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Des. 18th.....Vancouver...Jan, 5th 1 p.m

Jan 1st.....Scotsman...Jan, 19th, 1 p.m From Liverpool. Steamer. From Boston Nov. 24th ...... Canada ..... Dec. 9th, 10 a m First Cabin-85 10 200 single; \$100 to \$180 Second Cabin-\$34 to \$42.50 single; \$66.75 to Steerage to Liverpool, Londonderry, London Glasgow, Queenstown, Belfast, \$22,50 to \$25.50 Midship saloons, electric lights, spacious

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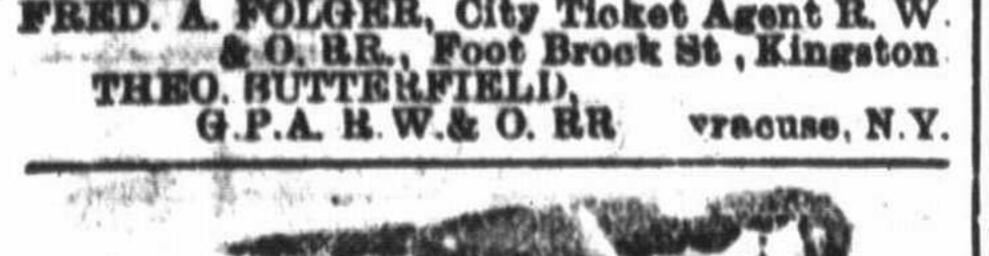
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Able Fashion. taining charitable institutions should be matters of vital importance to al who give of their means to support We cannot but believe that there is, at least, on the part of many so-called benefactors a spasmodic realization of their personal responsibility. as its effect the depletion of the pocket by, shall we say, \$10, \$5, or five or ten cents, together with the feeling that consciousness, well done. The stery of into the waste-paper basket without the pages being turned. Perhaps in al justice, it must be said that those asking for help, and the collectors, are so numerous that the busy man of commerce, or professional life would find his mind much hampered and his wellearned hours of rest much disturbed if all the tales of want and misfortune were remembered, and all the reports arefully pursued and annotated. But even if forgetfulness will leave the mind freer for the evolving of methods by which returns will be realized of such proportions that the giving of \$10. \$100, will be as a drop of water taken from the ocean, who can say that this forgetfulness, even when coupled with the munificent gift, is altogether to h

expected, or without blame? To what extent is this state of giving responsible for our already numerous and ever increasing charitable institu tions, and for the many who have no of the laboring classes on which, accord- confidence of the public, and have thus by means of work provided, than work, and in many cases who want no work? We cannot say that this alone ness and welfare of mankind have been But someone may say, what will be- I think, agreed. It is only a question is responsible, but that it does much towards it, no thoughtful person can deny. Beyond this does it lessen that sensitiveness which is the motive power superseding the necessity of providing system assisting the incompetent into our existing benevolent organizations. of sympathy, does it deaden the feeling in the season of health and vigor for better ways of living. One cannot but which, with much devotion, and very of responsibility that can never be too the wants of sickness and old age, and wonder that during the years of the considerable self-sacrifice, are strong that "We are our brother's keep- by making poverty and misery the con- past when the problem of the unemploy- the best they can to meet existing needs er," does it draw the purple and fine ditions on which relief is to be obtain- ed has attracted so much attention and under existing circumstances, pending linen farther away from the mended ed. Your committee cannot but fear anxiety, that practical means similar to the solution of a very knotty problem. coat, in a word, does it make one for- from a reference to the increased num- the two just referred to have not been get that the Almighty God created us ber of the poor, and the increased and tried, and if tried, why have they been all, male and female, and with possibili- increasing amount of the sums raised ineffectual in betering the condition of ties? Ah, yes. Possibilities. There is for their relief, that this system is per- the poor, or hopelessly abandoned.

How are these possibilities to be developed, to be worked, to be felt? Will it be through the giving and receiving

In one's possibility, in one's opportu-

from father and mother and sheltered in a charity home. strengthened by soup tickets?

Are the possibilities of the young woand she seeks with many others the home which charity has made for

Are the possibilities of the son or ination." daughter made more ure when the old

their generosity turkeys at Christmas make tit-bits for the poor, or when institutions rear their cornices among pendence of the various charity boards? our city buildings, where in large numbers the poor or their offspring may age their individual schemes: live together, without alms, without hopes, without responsibilities? If simitable institution doing the same work, believe in and approve of. or which with slight extension of its | Of all the schemes devised by philanconstitution could do the same work as thropists for improving the condition theirs is intended for, does not in the of the poor, "The cultivation of vacant, slightest degree influence or deter them city lots by the unemployed," and, the from developing their scheme. They establishing of "Bureaus of Labor," have their own view of the case, and commend themselves to all students of becomes for them all absorbing: it economics. matters not whether in any way their

scheme of charity in their city or not, ginated with Gov. Pingree, of Detroit, nor yet whether it overlaps, it is suffi- in the summer of '94, and so successful, their institution is built, and that in ed this splenuid example with most their own way the inmates are cared but yet who think of God's children. 8:00 a.m - Mondays, Wednesdays and Fri and who believe in charity as only coming through the perfection of love, look on at all this in amazement and sorrow, ing and their hearts are wrung by the hopelessness of it all. So many out of idle land for cultivation by the poor work, and even out of homes. But in raising food for themselves. Donasome will say, with all our charitable tions of land by the citizens were liberal, institutions and schemes for relief, there several thousand acres being offered. are many wretched ones uncared for. About 430 acres were accepted; 3,000 ap-True, and in all probability there will plications were made for lots, but owing never come a time when there will not to the lack of funds the committee was be many needing help, sympathy and able to provide only for 945 families. protection. Yet, although we may have The crops were planted, cultivated, and to acknowledge this, it does not prove harvested by themselves under the suand the biting frosts of winter can that the best efforts are being made pervision of the committee. The combe kept out of the house and you and the best results being reached for mittee estimated that the potato crop can realize what it means to be the poor and unfortunate by the multi- averaged about fifteen bushels per lot, "As SNUG AS A BUG IN A RUG" if in the supporting of those already in tatoes alone. The estimated total value existence. Statistics of the past years, of the crops was \$12,000 to \$14,000 at a and also of the present go to show with cost to the committee of about \$3,600. niro trolled by the state, municipality, or to get a patch of ground to till, and by private endowment, have been and those who were successful used their are an absolute necessity. Homes of best efforts to obtain a full crop. The every description, for the young, the aid of the poor commission was secured old, the invalid, and the convalescent, in deciding upon those to be assisted. and it may even be when better sys so that only the most deserving were in all of them is more directly appeal- | through the winter without having re-

ture of civilization, when compared, places, by fair and full tests. even superficially, with the advantages | It is the business principles involved independence of manhood and woman- in this scheme more than any other will become the full noon of self-respect agement in the study of bureaus may appear in individual cases, depen- Applications were received from dent poverty ought to be held disgrace- ployers for 1,577 workmen, represen lutely necessary to promote the hap- 1,048 positions were filled by men piness of the great mass of mankind; presenting forty-nine trades and its own purpose."

mentary committee appointed to look thod of giving at least an assured i into the condition of the poor, present- come to large numbers, in fact to a ed a report, from which I quote as fol- who can work, is through provision

indigent from the funds originally ac- developed this work along the cumulated from the labor and industry, trustworthy lines, that of competency, by the local councils: ing to the nature of things, the happi- founded a system of efficient relief. made to rest. By diminishing this na- come of the incompetent? In solving as to how so desirable a consummation tural impulse by which men are insti- the problem for the competent unem- should be reached. It is hardly necesgated to industry and good conduct, by ployed means will be developed for a sary, however, or even just, to censur

And again: "It may be assumed that in the ad- ness qualities. himself, or to the country at large at of similar organizations. along the best lines when separated it will be seen that the process of de- effective system. pauperizing the able-bodied is in its ulti- 4-They have been left largely in the ciety. But when we consider how with other matters. strong are the motives to claim public 5-They have been treated as schemes for obtaining it independently of real parts of philanthropy.

father or mother is housed in the poor- is a serious matter; that there is much more in it than dollars and cents can Are the possibilities of the rich rea- regulate and develop. The happiness lized to a perfectedness, when through and security of society are controlled by it, and even the damnation of souls is not beyond its touch. Who then can through still handsomer gifts charity fail to wonder at the nonchalant inde-

With what complacency do they man-So confident are they of their discretion that the comparison of ways and at 2:15 p m., and an extra trip every Monday is needed for human beings then let us there should be a charity conference. is needed for human beings then let us there should be a charity conference, be thankful that the possibilities of so perhaps once a year, of what real value many have been so easily reached, and is it? If we must have charity organithat the opportunities of others have zations and charity homes, then let been grasped and made effective. That them be parts of one great system so t must be the belief of many that this complete in aim and gradation that the housing and feeding are all that are whole will be a unit. This need not be needed, is shown by the charitable in- | hoped for until there is a mutual desire stitutions and so-called philanthropic! to understand each other's part in the schemes, which spring up with surpris- work, and frequent opportunity for coning rapidity, and live in every city. ference. Then will the scattered forces The promoters often show much cour- of the present systems be gathered toage and independence, for the fact that gether, and helping the poor will asthere may be already established a char- sume characteristics which society will

The scheme for the cultivation of vascheme makes a part of the whole cant city lots by the unemployed oricient that the scheme exists, that was it that various other cities followgratifying results, results which have for. l'eople outside the charity boards, given to men and women food, money, courage and seif-respect.

From the report given by Gov. Pingree on this work I quote the follow-

"The idea was that of simply utilizing either con- Poor people almost fought for a chance judiciously aided, that even course to the poor commission, and generosity of the rich, and large sum was thus saved to taxpay-

would not have the time, even if they it will be found that many of those whom we have to re- with the greatest difficulty and dishad the desire, to investigate the claim pists will refuse to contribute to mis- by organizations which aim at nothing lieve have been pauperized in nature couragement through the lack of co-

proportions, and the discontent | In considering the benefits which | ly of the community, or of by the community or of by the community, or of by the community, or of by the community, or of by the that arready exists between the well- such a scheme will undoubtedly realize, those who receive it? The assurance of and feeble, which tends inevitably to age business men be expected to form to-do and the ne'er-do weal and vicious not only for those who gladly avail material comforts is never so certain pauperize and dependence. The pau- syndicates to supply work to the poor would become more pronounced and un- themselves of it as a means of support, as when reached through individual ef- perism of this class of poor is too often on purely philanthropic principles, nor fortunate. But the charitable institu- but also for the many, who, if such a fort, and it must be admitted that the tions establish the greater protection scheme did not exist, would be called bulk of charity organizations give no to the person seeking alms, if not di- upon to supply that support, we cannot opportunity for individual effort rightrectly at least indirectly, for through but admit that Gov. Pingree has in a ly directed. Surely, then, it is time for their existence a certain amount of in- most practical way given the world a other schemes to be tried, which will vestigation and discrimination are scheme for maintaining not only the from the beginning recognize nothing maintained, and with less ease do they, body, but the spirit, in vigor and hope but that the best efforts of the pertherefore, lose, at least, the remnants of those who, as their wheel of fortune sons helped must co-operate with the of their independence and self-esteem. turns, are almost crushed by it. Let helper. But when these points are admitted us hope that Canadians will prove the It should be the aim of all, therefore, little is left to qualify the charitable merit of this scheme, which has already to work for the establishment institution as a good and necessary fea- | been tried on a small scale in some

hood when living along lines and in feature of it which commands the conconditions favorable to maintaining fidence of all; and for the same reason them as self-respecting citizens. When a "Bureau of Labor," when managed on we reflect upon what might be done to strictly business lines, are looked upon bring about this much needed reform as legitimate agencies of the business in comparison with what is being done, world, believed in by the mechanic and both by labor and money in maintaining manufacturers. It is natural for us to the numerous and varied charitable in- look to the largely populated centres. stitutions, a ray of hope, like the feeble where the problems of charity and labor light of the early morning, springs into are met with in such complex phases, life, and the realization of that hope for solution. That we may find encoun and good citizenship, for those whose labor we will take one of the latest effeet have so often stumbled, have been forts in this direction, which, although so often pushed aside, and so often for- only begun in 1894, has already placed that duty is done, and if it is a \$10 gotten, that life for them is ever dreary, thousands of men in permanent posiand the purpose of it gone. Malthus, in tions. The one referred to is the Coopcited drifts out of the mind (before the England, said: Fortunately for Eng- which, since last October, has been able wherever such boards exist, and greater dividends may be realized), or mains among the peasantry. The poor tions: This statement is copied from a the community let them at least the report which the timid and wearied laws are strongly calculated to eradi- letter received from the secretary, Dr. monthly, and to complete this collector has left as an earnest of how cate this spirit. They have succeeded in Tolman. In the report for '95 we find the \$10 will be spent, is dropped quickly part; but had they succeeded as com- that there were five thousand eight pletely as might have been expected, hundred and twenty-five applicants rehave been so long concealed. Hard as it presenting seventy-two trades; of these mentary committee, appointed to look 2,447 were found to be unsatisfactory. ful. Such a stimulus seems to be abso- ing fifty trades, and during that year and every general attempt to lessen, or | teen nationalities; this number does not weaken this stimulus, however benevo- include temporary work aggregating lent its intention, will always defeat | more than 5,000 days at \$1.25 per day. Prof. R. T. Ely in his study of the labor In Great Britain in 1817 the parlia- bureau problem, says: "Another me employment." The managers of "A compulsory contribution for the Cooper Union labor bureau have so of others could not fail in process of recommending to employers only those time to produce the unfortunate effect who were qualified for the work re- per that it would be far better to reof abating those exertions on the part | quired and in this way have gained the

petually encouraging and increasing Some reasons suggest themselves in the misery it was designed to alleviate." explanation of this: 1—The schemes have lacked in busi-

ministration of relief, the public is war- 2-They have been deficient in meranted in imposing such conditions on thods of communication, and investiganity, almost entirely rest one's material the individual relieved as are conducive tion, both as to the needs and efficiency except sunday. Train leaving at 12.00 noon, and train leav- salvation, if not much more of a holier to the benefit either of the applicants and the work and aim the political economy in the world can-Are a child's possibilities developed whose expense he is to be relieved, and 3-They have not formed parts of an

mate effects, a process which alleviates hands of people whose time and Are the young man's possibilities the condition of the great mass of so- thoughts were more deeply engrossed

directed into purer and better assistance and how ready are the means of charity rather than as essential necessity, we are surprised not at the If the object of any organization is

number of paupers but at the number to help others to help themselves then of those who have escaped the contam- | the principles involved should be those that will develope the independence of It is apparent then that alms giving those helped-not the dependence. Can

of every applicant; it is, therefore, read- cellaneous charities until this plan is beyond giving material comforts for a already by the influences of heredity operation on the part of women generly seen that the evil would swell out | in operation in their district." | short time, and giving it independent- and environment, and are handicapped | ally, who ought to be interested in aid-

> bureaus of labor not as isolated efforts but as parts of one grand scheme. Canada it is possible to have this done with comparative ease. Our country goung, our cities are not so densely populated as to add to the perplexity of the problem. We could have a system of bureaus of labor from Halifax Victoria, which would do more for veloping our national resources and possibilities than any other scheme has ever been tried. Many social blems, other than the labor question, might find a solution in the judicious management of bureaus of labor, not the least being the question of immi-

Isolated deeds, however meritorious they may be, are insignificant when compared with united and concerted action. In view of this let us endeavor destitution which the individual has 1798, in referring to the poor laws of er Union labor bureau, of New York, to have conferences of charity boards much more engrossing thoughts of how land a spirit of independence still re- to place 2,000 men in permanent posi- these conferences may be of value to needed reform, found bureaus of labor. Then, perhaps, it will be seen that men and women, however unfortunate, have capabilities and rights that we do not now promote, and that the loss of these often comes through other than and honest means on the part of the more fortunate, and the noblest work is that which guides the creature into so as to bring glory to its Creator. MINNIE DICKSON.

> As there was not time, before the close of the annual meeting, for the son's paper, it was agreed that the fe lowing comments by Miss Machar, who ! had read the paper and was prepared to discuss it, should be appended to considered, along with the paper itself

With the main contention of this paalms giving, all thoughtful persons are, While there is no possibility of suppl ing work to those who cannot get we cannot allow whole families to perist from hunger or cold, from any fear however well-founded, that our benevolent intervention may tend to form the them! We often have to choose less of two evils, or rather, we have to follow a clear duty, and leave the results in wiser hands than ours. duty, commanded in the wisest the hungry, and hearing the when they cry. Nor should there any degradation in the dependence which is the result of misfortune, any more than in the dependence of sickness. And, in a world where the children of one father as made, as it seems purposely dependent on each other, for

so many things, the material help which

is given and received in the right spiri

be felt, or considered degrading. Bu

the spirit of brotherhood, should

taken for the effect of the relief given, can work which has no economic value. when it is only the result of a long find any permanent place in modern train of circumstances stretching into society. Moreover, the severity of our gives and him that takes."

poor we are told on high authority; and | tion of garden plots or "potato patchcertainly the problem, how best to help es," by needy workingmen, during the sympathetic consideration.

For the aged and helpless class of destitute poor, for the weakly and feebleminded, so large an element in our pauperized class, and for the orphans and not by any means easy to secure. some fatherless children, it goes withsaying that an asylum must be provided | the main question, and till it is settled, and that there are not too many insti- it is no use to attack the charitable ortutions for the care of such destitute ganizations, which, despite some misones in the city of Toronto, is shown by takes, such as are inseparable from all the fact that recently there were not human efforts, are doing the only thing fewer than twenty-eight persons shut at present possible to mitigate the sufup with felons in the common jail, for fering of the poor in our bitter winters.

trying to aid. needlework, carried on by some of our charitable organizations, are attended

the remote past. But mere alms giving | winters would seriously interfere with and poor law systems have done so the progress of out-door labor such as much in this way there is now-a-days public works would involve. Except a strong tendency to veer round to the lice cutting and snow shovelling, there opposite extreme, and to forget that is little that an ordinary laborer can there is, after all, a true charity, do in winter; and the former is too which, like mercy, "blesses him that limited, and the latter too precarious, in Ontario at least, to be of much use But blessed is he that considereth the in solving this problem. The cultivathem, deserves our most careful and summer has worked well in some places under exceptionally favoring circumstances, but this also involves an amount of disinterested trouble on the part of practical citizens, which it is

What, then, is to be done? This is

no crime but that of destitute and help- I believe that the state alone can deal less old age. Till such a reproach is effectually with so large a question as wiped off the city, it cannot afford to | this, and, by instituting a systematic reduce its institutions, though perhaps plan of relief by means of work, remove by working some of them more econo- the need many at present feel for a namically, such unfortunates might be | tional system of public relief, a system which, many of us believe, produces the But it is, of course, in our out-door worst and most degrading pauperism, relief that we are most in danger of besides creating a body of salaried of pauperizing influences, and here there ficials, who, far from being concerned is danger in the multiplication of char- to uplift the poor, would find their initable agencies, however kindly meant, terest opposed to doing away with the because in some degree fostering the necessity of such relief. There is reaevils of "overlapping" and imposition. son, in the experience of other coun-Yet, in common justice to those con- tries, for believing that few things cerned, I should like to say, from con- | could do as much towards the extersiderable experience and observation of mination of pauperism as a system of such work, that the originators of such government technical schools, for paths where the better self may live organizations are not actuated by mere training boys into handicrafts as yet perversity, but by the sincere desire to almost unknown in Canadian artizans. meet real needs. In our cities we have and along with such schools, a system not had, as a rule, any one central or- of employment bureaus, which might ganization strong enough in resources give to the present unemployed some adequately to meet all the needs of the elementary work in connection with reading and discussion of Mrs. Dick- places. Consequently charitable per- the prosecution of these handicrafts. sons, seeing the inadequacy of existing | The encouragement of such industries means, feel that they must start an- has worked wonders in some of the other society to meet some particular | countries of Europe, most over-run by phase of need. Of course it would seem | pauperism, as in the little kingdom of better that they should all combine Wurtemberg, congested districts of their strength in one undertaking, but | Bohemia, etc. Among the industries i is a characteristic of our age that thus found available in removing the people will work in their own way best, pressure of poverty, are leather stampand perhaps in another way not at all! ing and embossing, working for decora-In Toronto, where "overlapping" has live purposes in iron, brass and other been so much complained of, it amounts, metals, woodcarving and turning, wickin the opinion of some competent ob- er and wire work, linen and wool handservers, to little more than this, that loom weaving, toy making, all kinds of in the case of large families, totally de- iron and tinware, button making, ribtitute, as many are in winter, applica- | bon weaving, lace making, embroidery tion has to be made to several associa- and artificial flower making. As tions in order to bring the amount re- | manual training is to become an inceived up to anything like an adequate tegral part of our public school teachprovision for such a family's needs. Of ing, it would form an excellent basis course such a state of things opens the for the teaching in such technical way, more or less, for imposition in less schools, which would soon do much to needy cases, but this, unhappily, can- relieve the congestion in both skilled not in present circumstances, be help- and unskilled labor, and as these handied. It as a community, we could only crafts can be practised as well in the adopt a bolder and more generous policy | country as in the town, and have done of meeting the needs of the unemployed much in Europe to relieve agricultural by supplying work, we should find it depression, they might also prevent, to habit of dependence and so pauperize far more economical in the end, as well some extent, the influx of discouraged as far better for the people we are agriculturalists into our cities, which at present swells the tide of poverty. The But such a policy cannot be pursued idea is at least commended to the atin isolated charitable organizations. It tention of those who are qualified to is quite beyond their power to devise work it out in practice if adaptable, as not absolve us from the plain christian and carry out relief works. Nor, as a it seems, to the needs of our own counof rule, will municipalities do it, for it try. There is no reason to suppose that books, that of dealing out our bread to means extra taxation, so unpopular there is not in Canada as much latent with the taxpayers, who form their con- talent in such directions as in other be stituencies. The society to which I be- countries, and each such industry long has wasted much time and energy | would create other kinds of work in in efforts to induce our city council to its turn. It is to be hoped that the reopen relief works for the unemployed cent formation of a Canadian confermen whose families in winter we have ence of charities, etc., may help to find, to keep from starvation, efforts, which | if not this, then some other solution to if they have done nothing else, have the question, how to find work for the at least demonstrated the futility of unemployed. If our local councils gensuch attempts. Even the industrial ef- erally would devote a large share of forts for supplying poor women with their efforts during the coming year (Continued on page four.)

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