

## London Advertiser.

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LONDON, TUESDAY, NOV. 3.

### The Aylesworth Banquet.

The Aylesworth banquet at Toronto last night was a brilliant success. The stunkism which protested against the demonstration as disloyal was put to shame by the robust British sentiment of the evening. The company was fitted only by the capacity of the dining hall, and hundreds of applications had to be refused. Around the tables were Liberals and Conservatives—judges, clergymen, professional and business men, and citizens prominent in many walks of life. The character of the gathering was a rebuke to the mischief-makers who are raising the loyalty cry from political motives. It was a rebuke also to the coterie who would repress the instincts of nationality and who cannot or will not see that a virile Canadianism is consistent with imperial ideals and under a wise policy will be a great imperial asset. There was no note of resentment over the boundary award, no suggestion of a peevish spirit. The company was animated by a desire to do honor to a Canadian who had stood out for what he believed to be the rights of his country.

Mr. Aylesworth's speech was a pattern of courtesy and dignity. He had only kind words for his fellow-commissioners, but he maintained his ground that the finding of the tribunal was not governed by judicial principles. At the first meeting after the hearing of the evidence on Monday, Oct. 13, Lord Alverstone agreed with the Canadian commissioners that the Canadian contention in respect of the Portland Canal was "absolutely unanswerable." What was the Canadian contention? It was plainly stated by counsel, namely, that the Portland Channel mentioned in the treaty was the northern channel, running north of the four islands, Wales, Pearce, Sitklan, and Kannaghunut. The Americans contended for the southern channel which would place the four islands within their jurisdiction. In the argument, and discussion which went on for three weeks, not one of the counsel, British or American, proposed that the boundary line should separate these islands. "Both sides," says Mr. Aylesworth, "argued that the islands, whichever way the case was decided, should not be divided. They must all go together, since it was clear that either the north or the south channel would be fixed upon." Five days after Lord Alverstone had agreed with the Canadian claim to the four islands, he had changed his mind. The surprise of the Canadian commissioners can be imagined when he decided to divide the islands, his only apparent excuse being that the channel between Wales and Sitklan islands was broader than the channel which ran north of the whole group. The Canadian commissioners refused to sign an award which in their opinion was a transparent compromise. "If we could look on the functions of the tribunal as diplomatic," says Mr. Aylesworth, "there might be giving and taking, but since, according to its terms, the tribunal was purely judicial, the only question before us was what the treaty meant."

It is difficult to resist the conclusion, after hearing the statement of Mr. Aylesworth, that the two islands were gratuitously and unnecessarily awarded to the United States in a spirit of concession and compromise. There is no evidence to show that the American commissioners even expected such a decision. The possession of these islands meant nothing to the United States; they meant a great deal to Canada from a strategic standpoint. If Lord Alverstone had held to his first conclusion there is no reason to suppose the American commissioners would have stood out against the Canadian claim, as they had every cause to be satisfied with their victory on the mainland. One circumstance stands out with painful clearness—that Lord Alverstone did not think it necessary to consult and argue with his Canadian colleagues when he undertook to revise his first decision. He did not think it was a matter of importance that he should make clear to them his reasons for the award. He had no conscious idea of snubbing or overlooking them, but it did not occur to him that they were entitled to explanations. His conduct was typical of the attitude of British diplomacy whenever the United States and Canada are in contact.

So far as Canada is concerned the particular incident is closed. It will serve no good purpose to keep up the agitation, but it will not be without result in stimulating the spirit of Canadianism, which will not be a bad thing for the Empire at large.

### Ontario's Great Wealth.

With the total value of farm property in Ontario reaching nearly a billion dollars—and to be accurate \$921,068,721—the farmer in this province is certainly king. A bulletin just issued by the census department contains the agricultural statistics of Ontario as collected by the census enumerators in 1901. The schedules have been revised by a staff of trained clerks, and are the most thorough ever given to the public. Ontario comprises 141,125,220 acres of land, of which 15.13 per cent is occupied as farms and lots. There are 28,712 lots under five acres, and 38,415 farms of five acres and over. Of the latter 4.03 per cent are 5 to 10 acres, 18.83 per cent are 11 to 50 acres, 41.05 per cent are 51 to 100 acres, 28.23 per cent are 101 to 200 acres and 7.73 per cent are 201 acres or more. The land owned is \$514 per cent and the

land leased or rented 14.86 per cent. Nearly all the land in Ontario is in an improved state, but the land in farms comprises 52.96 per cent in an improved state. About 68.56 of the improved land is in field crops, 2.41 per cent in orchard, garden, vineyard and nursery and the rest in pasture. The number of acres in orchard in 1901 was 266,015, a decrease of 23,269 acres in ten years. The land in vegetable and small fruit increased from 34,365 acres to 65,392 acres in the same period. The area in field crops increased by 1,070,859 acres. Agriculture values have been taken for the first time. They show for farms and lots in the Province a total for land and buildings of \$747,962,568, for implements and machinery \$52,697,739, for live stock \$131,827,762, and for the crops and animal products of the census year \$196,952,262. The total gross value of farm products for the census year was \$109,182,192 for crops (\$6.61 p. c.) and \$33,684,111 for animal products (\$4.29 p. c.). This makes the aggregate value of farm products \$142,866,303 or \$1,040.19 in the year for an average farm, which is 29.94 p. c. of the investment.

In detail, the proportional value of field crops on farms is 52.73 p. c. of the year's production, fruit and vegetable and nursery stock 3.82 p. c., live stock sold 18.13 p. c., meats and products of animals slaughtered on the farm 4.86 p. c., dairy products 17.18 p. c., wool 0.42 p. c., and eggs, honey and wax 2.75 p. c.

The average value of horses on farms per head is \$75.31, milk cows \$39.30, other horned cattle \$17.35, sheep \$2.28 and swine \$6.76, and the average value of horses per farm is \$263.30, milk cows \$166.93, other horned cattle \$131.82, sheep \$29.66, swine \$55.79, and poultry and bees \$17.20.

In the value of dairy products is included the milk and cream sold to cheese, butter and milk condensing factories, amounting to \$15,070,922. There were in operation in the province during the census year 1,336 factories, of which 172 made cheese and butter, 1,061 made cheese only, and 103 made butter only. The cheese product was 131,967,612 pounds, worth \$13,440,987, and the butter product 7,569,542 pounds, worth \$1,527,935, making a total value of \$14,968,922—the remainder being the value of condensed milk. In the former census there were 833 cheese and 45 butter factories, in the province, and the total value of the product was \$7,509,338. The increase in the value of factory dairy products from the year 1890 to the year 1900 in Ontario was therefore \$7,501,584, or nearly 100 per cent.

This is the day the Tammany Tiger expects to get its claws on New York again.

Lord Alverstone has met the usual fate of the umpire, but he has himself to blame. He wasn't appointed to umpire the game.

Now that the war correspondents are leaving for Manchuria, Japan and Russia cannot postpone the fight much longer.

Dowie's invasion of New York has proved a fiasco and the prophet blames it on the newspapers. They queered him by simply reporting his utterances.

The presence of that great Imperialist, J. Castell Hopkins, at the Aylesworth banquet, last night, is enough in itself to wipe away any stain of disloyalty.

The victory of the miners at Bilbao, Spain, recalls the great struggle of the British working classes against the trust system. The fact that the Bilbao miners had to strike against it shows that Spain is still a century behind, industrially.

### Hand-Painted.

[Chicago News.]

Ernie—They say he is wedded to his art.

Ethel—But he has a wife. Would you call her art?

Ernie—I suppose so. She's painted.

### A Boy "Captain of Industry."

[Chicago Record-Herald.]

There is an often expressed opinion that all the boy wonders in the industrial field have their homes in America. There is another opinion, as frequently heard, that business initiative and enterprise are on the decline in England. Just because these opinions are so common, the story of a London firm, "Wrench, Limited," is not without interest.

Evelyn Wrench, founder and head of the firm, celebrated his twenty-first birthday yesterday with banquet at a London hotel. He is a son of Right Hon. Frederick S. Wrench, one of the Irish land and estate commissioners, and he proposed to become a diplomat. Three years ago he went to Germany to study in pursuance of his plan. There he saw the rage for picture postcards. He at once thought of English pennies, and all ambitions for diplomacy fled from his mind.

He went back to London with a pocketful of designs and a camera. After having a few cards printed he started out on the road as his own traveling man. Now "Wrench Limited" has an output of 50,000,000 postcards a year. It has over 4,000 customers and a staff of several hundred employees. And the proprietor of the firm is in a position to retire from business on his income, if he wants to.

Of course this Boy Captain of Industry is not to be compared with an 85-year-old steel trust president, who can make trusts and bust trusts while you wait, nor with our 34-year-old copper magnate, who "refuses \$15,000,000" for their interests every now and then and set all Montana by the ears. But he does pretty well for an industrially declining and degenerate country such as England is made out to be.

### Cathartes to Elijah.

[Buffalo Express.]

New Yorkers remark to Elijah: "We're sorry, old boy, to Deriah."

You do not amuse us; So kindly excuse us; We'll go, for we cannot Abiah."

### No Treason Then.

[Ottawa Free Press.]

Things seem to be pretty much as

they were when Sir John Macdonald wrote:

"The American commissioners have found our English members of so squeezable a nature that their audacity has now grown beyond all bounds. I am greatly disappointed at the course taken by the British commissioners." Substitute commissioner for commissioners, and the extracts, fits the case exactly. But when Sir John called for an extension of our self-governing powers, were his ears assailed by cries of "disloyalty" and "treason"?

### These Autumnal Days.

[The Khan.]

Oh, the splendid, splendid morning! Resting on a hoop of gold; Oh, the grand, majestic sunsets, All in purple crimson rolled; And the noontides—full of splendor—And the air so soft and sweet, Make the grasses rich and tender, Laugh with gladness at my feet.

And the hillside—hazy hillside—At their feet a dreamy pool; And the meadows, oh, the meadows! And the forests deep and cool; Hear the gunshots in the clearing, Hear the quick, impatient cry, While the game goes swift careering, Joyous through the liquid sky.

### Why Canadians Were Nettled.

[Toronto Star.]

The fact of the matter is that nineteenth-century of the audible complaint in Canada over this Alaskan business has been stirred up by no one else than these ill-advised persons, who, regarding themselves for some mysterious reason as the special guardians of British interests in this country, proceeded, at the first news of the award, to condemn, at least inferentially, our commissioners, to declare that we had stoned upon a pedestal of brobidity which made any criticism of his conduct a cross between "less male" and blasphemy. Canadians were generally prepared to accept the award with dignity. We had not expected much, and we had not been disappointed. But we were resolved to make no outcry against it. Then came the spattering and, confessedly, irritating comments of these court-Canadians, which rose as a voice from this country, declaring, in effect, that Mr. Aylesworth and Sir Louis Jetté were not only wrong, but had insulted the Chief Justice of England for daring to be right. Under such circumstances, the sentiment could not remain silent. It became necessary to say many things which, had it not been for this eager preaching of the legend that the only public men of honor live in Great Britain, would never have been heard.

### The Fifth of the Programme.

[La Touche Hancock.]

He searched the programme through and through, And came across a joke or two. It was an easy task to find. By whom the comings were designed. Who made the wigs, and who supplied The drinking water, purified; From whom the carpets were obtained, And who the floor so nicely stained; The exclusive piano used—nay, more, He learned the name of every store. "Patrons," he saw, "desired," "Invited," "The management would be delighted," And many other compliments. Worth anything from 50 cents; And finally, he found at last What he was searching for—the Cast!

### More Than a Saviour.

[Woodstock Express.]

There is a suspicion that some people in Canada would rather lose the islands in the Portland Channel than lose an opportunity of scoring against a political opponent.

### Using the Wrong Weapons.

[London Saturday Review.]

The shipbuilding trust was to "sweep Britain from the seas;" it has itself collapsed. The Atlantic combine was to put an end to English supremacy on the ocean; the one thing which is evident amid all the rumors which have been current for some months past is that American management has not been a success. Even the great steel trust itself, with its nominal capital of 120,000,000, is no longer referred to as a miracle of finance in the way that was common immediately after its inception. There is doubtless a good deal which we have to learn from the States, but buccannery methods in finance coupled with unlimited bounce in commerce are not the weapons with which supremacy will be wrested from the old world.

### Much Truth in This.

[Toronto Telegram.]

"Canada First, Empire Next, and Contentment Now," is the platform of the Canadians who are most strenuous in their hostility to the spirit rather than to the effect of the Alverstone award.

"Empire First, Continent Next and Canada Nowhere," is the motto of the Anglo-American managers of the ship Lord Alverstone principally because he is no mere Canadian.

Canada is not the holder of more dangerous foes of the spread of true ideals of British connection and British unity than the Anglo-Americans with their reactionary ideals and ridiculous organizations tend to make imperialism a fad for the classes instead of a faith for the masses.

### What Can Be Done With Salt.

[Salt cleanses the palate and furred tongue, and a gargle of salt and water is an efficacious remedy for sore throat. The tongue, followed ten minutes after by a drink of cold water, often cures a sick headache. Salt hardens gums, makes teeth white and sweetens the breath. Cut flowers may be kept fresh by adding salt to the water. Weak ankles should be rubbed with solution of salt water and alcohol. Rose colds, hay fever and kindred affections may be much relieved by inhaling dry salt. Snuff. Dyspepsia, heartburn and indigestion are relieved by a cup of hot water in which a small spoonful of salt has been melted. Salt and water will sometimes revive an unconscious person when hurt, if breathed or other remedies are not at hand. Hemorrhage from tooth-pulling is stopped by filling the mouth with salt and water. Wounded eyes are refreshed by bathing with warm water and salt. Public speakers and many noted singers use a wash of salt and water before and after using the voice, as it strengthens the organs of the throat. Salt rubbed into the scalp or occasionally added to the water in washing prevents the hair falling out. Feathers uncured by damp weather are quickly dried by shaking over a fire in which salt has been thrown. Salt always should be eaten with nuts and a dessert fruit salt should be specially made.—Table Talk.

### Scheme for City Building.

[In 1898 Mr. Ebenezer Howard, the head of a successful firm of London expert stenographers, published a small book entitled "Tomorrow," the name of which in later editions was changed to "Garden Cities of Tomorrow." In this book he

formulated plans for the building of cities which were the result of long study and had been suggested by the reading of Edward Bellamy's "Looking Backward," though they were far more practical and feasible than any scheme outlined in that pleasing but impossible romance.

Mr. Howard's book attracted wide attention, and has resulted in the forming of "The Garden City Association," with a large capital and a board of directors made up of all business men. It has already negotiated for 4,000 acres of first-class land within 50 miles of London, on which to erect the first of its proposed cities. On 1,000 of these the city is to be built, while the remaining 3,000 acres will be devoted to small farms and market gardens. Generous park spaces are to be reserved in the heart of the city, which will combine the advantages of town and country, and is to be laid out by the best landscape gardeners, and in its architecture, engineering and sanitation will embody the latest results of science, while nothing that can enhance its beauty will be omitted.

The city is to have no private landlords; the municipality will own and control all the land, and all increase in land values will be used for the further development of the city and the benefit of the citizens. The city will be built systematically, and not after the usual haphazard fashion. The building of the first of what is hoped will prove the first of a series of "Garden Cities" will begin in less than a year, possibly within the next three months. The contracts for the land have been made out, but the exact location will not be revealed until the public and some formalities of conveyancing have been complied with.

The London public, which has taken great interest in this scheme, impatiently awaits its realization. Mr. Howard says that, judging from the manner in which his project has been taken up, the outlook for its success seems very bright. In all grades of society and from all trades and professions, the association finds help and earnest workers.

One-half of all the women in Massachusetts who are able to work are wage-earners.

Wages paid street car men in the United States annually amount to more than \$88,000,000.

Servia and Greece each has a population of 2,500,000, or a little less than the State of Indiana.

### Comparisons Are Odious.

Among the jerks on an Allentown store is one of diminutive size, the consciousness of which, however, annoys him not at all. On a recent occasion his duties brought him in contact with a Lehigh county farmer of elephantine proportions, who wanted to buy some cloth, to be used for his son, but seemed unable to decide on the quantity.

"How old is your son?" asked the clerk, impatient at the farmer's inability to come to a conclusion.

"Fifty years," replied the latter.

"Almost my own age," observed the clerk. "Is he as big as I am?"

"Big" exclaimed the farmer, stepping back and eyeing him scornfully. "Big as you? Why, he was as big as you when he was born."—Philadelphia Ledger.

### G. H. KENT'S CASE AGAIN.

He Was Cured of Bright's Disease in the Worst Form by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 2.—Deaths of prominent people from Bright's Disease have been so numerous during the past few months that the case of G. H. Kent is again talked of here.

Mr. Kent, who still lives at 408 Gilmore street, this city, was dying of Bright's Disease. He had lost the use of his limbs and his whole body was swollen to a terrible size. Three doctors were positive that he must die.

While watching by his bedside his wife read that Dodd's Kidney Pills would cure Bright's Disease. They were sent for as a last resort. From almost the first dose, Mr. Kent says, he felt benefited by them. After taking four boxes he was able to sit up. Seventeen boxes cured him completely. He has been a healthy man ever since.

### Helps to Find Car.

Paris, Nov. 2.—The Western France Railway Company is trying memory aids on the carriages of its Paris-Cherbourg trains, and hopes to enable passengers to recognize their own carriages at a glance when returning.

Each carriage bears an enameled plate with a picture of a cat, a dog, a rose, a cat, a dog, a balloon or an elephant, as the case may be. The innovation is proving popular.

### CUTICURA SOAP.

The World's Greatest Skin Soap.

The World's Sweetest Toilet Soap.

Sale Greater Than the World's Product of Other Skin Soaps.

Sold Wherever Civilization Has Penetrated.

Millions of the world's best people use Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings and chaffs, for annoying irritations, or too free or offensive perspiration, for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sensitive, anti-septic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery.

Cuticura Soap combines delicate emollient properties derived from Cuticura, the great skin cure, with the best of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery. Thus it combines in one soap at one price the most effective skin and complexion soap, and the purest and sweetest toilet, bath and nursery soap ever compounded.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Cuticura are sold by all druggists and dealers in toilet articles. Beware of cheap imitations. The name "Cuticura" is prominent on the wrapper. Cuticura Soap is made in Canada by the Cuticura Soap Co., Ltd., 100, Queen St. W., Toronto, Ont.

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