

CANADA'S CENSUS

A THIRTY-TWO PER CENT INCREASE IN THE PAST TEN YEARS.

That Canada has come rapidly to the front in the past ten years is amply shown in the results of the census recently made public. The population of the Dominion is now placed at 7,981,863, which with outlying points to be heard from, may bring it up to 7 1/2 millions as compared with 5,371,215 in 1901. Though these figures are large, they do not present a total as large as was expected but they do show a greater increase of percentage in population for the decade than any similar increase in the United States. The highest percentage ever reached by the Republic was 24%; the percentage of increase in Canada for the decade is 27%. Thus it will be seen that the prairie west of the lakes, with the great broad fertile acres ready for the sowing and immediate reaping of grain and the valleys of British Columbia capable of producing fruit with which to supply its neighboring provinces east of the mountains, have attracted numbers, which has exceeded the most optimistic of the expectations of ten years ago.

Upon the prairies of the ten years ago there was but a sparse scattering of people; but today, no matter in which way you go, take any direction, and you find homes and farms and roads and cities, occupied by the very best class of people in good sized settlements with plenty of room for five or six times as many more. The population of Alberta is set down at 272,529, as compared with 72,922 in 1901; Saskatchewan 452,598 as compared with 91,270 in 1901; Manitoba's 451,491 compares well with the 255,211 in 1901; and so does that of British Columbia—562,768 as against 178,657 in 1901; but in a territory as large as this a population of 1,542,999 is little more than discernible in point of numbers. The work through it has been great. Look at the towns that have been built up; its cities, Winnipeg with 125,000; Vancouver with upwards of 100,000; Calgary with 42,000; Edmonton, Regina, Saskatoon, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Moosejaw, splendid cities—none better anywhere; well maintained and equipped. There have come with existence and been built as they have been built by reason of the splendid agricultural country by which they are surrounded. The population is scarcely discernible. A population ten or twelve times that shown by the recent census could be easily maintained in even greater wealth than that which maintains the present numbers. There is certainly a wonderful future for Western Canada and that which goes to the development of the west will enrich the east. This is the growing time in Canada and what has been done in the past ten years is but a beginning. The next decade will show a far greater advancement. In the meantime Canada is bidding welcome to the progressive and industrious citizen. The invitation is a standing one. At the forthcoming land exposition in Chicago, Canada will have one of the best exhibits of farm products that has ever been made and it will be well worth while inspecting it and getting information from those who may be in charge.

Silly Game.

A city cousin had been staying at the farm for two weeks, resting up for the winter's round of pleasure. One evening after supper she suggested to her country cousin that they get up a bridge party some evening. "By what name, please?" was the horrified reply. "They can't bridge over than four miles, and that one's awfully rickety. This time of the year, you'd all have pneumonia. For crazy new-fangled ideas, give me your city cousin!"

If They All Knew.

A woman speaker told a New York audience that "we women haven't concentrated. Our minds just go flying around and don't get anywhere." Considering which, is it not surprising for men to miss about in women's affairs when they know themselves so well?—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Ayer* in Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

Only a few people can follow the lines of least resistance and obey the alarm clock at the same time.

Lowie's Single Binder, straight Co.—many mothers prefer them to the cigars.

It takes a bachelor to think that he understands women.

HOW IS YOUR HEALTH?

Feel poorly most of the time—stomach bad—appetite poor—all run-down? You should try

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

at once. It has helped thousands who suffered from

SOUR STOMACH INDIGESTION DYSPEPSIA COLDS, MALARIA and will aid you, too.

PISO'S will immediately relieve **COUGHS & COLDS**

WOMEN TO VOTE IN 1912

Equal Suffrage May Be Factor in Presidential Election

Matter Which Chairmen of National Committees Will Be Called Upon to Consider—Some of the Laws for Which Women Are Responsible, Attributed Directly to Their Vote and Influence.

WASHINGTON.—Almost 1,000,000 women will be eligible to vote for their choice for president of the United States in 1912. Those women are to be found in the six western states which have already granted equal suffrage, the number of women in each state who are eligible to vote being about as follows: California, 500,000; Colorado, 160,000; Idaho, 48,000; Utah, 65,000; Washington, 120,000; and Wyoming, 35,000, or a total of 928,000.

Those figures are not exact, but constitute the best possible estimate until such time as the census bureau gets out its figures showing the analysis of the population by states. It is possible that before the election in 1912 more states may give the women a chance to vote for the presidential candidates, as the equal suffrage campaigners have such states as Nevada, Oregon, Kansas and Wisconsin marked as trembling in the balance on the suffrage question.

There are in the United States today just 19 states which have no form of suffrage for women, although some cities in them have. Those states are Nevada, Texas, Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Maine.

On October 12 last California joined the states granting equal suffrage to women, the vote on that occasion being 119,668 for and 117,408 against the measure, or a majority of 1678 for equal suffrage, with some minor towns to bear from. California had rejected the proposition in 1896, Oregon and several of the other western states have several times rejected the amendment, and Massachusetts in 1895 voted on the question and refused equal suffrage, the vote in that state at that time being: Yes, 109,294; No, 187,840, or 78,546 majority against equal suffrage. Since then the question has not been brought to the referendum in this commonwealth.

In the western states the question has come before the voters quite regularly, for, according to some of the opponents of the equal suffrage in that section of the country, "a 'yes' vote settles the matter and a 'no' vote simply means the question comes up again in a couple of years."

Kentucky Pointed the Way. Kentucky was the first state in this country to give women the right to vote. In 1828 that state gave the school suffrage to widows with children of school age, and in 1861 Kansas gave the school suffrage to all women. Year by year from then on the movement for woman's suffrage gained strength throughout the country, but it was always granted in modified form as the right to vote on school matters, local tax questions, municipal suffrage, etc. In 1859 Wyoming gave the full suffrage to women, being the first state in the country to do so.

AFTER NIGHTFALL IN LONDON

The Lid is On, but There Are Ways to Lift It—Public Ball, Popular Functions.

Some Americans who don't like the early closing law in London are fortunate enough perhaps to get taken to one of the better theatrical clubs, where they don't have theatrical clubs, early as do the restaurants and the hotels, but more perhaps make the acquaintance of a little club in a street near Piccadilly Circus, where the membership is made up of men and women who are supposed to be vaudeville artists.

There are lots of people who go there who are not vaudeville artists. For instance, a visitor who was taken there one night last summer found himself seated next to a wealthy young German, who is a steel manufacturer, and across the table was another German, who was only theatrical by association. You can enjoy a short term membership if you want, and if you enjoy drinking beer in a stuffy room

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School suffrage was granted to the women of New Hampshire in 1878, by Massachusetts in 1879, by Connecticut in 1893 and Vermont in 1880. In addition to the six states in this country which have given the full suffrage to women, there are many countries which have given a modified form of suffrage to women and full suffrage has been granted the women by the Isle of Man, New Zealand, South Australia, West Australia, and in 1902 full suffrage was granted the women of Federated Australia and New South Wales.

In Utah the reports show that 75 per cent of the women voted in Bear River, 95 per cent voted in Garden City, 85 per cent voted in Grouse Creek, 90 per cent voted in Keyville, 90 per cent voted in Logan and 90 per cent voted in Nepht.

In Kansas the reports from these same sources show that 80 per cent voted as Eskridge and 80 per cent voted at Miltonvale.

Seem to Prize Vote.

In Wyoming the reports state that the women voted as strongly in proportion to registration as did the males, if not to a larger extent. In Denver, Colo., in the election of 1909, no less than 30,000 women voted and only about 500 of the number were classified as vicious women. In other words, in that Denver election 43 per cent of the vote was cast by women and only 40 per cent of the vote was cast by males.

Both houses of the National Parliament of Federated Australia for the session of 1909-10 passed a resolution saying that after 66 years of woman's suffrage in varying parts of the country and nine years as a commonwealth, the reform has justified the hopes of its supporters.

Relative to the percentage of women voting in the states where they have that right, the woman's suffrage organizations point out that men do not exercise their right to vote as they should, and that, therefore, the question as to women doing so is not very material.

They point out that in the presidential election of 1904 the vote cast was only 13,961,569, while 21,000,000 men were eligible to vote. Then again, they say that in the city election in Philadelphia, in 1903, the Reform party reports that 49 per cent of the men failed

Colorado gave equal suffrage in 1893, and since that time the women claim responsibility for securing the passage of laws forbidding the insurance of children under ten years old; establishing a state home for dependent children, with two of the five members of its trustees to be women; statute requiring three out of the six county visitors to be women; establishing a state industrial home for girls, three of the five trustees to be women; statute making women equal guardians of their children; statute raising the age of protection for girls to 18 years; requiring one woman on the board of the State Insane asylum; establishing parental or truant schools, providing for the care of the feeble-minded; providing for tree preservation; requiring public school teachers to teach humanity to animals; making the Humane society a state bureau of child and animal protection; establishment of juvenile courts; compulsory education; establishing state traveling libraries; commission of five women; against the employment of child labor in mines; providing accident and foreign life insurance companies that have to be sued to be made to pay the costs; restricting hours of labor for children, and for women; free employment bureaus; making it a misdemeanor to neglect to support aged or infirm parents; abolishing system binding out girls of the industrial school; and in Denver other beneficial legislation has been secured by them.

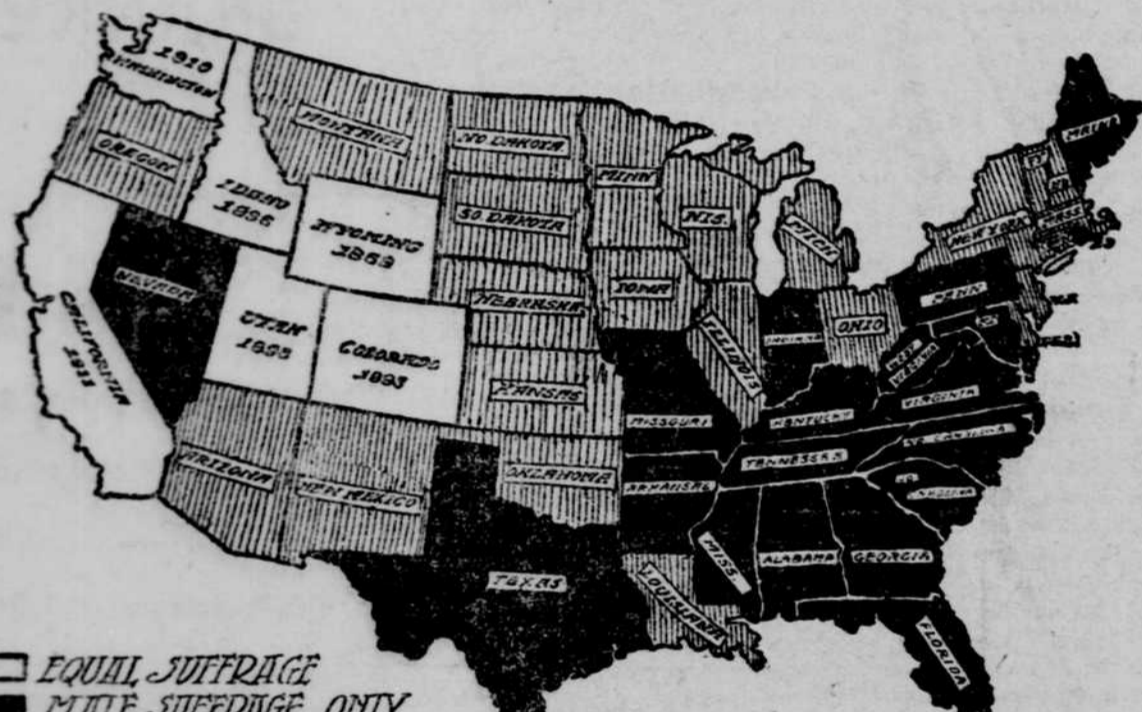
Work of Women in Idaho. Idaho gave equal suffrage in 1896. Since then women claim to have been instrumental in securing these laws. Making gambling illegal; raising the age of protection for girls to 18 years; establishment of libraries and reading rooms; requiring 3 per cent of the school funds to be expended for school libraries, the books to be chosen by the State Board of Education; establishing the State Library commission; providing for a department of domestic science in the State university; providing for a course of domestic science in the Academy of Idaho; establishment of the industrial reform school; pure food act; statute giving married women the same right to dispose of her property as men.

Utah gave full suffrage to women in 1896. Since then the women claim these laws as a result of their efforts: Requiring that women teachers be paid the same salaries as male teachers; raising the age of protection of girls to 18 years; establishing free public libraries in cities and towns; requiring in all educational institutions supported by public funds instruction in physiology and hygiene;

the faces of older as well as young women. The moderately large hat of felt, shown in Fig. 2 is faced with velvet and has a velvet collar about the crown. A large handsome pompon of short ostrich tips forms all the trimming it needs. This hat may be made in any good color or combination of colors. It protects the head and eyes and is very generally becoming—a hat to be worn with almost any costume. We should beware of the "bare-headed" fad that possesses some communities, as it is very bad for the hair. Just now more caps for morning and evening wear are made than for many years. Nevertheless girls and women ride about the city and country roads with the hair unprotected and blowing about to become loaded with filthy dust. The hair is naturally oily and dirt sticks to it. Too frequent washing makes it brittle and injures its texture and color, yet there is no other way of keeping it clean except to protect it from the dust laden air. In the country one may wear sunbonnets; those cut gracefully are as pretty as any head covering ever made. In the city there are well fitting soft street hats that protect the hair and eyes. Mothers should insist on their daughters wearing hats, or caps, to and from school, as a matter of cleanliness. If this precaution is taken, the hair may be kept clean without literally wearing it out with washing. Once a month will be often enough for the shampoo.

It goes without saying, almost, that every woman should walk in the open air for a time, every day of her life. Most of them do, going about the business of life—marketing, shopping or getting out to other lines of endeavor. Very plain hats will answer for wear in the morning, but every woman needs a tailored hat for church—and other occasions demanding the proper attention to her personal appearance. Women going to and from business choose the plainer types of tailored millinery, or rather those made of the most durable millinery materials, such as beavers, felts and cloth covered shapes, with trimming of silk velvet or fancy feathers.

Fig. 1 is a shape which may be had in felt or velvet, with a fancy braid crown. Velvet loops and chenille rosettes and tassels with a narrow crushed band of velvet makes up the trimming. The color combinations possible in this model are very fine. The "venet-like" shape adapts the hat to



Attractive Hats



THE two hats pictured here are of that useful variety known as semi-dress or tailored hats and are designed for general wear. They are of substantial materials well put together. They are quite elaborate enough to harmonize with a dressy costume and not too much trimmed to be worn with the plainest of tailored gowns. Where women do not have occasion to go out a great deal, such hats are the best choice. "Going out" in this connection signifies filling social engagements.

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PRETTY BODICE. Inches wide, 3/4 yard silk 22 inches wide, 3/4 yard dark silk on the cross, 1/2 yard tuck net.



Almost any dress material can be made up in this style. The round yoke and collar-band are of tuck net, the shaped trimming of fancy silk piped at the edge with some plain dark-colored silk; the sleeves are set into the armhole with a little fullness, and are finished with cuffs of silk to match the trimming. Materials required: 1 1/2 yard 42

DAINTY TO SERVE WITH TEA Here is Still Another Sandwich That It is Claimed Is Just the Right Thing.

The hostess is always on the lookout for some little dainty to serve at afternoon tea time. It must be light and delicate, for otherwise it might endanger the dinner appetite, and for the same reason too many sweets are not advisable. It seems that the poor sandwich is a most overlooked commodity, but it will not down and bobs up serenely in a new guise in the most unexpected of places. And here it is again, this time with grated cheese and finely powdered pecans held to the thin rye slices with a wee bit of English mustard. On another tray are round sandwiches, a lettuce leaf and a thin slice of tomato, with a small amount of mayonnaise, and the cutting leaves the edges smooth. Still another filling is made by boiling a wee piece of calf's liver, chopping it very fine, and adding it to a package of cream cheese, with the

GOLDS BREED CATARRH

Her Terrible Experience Shows How Peruna Should Be in Every Home to Prevent Colds.

Mrs. C. S. Sagerser, 1311 Woodland Ave., Kansas City, Mo., writes: "I feel it a duty to you and to others that may be afflicted like myself, to speak for Peruna. My trouble first came after a gripe eight or nine years ago, a gathering in my head and neuralgia. I suffered most all the time. My nose, ears and eyes were badly affected for the last two years. I think from your description of internal catarrh that I must have had that also. I suffered very severely. "Nothing ever relieved me like Peruna. It keeps me from taking cold. With the exception of some deafness I am feeling perfectly cured. I am forty-six years old. "I feel that words are inadequate to express my praise for Peruna."

General Idea That Too Much Food Cannot Be Given Is Shown to Be Erroneous.

DIET FOR THE TUBERCULOUS

Many traditions with regard to the feeding of tuberculosis patients and with regard to food in general, are given severe blows in a series of articles published in the October number of the Journal of Outdoor Life, the official organ of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. Dr. John R. Murlin of New York, assistant professor of physiology at the Cornell university medical college, holds in an article entitled "The Dynamic Principles of Nutrition," that a consumptive will gain weight and do well on three pints of whole milk, eight ounces of cream, five ounces of milk sugar, six eggs and two slices of buttered toast as a ration for 24 hours. The entire diet, with the exception of the bread and butter, could be prepared in advance and served for a cost of about fifty cents for the day. Miss Cecilia Flick of the Henry Phipps institute of Philadelphia also offers some simple diets which the ordinary family can prepare for even less than fifty cents a day.

Dr. David R. Lyman of Wallingford, Conn., and Dr. Paul B. Johnson of Washington, D. C., both agree that the ordinary person eats too much, and that the old notions about stuffing a tuberculosis patient at all times and seasons have been proven false. Dr. Lyman holds that eggs are not a necessary article of the consumptive's diet, but that a tuberculosis patient should eat anything that agrees with him that is nourishing. He thinks that a tuberculosis patient should eat only a little more than a person in ordinary good health.

Her Infinite Variety. A woman smoked a cigarette, and made thereby a sensation.

Such a sensation, in fact, that shortly another woman was smoking, and then another.

But as more and more women smoked the sensation they made grew less and less, until at length they made no sensation at all.

"Well, what next?" quoth woman-kind, for age could not wither her nor custom stale her infinite variety.—Puck.

Natural Ending. "Our cook's dead." "Indeed? Did she die a natural death?" "Yes, the natural death of a person who tries to light a fire with kerosene!"—Stray Stories.

To Be Pleasant in the Morning

Have some **Post Toasties** with cream for breakfast.

The rest of the day will take care of itself. Post Toasties are thin bits of White Indian Corn—cooked and toasted until deliciously crisp and appetizing. "The Memory Lingers" Sold by Grocers Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.