



"Office Specialty" Steel Vertical Filing Cabinets for Safeguarding Records

STEEL Filing Cabinets are here. Discriminating Owners, Office Managers and Purchasing Agents are alive to their advantages. Strength, utility, convenience, appearance and price are the requirements by which Filing Cabinets are selected. The big sales of "Office Specialty" Steel Vertical Cabinets are the best argument for their superiority.

"Office Specialty" Steel Vertical Cabinets can be used wherever the Vertical System of Filing is used. No need to change the System, just transfer the Records from one Cabinet to another. These Cabinets are strongest in construction of any Filing Cabinet made. The doors roll on our patented Steel Roller Suspension. The pull of your little finger opens or closes the Drawers. The standard finish is a dark olive green in dull lustre. The trimmings are oxidized brass. The contour of the Cabinet is harmonious and pleasing. The

double wall construction of the sides and back with the division between the Drawer spaces makes an almost perfectly fire-proof Cabinet.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER. We will ship these Cabinets anywhere in Canada on 30 days' approval. If satisfactory, the price is \$35.00, each in Letter Size, or \$40.00 with Lock; Cap Size \$40.00, or \$45.00 with Lock; Bill Size (5 drawers) \$45.00, or with Lock, \$50.00. Lock fastens all drawers simultaneously. The capacity of each Drawer is 4,000 papers with Folders and Guides. For full description of the Filing Cabinets and Office Furniture in Steel, write for Folder No. 1340C.



Two "Office Specialty" Letter Size Steel Vertical Cabinets used in the Subscription Department of a Toronto Publishing House. The Records in these Cabinets are worth thousands of dollars and these Steel Cabinets were bought especially to afford them protection against fire and theft.

"Office Specialty" Steel Vertical Cabinets as used in the vault of a large Packing Company. Two rows of Stock Cabinets were placed against the back wall of the vault, the upper cabinets are reached by a ladder. We also supplied the Steel Shelving for the sides of the vault.



Halifax, 44 Granville St.
Vancouver, 611 Pender St.
Montreal, 259 St. James St.
Winnipeg, 223 McDermott Ave.
Ottawa, 143 Sparks St.

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healthy and have strong nerves, while all others are more or less affected with some nervous trouble.

The bioscope of Collonges, the apparatus of Crookes, Lafontaine, Boirac, Bouradieu, the magnetometre of Fortin demonstrate beyond doubt that some healthy persons have this mysterious power to attract inert bodies and that no patient with a nervous disease can make the needle move.

The scientific world has declared telepathy an impossibility on the ground that action at a distance is impossible. It must be admitted now that action at a distance is possible and that the problem of telepathy is very near to being solved. Is any man so blind as not to see what a revolutionary fact telepathy is?

The "moving table" can be explained by the exterior manifestation of all or some of the people around the table.

The most useful and interesting manifestation of this force is what is known as "the healing touch." What is really the healing touch, I do not know and nobody knows, but it is a fact that every little while and all down through history some individuals by the laying on of hands could soothe pain, and as there is no effect without a cause, there must exist a cause.

To show the soothing effect of this nervous force on some patients I shall give an illustration chosen from one of many similar.

On one occasion wishing to amuse some friends during a rainy day, I suggested the following experiment, which may be known to many readers:

A bandage is placed over the eyes of an individual—will say a woman—who does not know what is expected of her, and holding one of her

hands the experimenter suggests that she go and get some object in the room and conceal it in some place around. There is nothing mysterious about the experiment. It is a plain case of mental suggestion in the waking state. I tried one evening the experiment with a few persons, when came the turn of a lady friend who was suffering with headache. The bandage was placed over her eyes but she did not obey my suggestion, which was to take a certain plate from amongst others and put it under a chair. She stood still. Asked why she did not go for the object I was thinking about, she replies that she feels sleepy. Her head no longer aches. She wants to go to sleep. It would be a mistake for a man ignorant of the subject to call this sleep a "hypnotic sleep." Hypnotism may be produced by looking at a man and at the same time making the suggestion that he must go to sleep, or by a man to look at a bright object while he suggests to himself to go to sleep. In the first place the sleep is produced by suggestion, in the second case by auto-suggestion. But what about the lady who had a bandage over her eyes and when my suggestion was not to go to sleep but walk, get a plate and put it under a chair?

The soothing effect of my hand on her forehead was a manifestation of my nervous force.

We must admit that the science has still its obscurities and mysteries and no doubt will be met with great opposition and unwarranted attacks, but is it not so with every new discovery?

William Harvey's theory of the course and circulation of the blood met with a strong opposition which lasted twenty-five years.

The announcement of the discov-

ery of hypnotism was laughed at by medical men, scientific men and laymen.

When Vincent Priessnitz, the Silesian farmer to whom we owe hydrotherapy, spoke of water as a curative agent, people thought it a great joke.

Edward Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination, was unable to prevail upon any one to submit to vaccination and was bitterly attacked by both physicians and clergymen.

The man who is sure of himself or his theory, must not for a moment think of other people's opinion. If his theory is right he will obtain good results, the good results will change the public opinion.

Our brain is capable of responding to an incalculable variety of stimulant but we seem to have reached the limit and there are only two remedies possible to this evil. One is to live a simple life, the other is to increase the moral and nervous energy, to meet life's demands and to make our nerves more steady.

As life is organised it is too difficult, too strenuous for most of us, but the law is inexorable and who will not struggle and struggle hard must disappear. No success comes without hard struggle and men live and will always live for success, which is for so many synonymous of happiness.

So the only remedy is the one which will give us more force, more energy for the fight, more calm and more patience to support the misfortunes that everyone has to meet and this result will be obtained when we all shall know the laws of suggestion and auto-suggestion and the laws which govern the nervous force. Then the so-called wonders of Christian Scientists and healers will be made plain and at last we shall

learn that there is but one law of mental healing, which has existed since the first man appeared, and that this law applies to all methods alike without reference to anyone's theory.

King Manuel in England

A CASE of "After you, my dear Alphonse," appears to be the significance attached to the visit of Portugal's twenty-year-old King at Windsor Castle. It is whispered openly in the circles of English officialdom that young King Manuel's designs extend much farther than the beef on His Majesty's dinner-table. It is thought that he is emulating the example of his near royal brother, Alfonso, and desires to ally himself with one of the English princesses. British connection would add greatly to the prestige of Portugal.

Don Manuel III will probably make a very good impression in England, if for no other reason than that he is an admirer of things English. There is nothing of the insouciant indolence of the Latin about him. He has been educated like an English prince. He is the hale, bluff sailor boy. His temperament and disposition afford quite a contrast to that of his lamented father, Don Carlos. A rose garden and an easel would have satisfied Don Carlos, whose instincts were rather those of an embellisher than of a conqueror. Don Manuel cannot make much of a pronunciamiento on art. But his critiques on equine points will likely as not delight King Edward. His knowledge of horses is so thorough that he has often been known to peel off his coat at Villavilosa, and give the royal blacksmiths a practical demonstration of how properly to put the shoes on his chargers.