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LONDON, THURSDAY, OCT. 10.

DR. NESBITT AGAIN.

Will Dr. Beattie Nesbitt return to
disturb the Government from which
he was excluded? The doughty doc-
tor was thought to be securely laid to
rest in the registrarship of West To-
ronto, a most comfortable berth, but
there has been always a feeling among
politicians that so active a spirit, and
one who played the game with such
zeal, could not be permanently
quiescent. This impression will be
strengthened by his daring remarks
at Gravenhurst. There could be no
mistaking whom he had in mind in
his reference to "one of Johnny Rock-
efeller's boys." The provincial sec-
retary was pictured as the corporation
Mephistopheles of the cabinet trying
to seduce his virtuous colleagues from
the path of duty on the power ques-
tion. The inference is that either Dr.
Nesbitt is prepared for dismissal from
office, or feels pretty certain that the
Government will not or dare not lay a
hand upon him.

The doctor's political methods suited
the City of Toronto, and he has still
a following strong and loyal enough
to insure his re-entrance into public
life, if he is aiming that way. With a
general election approaching, and sev-
eral new seats to be given Toronto,
he may think the time opportune. His
cue would be to come forward as a
champion of public ownership, and a
savior of his party from corruption
influences. It would be a great pose,
and the doctor in such a role would
cut an interesting figure in Ontario
politics. He would not be a welcome
apparition to the treasury benches,
but what could the ministry do? He
is stronger than the Government in
his own ballistics.

ASYLUM PATRONAGE.

The Provincial Secretary contra-
dicts the rumor that the asylum pa-
tronage in Brockville was manipulated
in the interests of the Conservative
candidate. The story and its denial
will afford amusement to those who
recollect the old Provincial party cries.
"Asylum patronage" was for thirty
years the shibboleth of the Provincial
Opposition, as the citizens of London
can testify. How the opponents of
the Mowat, Hardy and Ross govern-
ments used to rail against the sys-
tem of purchasing supplies for Pro-
vincial institutions! The merchants of
London who sold goods to the asy-
lum were pilloried as a gang of
graters. The Government was told
that the only honest and businesslike
method was the purchase of all sup-
plies by public tender.

The day after the general election
of 1905 the asylum patronage in this
city was entirely transferred to Con-
servative merchants, and from that
day to this there has not been a
suggestion from Government sources
that the system should be altered
and the ante-election promises of the
party fulfilled. There are doubtless
many supplies which can be purchas-
ed to better advantage by the exist-
ing method, and no one alleges that
the Government is not getting full
value for its money from the mer-
chants of London who are so for-
tunate as to be on the patronage list.
The point is that by retaining the old
system the men now in power at To-
ronto admit they were humbugging
the electors while in Opposition.

EVIDENCE OF CANADA'S GROWTH

Both timely and valuable was the
paper read by Mr. Blue, chief of the
Dominion census statistics bureau, on
the growth of Canada in the twen-
tieth century, before the recent con-
vention of the Canadian Manufac-
turers' Association—timely, because
at the moment the president, Mr.
Cockshutt, was making a plea for
more adequate protection, and val-
uable for the reason that it gave the
apostles of high tariff indisputable
evidence of the country's growth and
the expansion of its industries under
the tariff inaugurated and maintained
by the Liberal Government.

Mr. Blue first quoted statistics to
show the phenomenal growth of Can-
ada's foreign trade since the opening
of the present century. These show
that, exclusive of coin and bullion,
goods not the product of Canada, and
exports estimated short, the foreign
trade of the Dominion increased from
\$336,018,000 in 1900, to \$518,800,000
in 1905. In the same period the char-
tered banks gained \$418,800,000, the
increase of deposits being from \$305,
140,000 to \$605,965,000, showing the
great extent to which the banks were
assisted above their own capital in

maintaining the business of the coun-
try.

As illustrating the growth of the
prairie provinces, it is shown that last
year's area under cultivation was over
three times the area of all crops in
1900, but the fact that it was only 28
per cent of the land occupied as farms
and but 7 per cent of the surveyed land
in the provinces, shows what a vast
tract is still in reserve for the set-
tlers, who are pouring into that part
of the Dominion.

At least equally interesting is the
census of manufactures taken last year.
For purposes of comparison between
1900 and 1905, Mr. Blue takes the sta-
tistics of works employing five persons
and over. In these works the capital
employed in 1905 was \$834,000,000—an
increase of \$387,000,000; the number of
employees was 333,920—an increase of
124,747; amount of salaries and wages,
\$162,175,000—an increase of \$48,926,000,
and the value of products, \$706,446,000
—an increase of \$225,393,000. Evidence
of growth in industrial efficiency is
furnished by the fact that in every
group of Canadian industries there was
a substantial increase in the average
of production during the five years. In
1900 the average for all industries was
\$1,553, and in 1905 it was \$1,990 per
wage-worker, or, compared on the
basis of all employees on salaries and
wages, the average was \$1,476 in 1900
and \$1,803 in 1905. While the em-
ployer has thus profited by improved
conditions, it is but right that the em-
ployee should share in the prosperity.
That he has done so the official fig-
ures as to cost of management and
operation prove. In 1900 the average
salary of managers, officers, clerks,
etc., was \$833 for males and \$317 for
females; in 1905 the figures were \$925
for males and \$362 for females. For
wage-earners employed in the works,
among whom are included men and
women, boys and girls, the average in
1900 was \$334 for males and \$176 for
females, and in 1905 it increased to \$417
and \$219.

Large increases are likewise shown
in capital and products during the five
years in every province, with the single
exception of Prince Edward Island,
Ontario and Quebec, showing the large-
est figures. The greatest increase in
production in this province was in
flower and grist mill products, which
amounted to over \$14,000,000, while in
Quebec the big increase was in car
works and repairs—over \$7,000,000. Of
the thirteen chief industries of Ontario
seven had values of \$10,000,000 and
over, while three of the nine in Que-
bec made a similar showing. In four-
teen cities and towns the increase in
the value of manufactures in the five
years were \$112,413,000, or 58 per cent.
Such growth and expansion as these
figures furnish evidence of seem to give
force to the prediction that the twen-
tieth century is to be Canada's, and
to justify Mr. Blue in declaring that
"without international trade Canada
could exist as a hermit nation."

The Lusitania appears to be catch-
ing her second wind.

Everyone knows what would hap-
pen to Dr. Beattie Nesbitt if he were
a Grit.

Was Dr. Beattie Nesbitt talking
through his tail silk hat, or does he
carry some inside information under
it?

Airships may become so common
that it may soon be necessary to
frame regulations as to whether they
shall pass each other on the right or
the left.

The dispute between the C. P. R.
and its telegraphers appears to be a
case for the Lemieux act. The pub-
lic should have something to say in
such a matter.

It may surprise outsiders who think
that politicians in London live in their
tents to learn that there is more ac-
tivity here over a baseball match in
Chicago than over the coming elec-
tion.

POSITIVE CURE.

[Exchange.]
"My wife is very careless as to my ap-
pearance. She never thinks of looking
for dust or dirt on my coat."
"Well, suppose you try sprinkling a few
blonde hairs on it before leaving the office
some day."

MORE THAN LIKELY.

[Church Journal.]
"My mind to me a kingdom is."
The poet wrote; but he
Might have been satisfied, you know,
With a limited monarchy.

MEEKNESS.

[Athenian Globe.]
A man never looks so meek and so down-
trodden as he does when he walks along
the street carrying a white parasol over
the head of some woman.

DISCIPLINE.

[New York Press.]
First Sailor (proudly)—Been 'avin' a long
yarn with the admiral, I have.
Second Sailor (jealously)—Humph! What
was your long yarn?
First Sailor—Well, the ole man, he sez to
me, sez he, "Starboard yer 'elm, ye knock-
kneed lubber." an' I ups and I sez, "Aye,
aye, sir!"

WORDS OF DESPERATION.

[Judge.]
New Mother—It's been a long time since
I last saw you, colonel. We have twins
in the family now.

AN ELOQUENT PROPHECY.

[New York Times.]
That the deep waterways convention will
result in some practical measures there is

small doubt, and that Canada will build
the Georgian Bay ship canal is also almost
a certainty. And when the changes which
the two schemes propose are realized, the
true monument of Champlain will not be
found in the 73 volumes of the "Jesuit Re-
lations," nor in that gallant bronze figure
whose sightless eyes look from the Dufferin
Terrace at Quebec across the St. Lawrence
River. It will be found in the ships that
pass, after 300 years, from Quebec to New
Orleans at last.

A GRIEVANCE.

[New York Sun.]
First Mote—I don't believe that coat I
ate was all wool.
Second Mote—Evidently the pure food
law is of no account.

A SURE SIGN.

[New York Press.]
When a woman likes tobacco smoke in
the house she isn't married yet, but is
trying to be.

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH

"McKIL?"
[Kinsardine Review.]
It won't do the provincial Liberal party
any good when it becomes known in Zorra
that their leader pronounces his name as
if it were spelled "McKIL."

MOOF UP IN FRONT.

[By George V. Hobart ("Dinkelspiel") in
the New York American.]
Der shades of night were falling fast
As up der city's avenues passed
A car which bore d's strange device:
"Der pupile it don'd out no ice!"
Moof up in front!"

Nine 'tousand souls mist'n it rode;
Annuder 'tousand choined der load;
Den mit 'ten 'tousand souls on board
Der vide conductor vildly 'wroled:
"Moof up in front!"

"Try not to pass!" an old man cried;
"Get off my feet!" annuder sighd;
"Who has remooted my breathe from me?"
A lady asked, inquiringly:
Moof up in front!"

"Conductor!" set a lady sweet,
"Vy do you stop at ebery street?"
"Ye always stop ven ye vas full!"
He set, and gafe der bell a pull:
Moof up in front!"

"Vy is it dot an empty car
Goes much and many miles by far
Before it stops?" der lady cried;
Der fat conductor smil'd mit glee:
"Moof up in front!"

"My healt' my vealt', my appetite
Haf gone!" a man set mit a fright;
Der fat conductor smil'd mit glee:
"Ye go away back and sit down!"
Moof up in front!"

"Oh, pass me, please, a solid strap;
Dis vun is loose!" observed a chap;
Der fat conductor, yust for fun,
Up mit his fist and pessed him vun—
Moof up in front!"

Und still dey came by 'tousands till
Dey stood up on der window sill;
Der fat conductor smil'd mit glee:
"Dare's money here tonight for me—
Moof up in front!"

Dey skveezed up tight, dey skveezed up
flat,
Till no vun knew vare he vas at;
As milk condensed dey stood, each man,
Like herrings in a sardine can—
Moof up in front!"

Den ven der rain got vet and poured
Der fat conductor sweetly roared:
"Dis goes no farder up!" he said;
"Get out! and took der car ahead—
Moof up in front!"

THE ALTERNATIVE.

[Philadelphia Press.]
To be a bride each maiden plans,
And schemes as best she can;
Then, if she cannot be a man's,
She strives to be a man.

TAKES A CHANCE, ANYHOW.
[Chicago News.]
It is folly for a man to marry a woman
who is a good cook unless he is willing
to supply the raw material.

THE LIMIT.

[Yonkers Statesman.]
"Caddy, how many strikes is that hole?"
asked the golfer with the plaid cap.
"I can't say, sir."
"Can't say?"
"No, sir; I can only count up to twelve,
sir."

LOVE WITH INTERPOLATIONS.

[La Touche Hancock.]
The sun is setting in the golden west
(Quite probably);
The little children now have gone to rest
(Yes, some, maybe);
The stars are twinkling in the summer sky
(They always do);
And to their nests the birdsies homeward fly
(Tu-whit! Tu-who!);
And in the gloaming side by side we sit
(Well, that's quite right);
Our glowing eyes with love's sweet sun-
light lit
(You said 'twas night);
We'll breathe our vows and swear that
we'll be true
(The same old bluff);
Naught in this world can come between
us two
(Oh, that's enough!)

NO EXCEPTIONS.

[Bobcaygeon Independent.]
The editor of the London Medical Press,
speaking of English medicine, is a plain
fact that the prettiest girls are notorious-
ly the stupidest. That may be under Eng-
lish conditions, but in this great, glorious
and free country all our girls are pretty
and every one of them as bright and
clever as they can be. Whatever differ-
ences of opinion there may be regarding
styles of beauty, a stupid girl in Canada
is unknown.

BOTH SIDES.

[Houston Post.]
Some girls who in the blossomed way
Of romance long have tarried,
Now sitting up take notice, and
Start wishing they were married.
While other ones, who married young
And made of life a bingle,
Are wishing they had tarried some,
And that they now were single.

That thing the witty Frenchman said
Seems true, so don't forget it,
That if you marry, or do not,
In time you will regret it.

But from the standpoint of the man,
Staid business man or spooner,
When he is wed he wishes that
He had been married sooner.

NOT A HOMEOPATH.

[Philadelphia Press.]
"Would ye care for a drop of whisky,
Caady?"
"Faith, Caady, I'm afear'd 'twould do
me stummick no good."

"Dope, come, mast' what sile ye?"
"I'm jist tellin' ye a drop would be no
good at all in a stummick like mine."

FIGHTING TO
REMOVE EMBARGOEnglish Agriculturists Agitating
to Remove Ban Against
Canada.

London, Oct. 9.—The importation of
store cattle from Canada is a ques-
tion which is coming very largely to
the front in this country. It is the
subject of talk at harvest dinners,
which are now being held in different
parts of the country.

Much grumbling, too, is heard about
the lack of interest shown in agricul-
ture by the Liberal party, who at all
times have posed as the farmers' friends
and especially just before the
last general election. They have been
in power nearly two years and they
have not yet done anything to benefit
agriculture.

In the last 30 years the acreage in
corn in Great Britain has lessened by
over 3,000,000 acres. Corn crops have
lessened by three-quarters of a million,
and an enormous amount of land has
passed from arable to pasture.

The stock of the country has on the
whole diminished by something like
2,000,000 head of cattle, and farmers' capital has diminished by something like
£200,000,000.

The consequence is that there has
been less labor for workmen to do,
and the number of people cultivating
land has decreased by over 600,000 in
the last 30 years.

As a result of the poor harvest this
year, the position of agriculture in
Great Britain is more precarious than
ever before, the farmers saying that
the only prospect of relief is to per-
mit the English farmer and cattle
dealer to purchase store cattle in the
one cheap market in the world, the
market of Canada and the United
States.

Farmers' clubs and agricultural so-
cieties are organizing agitations for
the removal of the embargo against
the importation of store cattle from
the United States and Canada.

It is contended that to continue to
deprive Great Britain of the vast sup-
ply of cheap raw material and drive
Canada deeper and deeper into the
dead meat trade, is to drive also the
very last nail into the coffin of the
British farmer.

Spring after spring there is an in-
crease in the scarcity of store cattle
at the English fairs, this scarcity
showing itself both in the famine rates
farmers have to pay for their store
cattle and in the grass lands which
are positively unemployed for the want
of stock. Agriculturists say that the
result of the cattle diseases acts has
been to cheapen raw material for
American and other competitors, while
raising its price to British farmers.

The cattle breeders' Association of
Great Britain has asked the prime
minister to receive a deputation next
month on the question of removing the
embargo on the importation of live
cattle. They will tell the Prime Min-
ister that the possibilities of success-
ful agriculture in Great Britain do not
lie in the direction of an increased
corn area, and they will contend that
had the country during the past fifteen
years been permitted to stock her
acres up to the hilt from the breeding
herds of America, British farmers
could have adapted their agriculture to
assimilate these imports, and they
would have become year by year less
dependent for their meat supply on
foreign countries.

These hopeful people make bold to
forecast that if the embargo on im-
ported live stock is removed, they
may in a few years produce all their
beef at home, and possibly all their
mutton.

It is complained that but for the re-
striction of the cattle diseases acts
the normal cattle export from the
markets of Canada and the United
States should be annually at least up-
ward of 1,500,000 of live stock. It is
contended that the export trade in
live cattle, lean or half finished, is
more profitable and economical than
the trade in fat cattle or dead meat.

The great and growing danger to
English agriculture is in the condition
of the soil resulting from the ever-
increasing trade in meat fattened for
foreign farms; also in the impossibil-
ity without large helper importations
from some new source of increasing at
all considerably the British home
stocks of cattle, the farmers being told
to look to America as the one coun-
try which from the price of cattle and
from the magnitude of its stock would
supply British requirements very
cheaply.

The most strenuous efforts are to be
made to get the Government to re-
move the embargo so that Great Brit-
ain shall no longer be isolated by
legislative enactment. Jam growing
and her ranching are all very well in
a way, but the leading agriculturists

Malt Beverages Have
Real Food Value

Though mistaken real
sometimes classes beer*with
the intoxicants, common
sense and medical know-
ledge will teach you its real
worth as an item of daily
diet.

For beer is four times as
rich in food elements as
potatoes, nearly as rich as
fresh wheat bread, and its
proteids (body-builders)
reach the stomach in the
form easiest digested.

The very small proportion
of alcohol in Ontario beers
helps the other food to di-
gest quickly and easily.

Quit thinking of beer as an in-
toxicant—learn how valuable it
is for people with weak stomachs
or slack digestions.

*BEER is a term which covers lager, stout, porter, and
other malt beverages. It is not an intoxicant unless im-
moderately used. Under most hygienic conditions from
Ontario, barley (the best in the world) is made, and
new value.

MAIL AND
PHONE ORDERS
FILLED

J. H. Chapman & Co.

1st Floor Phone
791
2nd Floor Phone
2174Friday and Saturday
Stirring Values in Every Department

Mostly all of these special prices are for tomorrow and Saturday only, and
in accordance with our week-end bargain offering are the lowest at which these
goods have ever been offered. This list does not contain all the bargains that
await you. There are numbers of others, many of which are pointed out on price
tickets throughout the store. Still others which you cannot help meeting with
as you shop in the different departments—they are all over the store.

Do You Require Lace Curtains?

If your answer is "yes," then here is your opportunity. Even if you are not just prepared to
make use of Lace Curtains now, anticipate ahead. It will pay you at these prices—they're extra.

100 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains, 3 1/4 yards long, 53 inches wide, large and small designs. Only. Regular price \$1.00 pair. for the two days only89c	100 pairs Fine Lace Curtains, full 3 1/4 yards long, 53 inches wide, large and small designs. Regular \$1.25 pair, for the two days only99c	300 pairs Fine Lace Cur- tains, 3 1/4 yards long, 4 differ- ent and well covered designs, plain centers, with a small spray design. Were \$1.50. Two days at\$1.33
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Three Lines of Silks

Yes, we say they are extra special value, and we're prepared to prove the
truth of this statement. Remember, for Friday and Saturday only.

Guaranteed Black Taffeta (Noblesse), 21 inch, Italian
dye, guaranteed both by the manufacturer and ourselves. Every yard
stamped on the selvage. Nice, bright finish, suitable for waists, skirts and
dresses. One of our biggest selling silks and leaders, at, per yard.....88c

Black Peau de Soie, 20 inches wide, a recommended silk for
dresses, coats, etc. Nice finish and a good, serviceable silk. Usual 85c
value. For Friday and Saturday, at, per yard.....67c

Yard-Wide Black Taffeta Silk, nice, heavy quality
and the right width for skirts and dresses. Regular \$1.25 value. Extra
special, Friday and Saturday.....89c

From the Dress Goods Department

There is much to interest you in our Dress Goods Section
on Friday and Saturday, for it's seldom that bargains such as
these are offered so early in the season—just at a time when you
are planning your fall and winter dresses.

Plaid Dress Goods,
dark and light and me-
dium plaids, in all fifteen
different combinations of
plaid; suitable for chil-
dren's dresses, 36 to 40
inches wide. Regular 25c
yard, Friday and Satur-
day17c

French Dyed Cash-
meres, 42 inches wide,
bright, heavy quality, in
cardinal, wine, brown,
seal, myrtle, navy and
black. Mostly sold at 50c
yard. This line Friday
and Saturday per yard
.....40c

Taffeta Wool Dress
Goods, 50 inches wide, in
black and cream only. A
very fine cloth; regularly
sold at 50c yard. A bar-
gain for Friday and Sat-
urday per yard35c

New
Eiderdowns

Just placed in stock to put them on
sale Friday and Saturday at these
special prices.

Plain Color, Heavy
Eiderdown, 50 inches
wide, for sacks, bath
robes and children's
coats. Cardinal, gray and
cream. Special value per
yard75c
50-Inch Extra Heavy
Weight Eiderdown, in
cardinal, wine and cream
at per yard90c

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO., 126, 128, 128 1/2 Dundas St.



Stanfield's Underwear

(Chapter 1)

A Talk by the Maker to the Wearer.

The
Wool

Stanfield's Underwear is made of the
best wool that grows on the best
wool-bearing sheep in the world—
the long, silky-fibred Nova Scotia wool.

The founder of the Stanfield mills did more than anyone else to develop the
wool industry throughout the Maritime Provinces. For half a century, the farmers
of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island have saved their best wool
for the Stanfields—first for C. E. Stanfield—and now for his sons, John and Frank,
the President and Treasurer of Stanfields Limited.

The wear of a garment depends on the quality of wool from which it is made.
Underwear may be PURE WOOL, and ALL WOOL—and still shrink, ravel and
wear out in a single season. Because the underwear is not made of good wool in the
first place.

There are seven grades of wool in the fleece when clipped from Nova Scotia sheep. Only the first three
grades of this best wool are used in making Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear for men and women.
There are no weak spots in the fibre to break in the garments.

Garments can't shrink, because every stitch is locked.
Stanfield's Underwear is right from start to finish. It is planned right, made right and wears right.

In all sizes from 32 to 70 inch chest measure. In three winter weights—RED label for light weight—
BLUE label for medium weight—BLACK label for heavy weight.

Your dealer probably has all sizes and weights in stock. If not, he
can easily get whatever you wish.

STANFIELDS LIMITED - TRURO, N.S.



here have come to the conclusion that
when 10,000,000 of cattle in the coun-
try have increased to 50,000,000 or 60-
000,000 then and then only will the
agricultural problem have approached
a solution.

Paper bricks are used in Berlin for
paving; many telegraph poles are now
made of rolled sheets of paper; paper

coffins are used in some places. Some
straw hats, into which enters not an
atom of straw, consists of narrow pa-
per strips dyed yellow; artificial
sponges can be made of paper pulp.
Malaysia—that is, Java, Sumatra and
the federated Malay States—is of much
more commercial importance than is
usually thought. It buys canned ap-
ples, peaches and pears almost entire-
ly from California. Until 1903 the
United States supplied three-fourths
of the flour, but Australian flour has
cut into that trade heavily. It is a
large buyer of condensed milk from
Europe, the United States and Canada.
Its agricultural implement require-
ments are large. Modern mining ma-
chinery is growing in use for tin min-
ing.