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THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY, LIMITED.

London, Ont., Tuesday, July 10.

UNITED STATES EMBARGO.

WITH characteristic promptness the United States has taken its first step towards food control, and towards making more effective the blockade of Germany. Both are accomplished in a single stroke by the placing of an embargo on food, wheat, fuel and other necessaries for a period of 60 days. The embargo applies to the Entente Allies as well as the enemy, and is established for the purpose of making certain the destination of shipments. Hereafter the articles mentioned can be sent abroad only by license from the secretary of commerce.

This move is expected to have three important and immediate results: Relief from extraordinary prices at home, prevention against sending any possible surplus into Germany from neutral countries, provision for equal distribution of food, fuel and iron supplies among the allied nations. In other words the United States has virtually followed its conscription of men by conscription of materials. In one particular it is several notches ahead of Canada, which has been in the war for three years.

Britain and France have been attempting for two years to prevent shipments of necessaries to the enemy from neutrals, and have crossed swords figuratively even with the United States on the point. How important the question is has been brought home to Washington recently by reports from United States agents. Large quantities of iron ore purchased from the States by Sweden have found their way to the Teutons. Altogether, in two years 9,000,000 tons have gone to the enemy from that country. Sweden has also sold large quantities of pig iron to Germany while importing from the States 16,000 tons in the first three months of this year. The Scandinavian country has helped the Prussians out with other war materials which she could import. Similar complaints, but not so serious, have been made against other neutral countries.

Under the United States license Sweden will not be able to import more iron ore, pig iron, fuel, grain, wheat or other necessities than are required for home consumption, and will not get these unless she agrees to help in starving out Germany. The same rule will apply, of course, to other neutrals.

President Wilson's latest act insures all the supplies of the United States for the Allies first, and helps materially in the blockade which is to bring the kaiser to his knees.

LIES COMING HOME.

GERMAN official lies, intended to unite the whole nation in the war, are now causing the authors troubles which should have been foreseen, but were ignored. The Social Democrats are insisting that Chancellor Hollweg shall declare that Germany is opposed to annexations, either in the east or west, and how can the demand be refused, when the people have been informed time and again that Germany went to war only to preserve her own life, and not to seize territory belonging to others?

This self-protection cry has been raised continually, both at home and abroad. The facts were so patent to neutrals that the declaration fell on deaf ears, but in Germany the ignorant classes were persuaded that it was true; they believed they must fight to protect the fatherland. This is proved by letters written by some non-German residents of Berlin, who, having no opportunity to learn the truth, actually credited the enemy's stories.

Now Hollweg must either agree to make the no-annexation statement or admit that the self-protection howl was merely a subterfuge to deceive the people. The former is his easier way; since he knows there is no chance of Germany being allowed to hold any of the occupied territory, he may make a virtue of necessity and bow to the demand of the Social Democrats.

LABORERS NEEDED.

WESTERN Ontario farms require 500 additional men during harvest time, and the question of where they are to be obtained is worrying the agriculturist. Could not some use be made of the national service cards to provide the necessary labor?

One question on the cards was to this effect: "Would you be willing to leave your present position and accept one of national service, at the same remuneration?" Many men answered "Yes" to this, but have heard nothing more on the subject. It is possible that 500 of these might be willing, if officially requested, to work in the narvest fields for not too heavy wages. Would it not be worth while to try some plan along this line, when every grain produced is of so great importance?

It was expected by many that conscription would be so arranged that men who could not fight might be placed at work which was of national importance, including farm labor, but present indications are that the aim of the bill is to get men for the army solely. Sir Wilfrid Laurier suggests that the age limit be reduced to 35, and Premier Borden replies that he had made the same suggestion, but had allowed the 45 years limit to stand because there was little possibility of the conscription extending to men of that age. Apparently there was no thought on the premier's part of getting men for anything but the firing line, or he would have explained that older men could be used elsewhere.

It will not do to leave the gathering of the precious crops to chance. If there is the threatened shortage Mr. Hanna declares, it is the duty of the Government to see that nothing is wasted.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Berlin admits some damage at Essen. That is remarkable.

President Wilson believes that charity begins at home when it comes to insuring food supplies.

One might have guessed that Germans were behind the Irish uprising when it was such a failure.

Russian women warriors demand not only equal rights, but equal hardships. They want a full partnership.

"Reinforcements will be required by autumn," says Gen. Turner. That means more action and less talking, please.

Those fraternizing Germans are showing little inclination to shake hands with the reawakened Russians. The grip is too painful.

Some of those who trusted in the weatherman's prediction of "fair and warmer" for Sunday, and went away for the week-end, are insisting on his resignation.

Too much importance should not be attached to a Mexican general's remark that the Kaiser and Co. could go to a warmer climate. That's only a friendly phrase in Mexico.

Those who talk of a split in the Liberal party should go farther and emphasize the cordiality, good-will and single-mindedness that exist between Sir Robert Borden and Sir Sam Hughes.

Another German governor of Belgium is said to be dying. The Huns are finding Belgium a most unhealty country in which to remain, and they may decide to spend the summer and autumn farther east.

Hungary's premier is not fit for his job. Instead of dissolving Parliament because of the obstructive tactics of the Opposition, he should have all its members shot. That would be pleasing to his master, Wilhelm.

PROUD CANADA'S BRAVE SONS.

The sturdy sons of Canada
Go proudly to the front,
To face the foes of Motherland
And bear the battle's brunt.
They form a gallant army corps,
The "troops from overseas",
To do their bit for Honor's cause
They need no frantic pleas.
They are lumbermen and miners,
And boys from off the farm;
They come from every trade and craft
To answer war's alarm;
They come from every compass point
Of north, south, east and west—
As warriors of the Empire
They're equal to the best.

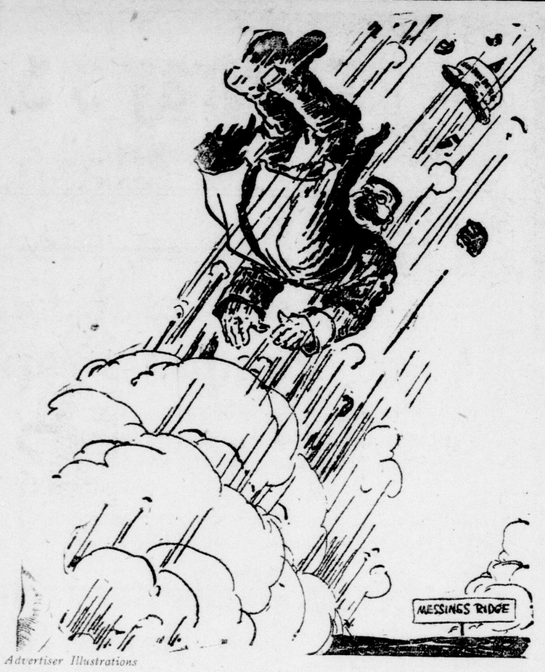
The sturdy sons of Canada
Now battling at the front
Have faced the foes of Motherland
And borne the battle's brunt.
They've proved their valor, might and grit,
'Gainst stealthy Teuton sly,
Their battlecry is "Never Quit!"
We conquer or we die!"
They are French descent and English,
With sprigs of Erin's Isle,
The offspring of fair Scotland's shores,
That form the rank and file,
Bound with the bond of brother-love
Together in the field,
To shed their blood for Motherland,
To die, but never yield.

These loyal sons of Canada
Have won immortal fame:
They met the vaunted Prussian Guards
And beat them at the game,
They hurled them from their strongest trench,
And made them quake with fear,
Hold up their hands and shout
"Kamrad!"
And brought them to the rear.
They are raftingmen and ranchers,
Some tillers of the soil,
The sons of titled gentlemen,
And sons of humble toil.
No matter what their state might be,
They've proved unto the Huns
They're loyal to the Motherland,
Proud Canada's brave sons!

—Elizabeth Hanlon.
Brooklyn, New York.

RECITAL AT HARRIETSVILLE.

A delightful musical evening was given at Harrietsville last Friday evening by Mrs. Grant-Harris, the following artists from London most ably assisting: Miss A. Cochrill, soprano; Mr. E. Webster, baritone; Mr. Ronan and Sybil Higman, readers; Mrs. Grant-Harris, violinist. The program was greatly appreciated, and all musicians were urged to return soon.



Advertiser Illustrations

To My Dear People—Our hopes are rising fast. Berlin, June 7, 1917.
St. Louis Republic. Yours lovingly, Wilhelm.—

Take As Much Interest in Selecting a Candidate As You Would in Selecting a Horse

H. W. Wood, president of the United Farmers of America, and now mentioned as a cabinet possibility, recently had the following in the Grain Growers' Guide:

A democracy is a government by the people. Its character depends on the standard of the citizenship of the people themselves. If there was anything wrong in the election, the fault lies in the people themselves, and not in the politicians. The people are benefited or injured by government. The politicians want office, and they try to do and say things that will cause you to vote them into office. If they appeal to your prejudices instead of your reason and high sentiment, it is because they think you will respond to that appeal. "Yes," you say, "but some of the men we heard talk were not capable of appealing to our reason, and we had no choice in the matter, for the other side was just as badly represented." Your fault again. Citizenship in a democracy is worth something. Have you been quietly thinking during the past four years whether or not the best man in your party in your district was serving you? If you have not, you have not been doing your duty as a citizen. You should begin thinking and working and thinking right now for the next election. If you conclude the member-elect is not the right man, begin at once to try and find the right man or woman. Talk the matter over with your neighbor or neighbors. Make it your business to attend to your business. Take as much interest in selecting a representative as you would in selecting a horse or a farm. Keep on trying to find the right candidate until you have found him, and then reveal him to others until you have all found him. This is only getting ready for action. When the next election approaches, you must not only know what you want to do, but you must be prepared to do it.

Go to your party caucus and help send delegates to your party convention, who will nominate the right candidate. If you fail here you will fail everywhere; if you make good here you will make good everywhere. Right here is where the machine stops and the hopper is filled. Just as the hopper is filled, so will the grist be. If the people want this grist to be true democracy, they must fill the hopper. The machine is all right if it is run right, and it will be easier to run it right than it will be to build another one—another party. If every man and every woman who wants good government will be ready at the next election to attend his or her party caucus, and go prepared to act in intelligent unison, I will promise that there will be no occasion for a third party, and here will be no occasion for finding fault with the way the following campaign is conducted, and there will be no cause to find fault with the result of the election. This means citizenship, which is the price of true democracy.

H. W. WOOD,
President U.F.A.

The Advertiser's Daily Short Story

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ACCORDING TO LAW.
By Samuel Banks.

"Now, Katherine Collier, you have got here and you have got to make up your mind not to play any harum-scarum. There are staid folks around here that won't put up with it. You can romp over our place as much as you please. You can climb trees, fall off fences or chase the chickens or pigs, but, when you go out on the road, you have simply got to behave yourself."

The above brief, but vigorous lecture was delivered to Miss Katherine Collier by her sister, who had a country house and who had invited her down from the city to pass the summer. There was probably need of some such talk, for, though Miss Katherine had reached the age of nineteen, she was harum-scarum. On a previous visit she had created considerable gossip by driving around the country at a furious pace, smiling and bowing to the young farmers, and even attempting to flirt with men old enough to be her grandfather.

"Yes, sister dear, I have reformed my ways, and shall be very good this year," was the reply made to the sister.

And, in half an hour, Miss Katherine was throwing stones at a passing dog, clubs at the cows and knocking down green plums with a long pole. For two or three days she kept her career in check, and then it broke out. The sister had a runabout, and Miss Katherine could operate one. They had intended to go out together on this day, but the sister had a caller who kept her at home. Miss Katherine, therefore, went alone, but she had to make about forty promises before she took the machine out.

"There are farmers up the road who just hate a machine as they do poison," warned the sister, "and if any of their chickens or pigs are run over, they rush right off and get a warrant and have a lawsuit. There is a justice of peace about three miles away, and he dearly loves to impose a big fine on an autoist who gives him an opportunity."

"Oh, you needn't be a bit afraid," laughed Miss Katherine. "This is not one of my wild days. I shall not drive over five miles an hour, as I want to view the scenery. I will certainly give the pigs and fowls plenty of time to get our of my way."

The machine, of course, started out at a gait of fifteen miles an hour, and it had not gone a mile before the pace was increased to twenty. And why not? It was a fine cool morning, and the road was pretty clear of travel. If you are going to jog along, why not go on foot or hire an ox team? There was nothing very daring in Miss Katherine's keeping the middle of the road and obliging the farmer to drive his wagon into the roadside ditch. He could drive out again as soon as she had passed. And his horses looked as if they needed a rest, anyhow. She had to pass a wagon load of hay, and she hugged it so close that the driver of the hay called out in alarm. She overtook a tramp, and the mudguard of the runabout gave him a slight push and such a fright that he scrambled over the fence. But these were simple incidents. Any good-looking girl who is out for a ride would be certain to meet with these things.

But Katherine got to thinking of something else besides her machine, and when she approached one of the ugly farmers' estates a black hog emerged from the barnyard and laid down in the middle of the road. He wanted to feel the dust in his bristles, and he didn't care a cent what sort of vehicles came along. That hog was lying there, taking all the comfort that a hog can take in this world, when there was an exclamation of dismay uttered by a human voice, and then next moment something happened. Miss Katherine's runabout ran all over that hog. Every wheel seemed to catch him, and when he tried to get up he was knocked down again. He squealed. He grunted. He made as much fuss over it as a tenderfoot in the West when they have shot the heels of his shoes off.

The owner of the hog was drawing water at the well at the first squeal. He dropped the bucket and hastened down the road and ran out to the girl and exclaimed:

"Say, you! Do you know what you've done?"

"I think I've run over one of your hogs," was the reply. "It is funny that you allow your live stock to run in the highway."

"There will be something funnier than that if you give me so much impudence. You must have run over that hog on purpose."

"Well, the road was built for travel, wasn't it?"

"Be careful, miss. You have injured that hog for life and he will be a dead animal before sundown. Have you any idea what that hog is worth?"

"I have not bought any pork lately," was the saucy reply.

"Well, there's a judge up here who will tell you all about the pork market. I am going to get right into that machine with you and we'll go up and see him."

Miss Katherine put on a defiant air, but she was partly cowed. She made no objection, and they were soon in the presence of the dreaded justice. There was also a young man there who had come on business and he had a lawyer's look about him.

"Sam, what's she been doing?" said the judge in a familiar way to the hog owner.

"Ran her machine over my best hog and crippled him for life," was the reply.

"That will mean a fine of $50," solemnly continued the judge. "Young woman——"

Miss Katherine began to cry, and the young man rose up and said to the old Dogberry:

"Your honor, can you impose a fine without a trial?"

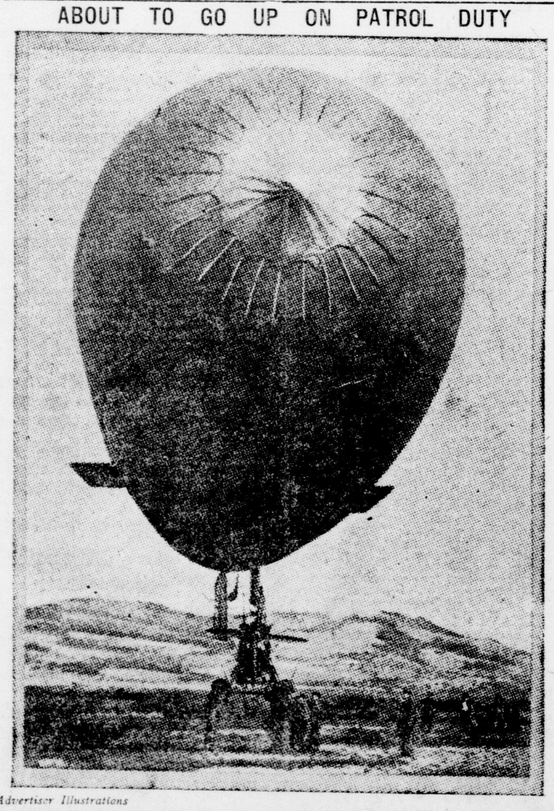
"Mr. Graham, you are only a young lawyer, and you don't want to be heard of too much and too often."

"But I shall be heard of in this case. I do not know this young lady, but if she will take me for her attorney I shall appear for her. I will now talk with her a bit and be ready for our case."

Miss Katherine told the young man how it was, and the farmer told his story, and old Dogberry, after four or five minutes' consideration, made the fine $5 and assessed the costs at $2. Miss Katherine had no money with her. Her lawyer paid the charges and rode home with her, and on the way solemnly pledged his sacred word not to tell the sister or her husband anything about it, and he hasn't told them to this day. Miss Katherine just overtook him on the road and gave him a lift, they said, and as he knew all about botany as well as law, he was invited to call and talk about sunflowers and catnip and such things. He called and he talked, and after that he was a frequent caller. There were no more hogs run over and no more calls for law, until he called himself, which was a year later, when he said to her:

"Katherine, this has all been according to law, and must be to the end. If you do not say 'yes' to me you'll be fined at least $1,000 for the time I have wasted." And Katherine didn't have to pay any fine.

ABOUT TO GO UP ON PATROL DUTY



Advertiser Illustrations

Somewhere on the British coast the R. N. A. S. dirigles have regular beats, on which they keep ever on the move to and fro, very much as sentries on land pace up and down.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

MEN AND WOMEN BEFORE THE LAW.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

"Have the laws of the country had a bias towards the male sex in the years that have gone"? you ask in an editorial of July 9.

Unfortunately they have, Mr. Editor!

A man pleads adultery on the part of his wife, and obtains a divorce. The wife has not only to prove adultery, but brutal treatment on the part of her husband to obtain the same result!

The law favors the father possessing the children as opposed to the mother who has risked her life to bring them into the world.

Dr. Jameson, after his unlawful raid in the Transvaal—for political privileges—was treated as a first-class political prisoner—but 400 women of England for constitutionally walking in procession to the House of Commons with a petition for woman's suffrage, were ridden down by mounted police and imprisoned as criminals. Mrs. Saul Solomon, widow of a former governor of South Africa, received injuries to her back, which crippled her for months, but she was only one of many victims. Miss Emily Davidson had a cold water bath for two hours administered by a hose in her cell because she claimed to be treated as a first-class offender, and barred her door against forcible feeding.

Not only does the bias exist between the sexes, but it is in evidence as between the rich and poor. A man steals a loaf and gets three months or more. Our grafters gamble in food, clothing, munitions, etc.' and what do they get? Lady Constance Lytton, when imprisoned with women of all classes for demanding the vote, was spared forcible feed, and liberated because the doctor stated after examining her, "She was physically unable to stand the strain." Later, to prove that her poorer comrades were not equal before the law with her, she went north, cut off her hair, changed her identity, donned the shawl and clogs of the Lancashire lassie, and as plain Jane Wharton went again into the fray for woman's suffrage. Was she shown the same consideration when arrested? No, sir! She was subjected to forcible feeding without examination, and the doctor who administered it forgot his dignity and slapped her face.

When the "contagious diseases act" came into existence, were men and women equal before the law? Those "acts" were repealed, but today men and women in England are fighting against an endeavor to bring into existence the same conditions which existed then!

"Justice" is an abstraction! It does not exist in reality! The balance will never be so nicely adjusted, but we are advancing to that happy time when the good sense of the community will demand that each case be judged on its merits, and not be judged by laws, many of which were passed in the ages when men were hanged for sheep stealing, when people burnt each other at the stake, according to their deepest religious (?) convictions. When the land was grabbed from the common people and the common people were impressed for hunting game on the lands that had been stolen from them.

Why make a fetish of "the law," Mr. Editor? So long as the laws contribute to a sense of righteousness and the development of harmony in one community they are to be respected and commended, but when the administration of them offends the public conscience, then we need to fall back upon that older law and ethic, which commands us to "bear each other's burdens," and so fulfill the law which satisfies our best moral and spiritual aspirations.

Do not let us forget, Mr. Editor, that "the law at its best is but the faulty expression of an imperfect people, and as we, the people, who are the state, advance in knowledge and love, we expect our laws to reflect our progress.

FABIAN.

London, Ont., July 9.

SOME LONDON NAMES.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

What's in a name, is an old question, and whence came they is another. A name tends to keep a fellow from extravagance without fading into insipidity. It will preserve one's gravity, and at the same time save you from pompous solemnity. In your issue of Saturday a reader was interested in the originality of some of the London names in common use; at the same time it would be interesting if some of your readers would deal with places of note in old London. You have Cavendish Square, Cadogan and Ovington Squares, Roseberry and Nelson Squares, Nelson Monument, Trafalgar Square and other numerous places of credit and distinction. Should like to hear from some true-born Britisher if said places of note were intended for a "laughing stock" or for that liberty and serenity of mind which must necessarily ensue upon the mastering of those things, which either allure or affright us.

A STRATFORD READER.

July 9, 1917.

Pay Your Debt to Your Defenders !

Turn Your Luxuries into Comforts for those who have Sacrificed Most.

"Self-sacrifice, self-denial and service lie at the basis of the highest personal and national development.
Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance.

IS it nothing to you that men from all round you have sacrificed home and salary, safety and life, to defend your home as well as their own ?

Is it nothing to you that their wives and families tremblingly scan each casualty list, and pale at the step of the postman or telegraph messenger ?

Can you see others giving their dearest, without feeling that you *must do something* yourself ? Do you wonder what to do ?

You can at least save—and lend your savings to the nation. Canada needs every dollar her loyal sons and daughters can spare, to meet the growing expenses of the struggle.

Every dollar you invest in Canadian War Savings Certificates helps the nation to deal generously with those who are defending you.

Certificates in denominations of $25, $50 and $100, repayable in three years, may be purchased at any Bank or Money Order Post Office at $21.50, $43 and $86 respectively. This means over 5% interest—making them a profitable as well as a patriotic investment. 13

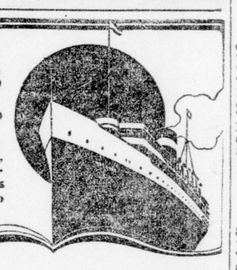
VICTORY NATIONAL SERVICE

The National Service Board of Canada,
OTTAWA.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

A Voyage on the GREAT LAKES an IDEAL VACATION TRIP

via Northern Navigation Co.—Grand Trunk Route
Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur, Fort William, Duluth and 30,000 Islands of the Georgian Bay.
Largest and most luxurious steamers on inland waters
All information, descriptive literature, etc. on application to City Ticket Office, cor. Richmond and Dundas Sts. or Station Ticket Office



July 31, tyw

RULES OF HEALTH FOR DYSPEPTICS

DIETING UNNECESSARY

There are two ways by which people who suffer from indigestion, dyspepsia, sour stomach, flatulence, etc., can overcome the trouble. First, as practically all cases of the above are directly or indirectly traceable to acidity and fermentation, they can eliminate from their diet all foods which ferment and form acid, such as all starches and sugar and foods containing them, thus prohibiting bread, potatoes, fruits and most meats. About the only safe foods are gluten breads, spinach and small quantities of white meat of chicken or turkey. This diet is almost a starvation one, but it is sometimes quite effective. The second way, which appeals especially to those who like to eat hearty meals of good foods, is to eat whatever is reasonably digestible, neutralize the acid and stop fermentation by the use of a good antacid, such as bisurated magnesia, a teaspoonful of which in a little water immediately after eating or whenever pain is felt, instantly neutralizes the acid, stops the fermentation and permits the stomach to do its work without pain or hindrance. Owing to its simplicity, convenience and effectiveness, this latter plan is now being adopted. Instead of the old-fashioned, expensive, weakening starvation process. In this connection it is interesting to note that since the widespread use of bisurated magnesia was established, many druggists have arranged to supply it in 5-grain tablets, two or three of which are equivalent to a teaspoonful of the powder form, and are much more convenient to carry.—Advt.

A Never Failing Way To Banish Ugly Hairs

(Aids to Beauty.)

No woman is immune to superfluous growths, and because these are likely to appear at any time, it is advisable to always have some delatone powder handy to use when the occasion arises. A paste is made with some of the powder and water and spread upon the hairy surface; in about 2 minutes this is carefully removed and the skin washed. You will then find that your skin is entirely free from hair or fuzz. Be sure, however, to get real delatone.—Advt.

Winged Wheel Watch Cases

are worn and recommended by nearly 3,000 000 Canadians. *WHY?* Because this trade mark is never placed upon any case that the makers do not fully warrant as to quality and workmanship.
THE AMERICAN WATCH CASE CO. OF TORONTO, LIMITED
TRADE MARK

Little Son Was A Pitiful Sight

With Ringworm Which Turned to Eczema. Just One Mass. Cuticura Completely Healed.

"My little son, three years old, took ringworm on his left arm, and he scratched it so that it turned to eczema. It then spread to his back, chest, arms, legs and head. It was just one mass of corruption and it made my heart ache to see him scratch; he would just tear himself. He was a pitiful sight.

"I read about Cuticura Soap and Ointment. By the time I had used the second box of Cuticura Ointment with the Cuticura Soap he was completely healed." (Signed) Mrs. R. R. Peachey, R. R. 1, Waldemar, Ont., December 30, 1916.

Cuticura Soap daily for the toilet and Cuticura Ointment as needed prevent pimples, blackheads or other eruptions.

For Free Sample Each by Mail address post-card: **"Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A."** Sold everywhere.

Headaches

come mostly from disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels. Regulate these organs and keep free from headaches by using

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25c.

Robert's SYRUP OF 35¢ A bottle Cod Liver Oil & Tar

Is a scientific remedy in which the powerful curative properties of Cod Liver Oil and Tar are combined. The nauseous effect of the oil having been removed, the extractive principles remain to build up wasted strength and remove the irritation set up by Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and other affections of the respiratory organs. Try it, for it

does stop coughs

Traction Company

Cars leave London as follows, Sunday cars being marked with a star: 6:15, 7:30, *9:00, 10:00, *11:00 a.m., *1:00, *2:00, *3:00, *4:00, *5:00, *6:00, *7:00, *8:00, *9:00, *10:00, 11:00 p.m. Cars at 9:00, 10:00 and 11:00 p.m. run to St. Thomas only. Extra accommodation cars to St. Thomas only at 1:30 and 6:15 p.m. Fares to St. Thomas and Port Stanley and return daily 30c; children half-fare.

LONDON AND PORT STANLEY RAILWAY

Timetable Effective June 1, 1917.

To Port Stanley—*5:20, 6:20, *7:20, 8:20, *9:20, 10:20, *11:20 a.m., 12:20, *1:20, †2:20, *3:20, 4:20, *5:20, 6:20, *7:20, 8:20, *9:20, 10:20 p.m. Saturdays only, July and August, 11:20 p.m.

To St. Thomas Only—2:21, 6:21, 11:20 p.m.

*Limited. †Local on Sunday. Heavy type, daily, except Sunday.

2:20 and 6:20 p.m. cars are local between St. Thomas and Port Stanley.

Incline Railway, Port Stanley, operates daily, 6:30 a.m. till 11:30 p.m.

CUNARD LINE

PASSENGER SERVICE BETWEEN MONTREAL AND LONDON
Calling Falmouth to Land Passengers.
AND
MONTREAL AND BRISTOL
For particulars of sailings and rates apply to local agents, or to The Robert Reford Company, Limited, General Agents, 50 King street east, Toronto. July31

Homeseekers' Excursions

Every Monday till October 29th.

LOW FARES FROM TORONTO TO

Albreda	$54.00
Athabasca	48.50
Edmonton	47.00
Stettler	47.00
Canora	39.75
North Battleford	43.75
Regina	40.50
Forward	40.25
Saskatoon	42.25
Dauphin	37.75
Lucerne	53.00
Calgary	47.00
Camrose	46.75
Hanna	46.00
Rosetown	43.50
Yorkton	39.25
Moose Jaw	41.00
Prince Albert	43.50
Brandon	37.00
Winnipeg	35.00

For Tickets, Reservations, Literature and Information, apply to F. B. Clarke, 416 Richmond Street North, London, or write R. L. Fairbairn, G.P.A., 68 King Street East, Toronto.

CANADIAN NORTHERN