

FOR GOOD GOVERNMENT

Strong Pleas by Hon. J. R. Stratton and Hon. John Dryden.

Caustic Arraignment of the Opposition's Do-Nothing Policy.

Judicious Expenditure of the People's Money in Ontario.

Boasting Meeting in West London in the Interest of Dr. McWilliam—Mr. H. B. Cronyn and Dr. Stevenson Made Pointed Speeches.

A splendid meeting was held in Collins' Hall, West London, last night, in the interest of Dr. J. McWilliam, the government candidate in the East Middlesex bye-election. Hon. J. R. Stratton, provincial secretary, delivered a masterly address, replete with interesting information and convincing argument. Mr. Hume B. Cronyn also made a capital address. Col. Leys, M.P.P., who had been announced to speak, was unfortunately unable to be present. For the past few days he has been unwell, and his physician forbade his attendance at the meeting. Squire Lacey presided, and the large audience gave the speakers a very attentive hearing. The hall was well filled, and the meeting began sharp on time.

In opening, the chairman said that the meeting had been called in the interest of the candidate of the great Liberal party of the Province of Ontario. Most of those present, he said, were workmen, as the majority of those in this portion of the riding were workmen, and the party in whose interests the meeting was being held had proved themselves the friends of the workmen of the community. During the past summer they had had ample evidence that the representative of this party had supported the workmen in their struggle against corporate greed, to the extent of serious personal inconvenience. He had not read or heard a single word from the other side in encouragement of the workmen. He was not discussing the right or wrong of the struggle that had taken place, but it was surely no wrong for workmen to strive to place their lives in a condition above slavery. He asked the support of those present for the candidate of the Liberal party. Dr. McWilliam was unfortunately not present, as he had to address a meeting at Lambeth, but they had with them some of the best speakers in the province. Anyone wishing to speak in support of the opposite side would be given the opportunity, and he invited them to do so on the platform. He then called on Dr. Stevenson to address the gathering.

ALD. STEVENSON.
Ald. Stevenson was well received. He said he was interested in the candidature of Dr. McWilliam in this election because he was sure that when the question of the abolition of the ward system came before the legislature, he would support it. Col. Leys had expressed his determination to support the vote of the city when the question came before the legislature, and the speaker felt sure that Dr. McWilliam would also stand by the workmen. He had done so during the recent strike. Although out of all possible reach of a boycott, he had in conversation with the speaker last summer, stated that he would not ride on a street car until the difficulty was settled. (Applause.) He was distinctly a supporter of the workmen in that instance, and it was reasonable to suppose that he would continue to be. This matter of ward abolition was of the utmost importance to the taxpayers of the city. While the ward system prevailed, the London Street Railway Company's property was assessed as "scrap iron," and valued at \$11,200, whereas it should be assessed for over \$150,000. There was much more than appeared on the surface in this matter. Ald. Stevenson commended the government on their record, and dwelt particularly upon the benefits that the province had derived from the conduct of the department of agriculture by the Hon. John Dryden. Ald. Stevenson, in conclusion, appealed to the voters to support Dr. McWilliam, intimating that it would be unfortunate if he were turned down.

Chairman Lacey—There is no danger

of his being turned down, apparently. From reports I have received today, Dr. McWilliam is making a splendid race, and will, at least, win by a neck.

MR. H. B. CRONYN.
Mr. H. B. Cronyn, in opening, explained that Col. Leys, who was to have been present, had been absolutely forbidden by his doctor to attend the meetings. The colonel had the past week been in poor health, and his doctor had told him it was almost as much as his life was worth to attend this meeting. The colonel was fully as disappointed as those present, as he had looked forward to addressing the electors of West London. All understood that the colonel's only fault was that to Dr. McWilliam's interest. As his heart was too big for his body, he had been inadvertently slated for a meeting at Lambeth as well as for this local meeting, and he had deemed it advisable to take the Lambeth meeting. The opportunity would later be afforded the electors of West London to hear Dr. McWilliam. The speaker had been present the previous evening at a meeting in Aston in Dr. McWilliam's interest, at which two gentlemen had asked to hear from Capt. Robson. He had been interested in their addresses, as it was his first opportunity to hear the opposition side. One of them was against Mr. Ekfrid, and the other was Mr. Bartlett, of London, and the only difference in their respective speeches was that Mr. Bartlett thought the little girl, the daughter of a clergyman, who was asked if her father preached many different sermons, to which she replied, "Oh, no, only one, the one that says the Lord is good." Mr. Bartlett was excited, and he made so much noise that the speaker thought he had proved himself a fool on the platform. The hero of the story, who was, like so many of his countrymen, very devout, and also like many of them, of his glass of whiskey, went on to tell of his glass of whiskey, and he said that he had been in a rather befuddled condition, and wandered into a swamp. A terrific storm of thunder and lightning was raging, and the poor Scot was quite bewildered by the sudden peals of thunder, until, in desperation, he prayed, "Oh, Lord, if it's all the same to you, I would like a little more light and a little less noise." Mr. Bartlett should have been a little more light and a little less noise. There was a great deal of talk of the corruption in West Elgin. There was no use in discussing the corruption in that riding, as it had proved itself the friend of the workmen, and it was no more than the speaker. He wished that we had reached the age when corruption would be impossible. He believed that the party was doomed to failure to the extent of serious personal inconvenience. He had not read or heard a single word from the other side in encouragement of the workmen. He was not discussing the right or wrong of the struggle that had taken place, but it was surely no wrong for workmen to strive to place their lives in a condition above slavery. He asked the support of those present for the candidate of the Liberal party. Dr. McWilliam was unfortunately not present, as he had to address a meeting at Lambeth, but they had with them some of the best speakers in the province. Anyone wishing to speak in support of the opposite side would be given the opportunity, and he invited them to do so on the platform. He then called on Dr. Stevenson to address the gathering.

MR. STRATTON.
Mr. Stratton was well received. He said he was interested in the candidature of Dr. McWilliam in this election because he was sure that when the question of the abolition of the ward system came before the legislature, he would support it. Col. Leys had expressed his determination to support the vote of the city when the question came before the legislature, and the speaker felt sure that Dr. McWilliam would also stand by the workmen. He had done so during the recent strike. Although out of all possible reach of a boycott, he had in conversation with the speaker last summer, stated that he would not ride on a street car until the difficulty was settled. (Applause.) He was distinctly a supporter of the workmen in that instance, and it was reasonable to suppose that he would continue to be. This matter of ward abolition was of the utmost importance to the taxpayers of the city. While the ward system prevailed, the London Street Railway Company's property was assessed as "scrap iron," and valued at \$11,200, whereas it should be assessed for over \$150,000. There was much more than appeared on the surface in this matter. Ald. Stevenson commended the government on their record, and dwelt particularly upon the benefits that the province had derived from the conduct of the department of agriculture by the Hon. John Dryden. Ald. Stevenson, in conclusion, appealed to the voters to support Dr. McWilliam, intimating that it would be unfortunate if he were turned down.

MR. STRATTON.
Mr. Stratton was well received. He said he was interested in the candidature of Dr. McWilliam in this election because he was sure that when the question of the abolition of the ward system came before the legislature, he would support it. Col. Leys had expressed his determination to support the vote of the city when the question came before the legislature, and the speaker felt sure that Dr. McWilliam would also stand by the workmen. He had done so during the recent strike. Although out of all possible reach of a boycott, he had in conversation with the speaker last summer, stated that he would not ride on a street car until the difficulty was settled. (Applause.) He was distinctly a supporter of the workmen in that instance, and it was reasonable to suppose that he would continue to be. This matter of ward abolition was of the utmost importance to the taxpayers of the city. While the ward system prevailed, the London Street Railway Company's property was assessed as "scrap iron," and valued at \$11,200, whereas it should be assessed for over \$150,000. There was much more than appeared on the surface in this matter. Ald. Stevenson commended the government on their record, and dwelt particularly upon the benefits that the province had derived from the conduct of the department of agriculture by the Hon. John Dryden. Ald. Stevenson, in conclusion, appealed to the voters to support Dr. McWilliam, intimating that it would be unfortunate if he were turned down.

Chairman Lacey—There is no danger

furnished by the government? In no country under the broad canopy of heaven is there a more democratic or a better standard of municipal government. What improvement in the schools did they suggest? In no other country have they attempted to improve either the municipal or educational government of the country. Ontario's educational system was second to none.

The government could point with pride also to the country's agricultural progress. In 1897 Mr. Whitney had opposed the appointment of a minister of agriculture. But the wisdom of the appointment was proven in many ways. The speaker reviewed the work that had been done also in the building of colonization roads, and the improvement and construction of waterways, to the transportation of produce to the markets. No country was in advance of Ontario to him. Referring to what had been done in the working of the land, he said that the government had done more in the statistics of no other country were there as many laws for the protection of the working class as there were in the statute books of Ontario today. The 38 distinct enactments brought down, not by the opposition, but by the government. He cited and described the mechanics' lien clause, the employers' liability act, the Ontario factories act, the industrial disputes act, the early closing act, and a number of others. In connection with the industrial disputes act, Mr. Stratton said that in case of dispute between employer and employee the two interests could be brought together, and the question at issue could be settled by a referee. He would be well to go a little further along that line, he said, "and bring together street railway companies and their employees." (Loud applause.) No other country had received greater attention from the government than had the working class. And the workingmen did not realize that the government had made in the last year, in the head of labor organizations in Canada, had said that while there were still some improvements which labor craved, the laws of Ontario were the best in the world. Many states in the Union. And these had been passed by the government. The opposition had not endeavored in any shape or form to improve the condition of the working class. In 1894 thirty-eight bills were passed, and only a minor one had been introduced by the opposition. In 1895 the number of bills passed was 41, and but one of them had been introduced by the opposition. In 1896 the opposition introduced a bill respecting the Veterinary College, and another respecting the Historical Society. The total number passed was 43. In 1897 one of the 48 bills passed was introduced by the opposition, and it was Mr. Howland's bill to empower wardens of the Church of England to sell the pews of the churches. It was a bill to give the warden the power to sell the pews. Not one of the 30 bills passed in 1898 was brought in by the opposition, while in 1899, of the 31 bills passed, the opposition introduced only two. The speaker said that the government was thus the opposition had taken advantage of their opportunities to legislate in the interests of the province. But Mr. Whitney had opposed the bill. He had said that the government had placed a practical farmer at the head of the department, and he had done more for the agricultural interests of the province than possibly any other minister of agriculture. The speaker commended the starting of an experimental farm in the Rat Portage district. It had shown the boys of the province that it was not necessary to go to the United States to get ideas. Today in Wabigoon there were 800 people; in Dryden there were 900, and in an area of 30,000 acres there were 300 farmers. It was a fact, he said, that the government had done more for the province than any other government. He said, "We are going to do the same in other portions of the province." (Applause.) Mr. Whitney's opposition to the grant of \$1,400 to the Ontario Agricultural College, and to the appointment of a clerk of forestry, was also of the utmost importance. Mr. Whitney had also voted to abolish the whole public works department. The sum of \$100,000 had been necessary for the department was apparent.

Mr. Whitney had voted against the establishment of the asylum at Brockville, the need of which was proven by the fact that the number of insane in the province had increased. Mr. Whitney had opposed the opening up of the Rainy River district; but the speaker held that every acre of land in the province should be opened up. The speaker had also voted against the early closing act. They had also voted against the appointment of a superintendent of neglected children, under whose care foster homes had been established for the benefit of little ones. They had opposed the establishment of the London Normal School, that magnificent building which was such a credit to the city, and advantage to the province. "When at the next session the proposal is made to establish an infirmary for insane at a cost of \$20,000, will the opposition vote against that as well?" Mr. Stratton proceeded to deal with the speeches of the previous evening. He had read the press reports of the meeting, and he said that if any three men had ever before stood upon a platform and made so many mis-statements, "Wherever an utterance at that meeting is reported as a direct statement, it is a lie. That is strong language; but it is absolutely true." (Applause.) Capt. Robson was quoted as saying that in 1898 the farm property in Ontario was valued at \$20,000,000. This was disproven by the records. Mr. Stratton said. In 1897 the profit was \$1,163,011, and in 1898 it had been \$1,419,838. But even if it had been a loss, there would have been nothing wrong. The superintendent, who also delivered lectures and assisted farmers' institutes, was paid \$1,200, and many supplies were sent from the farm to the college. Capt. Robson's argument that the riding should not go into the county of Oxford for a representative was unfair.

A Voice—Sir John A. Macdonald went to Winnipeg. (Laughter.) Mr. Stratton—Sir John A. Macdonald went to British Columbia and represented 25 voters. (Renewed laughter.) The speaker characterized the arguments of the opposition as "boycune." Capt. Robson had said that the Dominion Live Stock Breeders' Association, of which he was a member, had accomplished more than the government in the reduction of railway rates. Capt. Robson was not one of the stockmen who waited on Mr. Dryden. All the influence of the various stock associations in the province had been used by Mr. Dryden to force the concession from the railways. Capt. Robson was not there at all. (Laughter and applause.) Mr. Stratton said that the opposition was not there at all. (Laughter and applause.)

HON. MR. STRATTON.
Hon. Mr. Stratton was given an ovation. He joined in the regrets of the people of East Middlesex at the occasion of this election. The late Mr. Hodgins was liked by the people of the riding, and the speaker said that the members of the opposition, he said. For the vacant seat a government and an opposition candidate had been nominated. Both were estimable citizens. It was not, however, with the personal character of the men they had to deal. It was with the policy of the parties they represented. Not that there should be any partyism in the matter. The speaker did not ask the electors to cast their ballots either as Liberals or as Conservatives, but as independent voters, and for the interest of the community as a whole. Dr. McWilliam, the government candidate, had lived among them. They knew him to be a worthy son of Middlesex. Had there been any scandal concerning him they would have heard of it. The speaker said that he had another man who was also born in Middlesex, who had taught school in the county and had risen, not only to the position of minister of education, but was today premier of the greatest province in the Dominion. The electors of East Middlesex would hardly send to Toronto a representative to oppose the premier, who was such a credit to the county. The meeting of the previous evening, held in the interest of the opposition candidate, and the speeches delivered by his supporters were referred to. He asked if any policy had been outlined for the opposition worthy of a man's crossing the ballot for? The policy of the government was well defined. For 25 years not a five-cent piece of money had been collected from a single man in the riding by the government. What better form of municipal government did the opposition offer than that

purpose of buying votes was denied. Of Mr. Meredith's statement that Mr. Whitney was honestly elected, that he had not a cent at his back, Mr. Stratton said, "That's a lie on Billy Smith." (Laughter.) There must have been some money somewhere. The speaker did not think every Conservative a rascal, nor every Liberal a scoundrel. There was good and bad in both parties, as in churches. Mr. Meredith was mistaken when he said that at the four or five registrars in this county, drawing \$3,000 or \$4,000 a year, when a clerk on \$600 would do the work. There were but three registrars in the county, and only one of them appointed by the Liberal Government. The average salary was \$1,714. Mr. Stratton cited the additional institutions under government control as an answer to Mr. Meredith's statement that the number of officials had been increased. The opposition sat as dumb as oysters while all but three appointments were made by the Liberal Government. The speaker, the inspector of liquor licenses, the road inspector, and the clerk of forestry, three of the most useful officials. The broad statement about reckless expenditure was not true. Mr. Meredith had not done his distinguished brothers justice when he criticized the elevation of Mr. Hardy. With regard to Mr. Meredith's statement that the government had not contributed \$500 for election purposes, Mr. Stratton said, "I'll give you a substantial answer. The fraction of that statement (Applause.) Many of the contractors were not Liberals. The speaker, as head of the department, openly instructed the bursars to buy supplies for the government at the lowest price possible. In the other provinces, or outside of their country, but not in this. Was that wrong? (Cries of "No.") If there was any doubt about values, the matter was referred to the provincial auditor, and the responsibility rested on him.

FINANCIAL STANDING.
The financial standing of the province was next set forth. The province started the year with a surplus of \$1,000,000. Mr. Stratton said, and of that sum \$900,000 were the accumulated savings of the last two years. There was today on special deposit, besides interest, \$440,000, and the current account of the Dominion of \$720,000, and receipts from crown lands and timber sales of \$355,000—a total of \$1,615,000. The receipts for 1899 amounted to \$3,810,000, and the expenditure—including \$126,000 to railway subsidy fund, \$103,000 paid annuities, and \$8,000 drainage debentures—was \$3,700,000, so that the actual surplus of the year was \$110,000. The total surplus of the year was \$1,725,000. The speaker pointed to the vast works carried on by the government, the asylums, hospitals, etc. The opposition had yet to say where public works had been wrongly erected. He had said that it was sold at the highest price ever paid at public auction in Ontario. Not \$5 an acre like the Dominion Government some years ago.

A Voice—From Charlie Rykert. (Laughter.) "Yes, and a whole bag full of them," said Mr. Stratton. The expenditure of the government had been large, and the people of the province were happy, contented and prosperous. There were throughout the country many monuments of the wisdom and correctness of the government. As to what had been done for Middlesex, Mr. Stratton said the financial benefit derived by the county from 1872 to 1899, was as follows:

County of Middlesex	\$74,084 53
County of York	\$8,370 15
County of North York	\$1,987 34
County of East York	\$5,474 11
County of West York	\$1,144 71
County of Richmond Hill	\$44,344 00
County of Markham	\$21,512 13
County of Peel	\$1,913 24
County of Halton	\$22,470 94
County of Brant	\$7,675 00
Total	\$220,859 51

The government had given the boys a chance by reducing the marriage license from \$6 to \$2 (laughter), and by \$30,000 a year. The opposition speakers had referred to the increased cost per inmate of the Penitentiary, which was now \$1.50 per day, but that was a cost per inmate of a penal institution. That cost more, but it was more satisfactory.

(Continued on Page 7.)

HOSPITALS NO USE.
William Brownley, of Montreal, Suffering With Bright's Disease Declared Incurable.

Tried Best Hospitals in Canada and the United States—They Were Powerless to Help Him—Elevated Bona Fide Kidney Pills Completely Cured Him.

Montreal, Jan. 19.—One of the most striking object lessons that have been tendered the people of Montreal in regard to the power of Dodd's Kidney Pills was that of Mr. W. Brownley, of 91 Cathedral street, this city. Mr. Brownley suffered with Bright's Disease of the kidneys for twenty years. In all that time he did not find a medicine that had the slightest effect. He was told that his disease was incurable. In the United States. The cure he sought was not forthcoming. The hospitals were powerless to help him. The medical staffs of the hospitals considered Bright's Disease incurable.

But there was a cure for Bright's Disease, and Mr. Brownley found it at last. Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure Bright's Disease. The statement is true with assurance. Mr. Brownley is not the only man that has been cured of Bright's Disease by Dodd's Kidney Pills. There have been thousands of signed statements published in Canada and many, including that of Edgemoor, in the United States. The cure he sought was not forthcoming. The hospitals were powerless to help him. The medical staffs of the hospitals considered Bright's Disease incurable. But there was a cure for Bright's Disease, and Mr. Brownley found it at last. Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure Bright's Disease. The statement is true with assurance. Mr. Brownley is not the only man that has been cured of Bright's Disease by Dodd's Kidney Pills. There have been thousands of signed statements published in Canada and many, including that of Edgemoor, in the United States. The cure he sought was not forthcoming. The hospitals were powerless to help him. The medical staffs of the hospitals considered Bright's Disease incurable.

TRAVELED OVER 2,000 MILES

Corporal Skirving, an Old London Boy, in Charge of a Relief Expedition on the Edmonton Trail—News of the Moffat Party.

The many friends in the city of Corp. Herbert Skirving, of the Northwest Mounted Police, who was supposed to have been lost while searching for the Moffat party, on the Edmonton trail, will be pleased to learn that he has safely returned to Dawson City. The Moffat party, A. P. Moffat, of Pembroke; Phil Bellevue, of Duluth, and J. Holmes, of Fresno, Cal., started en route to the Klondike over the Edmonton trail in 1897. Nothing further being heard of the men for considerably over a year their friends became alarmed, and the expedition, consisting of Corp. Skirving and two men, were sent out in search of news of the missing men. The expedition left Dawson on Oct. 29 last, and returned in the latter part of December, being away four months and traveling over 2,000 miles. They report that the three men doubtless died of starvation. Two bodies were found and buried by the Indians, and the third disappeared at a point not remote from where the bodies were found. The members of the expedition had to endure many hardships. Corp. Skirving left London about three or four years ago to join the mounted police. He was a student at the Collegiate Institute, and is well known and very popular. Corp. Skirving, a brother, is also with the mounted police. He is an old London boy and was at one time a member of the permanent force at Wolsley Barracks.

THE FAT IN THE FOOD SUPPLIES WARMTH AND STRENGTH; WITHOUT IT THE DIGESTION, THE MUSCLES, THE NERVES AND THE BRAIN ARE WEAK, AND GENERAL DEBILITY FOLLOWS. BUT FAT IS HARD TO DIGEST AND IS DIKED BY MANY.

Scott's Emulsion supplies the fat in a form pleasant to take and easy to digest. It strengthens the nerves and muscles, invigorates mind and body, and builds up the entire system.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, LONDON.

Medical Cards.

D. GRAHAM-OFFICE, 580 CLARENCE-
Residence, 618 Richmond. Specialties—Pulmonary affections, cancer, tumors, etc. Diseases of women and children.

R. OYENS, M.D., 226 QUEEN'S AVENUE-
Eye, ear, nose and throat.

R. ENGLISH-OFFICE AND RESIDENCE
—688 Dundas street. Telephone.

DR. W. J. STEVENSON HAS RETURNED
—from England and resumed practice Dundas street. Phone 510.

J. AMES R. CAMPBELL, R.A., M.D., HAV-
ING completed a thorough post-graduate training in England and Germany, will continue the practice at the office of his father, the late Dr. J. B. Campbell. 588.

H. ADY WILLIAMS, M.D., F.R.C.S., ENG.
Specialist, (English) diseases only, 430 Park avenue. Phone 324.

DR. H. A. MCCALLUM REMOVED TO
—Queen's avenue, corner Park avenue. Telephone 215.

DR. RICE, CORNER RICHMOND AND
—Oxford streets. Special attention skin diseases and digestive organs.

DR. N. R. HENDERSON HAS REMOVED
—to 28 Queen's avenue. Eye, ear, nose and nose only.

DR. MACLAREN HAS REMOVED TO
—No. 116 Queen's avenue, a few doors west of his former residence.

DR. JOHN D. WILSON-OFFICE AND
—residence, 30 Queen's avenue. Special attention paid to diseases of women and children. Office hours, 1230 to 1 p.m.

DR. E. B. WHITE WILL ANSWER ALL
—calls until further notice from the office at his residence. Telephone 1384. ywt

DR. R. M. COOPER, L.R.C.P. AND S.D.
—L.F.S. and S. Glare. Office and residence 422 Dundas street. Telephone 124.

DR. MEEK, QUEEN'S AVENUE, LON
DON—Specialties, diseases of women. Hours, 10 a.m. to 12 p.m.

DR. T. H. MURPHY, M.D., M.C.P.A.-OFFICE
—and residence 37 Queen's avenue, London. Office hours, 8 to 9:30 a.m., 1 to 2 p.m., and 6 to 8:30 p.m. Skin diseases a specialty.

Legal Cards.

STUART, STUART, ROSS & BUCKE-
Barristers, solicitors, etc., office over C.P.R. ticket office, southwest corner Dundas and Richmond streets. Telephone 124. Messrs. Stuart, D. C. Ross, L.L.B., E. T. Bucke, B.A.

PURDUM & PURDUM—BARRISTERS
—Masonic Temple, Thomas H. Purdum, C.C., Alexander Purdum.

T. H. SCOTCHBERRY—BARRISTER, SOLIC-
—ITOR, etc., 10 Dundas street, near Rich-
mond. Money at lowest rates.

U. A. BUCHNER—BARRISTER, ETC.<