

FINISH OF JUNIOR CITY LEAGUE WILL BE REACHED NEXT WEEK

Two More Games Are To Be Played—Waterloos and Aberdeens Won Last Night.

The Aberdeens certainly deserve credit for the splendid exhibition of hockey which they put up in their game with the Lornes last evening at the Jubilee rink. There was a very large crowd in attendance and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed throughout both games. The Lornes fought hard to save their last game, but were outclassed from start to finish by the Aberdeens. The Waterloos won by hard work from the Imperials, who put up a battle royal. This places the Waterloos at the head of the list and if they succeed in landing their next and final game, which is with the Imperials, they will be the champions of the league. Should they fall, however, the three teams—the Lornes, Waterloos and Aberdeens—will have the same standing. The remaining games will doubtless be played during the early part of next week, and very keen contests are anticipated.

WATERLOOS VS. IMPERIALS.
The game started in with heavy checking. For a while the Imperials seemed to have the better play, but soon fell away to individual play. The first goal was scored by "Nick" Wilson for the Waterloos. At this stage the game was a draw. The Waterloos made a splendid combination rush, in which H. Marshall scored by a pretty shot from the side. The play was inclined to lag during the rest of the period, the Waterloos capturing four more goals, which were scored by Marshall, Reid and Spence. Just before half time, T. Cowan scored for the Imperials, making the score at half time 3 to 2 in favor of the Waterloos.

In the last half the Imperials showed up to much better advantage, holding the Waterloos seven down to one goal, which Reid scored. The Imperials, however, were not to be so easily beaten. The clever left wing, landed the puck for the Imperials.

For the Imperials, T. Cowan and Devan played well and T. Cowan was responsible for most of the Waterloos goals, and Spence and Reid played good hockey. Tove worked hard and handled his team well. At full time

the score was Waterloos 6, Imperials 3.

The line-up was as follows:
Waterloos: Goal, Kennedy; point, P. Marshall; coverpoint, Spence; center, Reid; rover, Tove; right, H. Marshall; left, Nichols; point, Maitland; coverpoint, Marshall; rover, T. Cowan; center, Devan; right, Wilson; first line—P. R. Macintosh and C. Smith.

ABERDEENS VS. LORNES.
Both teams were in splendid shape last evening, but, as has been the case in the last few games, the Lornes' defense were too easily drawn out, while the Aberdeens' offense was in the best of the time. In the first half the play was very exciting, both teams fighting for all they were worth. The Lornes' defense was evident, while the Aberdeens put up the best combination work they have played by Pugh, of the Lornes, making the score at half-time 1 to 1.

In the last half the Aberdeens outplayed the Lornes. A good game, but he was always up too far. He should be on the forward line, as the Lornes' defense was not so good. The Aberdeens played well, Capt. Luney, at cover, playing a star defense game. The Lornes' defense was not so good, and his playing was commented on as being very fast. He was responsible for three of the goals. Just before half time, P. R. Macintosh scored for the Lornes, making the score 2 to 2.

Wilson, of the Aberdeens, who played the center, although he was not in the line-up, put up a star game and is the material for very fast hockey. The line-up:
Waterloos—Goal, Carrothers; point, Knott; cover, Jackson; center, Balfour; rover, Smith; left wing, Turner; right wing, Finnegan.
Aberdeens—Goal, Scott; point, Rhoderus; cover, Luney; center, Wilson; rover, C. Wagner; right, Pugh; left, W. Wagner.

Timekeepers—W. Wilson and C. W. Smith.

Jack Brown refereed the game, misadvisedly and kept the game clean and strict.

THE STANDING.

Team	Won	Lost	Play.
Waterloos	7	2	1
Aberdeens	3	3	1
Lornes	2	3	1
Imperials	2	8	1

FIGHT FOR CARLING CUP NEXT WEEK

The Carling challenge cup, which is to be played for next week, is presented by the Carling Malt and Brewing Company, Limited, to the London Curling Club. The history of the cup is short, it having remained in London most of the time. The London club succeeded in retaining the trophy for two successive years. The Ottawa Aberdeens challenged each other, but failed to defeat the crack London team. The London team captured the trophy, only holding it for the year, when a team from the Seventh Regiment brought it back last year.

The London team had a team in either of the big leagues, so when Preston challenged for the cup, the trustees decided to let them play a team picked from the St. John's A. C. and the Aberdeen team. A very strong team will represent the London club in this valuable trophy. The Preston-London games will probably be played next week.

STANLEY CUP TO STAY IN OTTAWA

Brandon Team Was Unable to Lift It—Young Ladies Play

—L. C. I. Lose.

Ottawa, March 11.—By a score of 9 to 3 Ottawa again defeated the Brandon team tonight, and the Stanley Cup remains in Ottawa. The game was rough at times, dirty, and some of the players left the ice somewhat battered.

PRESTON COMING.

Next week will probably see the game for the Carling cup played off at the Jubilee rink, as Preston has challenged for the trophy. The best aggregation of players in the city is expected to be in London to defend the cup. The games will be the drawing card of the season.

YOUNG LADIES PLAY.

An interesting game of hockey was played by the young ladies of the Minto and Marlboro teams at the Jubilee rink last night, resulting in a victory for the Minto. The score was 2 to 0. Clever work was executed by the Misses E. and F. Carson, Gertrude Thompson and Hazel Tait for the Minto, and Misses May and Mary O. Suhr for the Marlboros. The teams lined up as follows: Marlboros—Goal, D. Suhr; point, L. Suhr; coverpoint, O. Suhr for the Marlboros. The teams lined up as follows: Marlboros—Goal, D. Suhr; point, L. Suhr; coverpoint, O. Suhr for the Marlboros. The teams lined up as follows: Marlboros—Goal, D. Suhr; point, L. Suhr; coverpoint, O. Suhr for the Marlboros.

ST. THOMAS VS. LORNES.

On Monday night the St. Thomas team came here to try to conquer the Lornes. The game promises to be fast, as the teams are very evenly matched.

LAMBETH WON.

The Vims of Lambeth, defeated Tempo in a fast game on Wednesday evening on Tempo ice, by a score of 3 to 1.

By a score of 9 to 3 Ottawa again defeated the Brandon team last night, and the Stanley cup remains at the capital. The game was rough,

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

Sales Made by the Western Exchange During Two Weeks.

The Western Real Estate Exchange reports the sale of the following properties sold off during the last two weeks: No. 412—15 acres, being lot 5, concession 5, Township of Mersea, County of Essex, owned by Mr. Robt. Isaacson, No. 20 acres, being N. E. part lot 7, concession 4, Township of Delaware, County of Middlesex, owned by Mr. J. Penwick, sold to Mr. J. A. Purvis, London Township, No. 888, 119 acres, being east half lot 24, concession 6 and 7, Township of Wainfleet, County of Welland, owned by Mr. Curtis Travers, No. 1435—107 acres, being west half lot 28, concession 14, Township of Emsbush, County of Lambton, owned by Mr. John Kerr, No. 424—50 acres, being southeast quarter lot 16, concession 3, Township of Carleton Place, County of Middlesex, owned by Mr. Thomas Hall, No. 170—9 acres, being northwest corner lot 18, concession 1, Township of Buphemia, County of Lambton, owned by Mrs. M. A. Stirling, No. 170—50 acres, being south half lot 19, concession 3, Township of London, County of Middlesex, lately owned by Mr. Joseph Patterson, sold to Mr. Walter Needham, of London Township, No. 142—House and 10 acres near the village of Port Lambton, County of Lambton, owned by Mr. Charles Mann, sold to Mr. J. A. Aikins, agent at Wallaceburg, No. 157—Hotel on the village of Tupperville, County of Kent, owned by Mr. Thos. Redpath, No. 843—100 acres, being east half lot 14, concession 6, N. E. R. Township of Warwick, County of Lambton, owned by Mr. Washington Groat, sold to Mr. Lane, of Aylmer, No. 590—100 acres, being west half of 25, concession 7, Township of Moore, County of Lambton, owned by Mr. R. T. Marshall, sold to Mr. Robert Baxter, of Mr. R. T. Marshall, No. 105—100 acres, being east half lot 16, concession 12, Township of Dawn, owned by Henry Thomas Paddock, exchanged with William Carey, by Mr. Joseph H. Baker, agent for the exchange at Thamesville, No. 136—115 acres, part lot 14, of Township of Lambton, owned by Mr. B. Carey, exchanged by Mr. Joseph H. Baker, No. 367—193 acres, being lot 18, concession 7, Township of Westminister, County of Middlesex, owned by Mr. S. C. Millson, sold to Mr. Robt. McCullough, of Roland, Manitoba.

IS OPPOSED TO IT.

Temperance League Does Not Favor Government Control.

At a meeting of the executive of the London Temperance League held on Friday evening, the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas—the people of Ontario expressed themselves by a vote of nearly two to one, in the referendum on the Ontario liquor act, in favor of a prohibitory law against the liquor traffic;

And whereas—we believe the Ontario Government and Legislature are under obligation to legislate in harmony with the clearly expressed wish of the people of this Province;

And whereas—we have reason to believe that the Ontario Government is seriously considering a proposition to introduce a bill providing for a system of Government control of the liquor traffic;

We, the executive of the London Temperance League, desire to express our emphatic protest against any such system of dealing with the liquor traffic in this Province. And we do so for the following reasons:

First—The Government can claim no authority from the people for introducing this bill, which is a purely legislative measure, without the assent of the people. The votes taken in the plebiscite and referendum submitted on this question, can only be considered as a statement of public opinion, and do not in any way justify this different and doubtful method of dealing with the liquor traffic.

Second—We cannot adopt a system of Government control of the liquor traffic, which is a purely legislative measure, without the assent of the people. The votes taken in the plebiscite and referendum submitted on this question, can only be considered as a statement of public opinion, and do not in any way justify this different and doubtful method of dealing with the liquor traffic.

Third—The Government can claim no authority from the people for introducing this bill, which is a purely legislative measure, without the assent of the people. The votes taken in the plebiscite and referendum submitted on this question, can only be considered as a statement of public opinion, and do not in any way justify this different and doubtful method of dealing with the liquor traffic.

Fourth—The Government can claim no authority from the people for introducing this bill, which is a purely legislative measure, without the assent of the people. The votes taken in the plebiscite and referendum submitted on this question, can only be considered as a statement of public opinion, and do not in any way justify this different and doubtful method of dealing with the liquor traffic.

Fifth—The Government can claim no authority from the people for introducing this bill, which is a purely legislative measure, without the assent of the people. The votes taken in the plebiscite and referendum submitted on this question, can only be considered as a statement of public opinion, and do not in any way justify this different and doubtful method of dealing with the liquor traffic.

Sixth—The Government can claim no authority from the people for introducing this bill, which is a purely legislative measure, without the assent of the people. The votes taken in the plebiscite and referendum submitted on this question, can only be considered as a statement of public opinion, and do not in any way justify this different and doubtful method of dealing with the liquor traffic.

Seventh—The Government can claim no authority from the people for introducing this bill, which is a purely legislative measure, without the assent of the people. The votes taken in the plebiscite and referendum submitted on this question, can only be considered as a statement of public opinion, and do not in any way justify this different and doubtful method of dealing with the liquor traffic.

Eighth—The Government can claim no authority from the people for introducing this bill, which is a purely legislative measure, without the assent of the people. The votes taken in the plebiscite and referendum submitted on this question, can only be considered as a statement of public opinion, and do not in any way justify this different and doubtful method of dealing with the liquor traffic.

Ninth—The Government can claim no authority from the people for introducing this bill, which is a purely legislative measure, without the assent of the people. The votes taken in the plebiscite and referendum submitted on this question, can only be considered as a statement of public opinion, and do not in any way justify this different and doubtful method of dealing with the liquor traffic.

Tenth—The Government can claim no authority from the people for introducing this bill, which is a purely legislative measure, without the assent of the people. The votes taken in the plebiscite and referendum submitted on this question, can only be considered as a statement of public opinion, and do not in any way justify this different and doubtful method of dealing with the liquor traffic.

Eleventh—The Government can claim no authority from the people for introducing this bill, which is a purely legislative measure, without the assent of the people. The votes taken in the plebiscite and referendum submitted on this question, can only be considered as a statement of public opinion, and do not in any way justify this different and doubtful method of dealing with the liquor traffic.

Twelfth—The Government can claim no authority from the people for introducing this bill, which is a purely legislative measure, without the assent of the people. The votes taken in the plebiscite and referendum submitted on this question, can only be considered as a statement of public opinion, and do not in any way justify this different and doubtful method of dealing with the liquor traffic.

Thirteenth—The Government can claim no authority from the people for introducing this bill, which is a purely legislative measure, without the assent of the people. The votes taken in the plebiscite and referendum submitted on this question, can only be considered as a statement of public opinion, and do not in any way justify this different and doubtful method of dealing with the liquor traffic.

Fourteenth—The Government can claim no authority from the people for introducing this bill, which is a purely legislative measure, without the assent of the people. The votes taken in the plebiscite and referendum submitted on this question, can only be considered as a statement of public opinion, and do not in any way justify this different and doubtful method of dealing with the liquor traffic.

Fifteenth—The Government can claim no authority from the people for introducing this bill, which is a purely legislative measure, without the assent of the people. The votes taken in the plebiscite and referendum submitted on this question, can only be considered as a statement of public opinion, and do not in any way justify this different and doubtful method of dealing with the liquor traffic.

Sixteenth—The Government can claim no authority from the people for introducing this bill, which is a purely legislative measure, without the assent of the people. The votes taken in the plebiscite and referendum submitted on this question, can only be considered as a statement of public opinion, and do not in any way justify this different and doubtful method of dealing with the liquor traffic.

Seventeenth—The Government can claim no authority from the people for introducing this bill, which is a purely legislative measure, without the assent of the people. The votes taken in the plebiscite and referendum submitted on this question, can only be considered as a statement of public opinion, and do not in any way justify this different and doubtful method of dealing with the liquor traffic.

Eighteenth—The Government can claim no authority from the people for introducing this bill, which is a purely legislative measure, without the assent of the people. The votes taken in the plebiscite and referendum submitted on this question, can only be considered as a statement of public opinion, and do not in any way justify this different and doubtful method of dealing with the liquor traffic.

Nineteenth—The Government can claim no authority from the people for introducing this bill, which is a purely legislative measure, without the assent of the people. The votes taken in the plebiscite and referendum submitted on this question, can only be considered as a statement of public opinion, and do not in any way justify this different and doubtful method of dealing with the liquor traffic.

Twentieth—The Government can claim no authority from the people for introducing this bill, which is a purely legislative measure, without the assent of the people. The votes taken in the plebiscite and referendum submitted on this question, can only be considered as a statement of public opinion, and do not in any way justify this different and doubtful method of dealing with the liquor traffic.

Twenty-first—The Government can claim no authority from the people for introducing this bill, which is a purely legislative measure, without the assent of the people. The votes taken in the plebiscite and referendum submitted on this question, can only be considered as a statement of public opinion, and do not in any way justify this different and doubtful method of dealing with the liquor traffic.

Twenty-second—The Government can claim no authority from the people for introducing this bill, which is a purely legislative measure, without the assent of the people. The votes taken in the plebiscite and referendum submitted on this question, can only be considered as a statement of public opinion, and do not in any way justify this different and doubtful method of dealing with the liquor traffic.

Twenty-third—The Government can claim no authority from the people for introducing this bill, which is a purely legislative measure, without the assent of the people. The votes taken in the plebiscite and referendum submitted on this question, can only be considered as a statement of public opinion, and do not in any way justify this different and doubtful method of dealing with the liquor traffic.

WHAT MYSTERIOUS POWER DOES THIS MAN POSSESS?

THE DEAD BROUGHT BACK TO LIFE

Would Hardly Create a Greater Sensation Than Some of the Filiculous Cures He Performs With a Strange, Mystic Fluid Unknown to Medical Science.

DOCTORS ADMIT FACTS BUT, UNABLE TO EXPLAIN

SECRET OF HIS MARVELOUS POWER OVER DEATH

HEALS THOSE HUNDREDS OF MILES AWAY

THE SAME AS THOSE WHO CALL IN PERSON

Refuses Pay for His Services—Says His Discovery is God-Given and That It Belongs to All Mankind Free of Charge.

[From Indianapolis News.]

New York (Special Correspondence).—Dr. Wallace Hadley, a well-known professor of chemistry, of this city, has undoubtedly made the most sensational discovery of the age. Call it divine power, science, or whatever you will, the fact remains that in a single night, he has completely upset modern medicine, defied all known laws of nature and utterly dumfounded scientists and medical men. Physicians have sought out their worst cases and taken them to him, thinking they might find one he could not cure. They admit that all their own remedies are but bread pills as compared with the remarkable discovery of this wonderful man. He has already done practically everything but bring the dead to life, and the scientists are now on the quiver, expecting him to do this next.

"How did you happen to make this great discovery?" was asked by one who called to find out the secret of the tremendous future he has created.

"Ever since I graduated from the medical department of the University of Buffalo," said the doctor, "I have been convinced that no disease should cause death. God has, in my judgment, provided a cure for every ill to which the human flesh is heir. Man must search and find this cure, the same as man discovered the telegraph, the telephone, etc. The first thing I set out to do was to find the exact elements which compose a living being and sustain life, to discover the power which makes a man's heart beat and his body live. I next determined to extract these products from animal, mineral and chemical substances, and combine them as they are found in a living being. I worked for years, day and night, before I made any great progress. Then my discovery nearly came at once.

As soon as I made it I tried the preparation on myself, then I gave it to all the sick persons I could find. I notified doctors to send me their supposed incurable cases. The results were simply miraculous. They far exceeded my most sanguine hopes. I particularly remember the case of Mrs. Sarah Miller, No. 1500 Sixth street, Harrisburg, Pa. She was one of my first patients. The doctors had given her up to die. Her friends hourly expected to be called to her funeral. She was so bad the night she received my treatment she did not expect to live until morning. She took two doses; it revived her; she slept; she is living today. Here is a copy of a letter from her. Read it yourself."

"The following abstract is taken verbatim from Mrs. Miller's letter. She says: "When I began to take your treatment I realized that I was on the brink of the grave. I suffered from gastro-intestinal catarrh and diabetes. I was in constant pain day and night. I felt blue, despondent, discouraged with life. I had taken so much medicine for so many years without receiving any benefit. I tried your treatment as a last resort, and thank God I took it, for otherwise I should not be here to write this letter."

"This is only one of a large number of similar letters that I have received," said the doctor. "It seems that sometimes a divine hand directed these poor sufferers where to obtain relief. I believe that I was permitted to make this great discovery for the benefit of the human race. I offer my services free, for a limited time, that all may enjoy the benefits of perfect health. Here is a letter from another woman, whom I saved from the grave. Mrs. Germond, of No. 303 Highland avenue, Benton Springs, Mich., writes: 'I tried so many remedies without obtaining relief that I had given up all hope of ever being cured. I heard of your wonderful discovery, but I had no faith in you, and was induced to give you a trial only on account of a strong letter received from a friend, who had been cured by you. I was a physical wreck, ready for the grave. I had heart, stomach,

and bronchial trouble. My whole system was diseased and run down. I suffered untold agonies. I often felt that death would be a welcome relief. I am confident that you saved my life, and had it not been for your marvelous treatment, I should have been in my grave. I write this letter for the good of humanity, that others may be induced to try the wonderful treatment that has cured me."

"Do physicians take your treatment?" "They certainly do," said the doctor. "I am treating a large number now. Of course, they would not want you to publish their names, but here are their letters. You can read what they say. I cure them when their own doctors doubt fail. I have demonstrated beyond doubt that the most serious disease can be overcome. That the lives of thousands of men and women can be saved who have heretofore been carried off to the grave. I estimate that I shall save the lives of over one hundred thousand people the coming year who would otherwise have died an untimely death."

"But how do you account for your wonderful power over death?" "I am treating this way," said the doctor, "leading the way into his large laboratory, and I will show you the source of my power. I will explain to you the secret for which which men have sought for ages." The doctor here pointed to a mysterious red fluid which he extracted in a glass flask and glass flask. "This," said the doctor, "is the apparently simple extract that has startled the civilized world. This is the powerful substance that has given me the titles, 'Divine Healer,' 'Miracle Worker,' etc. Of course, I am nothing of the sort; I am a scientist. My discovery is scientific. See these red-hot crucibles? Into them I throw the materials which compose a living being. The crucibles are heated and I see the flames of fire shooting upward? They are not flames from magnetic wires attached to huge electric machines. These are these processes that I abstract life from the materials of nature. Did you ever stop to think that wheat and corn come from the earth and air? If we knew the wonderful chemical secrets of nature we could make corn, wheat and other food from the earth and air. This is the principle of the vital principle of life is not so wonderful after all. I have merely found a secret law of nature which has been known to the doctors and scientists for centuries past."

"Do you give treatment to everyone free? This, it seems, would be an enormous expense."

"Yes," said the doctor, "I offer a course of home treatment to everyone who writes me now absolutely free of charge. Later I expect to charge a moderate fee. It will probably cost me several thousand dollars to make this free help, but I can afford to do it, and besides, I want to prove the miraculous power of my great discovery. Tell your relatives to state in their letters of their trouble, their age and sex, and I will diagnose their cases, write them fully in regard to the exact stage to which their disease has progressed, the length of time required to effect a cure, and send them a course of treatment for their particular disease."

The visitor has taken Dr. Hadley's course of home treatment himself for a nervous ailment, and he can testify to the value of its wonderful efficacy. He also guarantees this offer to be absolutely genuine in every respect. All who wish to be healed should write Dr. Hadley at his laboratory, Address Dr. Wallace Hadley, office 1208A, No. 1621 Broadway, New York City. If you write anything confidential to say, mark your letter private. The doctor is an extremely affable man and takes a supreme delight in curing difficult cases that have been given up to die by other physicians. It is these cases that offer him the opportunity to demonstrate the miraculous power of his great discovery.

"There are more faults in the humor than in the mind."

La Rochefoucauld.

Therefore cultivate a good humor. If business should call you to the Maritime Provinces (the pleasures of nature always will) good humor is assured on the "Maritime Express," for the road of the Intercolonial Railway is of the very best, its equipment perfect, and the dining-car service excellent.

Write for timetables, fares, etc., to 51 KING STREET, EAST TORONTO, ONTARIO.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

World's Fair, Dec. 1904, April 30 to Dec. 1, 1904.

ONE-WAY COLONIST EXCURSIONS—LONDON TO

Vancouver, B. C. \$42.25

Seattle, Wash. \$42.25

San Francisco, Cal. \$42.25

Greatly reduced rates in effect to other Western points. Tickets on sale March 1st to April 30th.

W. H. FULTON, C. P. and T. A., London, A. H. NOTMAN, A. G. P. A., Toronto.

Seventeen persons in a hundred in the State of New York live to be over seventy years of age.

ALLAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

From St. John every Saturday, and Halifax every Monday, to Liverpool, via

First cabin, 55 and upwards; second cabin, 35 and upwards; third cabin, 25 and upwards. Through tickets to London, 35 and 55. Through tickets to South Africa, 45 and 65. De La Hooke, W. Fulton, F. B. Clarke.

WHITE STAR LINE

United States and Royal Mail Steamers

New York, Queenstown and Liverpool. CELTIC, MARCH 16, 4 P.M. CELESTIC, MARCH 20, 10 A.M. MAJESTIC, MARCH 30, 10 A.M. OCEANIC, APRIL 6, 10 A.M.

Saloon rates from \$15 up. Second saloon from \$8 up, according to steamer and accommodation. Third class rates to Liverpool, London, Glasgow and Derby, \$8 and \$25.

Accommodations for all classes of passengers unexcelled. E. DE LA HOOKE, CLOCK CORNER, Sole Agent for London.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

CHEAP ONE-WAY COLONIST EXCURSIONS

TO THE

West, Northwest, California, Montana, Washington Territory, Oregon, British Columbia.

March 1st to April 30.

Particulars at city ticket office, 356 Richmond street.

O. W. RUGGLES, JOHN PAUL, Gen. Pass & Ticket Agt. Agent.

OVER THE WABASH

To the great World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo., opens April 30, closes Dec. 1, covers 1,240 acres, cost more than \$50,000,000. The most gigantic and colossal undertaking ever attempted by man.

The great Wabash Line is the only railroad that owns and controls its own rails from Canada direct to the World's Fair gates.

The new magnificent trains built especially for this traffic, place the Wabash in the front rank for this business. For other information, address any of the agents of J. A. Richardson, District Passenger Agent, N. E. corner King and Yonge streets, Toronto.

Your Type.

Your physique is known to us as a type.

Certain physical changes we take care of when we fit you.

And we fit you or we won't take your money!

Ask for information about our physique types—and let "the man" show you yours!

Semi-ready Tailoring

LONDON

146 DUNDAS STREET

PAST SEASON WAS A SUCCESS; ANOTHER GOOD YEAR ANTICIPATED

Annual Meeting of the London Rowing Club.

Dr. English Succeeds Mr. J. H. Brown as President.

James D. Tytler Elected Secretary—Working Committee Also Named.

Another good bowling season and also a good season in rowing and tennis is looked forward to by members of the London Rowing Club. That, at least, was what might be gathered from the enthusiastic meeting held last night at the City Hotel. It was the thirteenth annual, but there did not seem to be anything unlucky about the number, as the attendance was very large and representative. An absolute absence of friction and a unanimous approval of

reports. Mr. Ed. Weld, as chairman of the house committee, mentioned chiefly the condition of the grounds, which had been well looked after. It was difficult to keep a bowling green in a perfect condition, but he paid a tribute to the care Mr. Sparrowhawk and taken while others during the evening also referred to Mr. Sparrowhawk's attentions to the ground, building and property.

Mr. Reznitzer, who was chairman of the house committee, mentioned chiefly the condition of the grounds, which had been well looked after. It was difficult to keep a bowling green in a perfect condition, but he paid a tribute to the care Mr. Sparrowhawk and taken while others during the evening also referred to Mr. Sparrowhawk's attentions to the ground, building and property.