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LONDON, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 22.

MENDING THE LORDS.

The struggle against the House of Lords was won in the last general election by all the rules of the game. The bill introduced by Mr. Asquith yesterday should be merely a formal attestation of the fact, and so it will prove if the peers are reasonable and sensible. In the House of Commons the bill will of course be attacked by the Opposition through the obligation of the party system, but upon no correct constitutional theory can the upper chamber confront it. The King has pledged himself to create new peers to overcome obstruction, but it is highly improbable that the present peers will drive him to a course never before taken and only twice threatened in a century.

The bill is not so revolutionary as the enemies of the Government paint it. It leaves to the peers a large reserve of power. They may not touch a money bill in future, but this is not a privilege that belongs to them by right. They usurped it by rejecting the budget, in violation of a constitutional maxim which they had tacitly accepted for nearly two hundred year. Any other measures they may delay for two years or three sessions. The shortening of the parliamentary term to five years will greatly strengthen this power of obstruction. The Lords will be able to hold up any bill introduced during the last two years of parliament, until the country has decided between the parties at a general election. Unless popular government is to be a farce, no wider authority can be given a second chamber always hostile to one party, and always willing to checkmate that party. At the same time the second chamber has not been reduced to a farce. To delay a measure for two years is to give public opinion time to crystallize. It challenges public attention and invites a thorough canvass of the question outside the walls of parliament. The House of Commons will pass such a measure over the head of the House of Lords at its own risk. The House of Lords in the past has, however, taken no risk when it rejected a measure sent up by the House of Commons. The absolute veto made the second chamber the more powerful one, when it chose to put forth its power, which it did only when the Liberals were in office. It could force a dissolution of parliament at any time by rejecting a budget. Although it was bound to accept the Lloyd George budget when the Government were returned to power in January, 1910, it was not bound to accept other measures which it had rejected in the previous parliament, such as the education, land and license bills. Today the administration would be again at the mercy of the peers unless it were in a position to abolish their absolute veto. Those who are crying out against the Government's policy cannot show an alternative consistent with the supremacy of the House of Common and with majority rule.

ATTACKS UPON CANADA.

It is deplorable that Unionist leaders and a portion of the Unionist press should offer reproaches to this country, even though these are nominally addressed to the Asquith Government. When Mr. Balfour says that the Taft-Fielding agreement is "a great imperial disaster," he puts a stigma upon Canada, which no party exigencies can excuse. Mr. Austen Chamberlain also makes a covert attack upon us when he says that under reciprocity "the vast resources which might have been saved for our people and for the mutual development of the different portions of the empire," would now "go to build up the influence and power of a foreign state." Even Mr. Joseph Chamberlain does us an injustice by saying that we are taking a premature step, and one by which the unity of the empire is threatened. Happily these utterances are those of a party thrice rejected by the British people. It is not at all probable that any Unionist statesman would speak of Canada in these terms if he were in the sobering position of a cabinet minister. In the language used by Mr. Balfour and some of his colleagues, and in the criticism of Mr. Asquith in the House of Commons on Monday because his Government had not interfered between Washington and Ottawa, there is a suggestion not at all flattering to Canadian pride and notions of self-government. The inference is that this country has no right to seek its own interest and extend its markets wherever it can, without the permission of the mother country. This is the old colonial theory, but Canadians have no fear that it will ever be pressed upon them by any British administration, Whig or Tory. Mr. Balfour and his colleagues are merely talking for a temporary party purpose, and with the irresponsibility of Opposition.

THE DAIRYMEN FOR RECIPROCITY.

Hon. William Paterson declared on the floor of the House a day or so ago that the dairymen of Eastern and Western Ontario unanimously desired the reciprocity agreement to go into effect. He had read that when he was at Washington, he said. If so, he read incorrectly, for the Western Ontario dairymen, at their convention in Stratford, refused to discuss the subject at all as an association and when it was brought up, after adjournment, one-third of those present voted against it.—London Free Press.

It might be inferred from this that the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association refused to discuss reciprocity because of the weight of sentiment against it. The president explained that the association had always excluded questions of party politics, but suggested that as so many delegates wished to discuss reciprocity, a special meeting should be held for the purpose at the close of the regular proceedings. The proposal was unanimously concurred in. The after-meeting declared in favor of reciprocity by about two to one. This is proof that a large number of Conservative dairymen are not following their party leaders on the trade issue.

The Ontario Minister of Agriculture had the hardihood to make an anti-reciprocity speech at a regular meeting of the association after the subject had been ruled out. It was only his official station that spared him a rebuke. What is to be said of a cabinet minister who promises on his position to violate the canons of honorable and good trade?

Assuming that half the people of Canada are underestimate favor the reciprocity agreement, is it patriotic or prudent to stand them as traitors?

The anti-reciprocists will have to take their own medicine. It will be a bitter dose, and they will cease to make wry faces when the results are felt.

The far-sighted Imperialists in Great Britain are not those that are offering interference to this country.

Armstrong, M. P. of East Lambton, who used to cry for an increase of imports from Germany, is crying against an increase of exports to the United States.

Mr. Nickle, M. P. P. of Kingston, objects to Government aid for the Western University. But how he would rave against the withdrawal of the Government's bounty to Queen's!

Canon Tucker, of this city, is quoted as saying at St. Thomas last night: "Canada was not for sale yet, and could not be purchased by Taft or his mercenaries at any price." Evidently the canon has been misreported. To insult the friendly head of a friendly nation is not in keeping with the cloth, or with the high reputation which Canon Tucker bears. He has evidently suffered at the hands of a partisan scribe.

The private bills committee of the Ontario Legislature desires to amend the municipal act so that two-thirds of the ratepayers actually voting on a bonus or fixed assessment law shall give it effect. At present two-thirds of the number on the roll are required. But some of the worst offenders are municipalities that do not submit these proposals to the ratepayers at all. The Legislature should get after these lawbreakers.

The farmers of the border states protest against reciprocity. They say it will flood their market with cheaper Canadian products. There is at least some color of reason in their opposition to a deal which lowers the duty on all things they sell, and on only a few things they buy. But their objections are arguments for the agreement from the viewpoint of Canadian farmers. Canadians like Mr. Crothers, M. P. of West Elgin, who say the Canadian farmers will find no advantage in the American market, are not so ignorant as to believe their own assertions.

TRAINED

[Toledo Blade.]

Bab—Confess, now, Harry, you don't pay as much attention to your wife as you did before you were married?

H. Peck—Lord, yes! I mind twice as quick now.

THE DRAWBACK.

[Washington Star.]

"How are you getting on with your new motor car?"

"Oh, I'm all right," replied Mr. Chuggins. "But I'd feel a lot more comfortable if the streets were not so full of careless or inexperienced pedestrians."

PURELY ACADEMIC.

[Hamilton Herald.]

It is to be presumed that when Hon. George P. Foster wrote for the University Magazine for December that article in which he favored reciprocity between Canada and the States, he intended to treat the subject in a purely academic way.

CHEAP LOYALISTS.

[Vancouver Sunset.]

When the politicians suggest that Canada's loyalty to the empire will be weakened by a trade treaty with another country, they traduce Canadians and put their loyalty on a cheap scale.

THE SCANDAL MONGERS.

[London Saturday Night.]

The modern servant for obvious reasons cannot be the chief purveyor of scandal to the press. It is almost impossible to hear conversation when one is moving about with plates; nobody talks secrets at dinner, and very few servants are capable of putting what they hear and see into any shape that would be of any use to the journalist. No; the greater part of the gossip and scandal that appears in society journals is supplied by ladies and gentlemen moving in that world on some footing or other. Most middle-aged people must remember the libel for which Edmund Yates went to prison. Well, the malicious paragraph was contributed by a countess, the wife of a "real live earl who kept his carriage."

THE CHOCOLATE PRINCE.

[Westminster Gazette.]

He turned up his nose at the pudding and pie,
And he stamped his feet at the bread;
He screamed like mad at good porridge and milk—
He'd have chocolate creams instead!

Then his royal parents, the King and the Queen,
And the courtiers, small and great,
Called Parliament up to sit on his case,
Which threatened the peace of the State.

They found that they daren't say "No" to a Prince,
So they passed this amazing decree:
"The heir to the crown shall have chocolate creams
For breakfast and dinner and tea!"

He took breakfast right on until dinner-time came,
And dined straight on till he tea'd;
And he popped some packets his pillow beneath,
As a midnight refreshment feed.

But worse and worse, for that greedy young Prince,
For Parliament, King and Queen,
For he turned ere long to a Chocolate Prince,
And the softest that ever was seen.

He daren't go out if it rained in the least,
For he knew he'd be washed away;
And he sat in the shade when the sun came out,
And his fellows ran out to play.

For safety at last he was hidden away
In the strong box beside the crown;
But a fire broke out and the box grew hot,
And the Prince in it was melted down!

A REAL PROBLEM.

[Catholic Standard and Times.]

Dennis—Did you ever think what you'd do if you had Rockefeller's income?

Mugley—Yes; and I've often wondered what he'd do if he had mine.

NOT WANTED.

[Judge.]

Visitor—While getting up a raffle for a poor old man. Won't you buy a ticket, my dear?

Sweet Thing—Mercy, no! What would I do with him if I won him?

CLIMATIC CONVERSATION.

[Washington Star.]

"The weather is always a convenient topic of conversation."

"I don't think so. You are so often compelled to think twice in order to select polite phraseology."

PESSIMISM.

[Chicago Tribune.]

As the milkman hurried along the narrow walk between the two tenement houses a huge icicle dropped from an overhanging roof 25 feet above him, just grazing the rim of his hat in its descent.

"Darn such luck!" he muttered. "Now that I'm carrying accident insurance, everything misses me!"

OUT OF BABES' MOUTHS.

[Pittsburg Times.]

Mrs. Philip Snowden, the English suffragette, began at a dinner in New York, her reply to a toast on "Marriage" with the words:

"I once asked a little girl if she knew what leisure was.

"'Yes,' she replied, 'leisure is the place where married people repent.'"

THE LAST GOOD-BYE.

[Louise Claridge Moulton.]

How shall we know it is the last good-bye?
The skies will not be darkened in that hour,
No sudden blight will fall on leaf or flower,
No single bird will hush its careless cry,
And you will hold my hands, and smile and sigh
Just as before. Patience the sudden tears
In your dear eyes will answer to my fears.
But there will come no voice of prophecy—
No voice to whisper, "Now and not again,
Space for last words, last kisses, and last prayer."
For all the wild, unmitigated pain
Of those who, parting, clasp hands with despair:
"Who knows?" we say, but doubt and fear remain,
Would any choose to part thus unaware?

RAINBOW FRIENDS.

[Pittsburg Times.]

"Lincoln," said a veteran diplomat, fond to compare fair weather friends to the rainbow.

"They look fine, and they lend very polite," he would say, "but they're never around when the sun isn't shining."

THE FRUIT MEN'S FRIGHT.

[Lethbridge Herald.]

The Kootenay fruit men are protesting against the reciprocity pact. If they grow as good stuff, pack it well, and sell it at reasonable prices, they need have no fear of American competition in the Prairie Provinces. Quantity, quality, promptness of delivery and prices are the things that control the market.

A LONDON CASE

Order is Made for a Commission to Egypt.

At Osgoode Hall on Tuesday, in master's chambers, Before Cartwright, K. C., master. London Loan and Savings v. Josh.—J. G. Smith, for defendant. F. Aylesworth, for plaintiff. Motion by defendant for an order for a commission to take evidence at Suez, in Egypt.

Judgment: Under the circumstances the commission should be granted, but as it cannot possibly be back in time for March, it would seem fair that the defendant should go to trial at the non-jury sittings on May 22. As there must be a great delay in getting the commission executed, the plaintiff should have leave to move to have the trial at Chatham or Sarnia, if there is no return in time for London sittings in May. If the parties can agree it might be well to have the commission on interrogatories, but that is for the parties to consider. Costs as usual.

OLD JURIST DEAD.

Monticello, N. Y., Feb. 22. — Alphois B. Potts, one of the oldest jurists in this county, and a former assemblyman, died last night of gangrene. He was 73 years old.

FRANCES HARPER DEAD.

Philadelphia, Feb. 22. — Mrs. Frances E. W. Harper, who achieved fame as a colored anti-slavery teacher and as an author and poetess, died here today, aged 88 years. It had been written of Mrs. Harper that "she had done more for her race than any other woman."

INQUEST INTO FARMER'S DEATH

Killing of J. Cameron McIntyre at Lobo, Is To Be Probed.

MAN HURLED FORTY FEET

Relatives Reside in This City—Received News of the Accident Through The Advertiser Yesterday.

Coroner Dr. Ross, of Hyde Park, will this evening conduct an inquest into the death of J. Cameron McIntyre, the Lobo farmer who was instantly killed yesterday afternoon shortly after 1:30 o'clock, when he was struck by the westbound C. P. R. express at Campbell's crossing on the third concession of Lobo.

The inquest will be held at the McIntyre home, lot 9, concessison 5. Dr. Ross stated to The Advertiser today that after making inquiry he had learned that the train crew did not know that there had been an accident, and that they did not see anything of McIntyre at all. It would seem that McIntyre had got almost clear of the rails when the big express engine struck him.

The train was quite late, and was running at full speed, and its momentum smashed the light cart in which McIntyre was driving into kindling wood, and hurled him about 40 feet to one side of the tracks.

Dead When Picked Up.

He landed against a fence used as a cattle-guard, and was dead when picked up.

The force of the blow knocked the horse over on its side, and threw it down the road for about 50 feet.

As soon as it could, the animal picked itself up and ran into the yard of Mr. Campbell close by. Beyond a few scratches it was unhurt. It was at first reported that the animal was killed. The crew of the express did not know there had been an accident until the cushion of the cart was found on the pilot of the engine when it made its first stop.

Wife Hears the News.

Mrs. McIntyre did not know of the sad occurrence until an Advertiser reporter called at her home, 48 Mount Pleasant avenue, West London. She has been residing in this city for the past year, and the news of her husband's death came as quite a shock. Her sister, Mrs. Henry Bernard, 240 Wharncliffe road, was with her when the reporter called. She stated that Campbell's crossing, where the accident took place, is a very dangerous one, and that you cannot see the train until it is right up to you. During the conversation, Mrs. McIntyre broke down and sobbed bitterly.

Mrs. John Holland, 429 Grosvenor street, a sister of Mr. McIntyre, was also informed of the accident by The Advertiser. Her brother was a constant visitor at her house, and had spent a day with them only a week ago. The news of the accident came as a considerable shock to her, and she was entirely overcome.

The Survivors.

One son and two daughters survive the deceased, besides his wife. The daughters are living with their father in Lobo Township, and the son is in Indian Head, Sask. Mrs. McIntyre notified him by telegraph, and it is likely he will arrive home late Friday evening.

THE UNIONIST LEADER HINTS AT LONG FIGHT

Mr. Balfour Replies to Premier Asquith Re the Veto Bill.

London, Feb. 21.—In the veto bill debate, Mr. Balfour, Opposition leader, replying to Mr. Asquith, said the Government claimed to have public approval for the bill. It had also been claimed that the election proved that the country did not want colonial preference. The general election, Mr. Balfour declared, was not a decision by the people upon any particular measure. Home rule was an issue for the Irish, but not for the English or the Scotch electors.

After defending the advantages of the referendum as a check to absolute power, Mr. Balfour expressed the belief that everybody held the opinion that some change was necessary if the bicameral system was to be preserved. Everyone was now convinced, he said, that the relations of the two Houses ought to be subject to anxious practical deliberations by Parliament. They also agreed that the House of Commons should be the predominant partner.

It would be folly, declared Mr. Balfour, to throw wholly aside the principle of hereditary representation. He was convinced that some leaven of it was necessary in a second chamber. How was it, he asked, if there was so much agreement between all sections of the House, that they all looked forward with so much misgiving to the course of the controversy? He desired a peaceful arrangement by agreement. He would do much for peace, especially in this particular year, but there were some issues so great that no compromise was possible.

If the Government, said Mr. Balfour, were going to use the desire of the country for a change in the relations of the two Houses as an instrument of revolution for getting something which the people did not want, then he and his party would have nothing to do with the plan. They would think themselves disgraced forever if they gave in to such a scheme.

Mr. MacDonald, the Labor leader, said the bill embodied the minimum of the demands of the Laborites. If there was to be a great conflict he said his party was ready for it.

Mr. Balfour had a conference this afternoon with Lord Lansdowne, leader of the Opposition in the House of Lords, but it is still uncertain what line the peers will take.

Text of the Bill.

The following is the full text of the parliamentary bill introduced by the Liberal Government in April, 1910, and again today. It is described as "a bill to make provision with respect to the powers of the House of Lords in relation to those of the House of Commons, and to limit the duration of parliament."

EDITOR DROPS DEAD.

Logansport, Ind., Feb. 22.—H. J. McSheehy, editor and founder of the Logansport Chronicle, fell dead here today. He was 57 years old.

TOLD HIS BANK OF CONVERSATION

Farmers' Bank Charges Against Mr. Stratton Resumed.

TRAVERS ON THE STAND

Says He Had the Active Opposition of All Other Banking Institutions.

[Canadian Press.]

Toronto, Feb. 21. — The most important evidence in the case against J. R. Stratton, charged with the hypothecation of the Farmers' Bank notes, contrary to the bank act, was disclosed this morning when D. Hughes Charles, a broker from Montreal, was called to the stand. Mr. Charles was for years manager of the Bank of Commerce at Peterboro, and it was while acting in this capacity that he had an important conversation with Mr. Stratton at a 5 o'clock tea, some time about December, 1905. Mr. Charles was asked to give the purport of that conversation as well as he could remember. In reply to the crown attorney's question he produced a letter that he had written to Byron E. Walker (now Sir Edmund Walker), the general manager of the bank. The letter was dated Dec. 10, 1906, and was substantially as follows:

"Dear Mr. Walker, I don't know whether a conversation I had with Mr. Stratton was to be considered by me as private or not. It took place at ——. He asked me how I would like to buy some stock in the Farmers' Bank. Then he told me that he had advanced the bank $80,000 to enable them to make their cash deposit with the Government. I asked him if he did not think the loan a little risky. He said no, that he had all the security the bank had, including the subscribers' notes; that he was getting interest at 8 per cent, and had ample margin. I don't know whether the money was advanced by the Traders' Bank, of which he is vice-president, of the Trusts and Guarantee Company, of which he is the president."

The letter was not read in full, as it mentioned a number of other people, and by special request it was not put in as an exhibit. Mr. Stratton, however, requested the pleasure of perusing the note, and it was handed over to him for his scrutiny.

Charles Examined.

Mr. Charles explained that the next day or so after the conversation he had communicated the facts to Mr. Laird, then assistant general manager, and by request he had written the facts more fully for the information of Mr. Walker.

The Magistrate—"Mr Stratton evidently knew then on what security the $80,000 had been advanced to the Farmers' Bank."

Mr. Charles—"Oh, yes."

Crown Attorney Corley—"Was it your duty to caution your bank on account of this conversation?"

Witness—"I thought it was my duty to let our bank know how the Farmers' Bank was being organized. I knew that this was against the law."

Cross-examined by Mr. Halt, of Peterboro, counsel for Mr. Stratton, the witness said he was not finding fault with the loan on the subscribers' notes, but the use that was being made of the money raised in this way to secure the certificate from the treasury department.

"Mr. Stratton was really not trying to sell you stock in the Farmers' Bank?"

Witness (laughing)—"No, I should think not. He thought I knew too much about it."

Travers Recalled.

Mr. Travers was then recalled to permit of cross-examination by Mr. Matthew Wilson, counsel for Mr. Warren. The former manager admitted that to the end he believed the bank would be a success.

He told counsel that he had the active opposition of all the other banks.

"I understand you were being driven to the wall?"

"That was the final result."

Witness admitted that the statement prepared for the Government was got up by himself, Mr. FitzGibbon, the accountant, W. H. Hunter, the solicitor, and Dr. Beattie Nesbitt. He (witness) at that time did not think he was doing anything illegal. The only other person who knew anything about the preparation of this statement for the Government was Mr. Guthrie.

Previous to the evidence introduced by Mr. Charles, Mr. Travers concluded his direct evidence. It was not very important, consisting principally of an explanation of how the $80,000 was paid back to the trust company.

Travers said he had no control whatever over the $100,000 worth of notes. These were turned in from time to time.

"Were they all redeemed?"

"About 90 per cent of them."

Travers said that deposits were made with the Trust and Guarantee Company as the notes came in, and they were made right away.

"After getting the $80,000 you unexpectedly found you needed $20,000 more?"

"That was a personal loan."

Here the magistrate decided to adjourn till this afternoon.

Afternoon Evidence.

At the afternoon session Travers was recalled and Mr. Corley asked how the Farmers' Bank stood with the Trusts and Guarantee Company just before the suspension.

Travers: "We were in their debt. We owed them $175,000, for which they held as security 1,200 shares of American Insurance stock, and the bonds of the Keeley mine. In addition they had on deposit in the bank about $120,000. About the third of November, 1910, I tried to arrange to consolidate the debt and give them further security. I had two or three interviews with Mr Morden, the assistant manager, at some of which Mr. Matthew Wilson, solicitor of the trust company was present."

Mr. Corley: "Was this done at their suggestion?"

Travers: "Yes, but I wanted more financial assistance. They were not satisfied with the Keeley mine bonds, and at their suggestion I withdrew about $300,000 in promissory notes from our branches and gave them up as additional security for the consolidated debt of $295,000."

"Surely this was illegal," said Magistrate Denison.

Reference to the bank act showed that fraudulent or undue preference to any creditor was an indictable offence, rendering a bank official liable to two years' imprisonment.

"You said the bank act was mentioned at one of the interviews," said Mr. Corley.

Matthew Wilson raised strenuous objections. After a short argument the crown attorney won his point.

Mr. Corley: "What was said about the bank account?"

Travers: "The question came up between us as to those deposits being consolidated. Mr. Morden turned up the bank act, and I mentioned that I might be in a serious position if we should do so. He said that they were putting pressure on me and that would relieve me."

Magistrate Denison: "They were putting on the pressure for the purpose of getting around the act. Was that it?"

Travers: "I could not say whether that was his intention or not, but that was the result."

Mr Corley: "Did you tell them that if you did that, the bank would go under?"

Travers: "I do not think I told them in those words, but I told them I could not pay it."

Mr. Corley: "If you could not pay it, it meant shutting the bank up?"

Travers: "That is what it meant."

Asked whether Matthew Wilson, K. C., was present at the interview at which the bank act was discussed, Travers could not remember. When he asked Mr. Morden for further financial assistance he was told the bank might as well end one day as another.

The case goes on tomorrow morning. It is improbable that the crown will ask Hon. W. S. Fielding to testify. The hearing of the charge of false Government returns alleged to have been made by Col. James Munro, ex-president of the Farmers' Bank, is set to come up in the sessions on Thursday, when Travers is expected to testify.

SENATOR DISAPPROVES OF JUDGE'S REMARKS

Takes Strong Exception to Reported Interview With Judge Barron.

Ottawa, Feb. 21. — Senator McSweeney in the senate today got after Judge Barron on the ground that he had made statements in an interview in Toronto which the senator described as "extraordinary."

The interview stated that Judge Farron had been in the Maritime Provinces as chairman of the board of conciliation appointed to report on the disputes between the Intercolonial management and the telegraphers and station agents of the roads. Judge Barron was reported to have expressed the view that it was an outrage that the Intercolonial Railroad should not be under the control of a private corporation, and his opinion was that the intercolonial should be leased to the Canadian Northern, and the result would be a rental revenue of one million dollars a year instead of an annual deficit. He was credited with saying the people of Halifax wanted the road transferred to a private company, and favored MacKenzie & Mann, but that elsewhere in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick the people did not want the road to pass from the hands of the Government, as every family living close to the road regarded it as an unfailing fount of employment.

Senator McSweeney said that if the ideas expressed in the interviews were those of Judge Barron, he thought that attention should be called to them. Judge Barron was paid a salary by the people of Canada, but he was not paid it to boost any railroad corporation. It did not speak well for his judicial turn of mind that he should give out such an interview.

Hydro-Electric Light and Power

1,065 HORSEPOWER now being used by the city.

Every taxpayer should help the commissioners to make the baby industry of the city a SUCCESS, AND AVOID A DEFICIT AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

1,065 horsepower now in commission.

4,000 Horsepower More to Sell

It is up to you, Mr. Taxpayer; 80 PER CENT OF OUR CITIZENS VOTED FOR HYDRO, AND NOW IS THE TIME TO MAKE GOOD.

Price for house lighting, 5c per kilowatt hour, less 10 per cent; no meter rent; no charge for floor space; no binding yearly contract. Phone 101 or 46 for further information, or we will have an agent call on you.

Water Commissioners

Your Satisfaction Is Our Success

It is the small things in laundry work that makes you pleased or displeased with your linen when you receive it from the laundry.

It is these "Trifles, Light as Air," but as important as weightier and more cogent reasons for you patronizing any given laundry, that we are particular about, as the attention paid to "turning over" collars; the protection of the button holes; the ironing of your shirt fronts; the curving of your collars and cuffs; or, for that matter, anything else that might give you satisfaction.

We find that it is these many little things made perfect that gives you the laundered garments you admire. Try us for your satisfaction.

Forest City Laundry
5-13 King Street
PHONE 1048. WHITE WAGON WILL CALL.

Bar Solder, Babbitt Metal and All Ingot Metals. We are Headquarters
The Canada Metal Company, Ltd.
31 William Street, Toronto.

Abbey's Effer-vescent Salt
Your stomach may not suggest what it needs when full of distress, but common sense suggests Abbey's Salt.
25c and 60c.
Sold everywhere.

YOU LOOK OLD

In nine cases out of ten it is not because you are old, but because you are tired, all worn out, and you act as if you just wondered how you are going to get through the season and do your work.

This condition may be caused by a run-down and debilitated condition of by a bad cold which has left you without strength or ambition.

We want to ask every such person to try Vinol, our delicious cod liver and iron tonic, without oil. If it does not build you up and make you feel young, strong and well again, we will return the money you paid us for it. Isn't that fair? W. T. Strong, druggist, 184 Dundas street, London, Ont. Anderson & Nelles, druggists, 200 Dundas street, London, Ont.

A Good Idea in Hair Treatment

The trouble with most women's hair is that they won't take the time to give it proper treatment. If you want your hair to have that look of lustre and vitality, you must take care of it.

You cannot expect to have splendid hair if you simply run a comb through it in the morning—give it a dab on the outside edge with a brush—throw it into a braid—switch it around the head—jab in a few hairpins—and let it go at that.

Hair is like any other growing thing—it needs attention—it needs care—it needs thorough grooming regularly—not only the hair but the scalp.

If you have the time and patience you won't need any hair tonic—but most women haven't. The next best thing is Nyal's Hirsutone. It is the best thing offered to take the place of hours of combing and brushing.

It tones up the roots, brightens the color, improves the texture, and makes it stay gracefully where it is put.

Hirsutone literally revitalizes the neglected hair.

Your Nyal Druggist cheerfully recommends Hirsutone because he knows it.

In artistic bottles, $1 and 50c.

Sold and guaranteed by all London druggists.

Nyal's Family Remedies
One for each everyday ailment