

An Interesting Item of Shoe News

In order to give the people of St. John an opportunity of seeing what is being done in the Old Country in the way of Shoemaking...

WATERBURY & RISING

A. B. WETMORE, 59 Garden St. Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and Smallware...

CLOTHES VALUES

The values we are offering in MEN'S SUITS is readily seen. The fabrics—make-up—linings—and everything that goes to make good clothes is apparent to the buyer...

Wood Working Factory OUR MOTTO: Prompt delivery. Satisfaction guaranteed. Anything in wood for Building Purposes.

HAMILTON & GAY Phone 211 St. John, N. B.

EDDY'S WOODENARE is made with electrically-welded wire hoops to allow expansion and contraction.

Schofield Paper Co. Ltd. Selling Agents, St. John, N. B.

OIL MANTLE LAMP

Gives more light than any lamp on the market, burns same as gas. Just the thing for summer cottages.

St. John Auer Light Co., 19 Market Sq., Tel. 873.

OUTBURSTS OF EVERETT TRUE.

IT'S 5 A.M., MR. NEIGHBOR! I COULDN'T SLEEP AFTER YOU BEGAN YOUR RUG-WHACKING, SO I THOUGHT I'D STEP OVER AND SHOW YOU A FEW FANCY STROKES AND WORK UP AN APPETITE FOR BREAKFAST!



GLOVES, MUSLINS, BLACK SILKS, RUCHINGS AND MANY OTHER BARGAINS SATURDAY NIGHT AND MONDAY

A MOST SEASONABLE SALE OF GLOVES—FABRIC, LISLE AND SILK Every pair a bargain. Upwards of 500 pairs of Summer Gloves are to be put on sale Saturday night and Monday.

Many Bargains at Smallware Counters

Squaw Hand Bags in green, brown or black. Regular \$1.35 to \$1.65. Sale 87c each. New Tinsel Belts in large range of colors and new buckles. 25c.

For Bedroom Curtains and Sash Curtains Bobbinette with net edge in lace pattern. Special 15c yard.

Great Bargains in 36 inch Black Taffeta for Coats Fine smooth quality, of black taffeta silk, a full yard wide—especially for summer coat or skirts.

300 Ladies' Summer Vests on sale at 23c each

Fine white, drop stitch Vests with lace yoke and pretty round neck. Vests trimmed with lace. In corset department. 23c ea.

28 White Net Waists. Special

Very neat imported Spot Net Waists—made with new fichu effect at shoulder. Just the thing for wearing with jumper dresses. Special \$2.50 each

720 Boxes Wide Ruching On Sale Saturday Night and Monday 15 cents each

We have been fortunate in securing a GREAT BARGAIN in the newest wide Ruchings. They come in assorted colors and white or all white, 15c. each, value 25c.

1000 YARDS PRETTY MUSLINS ON SALE SATURDAY NIGHT AND MONDAY

This special line of Muslins will be found at wash goods counter. The designs are excellent and some are as fine as organdies. Our sale price 12c yard

Extraordinary Selling of Hamburg Embroideries

Very neat fine Edgings for summer underwear. Large selection. 7c yard. Wide Hamburgs, 6 inches and 7 inches wide. Worth up to 15c yard. Special 10c yard.

25c Mercerized Tartans for Children's Summer Dresses, 15 cents yard

A lot of fine Mercerized Plaids, secured at a great bargain—all good colors. Regular 25c. Sale 15c yard

Tailored Shirt Waists. Special Ladies' fine Lawn Waists in tailored style. Gibson bow over shoulder and neatly tucked.

40 inch Check Aprons, 10c yard. 10 yards 22 inch Nainsook. Value \$1.40. Sale \$1.25

Ready-Made Linen Rollers, 2 1-2 yards. 25c each. 12 1-2 inch Hand Towels. 12 1-2c each. 5 yards 100 white Victoria Lawn for. 47c

Special in fine white Persian Lawn. Value 25c. Sale 22c yd

F. W. DANIEL & CO., --- London House, --- Charlotte St.

THE COST OF LIVING IN FRENCH TOWNS

Interesting Report on Conditions of Municipal and Industrial Life—British Board of Trade's Pamphlet Shows French Pay Smaller Rents, Yet Accommodations are Inferior.

The promised report on some of the principal conditions of industrial life in France was issued last night by the Board of Trade (Cd. 4612). It is a companion volume to those published last year for the United Kingdom and Germany, and it deals with the same factors—namely, working-class housing and rents, food and prices, wages and hours of labor. The bulk of the material was collected by special investigation in October, 1908, at the same time and in the same lines, it covers thirty towns, or rather centres of industry, distributed over the whole of France, including all the chief seats of trade and manufacture, and representing a great variety of occupations and conditions; so that it furnishes an adequate basis of comparison, which is, naturally, the chief purpose and the most generally interesting feature of such an inquiry. The addition of France greatly enhances the value of the series. When two countries are compared—especially when their relative position is the object of such keen interest as in the case of Great Britain and Germany—there is a great tendency to draw hasty conclusions from selected facts or figures and to discover a connection of cause and effect between one thing and another merely because nothing else is presented to view. A third country furnishes a means of checking this tendency by showing similar results occurring under different conditions or different results under similar conditions; and at the same time it provides corroboration of sound conclusions.

LIMITS OF COMPARISON.

A prefatory note by the late Wilson Fox has the melancholy interest of being his last contribution to these valuable investigations, which owe so much to his labors. After stating the subject matter of the report, he refers to the method of comparison by index numbers, and repeats a previous warning of the importance of bearing its limitation in mind. "Valuable as is the method of index numbers as a means of consolidation of data and arriving at approximate comparisons of things otherwise difficult to measure, the results which it affords are at best only approximate, and must always be regarded as subject to many qualifications arising, for instance, in the case of prices, from difference of kind or of quality between the articles consumed in the various countries under comparison, or, in the case of rents, from differences in the kind of accommodation. These qualifications are due largely to differences in national tastes and modes of life. "The broad conclusions drawn by Mr. Fox are thus stated: "As regards rents, it appears that the French workman pays somewhat less than the English workman for a corresponding amount of housing accommodation, and therefore much less than the German workman; but against this must be set the fact that his housing accommodation is, as a rule, decidedly inferior in quality. The difference between the rent level of the capital and the rest of the country is quite as marked in France as in England or Germany. "The range of town price levels is not very wide in any one of the three countries investigated, and in France, as in the other two, the difference between one town and another in the cost of living (so far as it relates to expenditure on food) are, as a rule, by no means great. When the relative levels of food prices in the three countries are compared, so far as the data permits, it appears that the general ratio of French prices to English prices for corresponding commodities is the same as that of German prices. "On the assumption which has been adopted for the purpose of these international comparisons it follows that an English workman, with an average family, who should go to France and endeavor to maintain here his accustomed mode of living, would find his expenditure on rent, food and fuel substantially increased—though not to so large an extent as if he had gone to Germany. On the other hand, he would find his wages to be lower than in the latter country and much below the English level, in spite of longer hours. "As pointed out in the prefatory note to the volume dealing with Germany, the results of the comparison are somewhat modified if we take as its basis the foreign rather than the English mode of living. A French workman living in England according

to his French standard would find a certain reduction in the cost of food, but a rise in the cost of housing accommodation. On the whole his expenses of living would be somewhat decreased, but in a proportion by no means as great as that by which the English workman would find his expenses increased on migration to France.

HOUSING AND RENTS.

Coming more to detail, we learn that the kind of housing is more varied in France than in England or Germany. No one type is markedly predominant. In about one-half the towns visited the tenement building is the prevalent form; in about one-third the small separate cottage; in the remainder data and arriving at approximate comparisons of things otherwise difficult to measure, the results which it affords are at best only approximate, and must always be regarded as subject to many qualifications arising, for instance, in the case of prices, from difference of kind or of quality between the articles consumed in the various countries under comparison, or, in the case of rents, from differences in the kind of accommodation. These qualifications are due largely to differences in national tastes and modes of life. "The broad conclusions drawn by Mr. Fox are thus stated: "As regards rents, it appears that the French workman pays somewhat less than the English workman for a corresponding amount of housing accommodation, and therefore much less than the German workman; but against this must be set the fact that his housing accommodation is, as a rule, decidedly inferior in quality. The difference between the rent level of the capital and the rest of the country is quite as marked in France as in England or Germany. "The range of town price levels is not very wide in any one of the three countries investigated, and in France, as in the other two, the difference between one town and another in the cost of living (so far as it relates to expenditure on food) are, as a rule, by no means great. When the relative levels of food prices in the three countries are compared, so far as the data permits, it appears that the general ratio of French prices to English prices for corresponding commodities is the same as that of German prices. "On the assumption which has been adopted for the purpose of these international comparisons it follows that an English workman, with an average family, who should go to France and endeavor to maintain here his accustomed mode of living, would find his expenditure on rent, food and fuel substantially increased—though not to so large an extent as if he had gone to Germany. On the other hand, he would find his wages to be lower than in the latter country and much below the English level, in spite of longer hours. "As pointed out in the prefatory note to the volume dealing with Germany, the results of the comparison are somewhat modified if we take as its basis the foreign rather than the English mode of living. A French workman living in England according

Table with 2 columns: Housing type and Rent index. Rows include One room, Two rooms, Three rooms, Four rooms, Five rooms, Six rooms, Total No. of towns investigated.

For the purposes of the inquiry 5,695 working class budgets of weekly income and expenditure were obtained, and from these a number of tables have been drawn up. The percentage of income spent on food is shown to be less in France than in England; Germany comes between. The proportions of total food expenditure allotted to different kinds of food exhibits show considerable variations. A large proportion is spent on bread and flour, meat and fish, vegetables and fruit by both French and German than by English families, the latter spend more on tea and coffee and much more on sugar. German families are remarkable for comparatively large expenditure on milk, butter, oils and fats, and for small expenditures on "meats away from home". French ones for large expenditures on bread, vegetables and fruit, except potatoes, and for small expenditure on weekly rents. The French dietary, again, is remarkable for the variety of meat; beef comes first, (18.6 per cent.), mutton, (12.1 per cent.), horse (11.2 per cent.), charcuterie (sausage, etc.), pork, and poultry. Horse flesh is eaten for choice, and the taste is growing; in Paris the price approximating that of beef; the best fillet is 10-12c a pound, steak and sirloin, 8-10c. It is probable that many foreign visitors eat this meat while under the impression that it is beef. The meat diet of German families is very different; sausage comes first with 37.1 per cent., then beef (28.8 per cent.), then pork (21.3 per cent.) these constitute 88 per cent. There are no corresponding figures for English households—London Times.

ARE A FRIEND TO THE FISHERMAN

Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Mr. C. Williams' Rheumatism

HE TOOK THE TERRIBLE DIS-EASE IN TIME AND A SINGLE BOX MADE HIM A WELL MAN. SOUTH INGHAM, Cape Breton, May 28 (Special).—How easily and quickly Dodd's Kidney Pills banish rheumatism and other symptoms of Kidney Disease is well known in the case of Michael C. Williams, a fisherman living in this place. "My Kidney disease started from a strain," Mr. Williams says, "I suffered from it for about three months. I had backache, stiffness in the joints and rheumatism. What I ate in my mouth, I perceived acutely with the least motion, and I was always tired and nervous. One day I took a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills. I cured me and I have them to cure others who are suffering from Kidney Disease. "If you have any one of the symptoms mentioned by Mr. Williams you may be sure of two things. One is that your kidneys are sick, and the other is that Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure you. Thousands of cases all over Canada that they never fail to cure Kidney Disease of any kind or stage.

Advertisement for Wakefield London hats. Includes illustration of a man in a hat and text: THESE are the hats that set the fashions—this Spring, as every season—for men who want ultra-smartness without extremeness. Young men in the great cities are wearing these styles; so will you, once you try one on. Find the store that sells them. Warranted for quality by the makers. WAKEFIELD LONDON A. A. ALLAN & CO., Limited, TORONTO WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS FOR CANADA