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THE MAELSTROM

BY FRANK FROEST.
Late Superintendent of the Criminal Investigation
Department of Scotland Yard.

"You see," he went on, "unless we prove these other people accessories there is only one person whose neck is in jeopardy. That's the actual murderer. He probably wouldn't object to save himself by another murder. But the others are not going to that length if they can help it. They intend, I imagine, to try and bottle him up till Smith is discharged and the whole boiling of them make a clean getaway."

"But," objected Congreve, "Royal's evidence alone will convict the man."

"Maybe they don't understand that," retorted Menzies. "Anyway we won't worry yet. I'm going on to Ludford Road. I shall want you to go back and swear out a search-warrant in case it's wanted. Also have that note properly done up and photographed. You might get a paper merchant to examine a piece of the paper. There's just a chance we might find out when it was bought and who bought it. You can get an all-night tramcar at the end of the road. Leave the taxi for me. I'll have to change again."

An hour later a plump, ruddy-faced man, smoking a clay pipe, and with his hands thrust deep in his trousers pockets, slouched along Ludford Road. The loosened shoulders, the shuffling gait, the unpolished down-at-heel boots (one of them laced with string), all told of the practical vagrant. Yet Weir Menzies had not disguised himself in the sense that disguise would be understood by those whose knowledge of Scotland Yard is derived from the books and newspapers.

His face was untouched by grease-paint he wore no wig nor false beard. He was just Weir Menzies as he might have been if fortune had made him a tramp. Yet he bore little superficial resemblance to the Weir Menzies, Esq., churchwarden of All Saints, Upper Tooting, or the Mr. Weir Menzies, chief inspector of the criminal investigation department.

His hair had been rubbed up until it looked as if it had not seen brush or comb for a month and was surmounted by a battered Tribby hat. He had rubbed his hands on a door-mat and then on his face to prevent any suspicion of unnatural cleanliness. His neat moustache had been combed out till it hung down ragged and bristly. His clothes were shabby and no two garments matched. They might have been given him at different times by charitable householders.

There was nothing which could betray his assumed character. Indeed, any accident to clothes or person would but increase his disreputability.

Twice he shuffled up and down the street, the second time meeting a policeman who passed and without saying anything watched him out of sight. The two met again a quarter of an hour later and this time the constable was not so forbearing. He turned his bull-eye full on the tramp and surveyed him up and down. It was at the back of his mind that he might have a charge "loitering with intent to commit a felony."

"What's the game, Isaacstein? What are you hanging around for?" he demanded. And because he had been trained not to take risks, his hand gripped the greasy collar of the nondescript and administered a slight warning shake.

One hundred and eighty pounds of trained policeman took the pavement with a thud. He sat up ruefully and with a wrath. One does not expect a rickety middle-aged tramp to have a working knowledge of jiu-jitsu. And it astonished him still more that his assailant remained instead of taking advantage of the opportunity and making a dash for freedom.

"All right," he growled and advanced cautiously.

"Don't make a fool of yourself, my man," said the tramp, authoritatively. "Mr. C. I. Walk on quiet to the corner and I'll show you my warrant card."

The constable hesitated. He was young and this was beyond his experience. But the authority of the voice shook him and he obeyed the order. Within five minutes he learned how near he had been to committing a bad mistake.

"I'm sorry, sir," he apologized. "I didn't know."

"That's all right," said Menzies. "Of course you didn't. I'm not blaming you. Now you hang on to this corner for half an hour. I'll be responsible to your superiors. Just stand here and keep your eyes and ears open in case I should want you."

He had straightened up during the conversation, but now he became again the shambling hobo. A clock somewhere had just chimed six, and he judged that there might be a chance to commence operations.

He moved furtively up to the door of number one hundred and forty and rang the bell. Twice he had to repeat the summons before there was any movement within. Then a window was flung up above and a woman's voice demanded the business of the man who was ringing the bell.

Menzies's answer was very definite and he had no very definite plan in his mind. His was merely a reconnoitring expedition. He wanted the door opened and had no intention of carrying on a conversation with the lady up-stairs, whoever she was, at the top of his voice. He was shielded from her sight by the porch, and he did not offer to step out.

The window closed with a bang and there were sounds of some one moving. Presently the door opened, and the pleasant-faced woman who had met Hallett confronted the detective.

"Ave you a bit you could spare a pore man, lidy?" he whined. "I've been walkin' all night an' nothin' 'as passed by lips since yesterday."

The pleasant-faced lady frowned. She had a dogged chin and a wide mouth and was quite obviously not the sort of person to be played with. "I've got nothing for you," she snapped, perhaps with excusable viciousness for one who had been dragged out of bed by a beggar. She flung the door to forcefully. Menzies's foot, however, was a shade the quicker as he thrust it in the opening.

"Why Gwennie," he said, smilingly in his natural voice; "this is a nice welcome for an old friend. Don't you remember me? I'm Weir Menzies."

She gave a quick exclamation and pulled the door back. Her face did not for a moment bear any very noticeable expression of delight at the reunion. That, however, was only for a second. The next instant she had thrust out her hand with a bright smile.

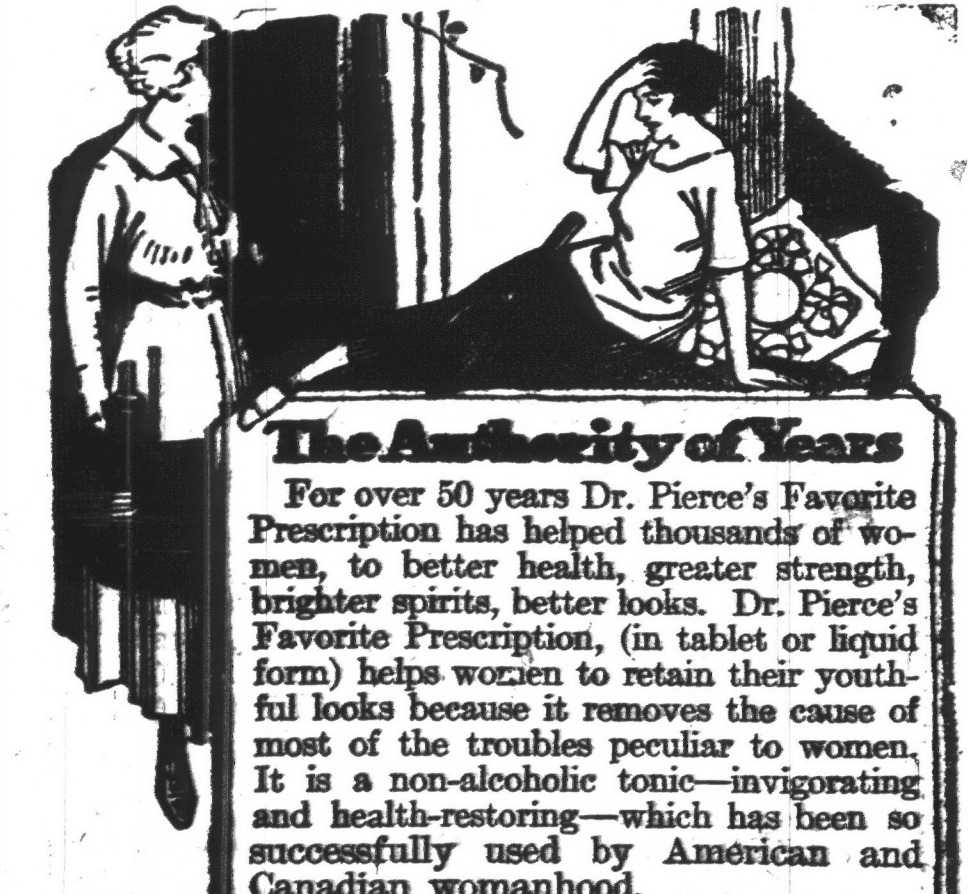
"Why, so it is! Who'd have thought of seeing you here—and in a rig like that? Come right in, Mr. Menzies; I am glad to see you."

"After you, Gwennie," said Menzies, politely, but firmly. "Lead the way. Never mind the door. I'll shut it."

(To be continued.)

Each Hand Has Its Work.

Paris physicians are debating whether or not it is advisable for a man to make himself ambidextrous, says a medical correspondent, who continues. It may be asserted that the work of the left hand is different from that of the right. We need one free hand and one to carry luggage or equipment, and hence the right is used for emergency while the left is continuously occupied. Emergencies call for rapid and skilled actions so that the right hand specializes in these, the left arm having the greater endurance. The right arm is the dynamic, the left, the static.



The Authority of Years
For over 50 years Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has helped thousands of women, to better health, greater strength, brighter spirits, better looks. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, (in tablet or liquid form) helps women to retain their youthful looks because it removes the cause of most of the troubles peculiar to women. It is a non-alcoholic tonic-investigating and health-restoring—which has been so successfully used by American and Canadian womanhood.

DACRE, Ont.—"I am more than pleased with Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I was run-down and so nervous that I could not even stay in the house alone in the daytime, and tried every kind of medicine I heard of, but got no result. One of my friends advised me to take 'Favorite Prescription'—said that it would cure me, and it did. After taking four bottles I felt like a new woman. It is also the very best medicine for a woman bringing up a family."—Mrs. JOSEPH BRAUDRY, Route 2.

Makes Weak Women Strong

arm. The left arm is also a reserve arm when the right has become exhausted. It is very difficult to learn the left hand to execute rapid complicated, and delicate manoeuvres, but it can sometimes readily reverse the movements customary for the right hand, as in mirror writing. Hence it would appear that to some extent the education of the left hand should consist not of copying the activities of the right, but of reversing them.

THE BEGINNING OF THINGS

Trademarks.

Today a trademark is intended to be an advertisement. It aims to bring out the unusual in the character or method of production of the article it represents. We may see many a trademark that appears to be far-fetched. But we can be sure that it was chosen for some uniqueness, some striking quality that will keep before the mind of the reader the product for which it stands.

Yet the first trademark had no such purpose. In order that all who saw might read in the only writing which they understood, which was pictures, the shopkeepers of ages ago hung above their establishments a picture of the most important and distinguishing feature of their trade or business. The butcher had his ham and the cobbler his boot, the blacksmith his horseshoe and the weaver his loom.

Trademarks keep pace with progress. Now that we can read we still have to divine between the lines and interpret trademarks of meanings often obscure.

MAKES MONEY ON KINGS

British "Empire Gets Its Rulers Cheaper Than Any Other Country.

No country gets its Emperor, King or President at a more economical cost than does Great Britain, or to speak more correctly the British Empire. Its monarchs during the centuries had acquired by hereditary rights, by inter-marriage and by Acts of Parliament vast fortunes and immense incomes. William IV. of his own free will gave up all these rights and incomes, and accepted instead a greatly smaller sum to be voted by Parliament. Queen Victoria, King Edward, and King George did the same, and now receive just what their people, through Parliament, care to vote them. The country receives from the sums ceded very much more than it pays. So that the Empire is actually making money out of its Sovereigns.

C. N. R. AND G. T. R. MILEAGE BOOKS NOW GOOD ON EITHER RAILWAY.

One of the practical advantages of co-ordination of Canadian National and Grand Trunk lines of railway, is shown by a recent order which enables the use of mileage books issued by one road on the trains of the other company if desired.

Previously, if a business man were travelling, from Toronto to Ottawa for example, his Canadian National "book" would be valid to that point. But if he wished to continue his journey to Montreal over the Grand Trunk, it would not have been good on the G. T. R. train.

The order just issued wipes out the distinction, in a mileage-book sense, between C. N. R. and G. T. R. books issued by the Grand Trunk are good over all eastern lines of the Canadian National and, likewise, those issued by the C. N. R. are valid on the trains of the G. T. R. One capital outlay takes the place of two which should be a matter of satisfaction to the travelling public.

THAT FEELING OF INDEPENDENCE.

"I'd like to be a millionaire just once," admitted Jones.

"Righto, I'm with you!" exclaimed Harrison. "It'd be great dope to spend all the money you wanted to and all that sort of."

"You've got it wrong. I'd like to be a millionaire just long enough to wear out some of my old clothes and not care what anybody said about it!"

With the complete collapse of Russia in 1918, it became evident that if the linen business was to be continued in Canada, it would be necessary to establish a spinning plant here, to spin the Canadian grown flax which with the improved methods of cultivation, was proven equal to or better than the Russian flax, on which the industry had relied previous to the war. In 1919-20 there were eight linen manufacturing in operation in Canada.

Facts About Canada

On the 17th of April, 1760, the French made a desperate attempt to regain Quebec which they had lost by the defeat at the Battle of the Plains of Abraham, the previous fall. Levis, the French commander, had spent the winter in an endeavor to gather a force large enough for such a contest with a hope of success. On the 17th of April he set out with 7,260 men and marched directly toward the city of Quebec. He was assisted by several French vessels with stores for the army. All along the way to the attack he received reinforcements of Canadians so that when he reached Quebec he must have had an attacking force of about ten thousand troops of whom 3,500 were regulars. General Murray, the British commander, although greatly outnumbered felt he must fight and so on the 28th of the month he met the French at Ste. Foye, not far from the Plains, and a furious battle resulted. The fight lasted for one hour and three quarters and ended in the British being driven from the field. They retreated within the walls of Quebec and prepared to stand siege. Levis was wild with delight as he imagined that once more the place was going to fall into the hands of the French. But on the ninth of May, a ship appeared in the port. He thought it was a French vessel bringing him assistance but when the British colors were displayed he was amazed. A week later three other warships of the British east anchor off the place. Levis raised the siege that night and started back towards Montreal but the French ships in the port were attacked at once by the new fleet and the British sank or captured every vessel in the fleet and cleared the St. Lawrence of every craft flying the flag of the French monarch. So the attempt to regain the place for France ended in failure.

Manitoba is commonly spoken of as a prairie Province, but since the extension of the Province northward, fully 75 per cent of its surface is covered by forests.

The entire central and northern parts of Manitoba are still practically unbroken forests, the heaviest growth of timber being in the northern lake district.

The principal trees in Northern Manitoba are the spruce, poplar, tamarack, birch and jack pine.

These northern districts contain vast quantities of wood for the manufacture of pulp, and abundant water-power is available at many places.

Fur-bearing animals are plentiful in Northern Manitoba. An estimate made by Commissioner Campbell placed the value of furs taken in that part of the Province during the winter of 1916-17 at one million dollars.

The numerous lakes and rivers of Northern Manitoba many of which are large, are well-stocked with excellent fish, white fish being very plentiful.

Fishing in Northern Manitoba is chiefly carried on in the winter, the fish being taken in nets placed below the ice. The coarse varieties, such as suckers, are used to feed the dogs kept for transportation service.

Saskatchewan's area of valuable merchantable timber comprises a belt extending from east to west across the central part of the Province, bounded on the north by the Churchill River.

About 20,000 square miles of this forest area of Central Saskatchewan has been surveyed and it is estimated that the area contains about four billion board feet of lumber and about fifty million cords of wood.

It is estimated that the whole forest area of Saskatchewan contains about four billion board feet of lumber and about fifty million cords of wood.

It is estimated that the whole forest area of Saskatchewan contains timber equivalent to 120,000,000 cords.

About Newfoundland.

In 1918 Newfoundland imported 35,084 barrels of potatoes, having a value of \$115,651.

During the year 1919 Newfoundland imported 235,918 barrels of flour, the value of which was \$2,857,253.

In 1919 the expenditure of the Government of Newfoundland amounted to \$6,765,369. About \$100,000 were spent on education.

ENGLISH GIRLS WHO WORK

SOME SEEK JOBS FROM NECESSITY OTHERS THROUGH AMBITION.

The Society Woman Strives Hardest of All to Attain Qualities Enabling Her to Advance in Social Realm.

The life of the English-girl who has not the father's checkbook at command for everything that her whim and fancy suggests is not different from that of the girls in other civilized countries. Of late, however, it may be noticed that English girls are exceedingly eager to get away from housework and to earn their living in every possible occupation but the one it was thought women are particularly designed for by nature.

With the exception of rough work, which requires very muscular men, they invade all imaginable activities. They flood counting rooms, constitute a steadily growing majority of the hands in industrial shops, and not a few have a burning ambition to shine in the learned professions. Colleges and universities are crowded with prospective physicians, naturalists, philologists and theologians.

Some Prompted by Pique.

It would appear that this desire to occupy a place in the world of learning is not always prompted by the necessity of pursuing a vocation that would secure daily subsistence, but that a kind of pique against the stronger sex is a contributing cause.

Besides this class of English women who work from necessity or ambition, there is a class who are not spurred by either motive. These are the women of high rank and great wealth. Their aim is to cut a figure in society. This is not quite as easy as some might be inclined to believe, for a position in these circles requires many accomplishments. Mere amateurish performance in the literature of all nations that have produced great poets and writers in the minimum of attainments. They also must have a full speaking knowledge of the most important modern languages. And if in the course of conversation Horace and Virgil is quoted it must not have a strange sound to their ears.

Cooking a New Study.

With such burdens it would not appear likely that young women would be inclined to take some more upon themselves. But they strive for a new accomplishment. This is the useful art of cooking. The boarding schools for wealthy kitchens where the girls are seen handling pots and pans, baking, stewing and frying.

What originated this idea with them is to some a mystery, which they try to explain as a mere fad which, like all other fancies, soon will disappear. This insinuation is stoutly repelled by the young woman, who says that they learn cooking from a sense of duty, awakened in them by the late war.

TRY MAGNESIA FOR STOMACH TROUBLE

It Neutralizes Stomach Acidity, Prevents Food Fermentation, Sour Gassy Stomach and Acid Indigestion.

Doubtless if you are a sufferer from indigestion you have already tried pepsin, pancreatin, charcoal, drugs and various digestive aids and you know these things will not cure your trouble—in some cases do not even give relief.

But before giving up hope and deciding you are a chronic dyspeptic just try the effect of a little Bisurated Magnesia—not the ordinary commercial carbonate, citrate, or milk, but the pure Bisurated Magnesia which you can obtain from practically any druggist in either powdered or tablet form.

Take a teaspoonful of the powder or two compressed tablets with a little water after your next meal, and see what a difference this makes. It will instantly neutralize the dangerous, harmful acid in the stomach which now cause your food to ferment and sour, making gas, wind, flatulence, heartburn and bloated or heavy, lumpy feeling that seems to follow most everything you eat.

You will find that provided you take a little Bisurated Magnesia immediately after a meal, you can eat almost anything and enjoy it without any danger or pain or discomfort to follow and moreover, the continued use of the bisurated magnesia cannot injure the stomach in any way so long as there are any symptoms of acid indigestion.

Friendship is a beautiful thing, but nevertheless many a man has been boosted into prominence by his enemies.

The silver mining methods of Peru are much the same as practiced when Pizarro conquered the country four centuries ago.

It is time to board up the back of a woman's gown when it allows one to count down to the thirty-seventh ventrals.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

CUTICURA HEALS SISTER SEZEMA

In Rash All Over Body. Burned And Itched. Could Not Rest.

"My little sister had eczema all over her body. It came like a rash, and was burning and itching. She could get no rest, and we would have to tow her clothing to take it off. She was cross and irritable, and the breaking out caused disfigurement."

"She had the eczema about five months when we tried Cuticura Soap and Ointment. We could see she was getting relief, and we just used one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment when she was healed." (Signed) Miss Jessie Campbell, Sunny Brae, Nova Scotia, January 16, 1919.

You may rely on Cuticura Soap and Ointment to care for your skin.

Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c. Sold throughout the Dominion, Canadian Depot: Lyman, Limited, St. Paul St., Montreal. Cuticura Soap shaves without razor.

Magic Carpet

Visits to New Worlds

TRANSYLVANIA.

Transylvania, which before the war constituted fifteen Hungarian countries, has not become a part of Roumania, to which geographically it rightly belongs.

Transylvania may be considered as composed of three types of country, the mountain chains, the central plateau, and the basins. According to the last census, it contains more than two-and-a-half million people, of about one-eighth of the population of Hungary before the war. The majority of the people lived in villages, in which the population was usually under one thousand.

Kolozsard is the capital and university town, containing more than 60,000 inhabitants, the only other town of any size being Mores, which has less than 25,000 people. The history of Transylvania goes back many centuries. In the year 106 it was conquered by the Romans under Trajan, and thereafter suffered a series of small wars, in which it was the victim. In 1225 Andrew II. expelled the Teutonic Knights, who then conquered and converted Prussia, but fifteen years later it was invaded by the Mongols and finally came under Turkish suzerainty. The Magyar sympathy still remains strong, and through the latter years of the Eighteenth, and the early years of the Nineteenth Centuries, national sentiment was strong until in 1860 Transylvania became an autonomous province of Austria, with a separate Diet. The Vlachs have gained considerable influence in Transylvania since 1867. They have at last obtained definite political rights which before the war were equal in theory at any rate to those of other citizens of Hungary. As a rule, during recent years, the country has been remarkably free from religious strife and intolerance. The Vlachs almost all belong to the Orthodox of Uniat Churches, and the Saxons to one or other of the Protestant churches. Political questions have been mainly racial. The country is largely agricultural, although many valuable mines have been discovered within its boundaries.

NEW YORK FOR \$24
Site of City Bought For That Amount From the Indians.

The Island of Manhattan, the site of New York, was bought from the Indians on May 6, 1624, for \$24 by Peter Minuit. Today the assessed valuation of real and personal estate of New York is more than \$9,000,000,000, the bulk of which is in Manhattan is 12½ miles long and has an average breadth of one and three-fifths miles. In this small portion of the earth live 2,284,103 people.

Asbestos Long in Use.

The silky fibre derived from certain rocks which we call asbestos was familiar to the ancient Greeks and Romans, and was commonly used by them to make fireproof yarn, fireproof rope and fireproof cloth. These are the uses to which asbestos is chiefly put at the present time. It is only in the production of thread from this material that we have much improved upon the ancients. It is now spun so fine that a pound of asbestos will yield two-thirds of a mile of thread. To "wash" a piece of asbestos cloth one has only to put it into fire. That cleans it.

Ants in South America are wonderfully industrious. They have been known to construct a tunnel no less than three miles in length.