

Farmers Make Money! Pianos. :: ORGANS.

Do not Sell your Poultry, Turkeys, Geese or Ducks, till you investigate this Great Company.

Its object and the high prices to be obtained by dealing only with it—cash is better than trading. Who last year made money out of your trading—did you? No! Join this Co-Operative Company for the protection of Farmers. Get high prices as well as your share of the profits of selling in England. Join at once.

THE CANADIAN DRESSED POULTRY COMPANY, Limited.

CAPITAL STOCK, = \$450,000.

HEAD OFFICE:—HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

PRESIDENT—MR. GIBSON ARNOLDI, Barrister-at-Law, Toronto, Ont.

MANAGER—MR. WILLIAM S. GILMORE, Merchant, Hamilton, Ont.

OBJECT OF THE COMPANY.

This Company is formed to advance Canadian trade with England in dressed poultry, ducks, turkeys and geese, dressed meats and other farm produce that the company may deem it advisable to deal in. This is the great object of the company. It will be no non-opoly and it cannot be made one; its success means the farmers' success. The farmer who wants to make money must first become a shareholder in this company, which is the only company of its kind, and by so doing show that he means business, as his money being invested, his interests and the interests of the company are the same, and then raise poultry, turkeys, ducks and geese for the company. This company will buy only from its own shareholders; therefore, with care and attention every farmer and every farmer's wife and every man, woman and child of ordinary intelligence in Canada who has fifty dollars can buy ten shares and become a shareholder, and by beginning in a small way and saving his profits make himself wealthy, like Mr. Taylor has done. Who Mr. Taylor is, is explained in the following extracts from a story told by Professor Robertson, the well-known Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying for Canada, to the standing committee of the House of Commons:—

WELL-TO-DO FARMERS FATTEN CHICKENS. I LEARN ALSO THAT THERE IS MONEY IN THE BUSINESS. I had got the name of Mr. Samuel Taylor from one of the leading poultry dealers in London. When I got to his place I found Mr. Taylor was a successful farmer. HE HAD BEGUN LIFE AS A FARM LABORER WITHOUT CAPITAL. When I visited him he had a fine farm—standing and was doing a prosperous business. I would not like to say how much money the chicken-fattening business brought him in, but I would not be surprised to learn that his annual net balance was over a thousand pounds (five thousand dollars a year). This man had begun life as a farm laborer and by sticking to this business had made money out of it.

THE PROMOTERS ARE NOW ARRANGING TO ESTABLISH not less than twelve receiving and shipping stations in Canada to be fitted with plants necessary to make the exported article as perfect as possible. The number of stations in each Province will be nearly equal as possible, having regard for the size of the Province and the number of shareholders in each. The operations of the Company will be confined for the present to Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. The Company is also arranging the most experienced help to be found in Canada and England and making arrangements in England to get the very highest price for its shipments.

THE BUYERS OF THIS COMPANY will commence operations, it is expected, on or about the first of June, 1901, when they will call on the shareholders and arrange with them as to the continuous supply—that is, the number each shareholder will raise and supply each month to the nearest receiving station of the Company. It is therefore necessary that all intending shareholders send in their subscriptions for stock at once, as the Company will only buy from its shareholders and the lists will be closed.

THIS IS A GRAND CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY for either farmers or their wives and those who either cannot afford to keep up a large farm or who, through some infirmity or poor health, are not able to attend to the heavy duties of heavy farming.

PRICES TO BE PAID.—This Company will pay the very highest prices to its shareholders, so as to encourage the raising of first-class poultry, and, as it will year in and year out be selling at the high prices to be obtained in England, it can afford to pay more than the best prices now paid for birds now sold on the Canadian market.

GREAT PRICES IN ENGLAND.—Chickens shipped to Liverpool, England, met with a ready sale at eightpence (sixteen cents) per pound. As they weighed eleven pounds per pair, they sold for one dollar and seventy-six cents per pair. JUST THINK FOR ONE MOMENT—one dollar and seventy-six cents for a pair of chickens in England, and yet it is only a fair market price there, and the profits are equally as good, if not better, on turkeys, ducks and geese. The consigned note says as follows about the shipment: "It was a great surprise at the all-round excellence of your small experimental shipment of Canadian capons (chickens). On opening the cases the birds were found to be in a beautiful condition, and presented a most saleable appearance. After the birds were uncased I hung one to state; to-day, five days later, it is as nice looking as a fresh killed bird. I think the price obtained will both please and pay you. It is a fair market price."

Three Firms Alone Intimated Their Ability and Willingness to Handle About Two Thousand Cases Per Week at Good Prices,

RAISING POULTRY PAYS.—It pays better to fatten them, and it pays best to ship them to England. The shipment sent to Liverpool, England, above described, brought one dollar and seventy-six cents per pair; the farmer sold them to the shipper for fifty-four cents per pair, which is above the average price; so often he does not get more than thirty cents per pair; can anything be clearer than that the farmer is failing to make enormous profits? By becoming a shareholder you will commence putting the money in your own pocket.

SUCCESS.—This Company is a natural outgrowth of the great and wonderful cold storage system. Before "cold storage" became known it would have been an impossibility to carry on this great business, but now the great success of cold or chilled storage is the maker of this enormous business, which will prove a money-maker for its shareholders. Space will not permit giving a description of the great arrangements to be made, of the many receiving and shipping stations, alarators, cold storage plants, offices and agencies this Company will establish in the different Provinces of Canada and in England, or of the numerous employees it will engage to do the buying, killing, plucking, packing and shipping; the instructors, the Company will engage, will give to the working shareholders such directions and assistance as they may desire.

THE HEAD OFFICE WILL BE AT HAMILTON, ONTARIO, and from there Mr. WILLIAM S. GILMORE, THE EXPERIENCED MANAGER, will direct its affairs. Mr. Gilmore is already well known to many Canadians, but for those who do not know him and who would naturally like to know something of the man who is to direct the affairs of the Company in which they intend to invest their money, merchants, and probably the oldest established firm of its kind in Canada, to the proposed bank of this Company, will be of interest.

GENTLEMEN,—At the request of Mr. W. S. Gilmore I write to advise you that we have known him for years, and have had during that time continuous dealings with him as one of our customers. He is a practical provisioner, dealer and butcher of many years' experience. He is about fifty-five years of age, but active and progressive, character, respectability and integrity, we believe he is fully to be relied on for anything he will undertake.

Every shareholder in this Company is not obliged to raise poultry simply because he is a shareholder—anybody can buy stock in the Company, and the net profits or dividends will be divided between all shareholders alike, and it is safe to say they will get large dividends for their money.

EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE.—The Company extend an exclusive privilege to those who hold ten shares or more of the Company's stock to raise poultry, turkeys, ducks, geese, etc., for the Company, to supply the great demand, and to this class of shareholders the Company will pay the very highest prices for their birds. They will be given the great advantage of careful instruction, free of charge, in the art of raising and fattening poultry, as well as receiving their share of all the profits of the Company, and, as the promoters wish to make this a Company by the farmers and for the farmers, all the servants and employees of the Company will be chosen from among the shareholders and their families.

THE CAPITAL STOCK of this Company is divided into shares worth five dollars each, and of this only a limited number of shares are offered for public subscription, but no subscription will be accepted for less than ten shares (\$50). If you wish to become a shareholder lose no time, but send in your subscription at once, as the stock will be allotted in the order in which the applications are received, and no stock will be held open for anyone. Fill out the APPLICATION FORM given below, be careful to state how many shares you want and the amount of money you enclose, sign your name to it and then fill in your address and send it by registered letter to Mr. Gibson Arnoldi, the President of the Company, 9 Toronto Street, Toronto, Ontario, accompanied by a marked cheque, postoffice order or cash remittance for the full amount of your subscription, payable to the order of Mr. Gibson Arnoldi, President of the Company.

The promoters reserve the right to change the name of the Company if the Government request them to do so as a condition to the granting Letters Patent under the Great Seal incorporating the proposed Company, and also at the same time to ask incorporation with any other amount of capital stock than named in their prospectus.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

GIBSON ARNOLDI, ESQ., PRESIDENT, THE CANADIAN DRESSED POULTRY COMPANY, LIMITED, 9 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO:

DEAR SIR, I enclose you herewith \$..... in full payment for..... shares of fully paid and non-assessable stock in the Canadian Dressed Poultry Company, Limited, which I wish allotted to me, as I wish to become a fully qualified shareholder and entitled to all the advantages of the Company, as described in the published Prospectus.

YOUR NAME..... ADDRESS.....

4 May 1901.

We sell the "CHICKERING," "NEWCOMBE," "MASON & RISCH" and "MENDELSSOHN" ORGANS.—The world-famed "MASON & MAMLIN."

If you are thinking of purchasing a Piano or Organ, please remember that The W. H. JOHNSON CO. would be glad to quote prices and submit terms.

Address—The W. H. JOHNSON CO., L'td, 7 Market Square, St. John, N. B.

We have also a few used Pianos and Organs at Greatly Reduced Prices.

What the Century has Done for Women.

No lesson that the nineteenth century taught us is more directly impressive than its exhibition of the unused resources which it wrought into use. Its inventions and discoveries multiplied man's power over Nature by taking hold of common things and familiar facts, and putting them to use. Chemical and dynamical agencies at the close of the century were rendering service to the race in every direction, although at its opening they were useless through our ignorance or contempt for them.

A parallel fact was the great increase of woman's activity during the past century. At its beginning the stage was almost the only career open to a woman of distinguished abilities. Even literature was practically closed through how discomfent for "bluestockings." Monk Lewis, who himself had perpetrated some of the worst novels in the language, wrote to his mother, on hearing that she had a novel in hand: "I cannot express to you in language sufficiently strong how disagreeable and painful my sensations would be if you were to publish any work of any kind, and thus hold yourself out as an object of newspaper animadversion and contempt. I always consider a female author as a sort of half-man." And "the little cock-sparrow," as Mrs. Oliphant calls him, spoke the feelings of his generation.

Already, indeed, England had a few women authors of note, such as Fanny Burney and Mrs. Radcliffe; and several others were about to appear, notably Mrs. Shelley, Jane Austen and Jane Taylor. These, however, were but the first drops of the shower which, by the middle of the century, had reached such a volume as showed that the woman of letters was an established fact. Let any lover of good literature look over the list of English writers of the Victorian period, and compare what a loss would have been to human enjoyment what a de-traction from the "gayety of nations," and what a diminution of the moral and civilizing forces of good literature, if woman had been years, as were the women of the century preceding. Think of Charlotte Bronte living the demure and inarticulate existence of a country parson's daughter, Elizabeth Barrett timidly stealing under a feigned name into the poets' corner of an old magazine, and George Eliot using her splendid powers of imagination for the delight of a London coterie!

Literature is not the only gate that the nineteenth century threw open to women. Science, medicine, philanthropy, and social reform of every kind have welcomed her with more or less heartiness. She has been admitted to many forms of business activity, which have been created by her new conditions, or were closed to her and monopolized by men before. In a word, woman is allowed to make what she will of her own life, and to work out any kind of power that is in her, she never was before; and she has laid all under obligations by the splendid use she has made of her new opportunities.

It is objected that she has grown less feminine and attractive through the change. But this is not the fact. The woman of a century ago did cultivate some social accomplishments, which have been allowed to slip out of use. They worked samplers when they were young, and they could faint at discretion in their riper years. But to judge by the records of that age, in her memoir and fiction, there was an amount of coarseness in women's speech and behavior which had disappeared. Smoking, swearing, and roundly abusing those who offended them, although not universal accomplishments, were yet far more common among women than they are today. They read books and sat out plays which today they would be ashamed of. In fact, being taught that they were an inferior kind of men, they naturally thought that imitation of men was the road to perfection. They now know better.

Grand Falls Will Have the Largest Paper Mill in the World.

OTTAWA, April 30.—Before the committee on private bills this morning the bill respecting the Grand Falls Water and Power Co. was considered. Mr. Costigan submitted an amendment in line with the legislation passed by the New Brunswick house, which would require prompt action on the part of the company in developing the power of Grand Falls. He wanted a clause which would compel the company to expend \$500,000 by 1903 and \$200,000 more during the next three years. Sir Wm. Van Horne, president of the company, considered this a hardship, as the company had found difficulty in securing titles. When circumstances proved favorable the largest paper mill in the world, involving an expenditure of five or six millions would be put into operation. Paper mill owners in other parts of Canada are behind the scheme. The amendments were struck out and the bill passed, extending the time for the erection of the plant.

RICH, RED BLOOD.

ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY TO HEALTH AND STRENGTH.

Through the Blood Every Organ, Every Nerve and Every Tissue in the Body is Nourished.—If the Blood is Impure Disease Takes Possession of the System.

If you want to be well take care of the blood. The blood is aptly termed the vital fluid, and it is through it that every organ and every tissue of the body is nourished. If the blood becomes impoverished, the entire system is in danger of a breakdown, and what is termed anaemia, general debility, or even consumption may be the result. Prudent people occasionally take a tonic for the purpose of keeping the blood pure, but the unwell are those to whom this article is chiefly valuable, as it will point out an easy and speedy means to renewed health. Mrs. Joseph Herbert, who keeps a grocery at the corner of St. Germain and Harborne streets, St. Sauveur, Que., tells the following story of broken health and renewed vigor. "I suffered for many months," said Mrs. Herbert, "from an impoverished condition of the blood, coupled with extreme nervousness. I was very pale and felt languid and indisposed to exertion. A dizzy sensation on arising quickly from a chair, or coming down stairs, often troubled me. The least exercise would leave me almost out of breath, and my heart would palpitate violently while at other times I would feel a smothering sensation. Often my face and arms would swell and puff, and the arms became almost useless. I doctored more or less for the trouble, but did not get any real benefit until I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had been using the pills only a few weeks when I found myself growing stronger and better in every way. I continued taking the pills for nearly three months, when I was determined the cure would be thorough—but sometime before I discontinued using them I felt in better health than I had enjoyed for years before. My sleep is now healthful and refreshing, my appetite excellent, and I feel equal to almost any exertion. I feel that I owe all this to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and it will always give me pleasure to recommend them."

It is the mission of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to make rich, red blood, nourish the nerves, tissues and various organs of the body, and thus by reaching the root of the trouble drive disease from the system. Other medicines act only upon the symptoms of the disease, and when such medicines are discontinued the trouble returns—often in an aggravated form. If you want health and strength be sure you get the genuine with the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on the wrapper around every box. If your dealer cannot supply you the pills will be sent post paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Cannibalism in Africa.

The cannibalism of the black secret society, known as the Human Leopard in the country near Sierra Leone, disclosed by the recent trial, brings forcibly before us the difference between the East African and the West African habits of eating human flesh. The Sherbro cannibals waylaid and killed their victims and afterward feasted on their flesh. The cannibalism of the east coast is of a very different kind. The flesh of the old people—the grandfather and grandmother of a family—is dried and mixed with condiments; and a portion of this is offered with a dim sort of sacramental meaning, to travelers who become guests of the family. To refuse it would be a deadly insult. To accept it is a passport to the privileged position of a friend of the house. Many of our travelers in East Africa have eaten thus sacramentally of the ancestors of some dark-skinned potentate.

The cannibalism of the west coast is as has just been seen, of a more horrible kind. The Sherbro's case seems to be connected with fetishism, the worst developments of which are peculiar to that country; but there is a hideous genuine appetite for flesh, human flesh, still existing among the negroes of West Africa. This cannibalism manifests itself in a refinement of gluttony which has its mild analogy in the tastes of Europeans. Young boys are brought from the dark interior, kept in pens, fattened upon bananas, and finally killed and baked. To these Thyestean feasts come not only the savage chiefs of the interior, but also, it is whispered, black merchants from the coast. Men who appear at their places of business in English territory in broadcloth and tall hats, who ape the manners of their white masters, are said to disappear annually into the interior, where, we are told, they might be seen in naked savagery, taking part in the banquets on plump boys, in which they delight. Be this as it may, the native of the west coast and its hinterland is unlike the east or South African native in

the deep-lying savagery and the extraordinary facility for returning to it which are his leading and very unpleasant characteristics. The subject claims the attention of the anthropologists, and certainly suggests a curious reason for questioning the relationship of the black man and the ape or the gorilla, seeing that the race of monkeys seems to be singularly free from anything like cannibalism.—Saturday Review.

The Canadian Dressed Poultry Company.

The Canadian Dressed Poultry Company, Limited, with a capital stock of \$450,000, is formed to advance Canadian trade with England in all kinds of dressed poultry and other farm produce. The company is unique in this, that it will only buy of its own shareholders, so that the interests of the farmer and of the company will be the same. Prof. Robertson, the respected and learned Commissioner of Agriculture, has stated that there is already money in fattening poultry, and when the receiving houses and shipping stations are provided by the company the profits should be still larger. The capital stock of the company is divided into shares worth five dollars each, and no subscription will be accepted for less than ten shares (\$50). Mr. W. S. Gilmore, the manager of the company, is a practical provision dealer and butcher, a man of high character, and appears to be just the man for the position. Applications for stock should be sent to Mr. Gibson Arnoldi, the President, whose address will be found in another column.—Witness, Montreal.

A Conservative Estimate of the Cook Charges.

The evidence taken by the senate committee in regard to the Cook charges makes a pamphlet of 110 pages. There is not much to be gained by stirring up matters of this kind. Of course if it were true that the government or any one authorized on its behalf ever offered a senatorship to Mr. Cook for \$10,000, the thing should be exposed and those who made the offer should be driven from public life, but where all that seems to have taken place according to Mr. Cook's own showing, was that he was pressing for a senatorship, and the late M. C. Cameron was pressing him to subscribe to the party election funds, it will strike most people that the whole business had better have been left alone. Mr. Cameron being dead, it is impossible to get at his understanding of his several conversations with Mr. Cook, and none of us needs to be reminded that there are always two sides to a story. We know that some people will think it to be the duty of the Colonist to hold that the charge has been proved and call upon the people to condemn a government that would be guilty of trafficking in such a high office, but we prefer to think as long as we can, that the public men of Canada are honest, and that even if one party goes out and another comes in, the destinies of the country are safe at least from deliberate wrong-doing. We are heartily glad that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright, the only ministers who were supposed to be implicated, were able to go upon the witness stand and deny in the most emphatic terms that any such proposal had ever been made to Mr. Cook with their knowledge or approval, or with the knowledge or approval of any member of the cabinet.—Victoria Colonist (Conservative).

Fashion's Echoes.

Tiny bishop sleeves puffing just a little at the wrist over the band prevail in dainty shirtwaists. Long and narrow lace scarfs of real lace if possible are worn twisted twice or thrice round the neck and tied in a neat bow tie front. Crush belts of soft silk are one of the new features. Pigskin ties of light cream colored tint represent smart footwear to be worn with the light spring gowns. Men's silk hats are to be a trifle lower in the crown. The derby is a little higher than last season and tapers all around toward the flat top. Gold is still to be worn, but will be more artistically managed and less aggressive than heretofore. Paris exacts a touch of red on every costume that will admit it. Black velvet stocks and belts represent correct and useful form with colored silk shirtwaists. New blouse waists fasten up the back with a fly and small buttons. Latest shoes are in extremes, with French heels of the highest and extension soles when these are used of the widest. Little coats in silk, satin or light cloths tucked or embroidered are very swagger for spring wear.

The Furness pier, Halifax, on which was stored, waiting shipment to London, 300 tons of wood pulp, collapsed on Sunday evening, precipitating the pulp into the harbor.