

Great Britain's Appalling Social Problem and One of the Remedies

[FROM THE WINNIPEG FREE PRESS.]

Few signs of present and recent times are more hopeful—or more significant—than the changed attitude of society to its great social and economic problems. The spirit of the past to almost all of these was one of acquiescent resignation. Religion taught men to do their duty in "that state of life to which it had pleased God to call them," and too strenuous effort to improve that condition was regarded as almost impious—as a wicked rebellion against the will and wish of Divine Providence. When plague or famine or war decimated a people it was the same attitude of resignation or Christian resignation. Such evils were thought to be inevitable, and that which could not be cured must be endured. When protest broke out, it was repressed by the strong hand of constituted authority, for any disturbance of the social stratification, any struggle of the under dog, was regarded as a menace to the established and divinely appointed order of things, the maintenance of which was the chief aim and work of entrenched prerogative.

Not alone in great Britain, but in law, in medicine, in industry and in science, the same spirit was manifested. Often, instead of apathy, active hostility repressed the attempts of those misguided enthusiasts who sought to improve conditions defective and intolerable. The men to whom the world today acknowledges its greatest debts, the men who carried forth and bore the highest torch of truth and progress, were often in their own time assailed and reviled, misunderstood, belittled, and defamed. Till within the present century mankind has been almost wholly ignorant of the existence of the social problem, but its sociological, economic, and industrial problems—and slain such as were sent to her.

But today, and for years back, a new spirit has informed men—a spirit of inquiry, of question, of challenge, of hope. We today deny that many of society's worst evils are irremediable. More, we assert that most of these evils are like the Great White Plague, "communicable, curable, preventable," and are resolutely setting ourselves to find solutions to age-old social and economic problems.

Nowhere is this changed spirit and attitude more noticeable than in the activities of government. Contrast the questions that are today being asked by the minds of public men with those that busied the last generation. Then statesmen were speculating on the hazardous wisdom of granting to its citizens their element of choice, of taking the taxes from off its people's food. These were notable innovations from a government's traditional occupations, the most commendable of which was the warring of wars of national spoliation, or the making of dynastic alliances for national aggrandizement. Men were still to be found who talked gravely of the living right of kings, of thrones, and those who lived therein, were spoken of as the def, appanage and personal possession of those so blessed to be born in Britain.

It is only when the burning questions today agitating free peoples are contrasted with those of a few decades past that the tremendous change in the mind of the twentieth century is seen. Civilization confronting its issues, not only in a new spirit, but issues wholly new. Provision for the old and the poor, help for the unfortunate and the suffering, the study and prevention of disease and poverty and crime, the adjustment of taxation equitably on all classes of society, women suffrage, the compelling of the earned increments to contribute their just share to the national upkeep, the securing to every citizen of a chance to own land—these are among the important topics of the twentieth century. Governments are thinking and acting. The alignment has long ceased to be dynastic; it is now sociological.

In the older European civilizations many of these changes have been thrust up to governments by the centrifugal social forces that concentrate population in the big cities. Whether they would or not, the changes have been done when, as in England, four-fifths of the people live in towns, where, in one winter, there were 845,000 unemployed, and where public and private charity spent £11,000,000 in an only partially successful effort to relieve destitution. Today, according to Keir Hardie, the British labor leader, the conditions are even worse. He is authority for the statement that there are 2,250,000 men in England who want

work and cannot get a job. On these depend 3,750,000 women and children—6,000,000 dependents out of a total population of 34,000,000. Recently Mr. Frank Smith, of the London county council, stated that 150,000 people in that city were actually suffering from hunger, or slowly starving to death.

All the big British cities reveal similar conditions. Manchester, the great centre of the cotton industry, had so many workers idle that they started a "hunger" or "starvation" fund. Many of these industrial plagues had no shoes, and their clothing was threadbare. Some dropped out of the ranks from hunger, exhaustion, and despair. In one week, the rest went to swell London's idle army.

English engineering trades unions, one of the highest class of labor, report one-eighth of their membership as in need of work. More than 15,000 skilled shipbuilders are idle. Glasgow, Sheffield, Portsmouth, Birmingham, Liverpool, Edinburgh—each present distinctive features of the same appalling condition, but all tell, in different terms, the same story—individual tragedies of destitution that in their staggering aggregate form a national menace.

But we of the present day and are at least thus much in advance of our predecessors, we recognize the enormity of the problem, and its necessity for courageous and radical action. Today magazines are discussing the possibility of abolishing poverty. Just as ten years since they discussed the now proved possibility of abolishing tuberculosis. There is a growing recognition, on the part of all, of a real responsibility, personal, municipal and national, for those who either had no opportunity, or who have been worsted in the battle of life. Society has no right to demand that the poor shall not, single-handed, adverse conditions with which ordinary average human beings cannot cope. The ills that are now being comfortably ascribed to original sin and total depravity, to immorality and drink, are now known to be due to social maladjustment, and to the remedying of this evil, men are every month more fully pledging themselves.

The problem is not merely of British or of European importance. It touches Canada almost as vitally, for it is to the Dominion that Britain is looking, by way of emigration, for relief. Nor is it Britain alone that is doing this. It was recently announced that 20,000

poor Germans will be located in colonies in Alberta and Saskatchewan, where they will earn farms by their credit being given for their living expenses, implements and buildings until they are self-supporting. In Britain there has recently been much discussion along the same line. Earl Stanhope, who a year ago visited Canada, and made extensive tours of the country, into this, among other important social and imperial questions, strongly advocates this idea. It is altogether likely that in the near future organized action will be taken on plans based on this idea to effect, from different angles of approach, statesmen, philanthropists and economists are rapidly coming to the agreement that in some such scheme lies the amelioration, if not the solution, of civilization's greatest problem. Not alone social reformers, but the general public, have come to the conclusion that the poor cannot, with safety to the nation, be crowded out of the open country where their fathers tilled the soil and huddled together in crowded, often disease-ridden tenements to breed and foster crime. A remedy must be found, and intelligent colonization—the removal of the destitute, but potentially efficient, members of society to a new environment affording financial and human opportunity—is the best answer thought of mankind can yet give to the problem. It is a scheme which, after an exhaustive and impartial survey of the facts, is advocated in "The Sowing," Mr. Emerson Hough's new book.

Canada, however, has something to say as to the conditions upon which she will admit them to whom she offers hope and opportunity. These conditions will be just, both to Canada, to Britain, and to humanity. Being primarily Britain's problem, the bulk, if not all, of the cost would be borne by the British Government. Various public utterances make it plain that any property developed on the land, whether or not it is a scheme for this purpose would receive sympathetic assistance from the Dominion and provincial authorities, and, if as is not unlikely, the matter were decided directly by the British Government, might be relied on for cordial cooperation. An important feature of any scheme worked out in Canada would be that it would increase the Dominion's agricultural labor reserve. Every recent harvest has seen the farm laborer becoming more acute, and each succeeding year will see aggravation of that problem. If, along the new east-coast railway, the Canadian and British governments could establish thousands of small cultivators to whom three months' work in the harvest and threshing seasons would be a boon, it would be a most valuable addition to the Dominion's new homesteaders, on whom, with the excursions brought in by the railway companies, the farmers of Western Canada have to rely for their help in the rush season.

mistake that passed off harmlessly on the perfect and unceasing machinery of London social life was the arrival at Lady Jeune's of a lady "of the highest possible rank" and an "undescribed gentleman" a week earlier than the day of invitation. Neither of them, Lady Jeune says with pardonable triumph, discovered their mis-

take. Eminent persons through the pages of this book. By some extraordinary social gift (of the charming mechanics of which we get some light hints throughout the letters written to her by her friends) Lady Jeune seems to have been able not only to secure her various lions of her parties but to make friends of them for life. The most unpromising starts were turned to advantage. Her acquaintances, who began through her party being publicly rebuked by the actor from the stage for talking during the play, Cecil Rhodes was introduced to her. Lady Jeune and her husband, Lord Burdett, took her down to dinner, where he devoted nearly the whole of his evening to his hostess, but at the end he became penitent and began an habit of visiting Lady Jeune's house. He went with Lady Jeune and a young girl to see "The Gay Lord Quesey," and after the play was over sat with Lady Jeune and her husband, and he became God-father to her daughter. Browning, who "spoke louder and with greater persistence than anyone I have ever known," was introduced to her. A very curious picture is given of an afternoon at the Dean of Westminster's house. Queen Victoria met there two eminent men. The Queen had expressed a wish to meet some of the most distinguished men of the day in an informal manner. The party was a very small and a very select one, and Carlyle was in a good humor and

in a very eloquent and communicative vein. He treated the Queen like an ordinary mortal. He did not wait for her to begin the conversation. He talked incessantly to her on the subject that was uppermost in his mind, and sat down in her presence without being told to do so, and continued to talk to her during the greater part of her visit. As she arose to leave and passed the remaining guests who were making their obeisance, she turned to Mr. Browning, who had not been able to get a word during the whole afternoon, and said, "What an extraordinary man Mr. Carlyle is! I have never met him before." Tennyson also could not conceal his human nature from the lady. The first meeting happened when Tennyson and the Stanleys were coming down to Na-worth. Tennyson "was in a state of exaltation," and gave vent to ejaculatory exclamations to the effect that he was not at all comfortable." (Other biographers have given us hints of the sort of ejaculatory exclamations that were given over him when he was not at all comfortable.) He had swallowed a breakfast of a large quantity of very hot bread and milk, and so had burned his mouth. "During the whole of his visit he repeatedly explained to us the cures which he had taken and the processes by which the discomfort from which he was suffering was being overcome." At Lord Tennyson's house in Eaton Square Henschel sang to such a play until the manager asked them to leave the theatre. Carlyle and Browning, however, were not to be driven out. Carlyle, who was a great admirer of Lady Ashburton, and he became God-father to her daughter. Browning, who "spoke louder and with greater persistence than anyone I have ever known," was introduced to her. A very curious picture is given of an afternoon at the Dean of Westminster's house. Queen Victoria met there two eminent men. The Queen had expressed a wish to meet some of the most distinguished men of the day in an informal manner. The party was a very small and a very select one, and Carlyle was in a good humor and

of the decrease of drunkenness. I know that the Volga provinces the temperance campaign has left a marked influence. The reports that used to go on vodka are often now saved up to make a deposit for land purchase. "You have just got a new university in Saratoff. Do you know that there was great pressure put on the government not to allow your university to be founded? We were told that it would be a centre of disturbance. I answered that our disturbances had sprung mostly from the people of foreign origin. In the newspaper of a university town your duty is, 'Make our youth patriotic by every means that you know. Develop in them the feeling of healthy unlightened patriotism.' I was recently in Scandinavia. How pleasant it was to see the youth there marching proudly with their national flags past the foreign tourists." Mr. Stolypin's concluding words were: "And so our next task is strengthening the lower levels of the people. There are now about a hundred million of them. When the people of the state are strong and healthy, then you may rest assured the word of the Russian Government will have quite another sound before Europe and the whole world. "Work founded on common, mutual trust—that is the motto for all us Russians. Give the state twenty years of internal and external peace and you will never recognize the Russia that we know now."

Mr. Stolypin's concluding words were: "And so our next task is strengthening the lower levels of the people. There are now about a hundred million of them. When the people of the state are strong and healthy, then you may rest assured the word of the Russian Government will have quite another sound before Europe and the whole world. "Work founded on common, mutual trust—that is the motto for all us Russians. Give the state twenty years of internal and external peace and you will never recognize the Russia that we know now."

The Making Over of Russia

PREMIER STOLYPIN EXPLAINS HIS POLICY.

His Purpose to Develop a System of Small Land Owners—Good Progress Already Made—Drunkenness Decreasing—The New Russia He Sees.

Prime Minister Stolypin has given an interesting interview to his friend, the editor of the Volga, which is furnishing the text for much discussion. It is the first conversational setting that the prime minister has given to his policy in his three years of power, and it is published at a notable time.

The elections in the three leading cities of Russia have made it clear that the substantial and usually conservative classes of the population desire strongly that the Duma should be strengthened as a factor in the Czar's political system. In Moscow the Czar's voters comprising the merchants of the first guild, the leading bankers, lawyers and doctors, elected a Constitutional Democrat by a large majority, and this is as if the conservative vote against reaction. It is after these elections that Mr. Stolypin speaks.

He compares the press of the interior—the Volga—a publication where Mr. Stolypin was governor until he was summoned to be minister of the interior—with the St. Petersburg political organs, to the detriment of the latter.

"How much time do the papers here waste in fruitless dispute as to whether we have an autocracy or a constitutional monarchy," he says. "As if it were not a fact that the Duma should be a natural development of the traditions of the Russian people. Another defect of the press of the country is its attempt to place the country as having fallen into pessimism and depression; in our great provinces it is the revival of confidence that is the dominant note. There the honest peasant is found chiefly on the land reform. It is founded all we have to create the citizen, the land-holding peasant, and then citizenship will establish itself in Russia. The task of the government is to place a great population of small farmers on the land, who are the most reliable support of any state. The corrupt and dishonest system of the village money lender will be supplanted by a frank and honest system. "Hitherto the brightest career that a peasant could make was to become the village money lender. The individual ownership of land, which he can be the smith of his own fortune."

"Already nineteen million acres of land has been turned over to the individual ownership of the occupiers who have left their communes. The Government was warned that the army of land surveyors and dividers would introduce the new system would prove the failure of revolutionary propaganda. These fears were unfounded, for these young people have done their work with enthusiasm. "Gradualism in Russia has been a word of small or moderate land owners. Great estates will probably gradually diminish and on them grow up an independent agricultural population. "We have now got to reform the local self-government. We must assimilate our system to that of other states. The smallest unit is the village council, which, besides its normal concerns, has duties to the state in its arrangement for police service and for its contribution of young men to the army. "No country that decentralizes its system absolutely or divides the Government duties entirely from its local administration, in France there are the established in Germany the land councillors are connecting links between the self-governing bodies and the national administration. "Under our project for reforming the Zemstvo, the village council, the occupier of land, they will no longer be based on social classes of electors. The hitherto existing order of landlords will recognize that the farmer is after all a citizen, and the element of the empire. We must look to the good farmer as to the bright lamp that spreads life-giving light wide around. "In the country the optimism of the provinces where these reforms are understood does not find sufficient echo in the capital. Even this year's extraordinary harvest has not changed the mood of our ineradicable pessimists. "The revenue from the alcohol monopoly has declined this year by several million rubles. That is a sure sign of being welcomed as an unmistakable sign

of the decrease of drunkenness. I know that the Volga provinces the temperance campaign has left a marked influence. The reports that used to go on vodka are often now saved up to make a deposit for land purchase. "You have just got a new university in Saratoff. Do you know that there was great pressure put on the government not to allow your university to be founded? We were told that it would be a centre of disturbance. I answered that our disturbances had sprung mostly from the people of foreign origin. In the newspaper of a university town your duty is, 'Make our youth patriotic by every means that you know. Develop in them the feeling of healthy unlightened patriotism.' I was recently in Scandinavia. How pleasant it was to see the youth there marching proudly with their national flags past the foreign tourists." Mr. Stolypin's concluding words were: "And so our next task is strengthening the lower levels of the people. There are now about a hundred million of them. When the people of the state are strong and healthy, then you may rest assured the word of the Russian Government will have quite another sound before Europe and the whole world. "Work founded on common, mutual trust—that is the motto for all us Russians. Give the state twenty years of internal and external peace and you will never recognize the Russia that we know now."

Mr. Stolypin's concluding words were: "And so our next task is strengthening the lower levels of the people. There are now about a hundred million of them. When the people of the state are strong and healthy, then you may rest assured the word of the Russian Government will have quite another sound before Europe and the whole world. "Work founded on common, mutual trust—that is the motto for all us Russians. Give the state twenty years of internal and external peace and you will never recognize the Russia that we know now."

He compares the press of the interior—the Volga—a publication where Mr. Stolypin was governor until he was summoned to be minister of the interior—with the St. Petersburg political organs, to the detriment of the latter.

"How much time do the papers here waste in fruitless dispute as to whether we have an autocracy or a constitutional monarchy," he says. "As if it were not a fact that the Duma should be a natural development of the traditions of the Russian people. Another defect of the press of the country is its attempt to place the country as having fallen into pessimism and depression; in our great provinces it is the revival of confidence that is the dominant note. There the honest peasant is found chiefly on the land reform. It is founded all we have to create the citizen, the land-holding peasant, and then citizenship will establish itself in Russia. The task of the government is to place a great population of small farmers on the land, who are the most reliable support of any state. The corrupt and dishonest system of the village money lender will be supplanted by a frank and honest system. "Hitherto the brightest career that a peasant could make was to become the village money lender. The individual ownership of land, which he can be the smith of his own fortune."

"Already nineteen million acres of land has been turned over to the individual ownership of the occupiers who have left their communes. The Government was warned that the army of land surveyors and dividers would introduce the new system would prove the failure of revolutionary propaganda. These fears were unfounded, for these young people have done their work with enthusiasm. "Gradualism in Russia has been a word of small or moderate land owners. Great estates will probably gradually diminish and on them grow up an independent agricultural population. "We have now got to reform the local self-government. We must assimilate our system to that of other states. The smallest unit is the village council, which, besides its normal concerns, has duties to the state in its arrangement for police service and for its contribution of young men to the army. "No country that decentralizes its system absolutely or divides the Government duties entirely from its local administration, in France there are the established in Germany the land councillors are connecting links between the self-governing bodies and the national administration. "Under our project for reforming the Zemstvo, the village council, the occupier of land, they will no longer be based on social classes of electors. The hitherto existing order of landlords will recognize that the farmer is after all a citizen, and the element of the empire. We must look to the good farmer as to the bright lamp that spreads life-giving light wide around. "In the country the optimism of the provinces where these reforms are understood does not find sufficient echo in the capital. Even this year's extraordinary harvest has not changed the mood of our ineradicable pessimists. "The revenue from the alcohol monopoly has declined this year by several million rubles. That is a sure sign of being welcomed as an unmistakable sign

"Already nineteen million acres of land has been turned over to the individual ownership of the occupiers who have left their communes. The Government was warned that the army of land surveyors and dividers would introduce the new system would prove the failure of revolutionary propaganda. These fears were unfounded, for these young people have done their work with enthusiasm. "Gradualism in Russia has been a word of small or moderate land owners. Great estates will probably gradually diminish and on them grow up an independent agricultural population. "We have now got to reform the local self-government. We must assimilate our system to that of other states. The smallest unit is the village council, which, besides its normal concerns, has duties to the state in its arrangement for police service and for its contribution of young men to the army. "No country that decentralizes its system absolutely or divides the Government duties entirely from its local administration, in France there are the established in Germany the land councillors are connecting links between the self-governing bodies and the national administration. "Under our project for reforming the Zemstvo, the village council, the occupier of land, they will no longer be based on social classes of electors. The hitherto existing order of landlords will recognize that the farmer is after all a citizen, and the element of the empire. We must look to the good farmer as to the bright lamp that spreads life-giving light wide around. "In the country the optimism of the provinces where these reforms are understood does not find sufficient echo in the capital. Even this year's extraordinary harvest has not changed the mood of our ineradicable pessimists. "The revenue from the alcohol monopoly has declined this year by several million rubles. That is a sure sign of being welcomed as an unmistakable sign

"Already nineteen million acres of land has been turned over to the individual ownership of the occupiers who have left their communes. The Government was warned that the army of land surveyors and dividers would introduce the new system would prove the failure of revolutionary propaganda. These fears were unfounded, for these young people have done their work with enthusiasm. "Gradualism in Russia has been a word of small or moderate land owners. Great estates will probably gradually diminish and on them grow up an independent agricultural population. "We have now got to reform the local self-government. We must assimilate our system to that of other states. The smallest unit is the village council, which, besides its normal concerns, has duties to the state in its arrangement for police service and for its contribution of young men to the army. "No country that decentralizes its system absolutely or divides the Government duties entirely from its local administration, in France there are the established in Germany the land councillors are connecting links between the self-governing bodies and the national administration. "Under our project for reforming the Zemstvo, the village council, the occupier of land, they will no longer be based on social classes of electors. The hitherto existing order of landlords will recognize that the farmer is after all a citizen, and the element of the empire. We must look to the good farmer as to the bright lamp that spreads life-giving light wide around. "In the country the optimism of the provinces where these reforms are understood does not find sufficient echo in the capital. Even this year's extraordinary harvest has not changed the mood of our ineradicable pessimists. "The revenue from the alcohol monopoly has declined this year by several million rubles. That is a sure sign of being welcomed as an unmistakable sign

"Already nineteen million acres of land has been turned over to the individual ownership of the occupiers who have left their communes. The Government was warned that the army of land surveyors and dividers would introduce the new system would prove the failure of revolutionary propaganda. These fears were unfounded, for these young people have done their work with enthusiasm. "Gradualism in Russia has been a word of small or moderate land owners. Great estates will probably gradually diminish and on them grow up an independent agricultural population. "We have now got to reform the local self-government. We must assimilate our system to that of other states. The smallest unit is the village council, which, besides its normal concerns, has duties to the state in its arrangement for police service and for its contribution of young men to the army. "No country that decentralizes its system absolutely or divides the Government duties entirely from its local administration, in France there are the established in Germany the land councillors are connecting links between the self-governing bodies and the national administration. "Under our project for reforming the Zemstvo, the village council, the occupier of land, they will no longer be based on social classes of electors. The hitherto existing order of landlords will recognize that the farmer is after all a citizen, and the element of the empire. We must look to the good farmer as to the bright lamp that spreads life-giving light wide around. "In the country the optimism of the provinces where these reforms are understood does not find sufficient echo in the capital. Even this year's extraordinary harvest has not changed the mood of our ineradicable pessimists. "The revenue from the alcohol monopoly has declined this year by several million rubles. That is a sure sign of being welcomed as an unmistakable sign

"Already nineteen million acres of land has been turned over to the individual ownership of the occupiers who have left their communes. The Government was warned that the army of land surveyors and dividers would introduce the new system would prove the failure of revolutionary propaganda. These fears were unfounded, for these young people have done their work with enthusiasm. "Gradualism in Russia has been a word of small or moderate land owners. Great estates will probably gradually diminish and on them grow up an independent agricultural population. "We have now got to reform the local self-government. We must assimilate our system to that of other states. The smallest unit is the village council, which, besides its normal concerns, has duties to the state in its arrangement for police service and for its contribution of young men to the army. "No country that decentralizes its system absolutely or divides the Government duties entirely from its local administration, in France there are the established in Germany the land councillors are connecting links between the self-governing bodies and the national administration. "Under our project for reforming the Zemstvo, the village council, the occupier of land, they will no longer be based on social classes of electors. The hitherto existing order of landlords will recognize that the farmer is after all a citizen, and the element of the empire. We must look to the good farmer as to the bright lamp that spreads life-giving light wide around. "In the country the optimism of the provinces where these reforms are understood does not find sufficient echo in the capital. Even this year's extraordinary harvest has not changed the mood of our ineradicable pessimists. "The revenue from the alcohol monopoly has declined this year by several million rubles. That is a sure sign of being welcomed as an unmistakable sign

EVERY ATHLETE NEEDS OXO

The eminent scientist, Robert, one of the greatest authorities on food values, proved that one of the constituents of OXO has the remarkable power of removing the effects of muscular fatigue, thus enabling a tired muscle to become active again.

In other words, a cup of OXO during or after strenuous exertion whips up the tired muscles into their normal condition again. It replaces the vitality and vigor which a man has lost, and makes him feel just as fit as he did at the start.

OXO Catch on to the name.

Canadian Offices: 21-27 Lombard St., Toronto. 41 Common St., Montreal.

OXO is sold by all Grocers, Druggists & General Stores.

This is the scientific reason why OXO is invaluable to all sportsmen and athletes. Nothing can take the place of OXO because nothing else is so good.

In Great Britain, where OXO is so well known, oarsmen, runners, walkers, swimmers and whole football teams train on OXO and use it whenever possible during their contests.

OXO has just been introduced into this country and Canadian athletes can now profit from the strength and stamina which it gives.

OXO Catch on to the name.

Canadian Offices: 21-27 Lombard St., Toronto. 41 Common St., Montreal.

OXO is sold by all Grocers, Druggists & General Stores.

OXO Catch on to the name.

Canadian Offices: 21-27 Lombard St., Toronto. 41 Common St., Montreal.

OXO is sold by all Grocers, Druggists & General Stores.

The Price of the Edison Phonograph

An Edison Phonograph can be bought for your price whether it is \$16.25 or a higher price up to \$162.50, all playing both Amberol and Standard Records.

But you cannot measure the Phonograph by money. Whether the price is \$16.50 or \$162.50, it is not much to pay for an instrument that will last a lifetime, which will furnish you good music every day, which will furnish you better entertainment than you can buy in any other way, which will teach your children to love the best music, which will bring into your own home what other people pay large sums and go a long distance to hear.

Edison Standard Records 40c
Edison Amberol Records (twice as long) 50c
Edison Grand Opera Records 75c
There are Edison dealers everywhere. Go to the nearest and hear the Edison Phonograph play both Edison Standard and Amberol Records. Get complete catalogs from your dealer or from us.

NATIONAL PHONOGRAPH COMPANY
100 Lakeside Ave., Orange, N. J., U. S. A.

WE CARRY A COMPLETE STOCK OF EDISON PHONOGRAPHS AND RECORDS W. McPHILLIPS

189 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON
Call and See Us. Write for Catalogue.

HOW TO RECEIVE ADVICE.

More wisdom is required in taking than in giving advice. It should seldom be taken whole. The great truth, as we believe, is to take none which is out of character. To do so is to regret it. If we are to give advice, we must be sure we shall be hurried into promptness at our peril. If we are by nature plausible and polite, we must not take advice to be arbitrary even in the best cause. If we are impulsive, we should take counsel with a man of the same temperament and stronger mind, but not with the phlegmatic, though he be the wisest slowcoach on earth. We must know our own defects, and if we are decent people at all our moral constitution has set up certain compensations. To disturb these is to court failure. So far as the isolated act is concerned, easily accepted advice may be good enough—and successful enough—but how are we to go on? We have started on a course which is out of character, and we shall stumble until we get back into our stride—London Spectator.

JOB DAY.
Mr. Rockefeller has a holiday all his own. He calls it "Job Day." It was the day he began his career. "It will be 54 years ago on the 25th of this month that I got my first place," he said. "I had tramped the streets of Cleveland for days and weeks, asking merchants if they had not some use for a boy. I had many refusals. I did not give up. I suppose I should be hunting a job until this very day—no matter if it is Labor Day—if I had not got that job. I always celebrate the day Mr. Tuttle, of Hewitt & Tuttle, gave me my chance."

Dr. Rivenburgh, Proprietor Toronto Institute and Sanatorium, 595 Spadina Avenue. Institute for the treatment of stuttering, stammering, hesitancy, lisping, suction and exhaustion of the breath, and all forms of speech impediments. Read following testimonial:
27 North Lascar Street, Toronto, Sept. 17, 1909

Dr. Rivenburgh: Dear Sir—Just a line to let you know what a great benefit I have derived from your excellent course. I may say that a person in conversation with me now would never imagine that I ever stuttered, and I owe my present condition wholly to your instructions. I sincerely believe that any person, no matter how badly afflicted, may be cured in a very short time, if they will but follow your instructions, and I will certainly recommend you to any stammerer that I may come in contact with.
N. J. NEILSON.

Rhythm: SANATORIUM Light Therapy. Nerves and Mental Afflictions. Best of city references and endorsements from all parts of the United States and Canada. Call and see what I can do for you. Patients coming from a distance may secure rooming accommodation in Sanatorium. Write for names of those who have been cured.

Mr. Herman Dying of Stone in the Bladder

GIN PILLS PASSED THE STONE.

513 James Street, Hamilton.
"Four years ago I was taken down with what the doctor called inflammation of the bladder—severe pains in the back and loins, great pain and difficulty in urinating. The pain was greatest in the region of the bladder, and the attacks, which became more frequent, amounted to unbearable agony, and I became so weak that I could not walk across the floor. Doctors could do nothing to help me. My wife read in the paper about Gin Pills and sent for a box.
From the very first I felt that Gin Pills were doing me good. The pain was relieved at once, and the attacks were less frequent. In six weeks the Stone in the bladder came away and the pain stopped entirely. I have had no return of the trouble and have not lost a day's work on account of it. I cannot express myself strong enough when I speak of what Gin Pills have done for me. When I remember how I suffered, and how now I am healthy and well and strong and able to do a full day's work, I feel I should speak and tell other sufferers of my experience and of the wonderful merits of Gin Pills."

JOHN HERMAN.
You don't have to buy Gin Pills to test them. Simply write the National Drug and Chemical Company (Department G), Toronto, and a free sample will be sent you by return mail. When you have used the sample and feel that at last you have found the remedy that will do you good—then buy Gin Pills at your dealer's—50c a box, 6 for \$2.50. Remember, please, that Gin Pills are sold on a positive guarantee of a cure or your money back. And this guarantee is backed by the largest wholesale drug house in Canada, who will take your unsupported word if you want your money refunded.

LADY ST. HELIER'S MEMOIRS; A HOSTESS OF GENIUS

FROM THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN.

All London went to Lady Jeune's parties—to use Lady St. Helier's early and better-known title. Herself belonging to the old-fashioned class with connections throughout the peerage, she was one of the first "social revolution" when "the world began to realize the enormous crowd of brilliant men and women who had hitherto lived unrecognized and unappreciated at their very gates. In her early days Sir Henry Thompson, the eminent surgeon, was the representative of his profession who wandered beyond the social boundaries of his brethren. A new spirit of the times was abroad, and she was among the first to welcome it. "It seemed somewhat audacious," she writes, "when society was more free in the matter of persons society came to see. Every one except those of the upper world was supposed to be remarkable in some way or other. Into this novel and interesting Agora (like the ideal Inn that one dreams about), with its electric atmosphere and its endless possibilities for the comic spirit, the gifted hostess gives us far too feet-glimpses. The magnificent self-control of a strong High Churchman

in contact with an outspoken Socialist, or irreverent Anglican, hourly every Sunday through the season. Mr. Justin McCarthy and Lord Longford met at her house and each time were gravely introduced to each other, how Lord Justice, Father and Colonel Sanderson met under critical circumstances and talked of the weather, how Mr. Whistler arrived late and made excuses none of them true, and how he was perfectly conscious and also of the fact that his hostess knew that they were not—how the Princess Christian and Lord Beaconsfield were among her guests at dinner one night, and how Lady Jeune was accused of having the House of Commons counted out early that night so many of the members appeared in the evening, and how the element of the empire. We must look to the good farmer as to the bright lamp that spreads life-giving light wide around. "In the country the optimism of the provinces where these reforms are understood does not find sufficient echo in the capital. Even this year's extraordinary harvest has not changed the mood of our ineradicable pessimists. "The revenue from the alcohol monopoly has declined this year by several million rubles. That is a sure sign of being welcomed as an unmistakable sign

in contact with an outspoken Socialist, or irreverent Anglican, hourly every Sunday through the season. Mr. Justin McCarthy and Lord Longford met at her house and each time were gravely introduced to each other, how Lord Justice, Father and Colonel Sanderson met under critical circumstances and talked of the weather, how Mr. Whistler arrived late and made excuses none of them true, and how he was perfectly conscious and also of the fact that his hostess knew that they were not—how the Princess Christian and Lord Beaconsfield were among her guests at dinner one night, and how Lady Jeune was accused of having the House of Commons counted out early that night so many of the members appeared in the evening, and how the element of the empire. We must look to the good farmer as to the bright lamp that spreads life-giving light wide around. "In the country the optimism of the provinces where these reforms are understood does not find sufficient echo in the capital. Even this year's extraordinary harvest has not changed the mood of our ineradicable pessimists. "The revenue from the alcohol monopoly has declined this year by several million rubles. That is a sure sign of being welcomed as an unmistakable sign

RUPTURE CURED

In One Treatment. No Knife—No Pain.

It is without doubt the greatest and most successful treatment ever discovered for this unfortunate affliction. I do not ask you to take my word for it, but I refer you to their consent, to relieve the business men without I have cured.

I CURE MEN OF Varicose Veins, Blood Poison, Nervous Debility, Rectal, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, and All Diseases of Men.

FREE CONSULTATION. Call or Write for Information. Address or call on Dr. L. W. HUNT, Sixty-one (61) West Fort Street, Detroit, Mich.

SANTAL-MIDY Standard remedy for Gleet, Gonorrhea and Runnings. Cures Kidney and Bladder Troubles. Select Silver. If one thing more than another proves the quality of Silverware, it is the mark. "1847 ROGERS BROS." On knives, forks, spoons, etc., it is an unmistakable stamp of quality. Deal tea sets, dishes, wafers, etc., are stamped MERIDEN BRITS CO. SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS "Silver Plate that Wears"