an increase of 3,082 acres over the returns for the preceding year. This land yielded 1,517,000 bushels of grain and roots, and 122,000 tons of hay, the whole having a value of \$1,684,346. The other sources of the income of our Indians were: Beef, \$285,100; wages, \$1,616,049; fishing, \$823,572; hunting and trapping, \$804,517; various industries, \$748,473.

A questionable crop is usually harvested from the seeds of prejudice. It is the height of folly to harbor expectations that never materialize. The anticipation of a vacation is about all that some people get of it.

A TALENTED WOMAN.

Late Dr. Alice McGillivray Gave Her Life to the Unfortunate.

By the recent death of Dr. Alice McGillivray, Hamilton has lost a remarkable, highly educated woman, whose scientific knowledge and varied scientific knowledge this country has had no superior and few equals. Deceased had been ailing for some time but bore up patiently and was auto-mobilizing at the time her disease developed suddenly in an acute stage and she died in a few hours after being removed from her car.

From the early age of seven to her death at 51, Dr. McGillivray was a continuous and ardent student and an omnivorous reader in the broad field of science, as a scholar and student she was a brilliant success.

Born at St. George, where she attended school at the age of seven, she at once took her place at the head of her class, where she was never replaced until she left for the High School. After passing through the High School with the same success, she left for the Normal School at Ottawa, where she achieved equal distinction. Then for a time she gave all her energy and ability to the cause of the higher education of women in Canada, as her own brilliant writing and speaking produced the most convincing arguments that in brain power women were the equal of men.

Queen's University was the first to throw open its doors to women on equal footing with men, and Alice McGillivray, Elizabeth Smith and Elizabeth Beatty at once entered. The male students treated it as a joke at first, but when the results of the first examinations were published, and when it was learned that all three of the lady students were well to the top, and Alice McGillivray at the top of all with 100 per cent. marks, all the could possibly take, there was weeping and gnashing of teeth among the male students. The medical students declared that lady students must be put out of the college, or they would all leave and go to a Toronto college. The feeling became so desperate, that through sympathy for the women attending the medical college, money was at once subscribed, and the Women's Medical College, affiliated with Queen's University, was endowed for five years, in the belief that at the end of that time, it would be self-supporting.

Examination still continued the same for men and women in the university, and Alice McGillivray at the most of it to enter which was so congenial to the male students, of coming out first in every examination.

Her ambition was not confined to the medical classes alone, for she completed in the arts classes at the same time, and carried off the gold medal in arts as well as in medicine.

She was at once appointed professor of practical anatomy in the Women's College, which position she held for one year, and was then appointed dean and professor of diseases of women and children. This position she held for four years. She then went to Chicago for a time and, returning to Canada, started the practice of her profession, where she remained until the time of her death.

For the last fifteen years of her life she was very retiring, shunning society and publicity and giving all her time to practice, study and quiet, charitable work. She was a friend of the poor and the wronged and though she had a comparatively large income from her practice, she personally gave to the most of it to unfortunate and poor girls and women.

It was said by Rev. Dr. Smith at her funeral service "Were every one to whom she did some loving act of kindness, to bring a blossom to her grave, she would sleep to-night beneath a wilderness of flowers."

Genius and Insanity.

Dr. Daniel Phelan, surgeon of Kingston Penitentiary who is regarded as an expert on mental diseases, has issued a 32-page treatise entitled "Genius and Insanity."

Some of his conclusions will be found startling to the lay reader, at least.

"One character of genius noted almost invariably, is a sudden drifting away from the ordinary paths followed by the majority of men," says Dr. Phelan.

"It is said that more people of great genius exhibit manifestations of insanity than do persons of ordinary mental faculties. This is due to the fact that genius is the expression of a highly sensitive nervous system, and is therefore more liable to disordered conditions of all kinds.

"No man directly inherits true genius any more than the divine gift of prophecy; on the other hand, talent may be marked in successive generations."

Air Line For Mail.

According to recent reports, mail between Port Huron, Mich., and Sarnia, Ont., will in the near future be transported by aeroplane. A school of aviation, backed by several well-known capitalists, will be established next month, and Lieut. Ruel, an experienced aviator, will be the instructor. The flight will be made on the St. Clair River and Lake Huron, the machines being equipped as hydroplanes. The new school expects to secure the contract for carrying the mail, and the citizens of both towns expect to get letters via the very latest twentieth century improvement, the air line. The proposition will be a paying one in the winter, when the river is blocked with ice, and it is impossible for the ferry boats to cross.

British Columbia Coal.

As a producer of coal, British Columbia may soon take the lead among the nine Canadian provinces. Heretofore, that honor has gone to Nova Scotia, which in 1911 produced coal to the value of fourteen million dollars. The British Columbia returns for 1912 are expected to reach twelve million dollars.

If you tell all you think you know you will do some talking. Scripture measure is that kind that neither robs the seller or buyer. The man who spends more than he earns is bound to rob somebody.

A LITERARY BLUNDERBUSS.

G. K. Chesterton's Happy Phrases Are By No Means Spontaneous.

Mr. G. K. Chesterton has often been dubbed the master of paradox, and certainly he has no rival in the respect. Consequently, he is both stimulating and amusing, and he has now gathered round him a huge and appreciative audience.

Mr. Chesterton is wont to declare that he is one of the few real Liberals left; the majority of that party have, in his opinion, fallen from grace. He is the sworn foe of legislation like the Insurance Bills, Mental Deficiency Bills, all of which he regards as schemes for the oppression and regimentation of the poor. Mr. Chesterton's intellectual honesty is above suspicion, and hence his fearless, outspoken articles always attract the greatest attention. He himself believes in wine and song and social merriment, and so energetically does he obey the old command, "Laugh and grow fat," that his waist line is attaining alarming proportions.

It was in the true nature of things that he should label a book of his "Tremendous Trifles." A very interesting account has been given of his literary methods by a writer who recently interviewed Mr. Chesterton at his country home at Beaconsfield.

"I'm disposed of, Chesterton, a whale of a man with ambrosial locks and heavy tread, rambles like a huge blunderbuss about the room and talks. And as he walks and talks he blunders about among his words exactly as he blunders about among the furniture. He seems to be feeling his way through a blur of terms and names, struggling with the stiff, reluctant clay of language in which all thought is imprisoned, to get the right words out of it and to find the right words to hold the true mould of sense."

"This big man is belabored dealers in literary tags never weary of wearying everybody else by naming 'clever paradoxes,' and perpetually convicting of 'brilliance.' I assure you you will see that the process by which these paradoxes and these brilliances are evolved is going on before you. Those seeming lightning flashes of intuition are laboriously fashioned out of such raw material as you see—in what manner you also see.

"However, you must see, still further, if you use your eyes for full purpose, that the big man, is not thinking of paradoxes for the sake of paradoxes—as some foolish critics may have invited you to suppose. Not a bit of it. He is fumbling—literally fumbling—after the truth, the 'net' truth, as it were. He is rummaging in the rubbish-heap of words and concepts, to which a slovenly race of thinkers has reduced the working dictionary of the English tongue. He seeks the clear word for the clear idea, the always by the layers of mixed metaphor, in which every idea expressed in words is wrapped."

No Use For It.

Judge, Parry says in his book that the uneducated man in the street is a better witness of outdoor facts than a clerk or warehouseman, having a more retentive memory. He tells a story of a blacksmith who went to the factory classes held by the Manchester education authorities. The clerk in charge gave him a note-book and a pencil.

"What's this 'ere for?" asked the blacksmith, replied the clerk.

"Notes? Not sort o' notes?"

"Why, anything the lecturer says which you think important and want to remember you may make a note of it," said the clerk.

"Oh, was that the account? My mother, anything I want to remember I must make a note of in this 'ere book, must I? Then what do you think my bloomin' yed's for?"

Perfect Confidence.

"Among the humblest of shopkeepers in Cardiff there is a confidence in their poor customers—quite unknown in different circles. One day the proprietor of a small shop stood forth as a expert gossiping, and a lad approached. "Please, Mrs. —," he announced, "we have been kicking your counter for ten minutes. Mother wants a pound of soap." "Tell mother," was the reply, "to take what she wants and put the coppers in the saucer under the counter."—Cardiff Western Mail.

A Wonderful Island of Chalk.

The English island of Thanet, forming a part of the county of Kent, is almost wholly composed of chalk. The island is ten miles in length and about five in breadth and has more chalk exposed on its surface than has any other spot of equal area on the globe. British geologists say that there are not less than 42,000,000,000 tons of chalk "in sight" on Thanet and that it would take 10,000 men, and 5,000 horses and carts 20,000 years to move it, provided it was dug up ready to be carried away.

Ship to Hunt Icebergs.

As a sequel to the report on the Titanic disaster the British Board of Trade is considering a plan to station a permanent iceberg lookout ship in the track of Atlantic travel. She will cruise along the boundaries of the ice region and will be in a position to warn the hurrying liners by her powerful wireless equipment of the exact position of icebergs, drifting icebergs and derelicts.

New Life-Saving Apparatus.

Birmingham, Eng., has a new style of life-saving apparatus for the fire department. Entrapped persons are rescued in a cage which is raised and lowered to the windows of the burning building.

The Costs.

"It's pretty tough, your honor," protested the prisoner. "No have to pay \$25 just for being drunk."

"The officer had to take you to the station in a taxicab," briefly explained the police judge.

A lot of Christians are trying to shoot the devil with blank cartridges. Be a sort of buckboard for gossip, should it by chance be headed your way.

Eddy's Silent Parlor Matches

Made of very best corkey pine. Every stick a match. Every match a light. Well packed so that a match may readily be extracted in the dark—no fumbling with the inevitable spilling of the matches.

AND ABOVE ALL EDDY'S

a surety of the best possible quality and full count

The E. B. EDDY COMPANY, Limited
Makers also of Paper Bags, Toilet Paper, Tissue Towels, etc.

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THE DUST KILLER

A handful in a line
WHEN YOU SWEEP
absorbs the dust,
brightens the floor,
and cleans your carpet.

One week free trial.
Yours for health,
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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered.
The best known Remedy for

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Acts like a charm in
DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY & CHOLERA.

Effectually cuts short all attacks of STAMEN. Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, GROUP and AGUE.

The only palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Chlorodyne is dissolved in drops, graduated according to the method. It invariably relieves pain to whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; always restores the nervous system when all other remedies fail. Inevitably has bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

INSIST ON HAVING
Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORO-DYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

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King George's Navy Plug

10¢

KING GEORGE NAVY PLUG CHEWING TOBACCO

IS IN A CLASS BY ITSELF!

It surpasses all others in quality and flavour because the process by which it is made differs from others.—It is deliciously sweet and non-irritating.

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