

The Abnormal Development

of the GIRAFFE is remarkable, but the abnormal development of the demand for SUNLIGHT SOAP is still more remarkable. It is not known how many people have never seen a Giraffe, but it is known that there are millions and millions of careful housewives all over the world using

SUNLIGHT SOAP.

These housewives no longer dread the advent of wash-day, for, with SUNLIGHT SOAP as their ally, they are assured of a quick despatch of all dirt and uncleanness. SUNLIGHT SOAP saves your clothes.



TRY IT IN YOUR
NEXT WASH.

LONDON GOSSIP.

LONDON, Nov. 2nd, 1915.
A SMALLER CABINET.

Critics of the Government have of late frequently asserted that "things will never go right" until the Cabinet is reduced in size. Perhaps their anticipation of the beneficent result likely to flow from the adoption of their suggestion is optimistic. It is not inconceivable within a short time they would discover in the smaller Executive the same defects they now profess to see in the present Cabinet. But there is undoubtedly a body of opinion which believes that the smaller the Cabinet is the more efficient would be the prosecution of the war. When the Coalition Government was constructed many people urged the formation of a War Cabinet, small in number, consisting only of the holders of the principal offices in the State; and I believe that this was the plan that Mr. Asquith himself favored. It did not, however, fit in with the peculiar circumstances under which the Coalition Ministry came into existence, and received very little support. In place of a small Cabinet an inner ring, or "War Council" was formed from among the twenty-two Ministers. This system has, however, proved unsatisfactory in practice. Probably the majority of the Ministers left outside this narrow circle are content to know nothing—though remaining with a share of the responsibility for decisions arrived at without their knowledge—but there are others who conceive it to be their duty to demand that these decisions must be reviewed in full Cabinet. Hence difficulties and embarrassments, personal and administrative, have arisen, and inevitably brought the formation of a small Cabinet within the bounds of possibility. How far matters have progressed towards its accomplishment it is impossible at present to say, but I hear on authority that at least one proposal has been made. This is that the new Cabinet should consist of eight members—the Prime Minister, Lord Kitchen-er, (War Secretary), Mr. Balfour (Admiralty), Lloyd George (Munitions), Bonar Law (Colonies), Sir Edward Grey (Foreign Affairs), Mr. McKenna (Chancellor of the Exchequer), and Austen Chamberlain (Secretary for India). Obviously a plan of this kind calls for self-sacrifice on the part of Ministers excluded, but personal considerations need not stand in the way of the suggested reform if the welfare of the country calls for it. The names I have mentioned, it will be noted, do not include a spokesman of the Cab-

inet in the House of Lords—Lord Kitchen-er can hardly be expected to act in that capacity—and a Peer, probably Lord Curzon, would have to be added to the list.

STABILISING THE EXCHANGE.

It is understood that among the proposals which have been made among those most immediately concerned for solving the exchange problem as between London and New York is that of the temporary substitution of the American dollar for the British pound sterling as a basis for credit loans between Great Britain and the United States. American bankers calculate that by the end of the year the balance of trade against the former and in favor of the latter will amount to about \$1,000,000,000, and that it will probably remain undiminished during the life of the recent Anglo-American loan. In that time it is expected that the Bank of England will remit more gold, and that about \$150,000,000 worth of American securities will be sold; but there will still remain a heavy balance to be settled in some other way. That suggested by the American bankers is the establishment of a form of banking credit whereby it would be possible for sellers of goods in New York to draw on the purchasers in London in dollars, and have their bills accepted in New York on behalf of London banks. The bills could then be discounted by local banking institutions and held by the latter until maturity, or rediscounted, if necessary, at the Federal Reserve banks. This scheme is understood to be strongly opposed on behalf of Great Britain on the ground that, though it would tend to stabilise the exchange, it would transfer the risk of a decline in sterling from the American seller to the British purchaser.

GERMAN RACING YACHTS CONDEMNED.

In connection with the condemnation by the Prize Court, on October 28th of four German yachts, it may be recalled that the Kaiser's new schooner, Meteor V., narrowly escaped a similar fate. The yacht started for the Solent to prepare for the Cowes Regatta of 1914, but a few days before the declaration of war she was ordered back to Germany. As a result the Germania and Paula III., two of the yachts condemned by Sir Samuel Evans on the afternoon of October 28th, were the only German competitors that arrived for the Cowes events

and their owners must wish that the German Emperor had given them the hint on which he acted in regard to his own schooner. Though the Germania is the better known of the two, the Paula III., which was built at Gosport, was establishing a reputation, and won the Royal London Commodore Challenge Cup in 1913 and 1914, in the latter year at Kiel.

CINEMATOGRAHY IN LONDON STREETS.

A new interest—or a new terror, as one chooses to regard it—has been added to the London streets by the rapidly-growing practice, which has seriously developed during the past few weeks, of the enactment in the open air of melodramatic scenes for the purpose of being cinematographed. A day or two ago an assault with intent to rob was apparently made on a lovely maiden in one of our best-known shopping thoroughfares and a stalwart passer-by leaped to the rescue, with consequent tumultuous excitement among the populace, until it was discovered that a cinema photographer was busily engaged opposite in grinding his machine for the production of a film. On the morning of October 20th in a highly-respectable but not specially rich suburb, a strikingly-dressed girl entered a house, the door of which, to the surprise of onlookers, was opened by a liveried man-servant, and she was followed by a man clad in evening attire, despite the inappropriateness of the hour, who with dramatic gestures, demanded instant admission. The passing public, speedily discovered that no crime was in contemplation because, owing to some faulty movements at the first attempt, the scene had to be repeated; but, meantime a crowd was beginning to collect, and for unnecessary crowds in any circumstances the London police have no love. Up to now these proceedings have seemed merely farcical, but they contain potentialities of danger, and the authorities may be considered likely to intervene.

SOCIETY IN WAR-TIME.

The war times are hitting what used to be called fashionable society rather heavily, but there is little grumbling, for society has deeply altered its chief characteristics, which before the war was an abnormal self-centredness. Its principal problem now ought to be—and largely is—what to give up without injuring someone depending on it. Young men-servants are a thing of the past, and the number of women now seen driving their own cars is sufficient testimony of the elimination of the chauffeur. Many fashionable women have even started garages where other women of their own class can be taught the complete control of the cars, which are mostly used now for the benefit of the wounded and convalescent. Thackeray would be as- founded at the domestic differences. The servants' hall and the kitchen are now one, and the proudest butler sits down with the housemaids—a social revolution far greater than any that affects their employers. The many large hospitals financed by private enterprise are another call on the rich. Not many women have given up their maids, their explanation being that ladies' maids as a class are not able to turn their hands to much else besides their own calling. But many women send their maids to do war work three or four afternoons in the week, or employ them in making comforts for the troops instead of attending to their wardrobes, which are now said to be reduced to a minimum.

THE FASHION TO BE OUT OF IT.

The fashion at the moment in London is to be out of the fashion, and the distinctive note about the woman of fashion to-day is that she does not follow it. The modish woman, as opposed to the merely rich, is distinguished by her quietness of attire and demureness; a very subdued elegance is the outside line she permits herself, and anything in the least eccentric or showy in street wear proves the wearer to be beyond the pale. There are a certain number of social fixtures of a sort at the moment, but they entail no elaborate dressing; there is an English opera season, but even in the boxes dress is discreet, and scarcely recalls at all the old ornate appearance of "the Opera," while a tiara now would look like something from a museum. Almost since the war began family jewels have been reposing in the strong-rooms of the banks, both on account of the new simplicity of life and of the Zeppelins, and if by any chance a jewel-box is required now from the bank it is quite a business having it found and produced. A well-known woman calling the other day at a bank for her jewels, some of which she wished to sell for the hospitals, was requested to return in two or three hours, as it would take that time to locate her possessions.

A WOMAN DIPLOMATIST.

Although women in all countries have been known to play a prominent part in diplomacy behind the scenes, the Diplomatic Corps has been a door closed to the sex. The appointment

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"I was once a terrible sufferer with kidney and bladder troubles, and at times I would lose the use of my legs, and could not go away from home without some one with me. I was treated by different doctors for 3 years, and only got temporary relief. My son advised me to take Gin Pills, and after taking the first 2 or 3 doses I got relief. I continued to take them until I got completely cured. I owe my life to Gin Pills."

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of Miss Pressley Smith, one of the organizers of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, as secretary to the British Legation at Christiania is therefore hailed by the officials as a notable triumph. Since the war strong representations have been made to Mr. Asquith, as to the desirability of opening the higher branches of the Civil Service to women qualified by university attainments and diplomacy has been specially mentioned in this connection. Miss Pressley Smith is well known in Edinburgh, where she has been engaged in organising relief work for some time.

Boston War Horse Port

French Agents Plan to Send 200,000 on a Fleet of 60 Steamers.

Boston, Nov. 21.—The expenditure of millions of dollars, the shipment of between 175,000 and 200,000 American and Canadian horses on a fleet of 60 steamers in the next six months, the employment of more than a 1,000 men in this city and Watertown and the sailing from this port of one ship a day loaded with horses, grain and other supplies, are involved in plans now being made for the transfer to Boston of the business of exporting horses for the use of the French Army.

The plans call for the use of about 600,000 feet of lumber in building new sheds, pens, stalls, grain and storage buildings at the Union Market Stockyard. There will be a shipment of 25,000 horses a month for seven months, at least, and probably longer, from Boston, and ships will be sent away just as fast as they can be loaded.

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

Transfer of the French business of exporting horses for the use of the French Army. The plans call for the use of about 600,000 feet of lumber in building new sheds, pens, stalls, grain and storage buildings at the Union Market Stockyard. There will be a shipment of 25,000 horses a month for seven months, at least, and probably longer, from Boston, and ships will be sent away just as fast as they can be loaded.

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100 bbls. SELECTED APPLES—
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N. Y. Baldwins.
10 cases California Oranges.
5 cases California Lemons.
10 bbls. Cranberries.

100 sacks
BEST RANGON RICE,
retailing at 4c. lb.; 50c. a stone.

Shredded Wheat Biscuits, 16c. pkg.
Marmalade in tumbler, 11c. each; \$1.20 doz.
Jams, assorted, 13c. ea.; \$1.40 doz.
Rosedale Peaches, 2 1/2 lb. tins, 25c.
Campbell's Soups, 12c. tin.

500 bundles No. 1 HAY.
CORN, CORN MEAL.
HOMINY, BEAN.
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We have a shipment of
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