THE CANADIAN PEOPLES.

A Novel Exposition of Vital Statistics.

Census Returns That Yield Surprises to the Investigator—A Country in which Eighty-Seven Per Cent are Native Born.

The Fecundity of Jean Baptiste—How the Various Provinces Are Growing—The Conservative Force in Canada of the Roman Catholic Church.

(E. W. Thomson in Boston Transcript.)

Ever since a small collection of uniformed men climbed up the cliff of Quebec in 1759, Canada has been called an English country. It is very much so in respect of political institutions; but it might be called a French-Irish country, if the origins of its inhabitants were solely considered. The defeated of 1759 have effected wonders by the slow process of generating their species more rapidly than the victors do, and it is not inconceivable that history may credit them with the more enduring conquest. To a considerable extent they have been aided by Catholic immigration and to a minute degree by recruits from France. Speaking by and large, it may be truly said that from the loins of the 65,000 inhabitants of 1759 have sprung the 1,659,352 Canadians of French origin in 1901, to say nothing of the swarms thrown off into the republic. How numerous and how prosperous this United States French section is perhaps few Americans understand. Some years ago I saw a gazetteer of French Canadian firms doing business in New England, which was about as bulky as the city directory of Boston.

Judging by the Canadian census of 1901, so far as reported by its first volume and numerous bulletins, the French of the dominion have been less fecund than they were formerly. Still they multiply faster than other Canadians. This is evinced by several sets of figures and percentages not visible in the tables, but to be extracted from them by calculation.

Comparing the statement of "population" with that of "number of families," one discovers that the size of families was as follows:

NUMBER OF PERSONS PER FAMILY.

(Persons Domiciled Together.)

	1901.	1891.
Canada	5.017	5.244
British Columbia	4.6	4.7
Manitoba	4.99	4.79
New Brunswick	5.28	5.5
Nova Scotia	5.14	5.38
Ontario	4.80	5.00
Prince Edward Island	5.5	5.9
Quebec	5.37	5.48
Northwestern Territories	4.7	4.6
Unorganized	1.2	1.4

It will be seen that a diminution in census families occurs everywhere, except in the Northwest Territories. Still the family of the French province continues conspicuously the largest. This might, however, signify merely that the French domicile two or three generations under one roof more frequently than other Canadians do. In order to test the return I worked out the percentage of increase in the number of houses and in the number of families, with this result:

PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE

In Number of Houses and Families, 1891-1901.

	Houses.	Families.
Canada	.172	.16
British Columbia	60	.37
Manitoba	.61	.94
New Brunswick	.06	.07
Nova Scotia	.11	.07
Ontario	.09	.10
Prince Edward Island	.001	.13
Quebec	.18	.13
N. W. Territories	1.21	1.30
Unorganized	.80	.80

As Quebec gains in number of houses more than any of the older English provinces, her rate of size of family must be somewhat greater than is shown by my first table. The slight discrepancy between the percentages of increase in house and in families is probably due to the presence of some two-family or tenement-houses, and to the abandonment of some old domiciles.

The tale of French Canadian progress is confirmed more significantly by those census tables which show the ages of the people. There are more children per 1,000 in Quebec than anywhere else, except the new Northwest Territories. That this is true of all the ages between infancy and maturity is shown by a more particular examination of the census than is summarized by this official table:

NUMBER OF PERSONS OF STATED AGES.

Per One Thousand of Population.

	0-9.	10-19.	20-44.	45-69.	70-over.
Canada	234.371	210.906	356.773	158.332	30.480
British Columbia	169.374	133.317	463.647	131.766	11.799
Manitoba	270.094	215.183	379.768	120.614	13.020
New Brunswick	241.613	225.378	329.360	167.532	35.347
Nova Scotia	228.656	217.314	333.207	177.257	42.293
Ontario	208.393	210.148	364.892	170.918	33.487
P. E. Island	232.086	239.592	304.574	179.761	43.638
Quebec	271.456	218.836	331.384	148.974	28.804
N. W. Territories	276.242	202.365	369.196	113.628	12.074
Unorganized Territories	80.081	59.288	67.856	72.625	3.472

This disproves the common assertion that French Canadian children die off more rapidly than others. That they do not stay in Canada after maturity so numerously per 1,000 as English Canadians do is signified by the decline in their numbers per 1,000 after twenty years of age. Hence people of the "effective ages," between twenty and fifty-five, are less numerous in Quebec than anywhere else in Canada. The province stands at the expense of rearing many workers for the United States. This partly explains why Quebec appears less prosperous than other Canadian provinces. Per contra, the French do not have so many old people to maintain. Those who go to the states appear to stay there until death arrives. By considering Quebec's comparative lack of mature inhabitants one sees that even a greater birth rate for each marriage exists there than the preceding table indicates. It may be worth recalling that the English provinces, because of their larger proportion of the voting ages, would gain in political power if representation in parliament were computed on the basis of mature inhabitants instead of on the basis of total population. French Canadians may be said to vote their children, as the Southern States vote the colored people to whom they refuse the franchise.

It does not appear to be by excessive marrying that the French Canadians hold their lead. If they indulge in that happiness as commonly as some other Canadians, many of them, as might be surmised from the figures, do so in the states. These are the returns of married people in each thousand of the Canadian population:

Canada	341
British Columbia	350
Manitoba	331
New Brunswick	329
Nova Scotia	332
Ontario	353
Prince Edward Island	303
Quebec	334
Northwestern Territories	317
Unorganized	295

That Ontario, with the largest proportion of married folk, should have so comparatively few children, would please philosophers of the school of H. G. Wells, author of Anticipations, etc. The province is very rich and well educated. Perhaps this makes its married people more prudent in child production than Jean Baptiste is. But their descendants may think the prudence mistaken which now seems not unlikely to reverse the conquest of 1759.

The census of origins indicates how the French spread over Canada. Their course may be visibly seen in Montreal, and in Eastern Ontario, by those who can remember the conditions of thirty or forty years ago. Then the line between the French or East-Enders of Montreal and the British or West-Enders was pretty clearly drawn at Bleury street, while now the French district includes many streets west of that, and ramifies still father in every westward direction. Similarly Eastern Ontario becomes more and more French.

At the same time the French more and more learn and speak English. Children of both races in the rural parts of intermingling are bi-lingual. In spite of all the efforts contra the English language slowly supplants the French. Many French families speak English in their own houses, but no English families use French that way. On public works one often hears French foremen ordering French laborers in English. It is not necessary to explain this on the theory that English, as the more imperative and the more applicable to common purposes, eliminates French where both are indifferently spoken. But it is the more generally useful language on this continent; to learn it may be "big money" in Jean Baptiste's pocket; therefore he practises it, for Jean Baptiste is no fool. Knowing that he has migration in his adventurous blood, he acquires as best he can the language that may enable him to ask intelligently for work anywhere in America.

The table shows the distribution of the Canadian French:

	Total Population.	French Origin.
British Columbia	178,657	4,601
Manitoba	254,947	16,040
New Brunswick	331,120	79,968
Nova Scotia	459,974	45,067
Ontario	2,182,947	158,698
Prince Edward Island	103,259	13,867
Quebec	1,648,898	1,322,154
Northwestern Territories	158,940	7,140

The political power of French-Canadians is far greater than would be estimated from the foregoing figures. In defence of their race, their creed and their language, they can reckon on support from almost the entire Catholic population of Canada, or 2,229,600 of the total of 5,371,315 people. In the same defence they can number all Protestants who are liberal enough to be conservative of the truly liberal Confederation Act, or Constitution of Canada, which accords to the French that equality of race, creed and language which they value, and by which they are made loyal to the country. Its prosperity depends much on the maintenance of the remarkable degree of accord which the constitutional agreement signalized in 1867, and under which Canadians are solving, perhaps, better than any other heterogeneous people, except the Swiss, the problem of agreeing to differ in great matters that formerly bred in Europe many persecutions and many wars.

Conservatism and progress of the Canadian sort might not be characteristic of the dominion if the political strength of the English in Canada were equal to their natural desire to further anglicization.

These figures show how the principal races inhabit the dominion:

English	1,263,575
Irish	989,858
Scotch	798,986
French	1,649,352
German	309,741
Scandinavian	23,586

As the French and Irish are more than half the population, they might rule supreme if they could "get together." Fortunately they can't, for many of them are Protestants. Roman Catholics are less numerous by 410,243 than French cum Irish. They outnumber by 177,319 the Methodists (916,862), Presbyterians (842,301), and Baptists (292,485) put together. But to these evangelicals add the Anglicans and the united array is more numerous by 503,-627 than the host of Catholicism. The non-Romish sects of Canada, including 16,432 Jews, 10,407 Buddhists, 5,060 Confucians, 14,466 pagans, 15,468 Greek Catholics, 28,253 Congregationalists and 6,695 "Christians," number unitedly 3,142,084. The Ancient Church, with two of every five Canadians at her back, is manifestly safe. It is extremely improbable her children can multiply by procreation rapidly enough to make her dominant.

A theory that Canada may be brought into the Union of States by the Americans who are now flocking into the Northwest Territories has become alarming to the more sensitive Britishers of the country, but the census of "Immigration" and "Birthplace" seems to damage the bugaboo. Native-born Canadians are eighty-seven per cent of the whole. Of the remaining 13 per cent nearly all are British born. In the total there are no annexationists truly visible or audible. It is pretty certain that, no matter how fast Americans may pour into the Canadian Northwest, the native-born and British-born will pour in much faster. There were but 127,891 people of United States birth in all Canada in 1901, and only 43,398 of these retained their United States nationality. In like proportion those Americans whose "prairie schooners" have been whitening the trails of the Territories since the census year, take out British naturalization papers. The same causes that send them to the virgin prairies will send there a great proportion of the Canadians who used to go to the States or to Manitoba. This similarly situated province of 254,947 people contains only 2,184 non-naturalized Americans. It is conceivable, though it does not now seem likely, that Canada may some time become a congeries of sovereign states of the union. If that occurs it will come to pass, not by any action of Americans in Canada, but because the masses of the native-born, now entirely indisposed to the course, will have either radically changed their minds or have been succeeded by other native-born masses of a new way of thinking. Catholicism, being relatively more powerful in the Dominion than in the Republic, is perhaps the strongest of all the strong conservative forces that make for the continuance of Canada's separate status.

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Red Clover.—Steele, Briggs' Extra Choice "Tiger" Brand. ½ bush., $4.75; bush., $9.00.
Red Clover.—Steele, Briggs' Fancy Export "Lion" Brand. ½ bush., $5.00; bush., $9.50.
Mammoth or Large Late Red Clover Seed, Fancy "Daisy" Brand. ½ bush., $5.00; bush., $9.50.
Lucerne Clover.—Extra Choice Recleaned. ½ bush., $5.00; bush., $9.50.
Alsike Clover.—Steele, Briggs' Fancy "Eagle" Brand. ½ bush., $4.75; bush., $9.00.
Alsike Clover.—Steele, Briggs' specially selected for producing choice seed, "Condor" Brand. ½ bush., $5.00; bush., $9.50.
White Dutch Clover.—Extra Fancy. Per lb., 30c.
Clover.—White and Alsike mixed, well adapted for permanent or mixed hay crops, lb. 20c.; ½ bush., $5.25; bush., $10.00.
Crimson Clover.—Fancy Recleaned. Per bush., $4.00.
Timothy Seed.—Steele, Briggs' Fancy Canadian "Marten" Brand. ½ bush., $1.75; bush., $3.25.
Timothy Seed.—Steele, Briggs' Extra Fancy Unhulled Canadian "Sable" Brand. ½ bush., $2.00; bush. $3.50.
Alsike and Timothy mixed, fine for mixed hay crops. ½ bush., $2.00; bush., $3.50.
Hungarian Grass—Choice. ½ Bush., 75c.; bush., $1.40.
Choice Millet. ½ bush., 75c.; bush., $1.40.
Fancy Orchard Grass. Per lb., 25c.; per bush. 14 lbs., $2.75.
Fancy Kentucky Blue Grass. Per lb., 18c.; per bush. 14 lbs., $2.00.
Fancy Canadian Blue Grass. Per lb., 10c.; per bush. 14 lbs., $1.25.
Extra Fancy Red Top Grass. Per lb., 16c.; per bush. 28 lbs., $3.75.
New 20th Century Oats.—A new white branch oat, an immense yielder with a heavy grain, borne on a strong, stiff straw, stools out well and is not inclined to rust. A money-maker for the grower. Price 4 lbs., 50c. postpaid; bush., 85c.; 5 bush. lots and over, 80c. per bush.
New Waverley Oats.—This grand new white variety is one of the heaviest yielders on record. It has a large grain with a stiff straw, stools out well and is not inclined to rust or smut. One farmer had a yield of 107 bushels per acre last year. Price per 4 lbs., 50c., postpaid; bush., $1.00; 5 bush. lots and over, 90c. bush.
Improved Black Tartar Oats.—Grown from imported stocks. Price 4 lbs., 50c. postpaid; bush., 75c.; 5 bush. lots and over, 70c. bush.
Wheat, Selected Manitoba Red Fife (No. 1 hard). Price, bush., $1.50; 5 bush. lots and over, $1.40 bush.
Wheat, White Russian. Bush., $1.35; 5 bush. lots and over, $1.25 bush.
Wheat, Wild Goose.—Grown from hand-picked seed. Bush., $1.35; 5 bush. lots and over, $1.25 bush.
Barley, Mandscheuri.—Very early and the most productive six-rowed variety. Bush., 90c.; 5 bush. lots and over, 85c. bush.
Barley, Canadian Selected Six-rowed. Bush., 85c.; 5 bush. lots and over, 80c. bush.
Barley, White Hulless.—Splendid for its feeding qualities. Recommended for growing in sections where the bug destroys the pea crops. Price, per bush., 60 lbs., $1.40; 5 bush. lots and over, $1.30 bush.
Barley, Black Hulless.—Splendid for its feeding qualities. Price, per bush. 60 lbs., $1.40; 5 bush. lots and over, $1.30 bush.
Buckwheat, Japanese.—Enormously productive, kernels larger than any other variety, much superior to old, grey variety. Bush., 95c.; 5 bush. lots and over, 90c. bush.
Corn—Giant Prolific Sweet Ensilage.
Corn—Red Cob Ensilage.
Corn—Early Improved Leaming.
All these give enormous yields of fodder, and are the Standard Ensilage Sorts. Bush., $1.00; 5 bush. lots and over, 95c.
Corn—Compton's Early Yellow Flint.
Corn—North Dakota Large White Flint.
Corn—Longfellow Yellow Flint.
The three varieties will ripen fully in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. Bush., $1.50; 5 bush. lots, $1.40.
Black Tares.—Per bush. 60 lbs., $2.00 bush.; 5 bush. lots and over, $1.75 bush.
Spring Rye.—Choice Manitoba grown. Bush., $1.15; 5 bush. lots and over, $1.10.
Buckwheat, Japanese.—Superior to the common grey variety, matures earlier and a much heavier yielder. Per bush, 95c.; 5 bush. lots and over, 90c.
Peas, Canadian Beauty.—Seeds large and white, straw strong but not coarse and of good quality. Bush., $1.50; 5 bush. lots and over, $1.40 bush.
Peas, Black Eye Marrowfat.—Resembles preceding, but with a distinct black eye. Bush., $1.50; 5 bush. lots and over, $1.40 bush.
Peas, Golden Vine.—A standard sort not much troubled with bugs. Bush., $1.35; 5 bush. lots and over, $1.25 bush.
Peas, Prussian Blue.—Very early, one of the heaviest yielding and best strawed peas known. Bush., $1.50; 5 bush. lots and over, $1.40 bush.
Speltz or Emmer.—A wonderful grain from Russia. Exceedingly productive on light soils. Bush. 40 lbs., $1.10; 5 bush. lots and over, $1.00.
Flax Seed.—Extra screened Manitoba grown, ½ bush., $1.25; bush., $2.25.

Steele, Briggs "Royal Giant" Sugar Beet—A new and distinct type of sugar beet, producing a "Royal" good crop and a root of gigantic size and richest feeding quality. Price per lb. 30c., postpaid 35c.; 4 lbs. $1.00, by mail postpaid $1.20. Sold in sealed packages only.
Steele, Briggs "Improved Short White Carrot"—Seldom exceeds 16 in. in length and has been grown to measure 27 in. in circumference. Flesh rich, white, solid, sweet and very nutritious. ¼lb. 15c., 1 lb. 50c., postpaid 55c.

Steele, Briggs Thoroughbred Field and Garden Seeds

For 50c. we will send by mail Postpaid one packet each of the following Vegetable Seed Collection:

Beet, Steele, Briggs' Extra Early, a splendid table variety Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼-lb. 25c. postpaid.
Cabbage, Steele, Briggs' Chester King, a grand keeper. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., ¼-lb. 75c. postpaid.
Bean, Scarlet, Flageolet Wax, the best butter bean. Pkt. 5c., lb. 15c., postpaid 20c.
Cucumber, Steele, Briggs' Evergreen, fine for slicing. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., ¼-lb. 50c. postpaid.
Corn, Early Giant, Sweet, good-sized ear, very sweet. Pkt. 5c., lb. 20c., postpaid 25c.
Lettuce, Steele, Briggs' "Toronto Gem," a fine, crisp sort. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., ¼-lb. 45c. postpaid.
Muskmelon, Steele, Briggs' Exquisite, grand flavor. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., ¼-lb. 55c. postpaid.
Onion, Steele, Briggs' Giant Yellow Globe, a grand keeper. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., ¼-lb. 40c. postpaid.
Pea, Steele, Briggs' Best Early, a good cropper. Pkt. 5c., lb. 20c., postpaid 25c.
Parsnip, Elcombes Giant, the best in cultivation. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼-lb. 25c. postpaid.
Radish, Scarlet Turnip, a good standard variety. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼-lb. 20c. postpaid.
Tomato, Steele, Briggs' "Earliest of All." Pkt. oz. 25c. postpaid.

Steele, Briggs' Prize Mammoth Mangel—under high cultivation over 2,000 bushels per acre have been grown off this root. Free from coarseness and most excellent feeding and keeping qualities. ¼ lb. 10c., 1 lb. 20c., postpaid 25c.
Steele, Briggs' Giant Yellow Globe Mangel—¼ lb. 10c., 1-lb. 20c., postpaid 25c.
Steele, Briggs' Giant Yellow Oval Mangel—¼ lb. 10c., 1-lb. 25c., postpaid.
Steele, Briggs' Selected Purple Top Swede—¼-lb. 15c., 1-lb. 25c., postpaid 30c.
Steele, Briggs' "Perfection" Swede—¼-lb. 15c., 1-lb. 25c., postpaid 30c.
Steele, Briggs' "Jumbo" Swede—¼-lb. 15c., 1-lb. 25c., postpaid 30c.
Steele, Briggs' "Good Luck" Swede—¼-lb. 15c., 1-lb. 25c., postpaid 30c.
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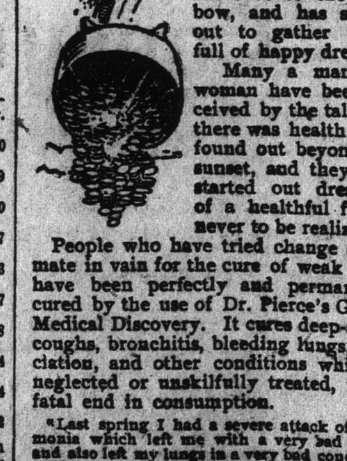

Many a child has been fooled by the story of the pot of gold which is to be found just at the foot of the rainbow, and has started out to gather riches full of happy dreams.

Many a man and woman have been deceived by the tale that there was health to be found out beyond the sunset, and they have started out dreaming of a healthful future, never to be realized.

People who have tried change of climate in vain for the cure of weak lungs have been perfectly and permanently cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures deep-seated coughs, bronchitis, bleeding lungs, emaciation, and other conditions which, if neglected or unskilfully treated, find a fatal end in consumption.

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KINGS COUNTY COURT.

Kings county court opened at Hampton yesterday, Judge Wedderburn presiding. The full panel of the grand jury was in attendance, and Geo. E. Ketchum was elected foreman. There were three criminal cases.

The King v. Herbert L. Wanamake, of Studholm, an alleged assault growing out of a Scott Act case.

The King v. John Munroe of Cardwell, charged with stealing.

The King v. Joseph Gilbraith, of St. John, charged with stealing a pocket book at Sussex.

R. LeB. Tweedie is crown prosecutor and the prisoners in each case will be defended by Geo. W. Fowler, M. P.

At one o'clock the grand jury were still considering these cases. The judge's charge was a lengthy one.

TORONTO MAN

Taught the Late General Sir Hector Macdonald His Drill.

Sergt. MacMahon of Toronto claims the distinction of having been the man who taught the late General Hector Macdonald his drill. The sergeant well remembers the late general, when, in 1871, as a raw recruit, 18 years of age, he landed with the second draft from England at Jullundher, in the Punjab. Sergt. MacMahon was drill instructor for the 92nd at that time, and he put the embryo general through the goose step in the awkward squad four hours daily —two in the morning and two at night.

Mr. Macdonald was very quick to learn, and picked up his drill with such rapidity that he was in the first squad of recruits, and he was singled out from his fellows to instruct the last squad. He was one of the first "dismissed drill," and this awkward squad was his first "command." He was keenly ambitious.

He was a plucky fellow and foremost in everything. His commission made him even more so. He would always give good advice to the recruits and caution them from vice. He would never gamble, though he played billiards for pleasure, and was very fond of the game. He did not drink. He might take a glass of ale occasionally, but that was his limit.

"He was a good non-commissioned officer," said MacMahon. "A better never lived. As a sergeant he kept his accounts as straight as the straightest.

"The late General Hector Macdonald joined the service companies of the 92nd Highlanders, then stationed at Jullundher, Punjab, East India, in December, 1871. When dismissed 'recruits' drill' he was appointed lance-corporal, and in two years was promoted to be sergeant. Previous to the Afghan war he was made color-sergeant of No. 3 Company, under Captain G. S. White, now General George Stewart White, famous as the defender of Ladysmith.

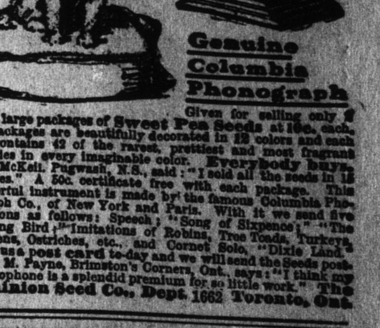
"'Fighting Mac' and I were both sergeants and comrades, and I can speak most highly of his good moral character, both as a soldier and a man. He was a good living man, and always willing to give the young soldier good advice. He gained his commission after the massacre of the British envoy at Kabul. The Gordons was one of the regiments ordered to march on Kabul. We were then stationed at Alli Kheil, five days' march from Kabul City. Our first day's march was to Caratagia, where we rested for the night.

"On the following morning the whole Kuram Valley field force marched to the summit of a large mountain known as the Shuther Ghardan, or Camel's Neck, so called from its form. No. 3 Company, with 'Old Mac' as the color-sergeant, was ordered to remain behind to see all the baggage removed to the front and bring up the rear. There was no officer with No. 3, so Mac was the senior N. C. O.

"Just as his company was preparing to move to join the headquarters, General Lord Robert and staff appeared, escorted by a troop of the 9th Lancers. Mac heard the shots fired from a hill running parallel to the road, and at once saw that the party had been attacked by the enemy. These comprised about 100 Afghans, who had waited in ambush. He at once formed his company into fighting order, and, leading them beat the enemy off, thus being instrumental in saving the general's life. For this he was recommended for the V. C. or a commission—the latter he accepted. Six months later, in Sherpur cantonments, he was gazetted as 2nd lieutenant in the Gordon Highlanders."

MANY GOING WEST.

Never in the history of the C. P. R. have so many people been moving west, and this is true not only of immigrants but of residents of the provinces. From New Brunswick scores of families are taking up land and going to the territories. Scarcely a day passes, but cars containing household effects are sent from this division of the C. P. R. and enough enquiries have been made for cars to form several trains.



Genuine Columbia Phonograph

Given for selling only 2 doz. large packages of Sweet Pea Seeds at 10c. each. The packages are beautifully decorated in 12 colors and each one contains 42 of the rarest, prettiest and most fragrant varieties in every imaginable color. Everybody buys. Wm. McKeil, Pugwash, N.S., said: "I sold all the seeds in 15 minutes." A 50c. certificate free with each package. This wonderful instrument is made by the famous Columbia Phonograph Co., of New York and Paris. With it we send five selections as follows: Speech; "Song of Sixpence;" "The Mocking Bird;" "Imitations of Robins, Tree Toads, Turkeys, Chickens, Ostriches, etc., and Cornet Solo, "Dixie Land." Write us a post card to-day and we will send the Seeds postpaid. M. Payne, Brimston's Corners, Ont., says: "I think my Graphophone is a splendid premium for so little work." The Dominion Seed Co., Dept. 1662 Toronto, Ont.

A GOLD WATCH FOR THE CORRECT ANSWER

A beautiful Gold-finished Watch, handsomely engraved (Ladies' or Gentlemen's size), will be given to everyone who correctly answers the following puzzle:

V — — T — R — A

There are four letters, represented by four dashes, omitted from the above word, and when the proper letters are supplied the complete word will be the name of a very noted Queen. To everyone who sends us the correct answer we will present, absolutely Free, a beautiful Gold-finished Watch, such as anyone would be proud to own. If you are smart, you can solve the puzzle and send us the correct answer at once. It will cost you only one cent for a Post Card. Immediately upon receipt of your answer we shall promptly write you, explaining one further condition necessary to be complied with by you to be a successful competitor for one of these beautiful and valuable Watches. This condition is very simple; in fact, it is merely a slight favor which we would like you to do for us. It will cost you nothing, and will not take up more than half an hour of your time. We shall write you all about it and tell you more about this beautiful Watch as soon as we hear from you. Boys and Girls, here is your chance. Send us your answer on a Post Card at once. Is not this beautiful Watch worth the investment of one cent for postage? Do not delay as we have only a limited number of these valuable Watches on hand. Address—THE ENTERPRISE CO., DEPT. 1660 TORONTO, ONTARIO.