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Store and dwelling, lot large enough for four houses, 12 rooms, \$4,300.00. Main St., York St., near Chatham, three houses, improvements; one at \$1,700.00; one at \$1,800; one at \$2,100.00.

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Pineapples 20c.
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New Figs, 15c pound
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314 Princess St. Phone 1405

THERE IS NO PLACE LIKE HOME—IF YOU OWN IT.

House on Sydenham Street, \$3,600.00.
Solid brick bungalow, seven rooms, summer kitchen, improvements, good stabling; close to Princess Street. A splendid home. Must be sold by May 1, \$2,550.00; easy terms can be arranged.

Frame house on Albert St., hot water furnace; the best locality in the city. Must be sold to wind up an estate, \$2,650.00. Terms can be arranged.

Solid brick house on John Street, seven rooms, improvements, \$3,000.00.

HORACE F. NORMAN
Real Estate and General Insurance.
177 WELLINGTON ST.

DURABLE—Fire grates are three-sided; last three times as long. Shaped in the

McClary's Sunshine Furnace to grind up clinkers when "rocked". See the McClary dealer or write for booklet. Sold by J. B. Bunt & Co.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

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 STAMES. Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, GROUP and AGUE. The only palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drab, graduated according to the vitality. It invariably relieves pain or whatever kind; creates a calm, refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail. Laxative and bow effects; and can be taken when other medicine can be tolerated.


INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE

Sold by all Chemists
Price in England: 1/6, 2/0, 4/6
Sole Manufacturers: I. T. DAVENPORT LTD., LONDON, E.C.2.

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This is answered by a glance at some of the smart new styles we are showing. We don't believe that there is a single new style feature omitted in our showing of the latest models of Boots and Oxfords ranging from

\$3 to \$5

Call and let us show you whatever you desire.

J. H. SUTHERLAND & BRO
THE HOME OF GOOD SHOE

RECOMMENDATIONS OF COMMISSION

(Continued from page 9.)

The victim must cry out for mercy, or suffer physical collapse. But as a disciplinary agency, it should be ranked with the rack and thumb-screw, cruel and inhuman.

Industries a Disgrace

The industrial conditions in the penitentiaries are a disgrace to the dominion. An honest attempt is made by the officers to keep all the prisoners employed at something, but it is only an attempt. As far as the commissioners could learn, there is not a single well-equipped, well-managed, continuously busy shop in the whole circle of prisons. The reason is not far to seek. There are no goods to make, and if goods were made, there is no place to market them.

The possible solution of the labor difficulty in the penitentiaries naturally groups itself under two headings (a) outside work, general farming operations, clearing land, quarrying stone, making brick, building roads, etc.; (b) inside work, employment in the various departments for the proper upkeep and management of the prison. Employment in the making of goods for the state.

The farms at Kingston should afford means for the employment in summer of a great deal more of the surplus labor than it now uses. From twenty to twenty-four is the maximum number engaged on the farm, even in the busy time. It was idle to say that from fifty to one hundred men could not be profitably engaged on the land. There are market gardens all around the Kingston farm, and all kinds of vegetables, with the exception of potatoes, can be grown in abundance. It might be possible to treat it as to make it produce a good yield of potatoes. The difficulty on the farm appears to be not in the land, but in the management. More men are not at work on the farm because of the fear of the officials of escape, and the trouble in looking after the workers. At the Ohio state reformatory, where they have many long-termed prisoners, even lifers, twelve hundred acres are being farmed, and the net profit runs as high as \$20,000 a year.

The commissioners held that there was such a thing of emphasizing too much the necessity of keeping a loaded rifle within easy range of the prisoner. Some men at Portsmouth would not run away if they had a chance; there are others who would give a chance, but by placing a little confidence in them, placing them on their honor they might prove faithful to their trust. Prison management should not be measured in inverse ratio to the number of yearly escapes. A trusty gang could be recruited from almost any prison but must be carefully selected.

Prison's Chief Troubles

The commissioners stated that they were forced to the conclusion that the state had been grossly negligent in not providing proper work for its prisoners. Public opinion forced the abandonment of the contract system and the closing down of the shops operated under it; but public opinion did not bar the way to the employment of prisoners in work for the state. The lack of proper employment at Kingston has been the cause, they believed, of the institution's chief troubles.

Under the state use system many lines of industry might be profitably entered into. One of the most suitable for the prisoners and the most profitable to the state, would be a furniture factory for the manufacture of all kinds of office furniture.

Other industries suggested themselves, clothing, boots, shoes, blankets, tents, etc., for the mounted police and militia; tinware utensils of all sizes; mail bags and repairing same; rural mail boxes, etc.; hospital beds and tables. Other lines of manufacture for the government could be successfully carried out. The system should be given not a stunted but a generous application. Private interests have made it impossible for the government to allow its prisoners to labor for the open market. Such a course marked the only sure way to the reform of the penitentiary system in Canada.

Payment of Prisoners

It was strongly urged on the commissioners that prisoners should be paid wages, or that a portion of their earnings be devoted to the maintenance of their families. At the present time, the prison population of Canada, far from earning anything for the state, costs the government for maintenance over \$300 a head. Even if a well selected circle of state industries were established, and successfully operated, it is not likely that they will ever make the prisons self-sustaining. They should, however, very materially reduce the annual burden on the country and at the same time, provide a fund for the remuneration of prisoners or assistance of prisoners' families.

A Parole Board

The commissioners were impressed with the idea that a parole system could best be administered with the assistance of a small board appointed at each institution. That board could meet monthly and consider the applications for parole, see and interrogate the applicants, hear the reports from the warden, and the other officials, and advise the minister of justice on each case. Membership on the board would be purely of an honorary character.

System at Fault

That the unsatisfactory conditions at the Portsmouth penitentiary are the outcome of the system of administration, was the opinion expressed under the heading of "management of penitentiaries."

It was stated that the place is pervaded by a spirit of distrust and suspicion amongst the subordinate officers. Political jealousies and religious animosities prevail to such an

extent, that they have seriously affected the welfare of the inmates. It is difficult to see how any reformatory work can be carried on where such a spirit prevails. When officers are quarrelling, nursing personal grievances and imaginary wrongs, and making them the subject of prison gossip from day to day, their influence on the prisoners cannot be good. Many of the guards are not qualified by education or character for the positions they fill.

Guards who obtain their appointments by misrepresenting their age and other sinister means, are not men whose influence will tend to uplift those in charge. When they carry on illicit traffic in tobacco and rob the convicts in doing so, they cannot help to make the prisoners honest men. Their influence must have an evil effect which nothing can overcome. The possible effect of the petty tyranny over the prisoners of ignorant and brutal guards are painful to think of. The moral standards pervading the prisons are to be estimated from these facts. These conditions result in a great measure from (1) The present mode of appointing guards through political influence, and (2) From the warden's hands being tied so that practically he is impotent to control or dismiss an official who has political influence, no matter what his offence may be.

Formerly, it appears that the warden was invested with full authority to employ and dismiss guards. Some fifteen years ago, however, power was taken away from him, and the result has been the lessening of his influence as an administrator; the employment of men utterly unsuitable for the work, and the consequent demoralization of the penitentiary service. As to the conditions we are dealing with, and the causes which produce them, there is a concurrence of opinion among prison officials.

The commissioners believe that no lasting improvement in the condition of the penitentiaries can be looked for, so long as the present system of management is adhered to. It is impossible, apparently, to fix the responsibility for many of the evils complained of. The warden disclaims responsibility, and the inspectors say that they are not responsible, in many cases. What is needed is a management, unhampered by political influence, vested with full power to reorganize the system, and held strictly responsible for the conduct of the penitentiaries.

The importance of the work can scarcely be over-estimated. At the very outset, a line of industries must be established. To place each of these industries in the most suitable institution and fully equip and officer them, are important undertakings. More important still, is the better adjustment of the routine and discipline of the prisons to the moral and intellectual improvement of the prisoners. Responsibility there must be, and in the final analysis that responsibility must rest on the department and the government. But in the working-out of re-organization and the subsequent management of each prison, those charged with the duty should be given a free hand. To no other department of the public service is the commission system so well adapted. Wherever it has been tried the results have been gratifying.

A penitentiary commission of three members would meet every requirement of the situation. To that commission should be given full power to re-organize the prisons, industrial and otherwise, make regulations for their management, select men for the administrative officers and then hold these men responsible for the results. As a body, the commission would control the whole circle of penitentiaries. Individually they would perform the duties of an inspector. The department of justice, while exercising supreme authority over the commission would be relieved of the details of management and the pressure of political appointments.

CARRIES FIGHT TO QUEBEC

John H. Roberts to Consult Revenue Department.

Quebec, April 23.—John H. Roberts, secretary of the Dominion Alliance, was in town yesterday for the purpose of seeing the provincial revenue department in reference to the fight against license reduction being put up in Montreal. He explained that a large number of the liquor dealers in Montreal were changing their business into limited companies with a view to perpetuating their licenses.

The matter will be looked into by the department here, and a stern resistance offered to the tactics of the liquor dealers by the Dominion Alliance. Mr. Roberts said that if necessary further legislation would be sought to ensure the enforcement of the law in the manner the government intended it to be enforced when it was passed.

Sweat the Flea

Suspicion has fallen upon the flea as responsible for scarlet fever. The public health department of London has tried since 1909 to obtain a detailed record of the seasonal prevalence of fleas in London. Last year additional information was made available by the examination of elementary school children. The records show that the "curse" of flea prevalence is almost identical with that of scarlet fever epidemics. While no actual conclusion can be drawn, it is regarded as possibly possessing great significance.

What They Don't Do

Orville Wright at a dinner in New York talked about the fast French monoplanes which now make 150 miles an hour.

"They're very fast," said Wright, shaking his head, "but they're not 'Fast, indeed!' interrupted a young millionaire. 'Mr. Wright is there anything on earth these machines can't overtake?'"

"Yes," said Wright, with a frown, "there's one thing they can't overtake, and that's their own running expenses."

Some men are even too lazy to indulge in guesswork.

ROYAL Baking Powder Absolutely Pure

Royal Baking Powder is indispensable to finest cookery and to the comfort and convenience of modern housekeeping. Royal Baking Powder makes hot breads, cakes and pastry wholesome. Perfectly leavens without fermentation.

Full instructions in the "Royal Baker and Pastry Cook" book for making all kinds of bread, biscuit and cake with Royal Baking Powder. Gratis to any address.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK

LIBERALS PRESSING

For Further Proof of Ulster Committee's Charges.

London, Eng., April 23.—Liberals are triumphant over the outcome of the Aquith-Law duels. They feel Bonar Law, in declining the offer first put forward by his own side for a vote of censure debate, revealed the weakness of his attack.

The rank and file of the liberal members are now pressing forward, demanding a further proof of the Ulster committee charges. They have filed a motion asking for an early day for a debate on a motion:

"That it is the opinion of this house that the leader of the opposition should substantiate without delay the charges of falsehood which he has brought against his majesty's ministers."

Mr. Law's controversial methods and his charge of falsehood against the premier have injured only himself.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

"Sweethearts" Drew a Large Audience on Wednesday Night

It was a "standing room house" that greeted "Sweethearts," an operetta by Victor Herbert, last night at the Grand. The fact that Herbert wrote the music for the production, and that the cast included "Tom" McNaughton, the English comedian, and Miss Nella McCoy, was sufficient to assure a capacity house. Besides, there was a special Victor Herbert orchestra, whose playing was delightful. Queen's students were very conspicuous in the "gods," and became merrily familiar with the bald-headed row and the orchestra. So pleased were the students with the orchestra that they shouted to Director Kantzenbach that if his musicians would remain over until next week they would be engaged for the final dance at the university.

Three hours of excellent comedy and delightful music were enjoyed by the audience. Besides the inimitable "Tom" McNaughton there was Leo Stark in the role of a bally-ass Englishman, which was filled to perfection. Two splendid tenors were heard in Carl Gantvoort and Edwin Wilson. The chorus was the best heard here in some time and the settings were exceptionally good.

To-night "The Red Widow."

One of the massive productions of the season in the Astor Theatre New York, musical play, "The Red Widow," which is announced for the Grand to-night. The company numbers over fifty people and the scenic and electric effects are so heavy and numerous that it takes two sixty-foot baggage cars to transport same.

"The Red Widow" carries a working crew of eight grizzled old veterans of stage mechanics who never have had the glory of appearing before the public, but who, like the hidden hands of the marionettes, stand and pull the strings of this gigantic production.

Children's Scalp Sores are Healed by Zam-Buk.

Mothers are well aware how frequently children contract scalp sores, ringworm, etc., at school. Some little sufferer is sent to school with a sore of this nature. At play the children change caps, and right there the infection is spread—the damage done.

Some children are particularly liable to scalp sores, etc., and often these break out with annoying frequency. Such a case was that of the daughter of Mrs. Albert Gædicke, of 483 Amherst street, Montreal. Mrs. Gædicke says: "My little three-year-old daughter suffered frequently from scalp disease, and try as we would, we could not rid the little one of this. We tried everything we could think of, but failed to effect a cure, until we were advised to try Zam-Buk. This balm seemed entirely different to anything we had ever tried before, and from first applying it there was a marked improvement. The sores became less inflamed and less irritable. After a few days they ceased to trouble the child; and in less than a fortnight from first commencing with Zam-Buk they were completely healed. In view of these facts I feel it my duty to let mothers know how beneficial Zam-Buk is."

There is no doubt that for scalp sores, ringworm, fleas, abscesses, cold cracks, chapped hands, frost-bite, and similar sores, Zam-Buk is absolutely without equal. It is just as good for piles, varicose sores, poisoned wounds, cuts, burns and scalds. Rubbed well in over the affected part, it cures rheumatism, sciatica, etc., etc., and rubbed into the chest it relieves the tightness and feeling of weight due to contracting a bad cold. All druggists and stores sell at 50c. box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. Refuse imitations.

NEW COLLEGE IN ROME

Ordered Created by Pope in Interest of Emigrants.

Rome, April 23.—Pope Pius, considering that the measure heretofore taken to protect the spiritual welfare of Italian emigrants were inadequate, to-day ordered the creation in Rome of a special college for priests who are designed to work among emigrants.

In the document creating the college Pope Pius urges American bishops to apply to the new institution for priests especially trained for the needs of Italian emigrants.

Beware of the chap who always agrees with you. Sooner or later he will have an axe to grind and want you to turn the grindstone.

GIRLS! CLEAN AND BEAUTIFY HAIR NO DANDRUFF—25 CENT DANDERINE

STOP WASHING HAIR! TRY THIS! MAKES IT GLOSSY, SOFT AND ABUNDANT.


Surely try a "Danderine Hair Cleanse" if you wish to immediately double the beauty of your hair. Just moisten a cloth with danderine and draw it carefully through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. This will cleanse the hair of dust, dirt or any excessive oil. In a few minutes you will be amazed. Your hair will be wavy, fluffy and abundant, and possess an incomparable softness, lustre and luxuriance.

Besides beautifying the hair, one application of Danderine dissolves every particle of dandruff, invigorates the scalp, stopping itching and falling hair.

Danderine is to the hair what fresh showers of rain and sunshine are to vegetation. It goes right to the roots, invigorates and strengthens them. Its exhilarating, stimulating and life-producing properties cause the hair to grow long, strong and beautiful.

You can surely have, pretty, soft, lustrous hair, and lots of it, if you will just get a 25c bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any drug store or toilet counter and try it as directed.

Taking like Wild Fire!



NEW DUNLOP PEERLESS HEELS (CANVAS PLUG)

A real defender of the feet. You can't slip, and, going or coming, you don't sound like a railroad train. Good for all weather, any man, woman or child.

50 Cents the pair put on at all Shoe Stores

Also makers of the famous "Comfort" Heels

Live Rubber Wear Longer

No Jarring No Slipping