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LONDON, SATURDAY, FEB. 1.

WHERE THE DEATH DUTIES GO.

The estate, valued at $120,000, of a recently-deceased citizen will yield the provincial treasury several thousand dollars, one-half of which will go to Toronto University. At the same time there is a university in this city appealing to the ratepayers for financial aid, which it must have at once if it is to carry on its work. It gets nothing from the Provincial Government. On the contrary, the Government levies taxes upon property, or property-holders, in the city of London for the support of a sister institution in Toronto. The public accounts show that the succession duties yielded the following amounts in London and Middlesex during the past five years from 1902 to 1906 (the figures for 1907 being not available):

1902	$ 8,377 95
1903	12,028 29
1904	2,644 41
1905	26,901 85
1906	19,989 97

The allotment to Toronto University of one-half the receipts from succession duties is a clumsy and inequitable method of financing that institution. The amount of money derived from such a source varies from year to year. It might be a million dollars in 1908 and half a million dollars in 1909. The leader of the Opposition has rightly ridiculed this crude haphazard provision by which the revenue of the university goes up or down with the rate of mortality among the rich men of the Province. He contends that the Government should give to the university according to its needs. The fluctuations in the returns from the succession duties is sufficient to disorganize its finances, which the Government professed to place on a sound and stable footing.

One-half the death duties collected in London and Middlesex, which now goes to the seat of learning in Queen's Park, would solve the difficulties of the Western University for some years to come, and relieve the city of the necessity of taxing itself for the purpose. It is reasonable to ask the Government to grant this favor or to aid the Western in another way.

BRITISH-CANADIAN TRADE.

Mr. Lloyd-George, who, as president of the Board of Trade in the Campbell-Bannerman ministry, recently earned the gratitude of the British public by effecting a settlement of the difficulty between the English railway companies and their employes, is now grappling with matters of imperial importance. Mr. Lloyd-George is desirous that the British people should learn more concerning trade conditions between Great Britain and Canada. He believes that the trade relations of the mother country and the Dominion are capable of improvement. With that object in view he some time ago appointed Mr. Richard Grigg a commissioner to visit this country. Mr. Grigg, in carrying out instructions, traveled from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and made careful observations in the chief manufacturing centers of this country. His conclusions are embodied in an exhaustive report recently made public.

Mr. Grigg is impressed with the fact that the geographical position of Canada and its contiguity to the United States give American trade very great advantages, and impose correspondingly severe handicaps upon British trade. He finds, however, that the preference enjoyed by the mother country, both in goodwill and tariff treatment, is helpful in neutralizing to some extent the United States' geographical advantages, but he is of opinion that it is insufficient of itself to do more than check the decline in Britain's share of Canadian trade. The preference gives substantial aid to the United Kingdom in competition with European countries, but the commissioner fears that that aid may be diminished at any time through the application of the intermediate tariff.

A fact which did not escape the notice of Mr. Grigg is that both British and American trade in Canada has to encounter the growing rivalry of our own industries, which, he says, offer great opportunities for the investment of British capital.

Among the means suggested of promoting Anglo-Canadian trade are the promotion of rapid and cheap transit and communication between Britain and Canada; more careful study of Canadian conditions by British traders; improvement in the representation of British merchants and manufacturers in Canada; greater adaptability and exactness in meeting the wishes of Canadian buyers; the adoption of Canadian standards, weights and measures and currency for specifications and price quotations; better advertising and catalogues and cheaper postage rates; more elasticity in terms of credit. He further urges the desirability of promoting mutual knowledge of commercial and industrial conditions by a system of British commercial correspondents in Canada and the wider distribution of commercial and trade reports.

Mr. Grigg states that the British board of trade intends to appoint commercial agents in Canada, who will keep British manufacturers and exporters posted as to the needs and prospects of Canadian trade.

Regarding Canada's resources, the commissioner says it is difficult to speak of them, and the certain volume of this country's future business "without seeming to do so in exaggerated terms." "Broadly speaking," comments the London Times, "what Grigg has to tell British businessmen, who are already doing business in Canada, is that they might do much more business there if they took more trouble, and to suggest to those who have not yet thought it worth while to go to Canada with their wares, that they are mistaken in neglecting to do so."

That the preference is more than a "check to decline," in Anglo-Canadian trade, as Mr. Grigg puts it, is shown by the fact that our total trade with the United Kingdom last year was more than double that of the last year before the preference, amounting to $95,914,882 in imports, and $125,701,611 in exports, or a total of $221,616,493.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

The operation of the old-age pension system in New Zealand is described in the Official Year Book of that country for 1907.

The law has been in force for ten years, and so far has worked satisfactorily. Out of current revenue pensions are paid to persons over 65 years of age who have resided in the country for 25 years continuously. The amount per individual is £26 a year, or about $2 50 per week. There are 12,597 persons on the pension list out of a total population of slightly over 900,000, and the cost of the system last year was $1,630,000.

The number of beneficiaries is kept down by certain restrictions. No one is eligible who has a yearly income of £62 or more, or property worth £270, nor must a person deprive himself of property or income to qualify for a pension. Habitual criminals are ruled out, and the law insists that an applicant must have lived a sober and decorous life for at least five years before he goes on the pension roll.

The mother country is about to undertake a similar experiment in what Mr. Asquith describes as "the great unconquered territory of social reform." The annuity plan proposed by Sir Richard Cartwright, which is based upon direct contributions by beneficiaries, is different in principle, but it may prove the nucleus of an old-age pension system if the experience of other countries is found to warrant such legislation.

As Dr. Drummond would have written it, "De snow, she snows some more."

Our local contemporary is trying to look at the back of its own neck by preaching high protection and clamoring for the removal of the German surtax.

A member of the House of Lords the other day made his only speech in 24 years, in contrast to Mr. Foster and Dr. Sproule, who make one or more speeches every 24 hours.

Members of the Opposition have been denouncing the Canadian banking system. They have got it into their heads that somehow Laurier was responsible for the collapse of the Sovereign Bank.

John Bruns ascribes the increase of pauperism in old London to indiscriminate charity. To systematize British charity and place it on a scientific basis is a task for a reformer like Mr. Burns. Why doesn't he take it in hand?

The Opposition is in full-cry against the immigration department, and is shouting "scandal!" for the sake of making headlines for the Conservative press. There is not an atom of proof to support any charge of corruption. The Government has done nothing that was not regular, and that was not done by the preceding administrations.

RICE AND ERRORS.

[Rochester Herald.]

William James, the famous psychologist, of Harvard, said' "The oddest, the most momentous associations oftentimes attach themselves to the most trifling things.

"Thus at a dinner that I once attended the hostess said to a sour-faced man on her left:

" 'May I help you to some of the boiled rice, Mr. Smith?'

" 'Rice? No, thank you; no rice for me," Smith answered, vehemently. 'It is associated with the worst mistake of my life.' "

CELESTIAL SPEEDING.

[Puck.]

Venus—Gracious! These comets are awfully reckless! The last one almost ran me down.

Saturn—Did you get his number?

EDISON'S ADVICE TO BOYS.

[New York World.]

"I should like every boy interested in electricity to hear what Thomas A. Edison once said to me when I was a boy working in his laboratories," writes Joseph H. Adams, in the introduction to his "Harper's Electricity Book for Boys." "I often recall it when things do not go just right at first. I asked the great inventor one day if invention was not made up largely of inspiration. He looked at me quizzically for a moment, and then replied: 'My boy, I have little use for a boy who works on inspiration. Invention is two parts of inspiration and 98 per cent perspiration."

A NATURAL QUERY.

[Punch.]

Judge—What age did you say, madam?
Witness—Twenty-seven.
Judge—Ah, yes In what year was your last birthday?

LEAP YEAR REFUSAL.

[Detroit Free Press.]

'Tis very kind, indeed, of you,
To offer to become my wife;
To say you love me as you do,
And wish to share by simple life.
But do not grieve at what I say,
Dear Maud; I really love another.
In anger do not go away;
I will consent to be your brother.

I'm sorry, Maud, I really am,
That you have learned to love me so;
For me you should not care a—darn;
I never meant to be your beau.
Your husband, Maud, I cannot be,
My heart belongs unto another;
I'm sorry you've proposed to me,
But I can only be your brother.

If you should ever want a friend,
I trust that will send for me;
On me you always may depend,
I'll come to you where'er I be.
Surely there is some better man
Who'll gladly take you for his wife;
So find him—I am sure you can—
I'll be your brother all through life.

LOVE SICKNESS.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]

A Cleveland preacher advises people not to get married until they feel that they will die if they don't. But nearly everybody does feel that way.

WHEN MAN LOOKS FOOLISH.

[Toronto Star.]

A contemporary asks: "When does a man look most foolish?" Most all the time, but especially when he is wearing the chapeaux and cross belts of the Knights of Something or Other, or when he's buttoning up his wife's waist or wiping the dishes.

KIPLING AND "MOTHER GOOSE."

According to Percy French, a London entertainer, "whose art is humorous and whose manner is artistic, this is the way Rudyard Kipling would have written "Baa, Baa, Black Sheep":

THE SONG OF THE BLACK SHEEP.

And this is the song of the black sheep,
And the song of the white sheep, too;
And the auk and the armadillo,
And the crocodile knows it's true:
"Have I wool?" said the baa, baa, black sheep,
"You ask me have I wool!
When I yield each year to the shepherd's shear
As much as three bags full!
Have I wool?" said the baa, baa, black sheep;
"It is found in the sailor's socks,
Retaining their heat through the driving sleet,
And the gale of the equinox!"

CLEVER ELECTRICAL SIGNS.

[Pittsburg Dispatch.]

There are several new automatic electric signs on Broadway that make the Great White Way more attractive than ever. One is a sparkling fizz water advertisement. By the turning on and off of the current the water bubbles over a big red electric bottle. In another sign a big bottle is tipped over, and under the mouth of it appears at brief intervals a great irregular spot made with purple electric lights. When the big spot has appeared there are seen to fall upon it, from the open mouth of the bottle, drops of magical cleansing fluid. As these magical drops fall upon the spot, the spot disappears and in its place where the spot was is flashed in red lights the figures 23. This seems to be going some in the way of electric signs.

PROSPICE.

[Robert Browning.]

Fear Death?—to feel the fog in my throat,
The mist in my face,
When the snows begin, and the blasts denote
I am nearing the place,
The power of the night, the press of the storm,
The post of the foe;
Where he stands, the Arch Fear, in a visible form—
Yet the strong man must go;
For the journey is done and the summit attain'd,
And the barriers fall,
Though a battle's to fight ere the guerdon be gained,
The reward of it all.
I was ever a fighter, so—one fight more,
The best and the last!
I would hate that Death bandaged my eyes and forbore
And bade me creep past.
No! let me taste the whole of it, fare like my peers,
The heroes of old,
Bear the brunt, in a minute pay glad life's arrears
Of pain, darkness and cold.
For sudden the worst turns the best to the brave,
The black minute's at end,
And the elements rage, the fiend-voices that rave,
Shall dwindle, shall blend,
Shall change, shall become first a peace out of pain,
Then a light, then thy breast—
O thou soul of my soul! I shall clasp thee again,
And with God be the rest!

GLADSTONE'S MAGNANIMITY.

[Lady Randolph Churchill.]

His (Mr. Gladstone's) old-world manner was very attractive, and his urbanity outside the House remarkable. On one occasion I had been at the House hearing Randolph make one of his fiery attacks on him, which he answered with equal heat and indignation. The hour was late, and Randolph and I had just time to rush home and dress to dine at Spencer House with Lord and Lady Spencer. The first person I met as I went in was Mr. Gladstone, who at once came up and said: "I hope Lord Randolph is not too tired after his magnificent effort." What an object lessons to those foreign politicians who would look upon it as an insult to be asked to meet in the same house!

WOMEN AND WISEACRES.

No man has yet discovered the means of giving successfully friendly advice to women.—Balzac.

Women are never stronger than when they arm themselves with their weakness. —Mme. du Defland.

A coquette is more occupied with the homage we refuse her than with what we bestow upon her.—Dupuy.

When a woman pronounces the name of a man but twice a day there may be some doubt as to the nature of her sentiments, but three times!—Balzac.

An asp would render its sting more venomous by dipping it into the heart of a coquette.—Poincelot.

Between a woman's "yes" and "no" I would not venture to stick a pin.—Cervantes.

What's to Become of Them?

If you die will your family be provided for? No thoughtful man can let that question remain unanswered. You owe them the protection that life assurance gives.

The new Reserve Dividend policies of the

LONDON LIFE

Insurance Company,
London, Canada,

furnish Endowments at Life Rates. The guaranteed Cash Surrender Values and Paid-up Values are exceptionally liberal, in keeping with the other terms of the policies.

Write to us about these new policies.

GEO. McBROOM
INSPECTOR
J. F. MAINE
SUPT. INDUSTRIAL BRANCH.

A WOMAN'S TRIP THROUGH WILDS

Made a 600-Mile Journey To Place Children in School at Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, Jan. 31.—One of the most extraordinary journeys ever undertaken by a woman in the Canadian wilds was completed by Mrs. G. Ray, of York Factory, when she arrived in Winnipeg, Jan. 16, having traveled in dog sleds in 27 days a trifle more than 600 miles. She made the amazing trip in the dead of winter in order to put her three children in school in this city.

Mrs. Ray is an English woman from Monmouthshire, England. She has resided at York Factory many years and is accomplished in woodcraft,can shoot a rifle like an Indian, and is not deterred in the presence of peril that would try the souls of many men. Her husband is a Hudson's Bay Company officer, and evidently knew well his wife's strong heart and resolute nature when he consented to her making the journey.

"There was no one else to come, the children had to be put to school. What else could a mother do?" she remarked.

"You must know while travel in winter may be dangerous in the far north it is much more comfortable than in the summer. The streams and lakes are our great highways of traffic and they afford rapid transportation. We came down the Nelson River and its tributaries to Norway House, which is at the head of Lake Winnipeg. From there the route was due south across the big ice field to Gimli, sixty miles from Winnipeg. We left our dogs and sleds there and came in by train. The first stage of our journey was most pleasant, the mercury standing at only ten degrees below zero. We did not mind that. It got real cold later and the snow was pretty bad in spots, but as a rule we kept fairly comfortable all the way.

Husband Turned Back.

"I was accompanied by my husband for the first seven days out. That took us over the worst part—through the country of the big timber and where the real danger is. After seven days out my husband turned back with two sleds and a guide, and we came down to Norway House, where we rested ten days. About forty degrees below zero was the rule, I think, for most of the trip, but even that is not considered dangerous when you are in good shape as we were. We had seven sleds, each pulled by a team of five dogs, huskies, weighing about eighty pounds, and the equal of the biggest timber wolf that was ever seen. Wolves keep out of the way of a big pack of huskies I can tell you. In fact the husky is part wolf, a species of animal bred by the Hudson Bay trappers for a century for this service.

"For the first stage out of Norway House one of my party was a young Indian girl, Rebecca Nassan, and she ran alongside the sleds all the way to Norway House. She did not mind it a bit.

Dressed in Duffle.

"How were we dressed? In the usual northiand costume—a Duffle coat made of the big Hudson Bay blanket, and over this a great deerskin overcoat. On our feet, where the most protection was needed, we wore first Duffie socks, then deerskin leggings to the knees, then more Duffle socks, and then dressed deerskin over all. We carried a small tent with a little sheet iron stove. This in the tent at night made us comfortable. We would sheer in to the land, of course, from the big lake or river at night, clear away the snow and make camp. Our men carried rifles and killed deer for fresh meat.

"Our day's routine was quite simple. We would rise at five and get ready for the start. You know the dogs have to be caught the very first thing. If you wait until after breakfast you will find the smart animals have prepared to delay you as long as possible and have hid in the snow. They are usually covered with the snow during the night, and the men would kick around until they were found and harnessed. Then we got breakfast, gave each dog a small frozen dogfish and were ready to start. Until 1 p.m. we traveled steadily and would then stop for tea. After that we kept moving along until dark, which in these remote latitudes comes very early, about five o'clock at the very least. Then would come the big meal and a rest for the night. Our guides would sit around in the camp smoking while we and the children retired to the tent and slept soundly."

LOOK FOR THE RED SIGNS. CHAPMAN'S LOOK FOR THE RED SIGNS.

OPEN TONIGHT UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK

You Can Pick Up a Wonderful Lot of Bargains Here Tonight

The anniversary sale starts today with great vim and vigor. Every counter and table is laden with bargains bearing the red sign in full view. All departments have added to the interest of the sale, and better money's worth has never been offered—not by the big stores. Tonight's shoppers will fare well. The following are only a snapshot at the lines on sale tonight:

Knit-Top Petticoats

The best cold weather petticoat; all black, with satin flounce and knitted top. Reduced price for the anniversary sale $1 50

Veiling

Ten pieces Black Silk Net Veiling, with chenille dot. Regular price 15c yard. Tonight 5c

China

For Valentine favors—a small lot of Emerald China, in green and red decoration, including creams and sugars, bon bons, jugs, etc. Anniversary sale price, just one-half.

Vests

You must buy winter underwear now cold weather is here, and be glad to know that you have an opportunity to buy vests of good heavy weight tonight at 19c instead of 25c. They are very special at 19c

Rare Bargains in Women's Wear Clearance

Ladies' three-quarter Fancy Tweed Coats, in fashionable colors and nobby styles, trimmed with self applique, choice of many styles. Regular $12 50. Anniversary sale price $6 25

Ladies' Fancy Tweed and Black Eskimo Cloth Coats, body lined, broad shoulders, full backs. Regular $10. Anniversary sale price .$5

Ladies' Fancy Tweed Coats, in dark and medium colors, full back, neatly trimmed with self strapping. Regular $5 50. Anniversary sale price $4 25

Kid Gloves

A very special chance to buy a pair of elbow-length Kid Gloves, in gray, beaver and white, all sizes. Regular $1 19. As an extra special 59c

Misses' Mocha Mitts, wool-lined. Per pair 69c

Millinery Clearance

See the Untrimmed Hats on sale at 10c in millinery section. You'll get the very shape you want, perhaps. Look them over tonight. Choice 10c

Children's Toques

Children's Knitted Wool Toques in all colors.
25c kinds for 19c
35c kinds for 27c
50c kinds for 36c

Handbags

Your choice of very handsome Black Seal Grain Handbags at anniversary sale. Prices:
Were ... $1 00, $1 25, $1 50, $2 00
At 75c, $1 00, $1 29, $1 69

Lamb Boas

Children's White Lamb Boas, 45 and 54 inches long, were 60c and 75c. Anniversary sale price.. 45c

Boys' Overcoats

Regular $6 00 Handsome Black Overcoats, for boys, all sizes $4 95

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO., 126, 128, 128½ Dundas St.

A STEADY TONE TO BUSINESS

Bradstreet's Review of Conditions in Chief Centers of the Dominion.

London reports say the most noteworthy feature of trade conditions there is the gradual resumption of activity in almost all lines of industry. There is a fair movement of goods, and the cold weather is much helping the retail trade. Collections are fair to good.

Ottawa reports say trade continues steady. The movement of retail and wholesale stocks is light, but prospects are for a good spring trade. Country business is improving and collections are showing a better tone.

Steady at Montreal.

Montreal reports to Bradstreet's say: General business here continues to hold a steady tone. There has been little increase in the volume of trade during the week, but wholesalers report that prospects for the spring trade are bright. There is generally a healthy tone to trade notwithstanding the fact that the movement is inclined to be light. Fine seasonable weather throughout the country is much helping the movement of winter lines. This comes none too soon as stocks have been dragging somewhat, so far this season. Should this weather continue it is expected stocks will be well cleared up before the time for showing spring goods arrives, as the retailers are generally understood to be only moderately well supplied. Country trade has taken on quite a brisk tone, and collections show marked improvement. Wholesale drygoods me nstate there is a brisker trade moving than was the case a week or two ago. Values generally hold firm. Textile manufacturers have orders for months ahead, and no decline in their quotations can be expected. The ready-to-wear clothing trade continues dull, although not so many cancellations are now coming forward. The hardware trade is generally steady, with a fairly good demand for all lines. Metal prices are generally unchanged. Sugars are firm in tone.

Linens Up at Toronto.

Toronto trade reports to Bradstreet's say: The feature of the week in trade here has been the livening up of general business in winter goods, following upon the arrival of cold weather. Retail business is beginning to show a better tone in all lines. The sorting trade for winter goods is also livening up. Up to the present these lines have been moving but slowly, and stocks in Ontario are said to be fairly large. Prices generaly hold steady, with in some lines a tendency towards further advances. Despite this fact purchasers for spring are observing caution in placing orders, although the volume of business has been good. Drygoods collections seem to be rather better than they are in most other lines of trade, and there has been little complaint on this score. Grocers are doing a good, steady trade. Values hold firm. Sugars are expected to advance. There are already some signs of awakening activity in real estate. Transactions are growing more numerous, and by early spring it is to be expected that the volume of business will be as large as ever. During the slackening off of this business, values have held up unexpectedly well, there having been slight, if any, declines. Country trade is brisk, and collections fairly good. The deliveries of grain at country points are light, the farmers holding off for still higher prices. Dairy produce is about steady, with fair lots coming forward. Hides are extremely dull, with prices unchanged. Cattle prices are easy. Hogs have declined 10 cents per cwt.

Winnipeg reports say: Trade conditions here are showing steady improvement. Retail trade has picked up considerably, and travelers report a better tone to trade in all directions. There is an excellent movement of goods. For the first season in many years nothing is heard about a shortage of railway rolling stock, and goods ordered are being forwarded with unusual promptness. Collections are better than they have been for some time and they are still improving. Values of goods hold steady. Grain continues to come forward freely, and prices keep up.

Vancouver and Victoria reports say: There is still a quiet tone to wholesale and retail trade here, and as a result collections are a little on the slow side. There is a quiet tone also to local industries. It is understood the lumbermen will cut but little until the summer, so that present surplus stocks may be disposed of. Prospects indicate that trade generally will show improvement from now on, and that by April business will be in full swing again.

Quebec—Trade in general continues fairly active. The cold weather has increased the demand for heavy goods; the latter are moving fairly well. City trade is about holding its own, which is usual at the season. Shoe manufacturers report fair orders for spring delivery, and confidence is generally expressed for the outlook.

Hamilton trade reports to Bradstreet's say there is now a rather better tone to trade there. Retail stocks are being cleared up fairly well, and collections continue moderately good. Travelers report a moderately good amount of business for spring delivery.

SNOWBALLED HER COUNT

Gladys Vanderbilt and Husband Have a Romp in the Snow.

New York, Jan. 31.—It might be betraying a precious secret to say that the Count and Countess Szechenyi are spending the first quarter of their honeymoon in the wooded Wheatley Hills of Long Island. There Harry Payne Whitney, brother-in-law of the former Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, has a pretty villa.

In an unfrequented road in the Wheatley Hills yesterday afternoon, about five minutes' walk from the Whitney place, a fair young bride and a handsome young husband, both strikingly like the bride and bridegroom of Monday's famous ceremony, were discovered by a chance wayfarer snowballing each other.

The count—that is to say, the young man—had just received a whacking blow on the back from a snowball, and both he and the young countess—pardon, the young woman — were laughing merrily.

He was in the act of making a snowball to even up accounts when the wayfarer drove by, and—horrors! —temporarily separated the young couple.

She wore a brown velvet corduroy suit, with a short skirt and high tan boots, and a brown hat and a little brown veil. He had on a long gray overcoat, and a gray cloth cap. He was prepared for the snow with high, black riding boots.

DEATH OF GEO. FERGUSON

Was Formerly a Well-Known Storekeeper at Lambeth.

The death occurred at Victoria Hospital yesterday afternoon, of Mr. George W. Ferguson who for many years kept a store at Lambeth.

A short time ago, Mr. Ferguson was taken ill and came to this city for treatment.

He is survived by one sister living in Port Stanley.

The funeral arrangements have not yet been completed.

R. SUMMERS WON PRIZE

At the Whist Match in the South London Liberal Club.

The whist match of the South London Liberal Club was held last evening in the club-rooms, and was very largely attended. The winner was Mr. Robert Summers, with a score of plus 27, who was presented with the handsome prize donated by Mayor Stevely.

There will be another whist match next Friday evening.

After the whist tourney, there will be the annual election of officers, and a large attendance of Liberals is expected.

Is it a loose application of language to apply the word "journal" to a publication issued every week or month? Probably not, since the idea of the word seems to have been that the new sheet was a diary, a record of day-by-day events, rather than it appeared daily itself. The very first regular newspaper, indeed, is considered to have been the Frankfurter Journal, which appeared in 1615 as a weekly publication. If newspapers were compelled to adhere with literal accuracy to their titles all "gazettes" would sell for one cent, since that is what Venetian Gazette of the sixteenth century, the parent of all the "gazettes," took its name from a coin of about that value.

A Cornwall paper, pointing out the advantages of a holiday in Cornwall, says: "Down here the moral atmosphere is as pure as the physical—quite healthy and bracing. There is not a theater in the whole of Cornwall."

Not a Miracle But Medical Science

Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited,
Toronto, Ont.:

Gentlemen,—Some time ago I began to lose flesh and failed every day until I had to quit work. My physicians and all my friends said I had contracted consumption. I failed from 165 pounds down to 119. I was advised to go to the Rockies or to the coast. I went to both places under heavy expense. I continued to fail, and was advised by the doctors to come home, as nothing more could be done for me. Hope seemed to have left me.

I tried Psychine and since starting its use I have gained from 119 to 141 pounds. I have used $10 worth of the medicine. I am a well man and I cannot say too much in praise of Psychine. The strongest recommendation would be weak in view of the fact that I believe it has saved my life. It is without doubt the best remedy for run-down conditions and weak lungs.

I sincerely hope and trust that you will continue your good work of saving rundown people and consumptives from the grave. Wishing you and Psychine continued success, I remain, one of Psychine's best friends.

ALEX. McRAE,
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Almost every mail brings us letters like the above. Psychine will repeat this record in every case. It is the greatest medicine known. At all druggists, 50 cents and $1, or Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited, Toronto.