

A LITTLE DANDERINE WILL MAKE YOUR HAIR LUSTROUS, SOFT, FLUFFY, ABUNDANT

Get a 25 Cent Bottle Now and Forever Stop Falling Hair, Itching Scalp and Dandruff

If you Wish to Double the Beauty of your Hair in Ten Minutes surely Try a Danderine Hair Cleanse

Your hair becomes light, wavy, fluffy, abundant and appears as soft, lustrous and beautiful as a young girl's after a Danderine hair cleanse. Just try this—moisten a cloth with a little Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. This will cleanse the hair of dust, dirt and excessive oil and in just a few moments you have doubled the beauty of your hair.

A delightful surprise awaits particularly those who have been careless, whose hair has been neglected or is scraggy, faded, dry, brittle or thin. Besides beautifying the hair at once, Danderine dissolves every particle of dandruff; cleanses, purifies and invigorates the scalp, forever stopping itching and falling hair.

Try as you will, after one application of Danderine you cannot find any dandruff or a loose or falling hair, and your scalp will never itch, but what will please you most will be after a few weeks' use when you will actually see new hair—fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair sprouting all over the scalp. Danderine makes the hair grow long, heavy and luxuriant and we can prove it. If you care for pretty, soft hair and lots of it surely get a 25 cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any druggist or toilet counter, and just try it.



A SPLENDID BUILDING NUMBER

This month you must not overlook Canadian Home Journal. It has been fine to see the continual improvement in this home magazine. At first glance in the news dealers windows it's appearance assures one that it will be good with its cover showing a charming girl in a snow storm. I am afraid we have begun to associate with attractiveness only with foreign magazines. Still finer covers promised, some by Norman Piles whom many will have heard of, for since leaving Canada he has won much fame in England and United States for his illustrations and magazine covers.

February is Home Building Number but besides building, it deals largely with decorating, and if you want to have your eyes opened in astonishment at the attractive results to be obtained by a person with taste, a little paint, you couldn't spend ten cents in a wiser way than for a copy.

Tells "Beautiful Wall Tints With Water Colors" what any house-keeper can herself accomplish without wall papers, and has valuable suggestions for appropriate furniture and hangings to match. Another tells of Oil paints as a wall finish. The well known writer Jesse E. Rorke writes on "Furnishing a Home on a Moderate Income." Some "Interior Decora-

tion" is illustrated with pictures in colors so it gives a splendid idea of the harmonizing tints to be used and the results attained. The Journal, by the way, is one of the few magazines using color work in its inside pages. "Humidity in Living Rooms" will surprise most of us who realize so little the importance of moisture to our health, our looks, and our furniture—could any woman have three more important reasons for giving it attention.

Then there are many other suggestions that will start the progressive home decorator to planning and rearranging. If a little intelligence and instruction are principally what is needed to bring harmony from chaos it seems as if every woman owes that much at least to her family and friends.

But don't think it is all about these things, there are several interesting stories, a most attractively illustrated menu for luncheons, good recipes, household suggestions, embroidery, toilet helps and many other of the varied interests of the home maker whom some men say has so little to keep her busy from morning to night. And for any spare crevices between other duties there's a very well selected and illustrated fashion Department that one always enjoys looking over even if there is no immediate prospect of dress making.

1767—Benjamin Franklin examined before the English House of Commons on the effect of the passage of the Stamp Act.

THE PROTECTED INTERESTS OVERREACHING THEMSELVES

(Toronto Globe.)

That is the way the spokesman of the protected privileged classes now talks of the great body of the unprivileged common people of Canada. The phrase was the chief contribution of the advocate of high tariffs when in parliament a protest was made by a Liberal member against the government's policy of conservation of privilege by means of a partisan tariff commission. The beneficiaries of high tariff privilege in parliament are now so numerous and so strongly entrenched in the government that it is deemed fitting and parliamentary that the common people, upon whom the burdens of tariff taxation must bear most heavily, should be dismissed with a supercilious wave of the hand as "the clamorous consumers."

What rights have people of small means that a government of millionaires should respect? Men in Montreal and in Toronto with not more than average ability and not more than average devotion to business are reputed to have incomes of over \$100,000 a year, due in large measure to the protection of a class tariff. Many thousands of other men, their equals in every respect except their class privileges, toil harder all the year through and try to make families on less than \$1,000 a year. The man of large privilege protected by law stands up in parliament and scorns the notion that the common man's tariff burdens should be reduced. "Clamorous consumers." What rights have they in the presence of well-fed and sleek persons of privilege?

There was a time when gentlemen of the Ames and Kemp class were deferential and obsequious in their requests for public favors to their "infant industries." They came hat in hand to the people who in the end must pay the tariff taxes. They

talked softly of their needs, and begged favors they desired. Now they think themselves strong. They have become wealthy. They are the "Big Interests." Their class for the moment dominates the government of Canada. Hence their superior tone. Their class privileges must be conserved, no matter what becomes of the common rights of the "clamorous consumers." And so it is that history repeats itself. Jeshurun waxed fat, and kicked.

The men in the parliament of Canada who shoot out the lip and talk loftily of the "clamorous consumers" will not heed warning any more than did the privileged Peers in the House of Lords when the common people's budget was before them three years ago. In the same spirit of class privilege, the Peers and landed aristocrats talked patriotism while they secured their own selfish interests against the common man's rights. The Archbishop of York from his place in the House of Lords, turned on those exclusive heritors of privilege and warned them that their conduct made natural and inevitable the rise and spread of socialism in Britain. The Peers would not be warned. They thought their age-long hereditary privileges were impregnable against any attack of equality. They were haughty once too often. They goaded popular endurance one step too far. Today their House of Privilege is left to them desolate of the power which they blindly thought was theirs forever. Their Canadian imitators, confident now that protected class interests are masters of the government, may also refuse to be warned. If so, the "clamorous consumers" of Canada, following the lead of the common people of Britain, may make the history of the humiliation of the British Peers repeat itself in the experiences of the over-reaching Big Interests of Canada.

GIVEN SUFFICIENT ROPE HE WILL HANG HIMSELF

(Calgary Albertan)

The Albertan had believed all along that if Col. Sam Hughes had enough rope that he would come up taut at the end of it at an early hour. He is getting the rope and it looks as though he would land up at the end of it with a bump, sooner than even his most sceptical critic expected. From his recent speeches he seems to believe that the ideal nation is one that sleeps under arms with the one idea of slaughter.

The Albertan disapproves of any such idea. It believes that his policy of an army of boy cadets is not only unwise, but mischievous. The cadet idea in itself is far from harmful, because the cadet training is more in line of physical development than is a preparation for war. Inasmuch as it is a sort of physical training it is to be commended.

But Col. Hughes takes the other view of it. He looks upon the cadet movement as the first step to the battlefield. He regards it as an armed force ready for slaughtering. He refers to the fact that many children took part in the Crimean war, and seems to long for the time when he can invade the nursery to recruit a Canadian army.

Col. Sam Hughes gives one the impression that he has an idea that the kingdom of heaven is a large battlefield, filled with armed men, and that the cherubim are the boy cadets ready to take a hand in the killing.

The Albertan believes that Col. Hughes is going the wrong way about this thing, and that he is becoming a dangerous influence. He is a bellicose person who believes in warfare. The trend of the nations, despite what may be happening at the present moment, is towards peace. Our people have been trained in the arts of peace. We have a peaceful country and shall continue to be peaceful, if we steer clear of fire-eaters like Col. Sam Hughes. The presence of large forces of armed men incites a nation to war and does not promote peace. To incite the youth of our country to deeds of blood and killing and that sort of thing would be a public calamity.

The foolish remark that there are more policemen in the country than soldiers indicates Col. Hughes' frame of mind. He seems to have an idea that a gaudy uniform works a change

of heart and that gold braid can do no harm.

The Albertan has no sympathy for this sort of soldier business. It interferes with the proper development of the country. Let the Government give encouragement to rifle clubs and urge the people to learn to handle a rifle and shoot straight, and give encouragement to the physical development of the youth, and then organize as a small permanent staff as we can possible get along with, if the worst should come, and the business of the department will be as complete as necessary.

WAS SO RUN DOWN COULD NOT DO ANY WORK.

Thought She Was So Far Gone Nothing Could Cure Her.

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS Made Her Strong and Healthy.

Many women get run down, and are unable to look after their household duties, owing to their nervous system becoming unstrung, and when this happens, the heart starts to work in sympathy with the nerves. In Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills is combined a treatment that will cure all forms of nervous disorders, as well as act on the heart itself. Mrs. F. McFadyen, Brookside, Sask., writes:—"It is with the greatest of pleasure I write you stating the benefit I have received from using Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. This spring I was so run down I could not do any work, and one day a neighbor advised me to try your Pills. I told her that I thought nothing could cure me, as I was too far gone. But she told me to get a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, which I did, and before I had finished them, I began to improve, and when I had finished the one box I was as strong and healthy as any person. Anyone who is suffering from heart or nerve troubles should take your Heart and Nerve Pills and they will soon discover their worth."

Price 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA TEACHERS

Mankato, Feb. 15—Many visitors are in Mankato for the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Southern Minnesota Teachers' Association which holds its sessions at the State Normal School here beginning this evening and continuing until Saturday. Heading the list of speakers at the convention this year are Jacob Riis, the noted New York sociologist and Prof. M. V. O'Shea of the University of Wisconsin.

1812—Rear Admiral Samuel P. Lee, naval officer in the civil war, born in Virginia. Died June 5, 1897.

SUREST TONIC IN THE WORLD IS "FRUIT-A-TIVES" THE GREAT FRUIT MEDICINE

Like fruit juice, "Fruit-a-tives" acts on the great blood purifying organs of the body—namely the liver, bowels, kidneys and skin, and stimulates all these parts to increased activity. The splendid nerve tonics and intestinal antiseptics, combined with the intensified fruit juices, make "Fruit-a-tives" the finest of nerve tonics.

On the stomach, "Fruit-a-tives" acts as a soothing tonic and allays all irritation. By purifying the blood—strengthening the nervous system and regulating kidneys, bowels and skin—"Fruit-a-tives" builds up the whole system as nothing else will.

"Fruit-a-tives" is a really wonderful medicine—being made directly from fresh fruit—and is the intensified juices of apples, oranges, figs and prunes. "Fruit-a-tives" is the only medicine in the world made of fruit. It is mild in action—pleasant to take—and is a tonic of inestimable value.

50c. a box. 5 for \$2.50, or trial size, 25c. At all dealers, or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

THIS DATE IN HISTORY

FEBRUARY 15.
1763—Seven Years' war between Austria and Prussia and their allies ended with the peace of Hubertsburg.
1804—New Jersey passed an act for the gradual abolition of slavery.

1820—William Ellery, one of the Rhode Island signers of the Declaration of Independence, died. Born on Dec. 22, 1727.

1833—Joseph Pease, the first Quaker, admitted to membership in the British parliament on his affirmation.

1864—First detachment of federal prisoners received at Andersonville Prison.

1870—Construction of the Northern Pacific railroad commenced at the Dallas of the St. Louis.

1872—First session of the first legislature of British Columbia.

1898—United States battleship Maine destroyed in Havana harbor.

1905—Gen. Lew Wallace, author of "Ben Hur," died in Crawfordsville, Ind. Born in Brookville, Ind., April 10, 1827.

1911—Premier Asquith, in the British House of Commons, promised home rule for Ireland.

FOUND GUILTY OF BIGAMY.

Pictou, Ont., Feb. 14—Daniel Mack, aged 63, and Mrs. Lizzie Grippen were found guilty of bigamy and Mack goes to Kingston penitentiary for six years and six months, the woman to the Mercer reformatory for one year and six months. William Thos. Grippen, husband number one in the affair, had been convicted of a criminal charge and sent to the penitentiary for five years. He was recently released, only to learn that two years ago his wife had re-married.

Grippen and the woman had been married thirty-two years and had twelve children, nine of whom are living.

Marion Fairfax, author of "The Talker" has started work on a new play dealing with the question of the idle rich.

REJECTED RECIPROCITY, ARE PAYING THE PRICE

(From The New York Times.)

Canada having rejected reciprocity, and finding, to her amazement, that the rejection was all in the day's work to the United States, is now counting the cost to itself. According to the ciphering in Winnipeg, that market alone has lost already \$7,501,802 on the price of its grain by the inability to sell it in the United States. The three western provinces have lost over \$25,000,000 on part of a single crop, and there is a long look ahead. The party which made such a success of demonstrating to Canadians that it is necessary to suffer to be loyal is doing its best to soften the blow. Although elated upon a platform of having "no trade or truck with the Yankees," they have humbly applied to our Inter-state Commerce Commission for rates permitting the carriage of grain to the Minneapolis mills. The Hon. George E. Foster glowingly announced to parliament this success in making this "extraneous alliance." Whereby our treasury will profit at the expense of our eaters of flour, and Canadian railways will lose the tolls which they might have collected if the electorate had allowed the farmers to sell in their best market, the food-stuffs we are so eager to buy at an average of something over ten cents a bushel more than the Dominion farmers are now receiving.

If there are any Canadians who think that this makes for loyalty they do not read their own newspapers. The Toronto Globe informs them that the facts above set forth are part of the price Canadians now must pay for the success of the campaign of deception, prejudice, and race-hate organized and carried out by the privileged Big Interests. And this is only the beginning.

On the same day that these facts are published, the Canadian newspapers contain the official canvass of the returns which caused the rejection of reciprocity, and the discussion of them by the Dominion Grange at its annual meeting. Ontario gave a Conservative majority of 62,852, which the Liberal majorities elsewhere reduced to a majority of 44,161 for the entire Dominion. Rural Canada, constituting the largest part of the Dominion, is demonstrably pro-reciprocity, but the policy which it needs and demands is frustrated by the vote of the cities. Thus Canada is divided against itself. The east is out of harmony with the west, and the cities are arrayed against the farmers. In its report to the Dominion Grange, the Committee on Legislation said:

We believe that the Dominion Grange should make it perfectly clear that reciprocity is not dead. The late Dominion election was in no sense a fair referendum upon the single issue of reciprocity with the United States. Numerous other issues were inevitably mingled with it and the bitterness of the party fight led to such distortion and misrepresentation, such an extensive importation of alien questions, and such appeals to international prejudice that any fair submission of one question became impossible.

There can be no doubt that these are the opinions of a majority of Canadians outside the cities, and perhaps a majority of all on a vote un-

influenced by what some among ourselves call the "money-power." Yet the government which rests upon this unstable majority refuses to take the hint. On Wednesday it threw its majority against a proposal to take the duty off American lumber wanted for settlers' houses, as was the custom under the Laurier government, although we are admitting Canadian products free under the paper and pulp clauses of the rejected reciprocity compact.

The Right Hon. Robert Borden has so many troubles that he is hardly doing himself justice. He would have probably stayed in office longer if he had gained power otherwise than upon something like false pretenses of a loyalty which is blighted rather than strengthened by the course of events. If the fair opinion of Canada had been registered there would have been no inference whatever regarding loyalty. It would have been what all Americans regarded it, a mere matter of trade and truck with our cousins, without the reproach which they contrived to import into their phrase.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF GROCERS GUILD

Toronto, Ont., Feb. 14—The Dominion Wholesale Grocers Guild concluded its annual convention yesterday with a long business session, which, aside from the election of officers for the coming year, was entirely devoted to matters of internal economy in the trade.

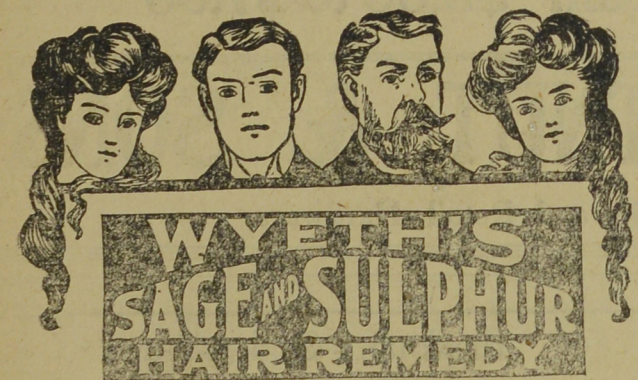
The officers were elected by acclamation. They are as follows: President, Archibald Miller, Quebec Provincial vice-presidents: Quebec, Zeph Hebert, Montreal. Ontario, Thos. Kinnear, Toronto. Manitoba, Harry Gordon, Winnipeg. Alberta, W. Georgeson, Calgary. New Brunswick, W. C. Cross, St. John. Nova Scotia, R. M. Symonds, Halifax. British Columbia, Percy Wollaston, Jr., Victoria.

THE STOCK MARKET.

New York, N.Y., Feb. 14—The opening was moderately active and firm. Traders who have become accustomed to narrow fluctuations were inclined to the belief that Tuesday's rally was sufficient for the time being for stocks in general.

Consolidated Gas was strong at opening. Careful observers said accumulation of it has been going on for some time. Great Northern Ore was firm, showing a gain of 1/4. The market for the time being was helped by the statement of J. J. Hill regarding valuable ore properties. Great Northern Railway was strong in response to buying of an apparently good character. U.S. Steel was unchanged but preferred was a little firmer. The street was still pessimistic on trade conditions but conservative interests took the view that Steel had already declined enough to discount the worst that at this time could reasonably be apprehended.

Nature's Hair Restorer



Restores Gray Hair to Natural Color

Sulphur is a Natural Element of the Hair

When there is not a sufficient amount of sulphur in the hair, it loses its life, color and strength, turns gray, and falls out. There are many forms of sulphur, but only one kind that is suitable for treatment of the hair and scalp, and that is the kind used in preparing WYETH'S SAGE AND SULPHUR HAIR REMEDY.

We Have the Secret, and We Give You the Benefit of It at an Exceedingly Low Price

BALDNESS CURED

For two or three years my hair had been falling out and getting quite thin, until the top of my head was entirely bald. About four months ago I commenced using Sage and Sulphur. The first bottle seemed to do some good and I kept using it regularly, until now I have used four bottles. The whole top of my head is now fairly covered with hair, and it keeps coming in thicker. I shall keep on using it a while longer, as I notice a constant improvement.

STEPHEN BACON, Rochester, N. Y.

50c. and \$1 Bottles, At All Druggists Or Sent Express Prepaid Upon Receipt of Price

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74 CORTLANDT ST., NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

FREE A 25c. Tube of Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Toilet Soap Free to anyone who sends us this advertisement with 10c in stamps to cover cost of wrapping and mailing the soap.

For Sale and Recommended by Geo. Y. Dibblee

CANADIAN BEAVER
MARINE ENGINES GIVE
CERTAIN SERVICE
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE
SHERMAN, COOPER CO. LTD.
1051 Eastern Ave. Toronto

\$3,600
in Cash Prizes for Farmers
Your Photograph May Win a Prize

AMONG the prizes we are offering in our big Prize Contest is one of \$100.00 (Prize "C") for the farmer in each Province who furnishes us with a photograph showing the best of any particular kind of work done on his farm during 1911 with "CANADA" Cement. For this prize, work of every description is included.

Now just as soon as you finish that new silo, barn, feeding floor or dairy, that you've been thinking of building, why not photograph it and send the picture to us? The photograph doesn't necessarily have to be taken by a professional or an expert. In fact, your son's or your daughter's camera will do nicely. Or, failing this, you might use the kodak of your neighbor's son nearby. In any event, don't let the idea of having a photograph made deter you from entering the competition. Particularly as we have requested your local dealer to help in cases where it is not convenient for the farmer to procure a camera in the neighborhood. By this means you are placed on an equal footing with every other contestant. Get the circular, which gives you full particulars of the conditions and of the other three prizes. Every dealer who sells "CANADA" Cement will have on hand a supply of these circulars—and he'll give you one if you just ask for it. Or if you prefer, you can use the attached coupon—or a postcard will do—send it to us and you'll receive the complete details of the contest by return mail.

If you haven't received your copy of "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete," write for that, too. It's a finely illustrated book of 160 pages full of useful and practical information of the uses of concrete.

Write us to-night, and you'll receive the book and the circular promptly.

Do not delay—sit right down—take your pen or pencil, and fill out the coupon NOW.

Canada Cement Company, Limited,
National Bank Building, Montreal

Please send Contest Circular and book.
Name.....
Address.....