Depend on "SALADA"

Ceylon Tea and you will never be disappointed. It is always pure, delicious and wholesome. BLACK OR NATURAL GREEN.

SOLD ONLY IN SEALED LEAD PACKETS, 60c, 50c, 40c, 30c AND 25c PER LB. BY ALL GROCERS.

CHARGES ARE UNFOUNDED LOUDON'S DUTIES ONEROUS

Provincial Commission Recommends That He Be Relieved of Professorial Work.

The committee was appointed pursuant to the following resolution of the senate, adopted Jan. 20: "That the president and Professor McLennan, having brought to the attention of the senate certain anonymous communications, which have appeared in the public press, reflecting on their conduct in connection with the awarding of 1851 exhibition scholarships in the years 1900 and 1904, and in other matters, and having requested that an investigation be made into these charges; be it resolved that a committee be appointed to enquire into the said matters and to report thereon, and that the committee do consist of the vice-chancellor and four other members of the senate, to be nominated by him."

Before proceeding with the enquiry, it was deemed necessary to secure a provincial commission, constituting the members of the committee commissioners for the purpose of prosecuting the enquiry under oath. The enquiry was opened Feb. 11, after due notice to the president and Professor McLennan and to the editor of Saturday Night, in which newspaper the anonymous communications referred to in the resolution appeared. Counsel appeared on behalf of certain persons who had intimated their desire to be heard, and also for the president and for Professor McLennan. The taking of evidence and the argument of counsel were completed April 15.

The report, after relating the above facts, says:

The only specific charges pressed were those relating to the awards in the years 1900 and 1904 of what is known as the "1851 Exhibition Science Research Scholarship." These scholarships of £150 a year, tenable for two years, are offered every second year by his majesty's commissioners for the exhibition of 1851, to students of science in the university who have indicated high promise of capacity for advancing science or its application by original research. It will be convenient to discuss separately the two awards which have been questioned, and to take up first the award of 1900, made to John Patterson. Of the regulations governing the award, the only one necessary to consider in connection with the award of 1900 is the eighth: "The candidate must indicate high promise of capacity for advancing science or its application by original research. Evidence of this capacity is strictly required, this being the main qualification for a scholarship. The most suitable evidence is a satisfactory account of research performed and the commissioners will decline to confirm the nomination of a candidate unless such account is furnished, or there is other equally distinct evidence that he possesses the required qualification."

Upon receipt from the commissioners of the exhibition of 1851 of the offer of a scholarship to be competed for in the year 1892, the matter was considered by the university council on Sept. 29, 1890, and referred to a committee, who, on May 4, 1891, reported that "the scholarship shall be open only to honor candidates in physics and chemistry, and shall be awarded to the candidate who sends in the best thesis on some branch of physical science. Such thesis must either furnish some evidence of originality or show an intimate acquaintance with the present state of our knowledge with regard to such branch. Full references to the original papers must be furnished where necessary." In each of the calendars since that date until that for 1904-5, notice of the scholarship has been inserted in the following form: "The 1851 exhibition science scholarship, of the value of £150 sterling, given by the commissioners for the international exhibition of 1851, is awarded once in two years by the university council for research, in subjects which are, down to 1902-3, including that year, stated to be 'physics or chemistry,' and afterwards 'science.' Subject to satisfactory report as to progress in study, it is ordinarily tenable for two years at home and abroad." In August, 1899, the commissioners of the exhibition of 1851 authorized the award of a probationary bursary, of the value of £70 in any year in which the university authorities were unable to recommend a candidate as fully qualified for a scholarship. On Nov. 6, 1899, the university council instructed the registrar "to post a notice concerning the award of the 1851 science scholarship in 1900, and with it the regulations for the award of the scholarship or in lieu thereof the bursary offered when no candidate of sufficient merit presents himself for the scholarship." There is no evidence before your committee as to what the notice so posted contained.

On Feb. 27, 1900, the university council resolved: "That all theses in competition for the 1851 science scholarship should be handed in not later than Tuesday, March 20," and notice to that effect was posted on the bulletin board of the university. In pursuance of this notice theses were handed in to the registrar within the prescribed time by Messrs. Davidson, Good and Hogg. J. W. McBean had intended to compete and to hand in a thesis, but had failed to complete it by the time fixed; he applied to the university council at its meeting on March 28, 1900, to extend the time for putting it in, but the council decided that no extension of the time should be allowed.

Prof. McLennan's Statement.

Professor McLennan's connection with the competition was detailed by him in his evidence to the following effect, and his statement is accepted by your committee as being correct. Towards March 20, 1900, Mr. Patterson spoke to him about the scholarship and expressed some regret that he had not a thesis on the work he had done in the autumn under Dr. Chant's direction, and also about the advisability of his applying for a bursary, which, after some conversation, he decided to do. At this time Professor McLennan had never read the regulations of the royal commissioners governing the award of the scholarship, but shortly after his conversation with Mr. Patterson he read them over and came to the conclusion that according to them a thesis was not absolutely necessary. Upon reaching this conclusion, he tried to find Mr. Patterson to tell him of it, not being aware of the regulation of the university council, which made a thesis essential. Failing to find him, Professor McLennan himself took a report, which Mr. Patterson had left with him, of his laboratory work, to the registrar and offered it with an application for the scholarship on Mr. Patterson's behalf. He did this because he thought he should have been familiar with the regulations, and should have told Mr. Patterson when he spoke to him about the bursary that a thesis was not essential in an application for the scholarship. The registrar, however, refused to receive the application, because the time fixed by the university council for handing it in had by this time expired. Professor McLennan then informed Mr. Patterson of his view of the regulations, and a letter from Mr. Patterson, March 27, 1900, was prepared by him after consultation with Professor McLennan, and delivered to the registrar. In this letter, Mr. Patterson applied for a bursary in case his work should not be deemed sufficient for the scholarship; and accompanying the letter was an account of the experimental work upon which he had been engaged.

Right and Wrong.

Speaking generally, your committee are of opinion that it is quite proper for a professor or instructor to encourage any student to become a candidate for any prize or scholarship; but it is inadvisable that any one who has actively promoted the candidature of a student should afterwards accept the position of a judge in the competition.

Mr. Patterson's letter was read at a meeting of the university council on March 28, 1900, being the same meeting at which the application of Mr. McBean above mentioned was submitted and refused. At same meeting the president, Dr. Miller, Mr. McLennan and Dr. Kenrick were appointed a committee "to examine and report upon the thesis submitted in competition for the science scholarship." The members of this committee (other than the president, who took no part in its deliberations) considered the qualifications, not only of Messrs. Davidson, Good and Hogg, who had handed in theses within the time fixed by the council, but also those of Mr. McBean, who had handed in no thesis owing to the refusal of the council to permit him to hand one in after the time fixed, and of Mr. Patterson, who had after the time fixed handed in an account of his scientific investigations; and they unanimously recommended Mr. Patterson for the scholarship. Their recommendation was adopted by the university council on April 19, 1900. No written report from the committee is in evidence, but the resolution of the council is as follows:

"The council resolved to recommend to her majesty's commissioners that the 1851 science scholarship of 1900 be awarded to John Patterson. This recommendation was based on the report of the members of the staff appointed to read the thesis submitted." The report here referred to is that made to the council by Dr. Miller, Dr. Kenrick and Professor McLennan.

Should Not Have Been Made.

Your committee are of opinion that under the circumstances the recommendation that the scholarship should be awarded to Mr. Patterson was irregular and should not have been made. The regulations passed by the university council, supplementing those attached to the office of the scholarship by the royal commissioners, prescribed a thesis as the basis of the award to be made, and the council had fixed, and refused to extend, the date before which theses were to be handed in by students intending to compete. If no candidate had sent in a thesis in due time, or if all the candidates who did so were found unfit for the scholarship, it would no doubt have been competent to the council to nominate some other student (if in the absence of a thesis there were other equally distinct evidence that he possessed the required qualifications). But the evidence of Dr. Miller, Dr. Kenrick and Professor McLennan shows that the regulations passed by the university council had been entirely lost sight of and that the scholarship was awarded to Mr. Patterson under the impression that the regulations sent out by the royal commissioners, which do not make a thesis imperative, were the only ones governing the council in making the award. Considering, therefore, that a thesis was not essential and that its late arrival or entire absence might be overlooked, notwithstanding the posted notice, and that other proofs of the qualifications of a candidate might be accepted in its stead, they selected, in good faith, the candidate whom they considered, from their knowledge of his work, the best of the five before them, and treated his failure to comply with the notice calling for theses by a particular date as of no importance.

Were Unaware.

Altho the president was a member of the university council on May 4, 1891, when the regulations in question were adopted, they were not present to his mind in 1900, when the recommendation was made. Professor McLennan had never been a member of the council, and is not shown to have ever been aware of them. The same remark applies to Dr. Miller and Dr. Kenrick. Your committee are of opinion that it was competent to the university to make local regulations requiring candidates for the scholarship to submit a thesis within a given time. Having done so, and having posted a notice year by year of a given date for receiving the theses, it was unfair to recommend the award of the scholarship to a candidate not complying with such regulations, when a candidate who had complied was deemed qualified on his merits to receive the award. This being the case and the president and Professor McLennan being aware that the council had notified intending candidates to hand in theses by a particular date, they must share in the responsibility of having treated the candidates who complied with this notice and those who did not do so as standing upon an equal footing.

After the announcement of the recommendation and after it had been despatched to the royal commissioners, a protest signed by 36 undergraduates, including the unsuccessful candidates, Messrs. Good, Hogg, Davidson and McBean, was made in writing to the council.

A meeting of the council was held on May 16, 1900, to consider the protest, at which Dr. Miller, Dr. Kenrick and Professor McLennan were present by invitation, the president being also present as a member of the council.

The committee to whom the theses of the candidates had been referred at the meeting of the council on March 28, 1900, that is to say, the president, Dr. Miller, Dr. Kenrick and Professor McLennan, were asked for an explanation of the statements made in the protest, and they appear, according to the evidence of Dr. Kenrick (the only witness who deals with this part of the case) to have made a verbal report to the council of the circumstances under which they had decided to recommend Mr. Patterson. From their verbal statements, a written report was prepared in a rough form at the council meeting, several members of the council and committee attending the president taking part in its preparation. The report so drawn up is as follows:

Report in Defence.

"The statements of the petitioners that theses had to be handed in by March 20, and that Mr. McBean's application for an extension of the time was refused, are true. It is also the case that Mr. Patterson did not present a thesis in competition for the scholarship. He applied for the bursary which might be awarded in case no one was deemed fit for the scholarship. In this connection he sent in a report of work done by him in the laboratory during the winter. The committee, after full consideration of the theses and of the capacity for research exhibited by Messrs. Davidson, Good and Hogg, unanimously concluded not to recommend any of them for the scholarship. The cases of Messrs. McBean and Patterson were then brought before the committee, altho the registrar informed the committee that Mr. McBean had withdrawn his application in consequence of not being allowed an extension of time. The members of the committee, who were familiar with Mr. McBean's work, were of the opinion that he was inferior to Mr. Good, and consequently refused to recommend him. In considering Mr. Patterson's application for a bursary it appeared from the report of his laboratory work that he possessed those qualifications which the royal commission deem essential for a scholarship. These qualifications are set forth in section 8 of their 'general regulations.'

"In making nominations the committee are not restricted to a consideration of the thesis presented, but may nominate a student who has not sent in a formal thesis or made application either for a scholarship or bursary. The duty of the committee is to select the student with the highest promise of capacity for advancing science, or its applications, by original research. It was in accordance with this regulation that the committee, instead of awarding the bursary for which he had applied, considered Mr. Patterson worthy of the scholarship, and they accordingly so reported to the council. It will be seen from the above that in deciding the award of the scholarship the case of no candidate was prejudiced by failure to comply with the posted notice in respect of the date."

Not a True Impression.

The language of this document does not convey a true impression of the real facts as given in evidence before your committee by Dr. Miller, Dr. Kenrick and Professor McLennan; on the contrary, it appears to your committee and would naturally be understood by the students to mean that the qualifications of Messrs. Good, Hogg and Davidson were first considered and deemed insufficient before those of Messrs. McBean and Patterson were brought before the committee. The evidence of Dr. Miller, Dr. Kenrick and Professor McLennan shows that the claims of all five candidates were considered together, and that Mr. Patterson was recommended for the scholarship because they thought him the best of the five. Furthermore, the language used, naturally tho perhaps not necessarily, leads to the conclusion that Mr. Patterson was the only candidate of the five who possessed the qualifications which the royal commissioners deemed essential to the scholarship, while the evidence before your committee shows that this was not the case. Altho the president took part in the preparation of this document he was not personally aware of what had taken place in the committee, and his knowledge must necessarily have been derived from the statements of the other members of the committee, as he had taken no part in its deliberations.

Exonerated.

Your committee cannot find upon these facts any wilful misstatement by the president or Professor McLennan in the answer to the students' protest. It cannot be assumed that Dr. Miller, Dr. Kenrick and Professor McLennan, all being present and able to explain to the council the view of the regulations upon which they had acted in recommending Mr. Patterson, should have misstated in any way the actual order in which they had taken up the claims of the various candidates; they could have had no motive for doing so, for it is carefully pointed out in the reply to the students that under the only regulations by which the committee imagined the competition was governed, a candidate who had handed in a thesis in due time was in no better position than a candidate who had handed in no thesis at all. Your committee, therefore, conclude that the incorrect or ambiguous language of the reply to the students should rather be attributed to the error of the draftsman than to intentional misstatements by any member of the committee. Many of the circumstances which have led your committee to this conclusion were, however, not known to the students, to whom the answer was furnished, and your committee are not surprised that they should have considered the explanation an unsatisfactory one.

The Burton Award.

The award to E. F. Burton of the scholarship offered for competition in the year 1904 by his majesty's commissioners for the exhibition of 1851, was attacked upon the ground that Mr. Burton was not eligible under the regulations prescribed by the royal commissioners, and that the award to him was brought about by "misrepresentation on the part of the president and Professor McLennan.

The only one of the regulations necessary to be considered in connection with this award is the seventh. "The candidate must have been for the last full year prior to the time of nomination a student of the institution by which he has nominated; or must have been a student of such institution for a full year ending within twelve months prior to the time of nomination; and, since ceasing to be such student, have been engaged solely in scientific study."

Mr. Burton had obtained the degree of B.A. in June, 1901, and since that date had been at first tutorial fellow in mathematics in the University of Toronto, and latterly down to the time of his nomination for the exhibition of 1851 scholarship, he had been assistant demonstrator in physics, in the university at a salary varying from $830 to $870 per annum. He was also entered upon the register at the university as a graduate-student and engaged in the work required for the degree of Ph.D. Mr. Burton handed in to the registrar a thesis within due time, as did also J. W. McBean, B.A.; R. E. DeLury, B.A., and E. Forster, B.A., and four undergraduates. The receipt of these theses was reported by the registrar to the university council at a meeting on April 4, 1904. Following is a copy of the minutes of this meeting, showing the action taken: "Prof. Lang and Dr. Miller questioned the eligibility of Mr. Burton for the scholarship. On motion of Dr. Miller, seconded by Prof. Mackenzie, the council agreed that the application from Mr. Burton be not accepted." On April 5, 1904, the registrar notified Mr. Burton that the council had decided that he was ineligible.

On April 6, 1904, Mr. Burton addressed a letter to the registrar, saying: "You can easily understand that, after my interviews with President Loudon and yourself in December, 1902, such action came as a great surprise to me. I wish, therefore, to state my case to the members of the council, in the hope that they will reconsider their former action. It is as follows: In December, 1902, I asked the registrar if I were eligible to try for the said scholarship. He could not tell me, so I laid my case before the president, who promised to look into it. After some days Mr. Brebner suggested to me that a test case might be submitted to the scholarship commissioners. On seeing the president, after he looked into the papers bearing on the matter, he told me that it was not necessary to submit the test case, as I was manifestly eligible for the scholarship. From that time to this, no objection has been made to my candidature by anyone until the action of the council. I have shaped my course in accordance with the above assurance from President Loudon, and am, therefore, greatly disappointed at the decision of the council. I beg leave to ask that the matter may be re-opened at a subsequent meeting of the council, when this statement may be laid before them."

Council's Action.

On April 7, 1904, a special meeting of the council was held. The minutes of this meeting show the action taken, and are as follows: "The council was called together to consider a letter from E. F. Burton with regard to his eligibility as a candidate for the 1851 scholarship. The president stated that he had informed Mr. Burton in 1902 that he would be eligible for the scholarship, and stated the practice in McGill and Queen's Universities. It was suggested by Dr. Ellis that there might be two recommendations to the scholarship if Mr. Burton's thesis was considered worthy of the award. Prof. Baker suggested that the matter be referred to the commissioners by means of a cable message. It was moved by Dr. Reeve and seconded by the vice-president, and resolved, that the council reconsider the decision as to the eligibility of Mr. Burton for the scholarship. On motion of Chancellor Burwash, seconded by Prof. Walker, it was resolved to submit Mr. Burton's thesis to the examiners, subject to the decision of the commissioners as to the eligibility of the candidate in such circumstances." On motion of Chancellor Burwash, seconded by Prof. Wrong, the president, the vice-president and Chancellor Burwash were appointed a committee to submit the case to the commissioners, with a request for the decision by cable. On motion of Dr. A. B. Macallum, the president, Principal Galbraith and the heads of all the science departments were appointed a committee to draw up regulations with respect to the award of the scholarship hereafter. Dr. Ellis desired to resign as one of the committee of award, but the council declined to grant his request."

The committee appointed by the council at this meeting thereupon on April 9, 1904, prepared and forwarded the following letter, signed by the president, to the secretary of his majesty's commissioners for the exhibition of 1851:

"I write to you to obtain the decision of the board of commissioners with regard to the following case. One of the competitors for the 1851 exhibition scholarship here, graduated (Bachelor of Arts) in June, 1901, with honors in mathematics, having taken previously mathematics and physics, in which he obtained honor standing thruout his course. Since then he has been tutorial fellow in mathematics in the university, and latterly assistant demonstrator in physics at a small salary. I may say that in December, 1902, this gentleman announced his intention of becoming a candidate for the 1851 exhibition scholarship to be awarded this year (1904) at the University of Toronto. He was at that time informed by me that he would be eligible, and accordingly proceeded to engage in research work. The question has now been raised as to whether under the regulations of the commissioners, such a candidate is eligible, and the university council, before deciding between this candidate and others, desires to have the decision of your board upon the question of his eligibility."

On April 25 a meeting of the council was held. The minutes are: "The president laid on the table a copy of the letter to Major-General Ellis with reference to Mr. Burton's eligibility, and stated that he had received a cable to the effect that Mr. Burton was eligible. On motion of the vice-president, seconded by Prof. Baker, the following report from the committee of award was received, stating that of the chemical theses submitted that by Mr. McBain is the best, but that the committee was unable to agree on a recommendation as between Mr. McBain and Mr. Burton; the author of the physical essay, owing to the difficulty experienced in estimating the relative merits of researches on such different subject matters, and the decision was therefore left to the council. The committee was of the opinion that the council might adopt some local regulations which would facilitate the award of this scholarship in the future."

A meeting of the council was held on April 26, 1904, the minutes of which were: "As Dr. McLennan was present the council asked Dr. Miller and Dr. McLennan to speak on behalf of Mr. McBain and Mr. Burton, respectively. After both these gentlemen had been heard on a division the scholarship was awarded to Mr. Burton."

Room for Two Opinions.

Your committee do not feel it necessary to determine whether upon the true construction of the regulations of the royal commissioners Mr. Burton was eligible or not, but think that, at all events, there is room for two opinions upon this question. The president in advising Mr. Burton beforehand that he was eligible for the scholarship acted not only upon his own view that the regulations should be so construed but also upon his knowledge of the fact that they had already been so construed in the case of a candidate from another university. Your commissioners are unable to say that any fault can be found either with the president or Professor McLennan in connection with the award of this scholarship. The facts of the case were fairly laid before the royal commissioners in the letter which had been prepared by the committee appointed by the council for the purpose, and the message cabled in reply was an absolute and unconditional decision that Mr. Burton was eligible for the scholarship upon the facts stated. On the strength of that decision, the council were fully warranted in treating Mr. Burton as an eligible candidate.

A letter from the secretary of the royal commissioners, dated April 26, 1904, was received in due course, saying that "altho it has been previously decided that a student who after graduation remains at his college as demonstrator remains eligible to a science research scholarship, it seems doubtful whether this construction of the rules should be applied after the lapse of 12 months from the date of graduation. As, however, the candidate you refer to, who graduated in 1901, was told that he remained eligible for the scholarship offered to the university in 1904 and proceeded to engage in research work accordingly the commissioners have decided to consider him eligible, but they must not be taken to be laying down a general rule, applicable to similar cases in the future." This letter was not received until after the council had acted upon cable message above mentioned by recommending Mr. Burton, and their recommendation had been despatched to the royal commissioners.

Of Small Importance.

The manner in which Professor McLennan advocated the merits of Mr. Burton, as compared with those of Mr. McBain, when he and Dr. Miller were requested by the council at their meeting of April 26, 1904, "to speak on behalf" of Mr. Burton and Mr. McBain respectively, has been made the subject of attack, and he has been accused of having dishonestly disparaged a portion of the thesis of Mr. McBain by a remark made in the course of the discussion. The evidence satisfies your committee that the matter referred to in the remark was of small importance, and the incident does not call for further comment. The suggestion that Mr. Burton was practically promised the award so long before it was actually made was unsupported by any evidence, and is, in the opinion of your committee entirely without foundation.

General Charges.

Altho the only specific charges pressed upon your committee were those relating to the awards in the years 1900 and 1904, the enquiry was not confined to them. The general charges made against the president and Professor McLennan necessarily involved an investigation into the academic conduct and management of the university, and particularly of the department of physics, of which department the president is senior professor, and Dr. McLennan is associate professor. The general charges affecting the capacity, character and conduct of the president, your committee find not to be supported by evidence and to be unfounded. The evidence shows, however, that the presidency is heavily weighted with a multiplicity of duties not necessarily attaching to the office and of such a nature as in the judgment of your committee to interfere seriously with the general oversight and careful coordination which are necessary to efficient and harmonious working in any large institution.

Of the duties at present discharged by the president, as mentioned in the evidence, those which seem to belong more properly, tho not all of them necessarily, to the office are the supervision of the teaching in all departments of the university; the conduct of examinations in all faculties; the chairmanship of the university council, the board of art studies, of the committee on memorials and petitions, of the committee on journals and printing, of the library committee and the chairmanship or membership of many other committees of more or less importance; the conduct of a large correspondence, and the preparation of an annual report upon the progress and efficiency of the university.

His Multifarious Duties.

Of the other duties with which, under the present arrangements and constitution the president is charged, but which seem naturally less closely connected with the presidency, the most important are the following: As head of the department of physics, the responsibility for that department, with a certain amount of lecturing, devolves upon the president. As vice-chairman of the board of trustees, it becomes his duty to examine in detail all the accounts of the university before countersigning cheques for payment, about 5000 accounts having to be dealt with in this way in a year. The president also has the general superintendence of the grounds and buildings, including that of all workmen employed on the premises. It also falls within his duties as vice-chairman of the board of trustees to prepare the annual estimates of receipts and expenditures for submission to the board. The president has also charge of the university press, and oversees the publication of the annual volumes of university studies.

To this wide range of duties, with their multiplicity of detail, which has characterized the presidency, and not to any incompetence or inefficiency in the president himself, must be attributed whatever dissatisfaction or lack of harmonious co-operation may have existed in the university in regard to the matters of which complaint has been made. As likely to afford at least partial remedy for the evils complained of, your committee venture to make the following recommendations:

Recommendations.

First—That the president be relieved of some of the duties which, in their nature, are less closely connected with his office, and in particular (a) that he be relieved of the position of professor of physics and of so much committee work; (b) that the financial and other details of work at present falling within his duties as vice-chairman of the board of trustees, be transferred to some officer to be appointed for that purpose, and

Second—That in respect of duties essential to his office, the president's hands be strengthened by a clear definition of his responsibilities and powers and by the increase thereof where necessary, and in particular (a) that provision be made for a larger measure of personal supervision of the various departments, with a view to promoting co-ordination and central control; and (b) that the president be charged with more direct responsibility, and allowed to exercise more real power, in respect of appointments, suspensions and dismissals, co-operating therein with the board of trustees, and so removing this vital department of university administration as far as possible from political control.

In respect of the general charges affecting Professor McLennan, your committee find that they were not supported by the evidence, and the conclusion which they have reached is that Professor McLennan is an able member of the staff, indefatigable in the performance of his duties and in promoting the interests of the university, an dthat there does not appear to be any ground for the accusation that his activity in these respects was attributable to any undue desire on his part for professional advancement or personal aggrandizement.

QUEEN PLACE

$1,000.00 to $10.00

Plant dollars with us in Winnipeg real estate and reap a hundred-fold. The phenomenal speculative and investment feature under our new contract will show you the above results.

If you are interested in having $10 work for you, secure a lot in Winnipeg's Queen Place location.

You are going to investigate this. Call or communicate with us. Do it now.

This offer is bonafide to the amount of fifty building lots to parties who can give references.

WINNIPEG REALTY COMPANY

Telephone 4330. Suite 1103 Temple Building.

Office open Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, until 9.00 in the Evening.

"THE OLD DELIGHT."

Before Coffee Did Its Work.

When you get from food that power which keeps the heart beating high, full and regularly, and the nerves firm and steady, you may say with Monte Cristo, "The world is mine!"

All things that may be attained by human endeavor are possible to you.

But if you fill the stomach with drugs instead of food, you get only an unnatural stimulation which leaves you in worse condition than you were before. Coffee is a drug. In time that sort of thing wears on you and wrecks the whole nervous system. Sure, sure, sure! A lady of Mamaroneck, N.Y., tells how she became a nervous wreck through the use of coffee:

"I had been a sufferer," she says, "from nervous indigestion for a number of years and doctored for the same without result. I was in part to blame, for although the physician forbade me the coffee, and limited me to a small allowance of tea, I failed to obey him, and continued to use coffee until I became a nervous wreck. My digestion got to be so poor that I was unable to eat scarcely anything. I became very much depressed and discouraged over my condition, for I had no hope of relief, until a little more than a year ago a friend recommended Postum Food Coffee.

"I was greatly surprised to find that the new beverage acted almost immediately and most favorably upon my nerves. It certainly is a nerve-builder, at least it has been in my case. In an incredibly short time my nervous indigestion disappeared entirely, and with it has gone the depression and "blues" that follow in its train.

"I am careful to boil Postum Coffee from 20 to 30 minutes—then, using either boiled or condensed milk, or cream, the latter preferred, I have as delicious a beverage as the old coffee at its best, and never feel anything but pleasant effects from its use and the old delight of being well." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

Read the little book "The Road to Wellville" in each package.

WHY DO WOMEN SUFFER?

Such pain and endure the torture of nervous headache when 25c buys a sure cure like Nerviline? A few drops in sweetened water brings unfailing relief. You feel better at once, you're braced up, invigorated, headache goes away after one dose. The occasional use of Nerviline prevents indigestion and stomach disorders—keeps up health and strength. Every woman needs Nerviline and should use it too. In 25c bottles everywhere.

May Raise Arcanum Rates.

Atlantic City, May 19.—In a memorial from the National Fraternal Sanitarium Association, the supreme council, Royal Arcanum, was to-day asked to lend its power and financial assistance to the erection of a tuberculosis sanitarium in New Mexico.

The officers of the council will not admit that the rates will be raised by the present meeting, but do not deny that the matter is likely to come.

WHEN IN TROUBLE AFTER EATING

Postmaster Jancouski Always Finds Relief in Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets —They Cure as Well as Relieve.

When you get that uncomfortable feeling after eating don't you just long for something to give you relief? Mr. R. Jancouski, postmaster at Fesserton, Ont., will tell you what will just exactly fit your case. Mr. Jancouski says:

"I have given Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets a fair trial and can with every confidence recommend them. I generally use only one-half Tablet after eating, and it always gives me relief."

But Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets not only relieve—they cure and cure permanently. Thousands of Canadians have found relief after eating in Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets and after using them for a time have further discovered that they are no longer necessary—that the stomach has recovered and is able to do its work without assistance.

PILES Dr. Chase's Ointment is certain and guaranteed cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles. See testimonials in the press and ask your neighbors about it. You can use it and get your money back if not satisfied. 60c, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT,

-----A BEAUTIFUL PAPER-----

THE TORONTO SUNDAY WORLD

TO-MORROW'S ISSUE

will handsomely celebrate the opening of the Spring Meeting of the Ontario Jockey Club with

4 PAGES IN COLOR

There are several pictures from photographs made especially for the SUNDAY WORLD, at the Woodbine stables, illustrating life at a race track, and a feature of the issue is a—

SUPERB PORTRAIT OF MRS. WILLIAM HENDRIE of Hamilton, the popular wife of the president of the Ontario Jockey Club.

OTHER ENGRAVINGS ARE:

MISS APPLE BLOSSOM, a beautiful portrait of a charming Goderich girl.

TURNING THE FIRST SOD for the Toronto & Nipissing Railway. Fine, large group picture of fourteen distinguished Torontonians. From the photograph made in 1869 at Cannington. The group includes the officers, trustees and directors of the road, Mayor Harmon, and the Premier of Ontario, the Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald. The WORLD picture is as clear as the photograph, and will constitute a valuable souvenir of an interesting historical event.

FATHERS OF SURGERY in Upper Canada. A striking reproduction of Dr. Norman Bethune's famous cartoon of Drs. John King, Widmer and Herrick.

A DAFFODIL LUNCHEON—Excellent group picture of members of the Young Women's Auxiliary of St. James' Cathedral, from a photograph made expressly for the SUNDAY WORLD.

LONDON CANDIDATES—Fine portraits of the Hon. Chas. S. Hyman and Mr. William Gray, who will fight their political battle over again in the by-election.

PAGE OF FASHIONS, with fine pictures of Stylish Summer gowns.

PAGE FOR THE BOYS AND GIRLS, with an engrossing tale of a fierce Dragon and a Blind Giant.

Beautiful Pictures - - Choice Literature

The Toronto Sunday World

BEST Illustrated Newspaper sold in Canada.

A Canadian Paper made for Canadian readers.

BUY a Real Newspaper, not the Yankee makeshifts issued on Thursday night, to catch a Canadian circulation.

NEWSDEALERS everywhere increased their orders again last week. Push **THE WORLD,** or it will push you.

GET YOUR ORDERS IN TO-DAY. TELEGRAPH if necessary. Printed in color. To-morrow's **WORLD** will sell like hot Frankfurters at a race track.