

MOROCCANS HAVE NO LANDLORDS

And in This Way Needed Taxation Is Evaded.

RICH FOREIGNERS ARE EXEMPT

France May Turn Over Policing of Country to the Italian Government.

Algiers, Jan. 28.—The plenipotentiaries resumed their session yesterday and spent a couple of hours going over the work of the committee on Moroccan revenues. The powers have several main objects in examining the Moorish system of taxes, or rather lack of system, and trying to regularize it.

The conference seems disposed, also, to reduce the number of so-called "protected" persons who escape taxation because they are foreigners or in the service of, or in partnership with, foreigners.

"You have only left me the poor to tax," said the Sultan to the foreign ministers at Fez when the subject was discussed there some time ago.

"You have taken all the rich men under your protection and out of my reach."

Part of the plan under consideration today is to limit foreign protection, and to introduce local land taxes. It was proposed in committee to tax landowners.

Can't Find Landlords.

Sidi Mohammed El Mokhr, one of the Moroccan delegates, said: "Tax the tenants. We can never find the landlords. The occupants of houses always say they are tenants."

M. Revell, chief of the French mission, who was formerly governor of Algiers, and who, therefore, is familiar with North African conditions, remarked: "Tax them both; then you will catch one of them."

One perplexity is the status of the Sherif of Wazzan, who is revered throughout the Barbary States as the descendant of the Immediates family, and is also a large land-owner in Algeria. His influence is religious rather than political. The failure of the ministers at Fez to agree on a new taxation scheme was due to the objection of the French ministers to tax the Sherif of Wazzan.

Moors Are Modern.

An interesting feature of the session was the presentation by the Moroccan delegation of an elaborate protective tariff system. This caused much surprise and amusement among the other delegates, but the Moors were proud of giving evidence of modern economic methods. Their proposed rates averaged 20 per cent on most goods, and in some cases much higher, with internal revenue taxes on theaters, cafes and business transactions.

Sidi Mohammed El Mokhr remarked that this increase of duties on foreign imports would give the Sultan plenty of revenue to meet his expenses. Consideration of the plan was deferred.

The French delegates also tentatively put forth a plan for a moderate horizontal advance in the customs duties. These and other tax questions finally went over to Monday.

Private conferences continue concerning the more important question of adjusting the Franco-German differences regarding Morocco's political future. These have developed a plan whereby Italy would be charged with the organization of a semi-military police. This would be acceptable to Germany, who is willing that any power except France shall police the country. It is not yet clear, however, whether France is willing to turn over the police to Italy.

EASY.

It's Nice to Feel Easy.

Speaking of food a Kansas City woman says:

"I had always eaten any kind of food I fancied, and suffered no ill effects till a few years ago, when I began to have trouble with gas in the stomach, to which was added, three years ago, a condition commonly called 'heartburn,' but which, of course, is in reality nothing but a bad condition of the stomach, due to the use of improper food."

"The trouble became chronic and affected me seriously in various ways. It depressed my spirits and filled my mind with gloomy forebodings, constantly. My mental powers seemed to grow dull and sluggish and my memory became so poor that I had difficulty in recalling even the occurrences of the previous day. The doctor diagnosed my trouble as 'nervous indigestion' and gave me medicine."

"One day I met a friend looking so blooming and wholesome that I asked her 'what will make me look like you?' When she answered that she owed it to Grape-Nuts food I laughed at her. For two long years I kept on eating everything that tempted my appetite and taking medicine between meals till I became thoroughly disgusted with drugs—they gave me no lasting relief."

"Three months ago I heard from another friend who had been cured of a stomach trouble by the use of Grape-Nuts food. I was desperate enough for anything by this time, and determined to stop the drugs and give the new food a trial. I relieved it from the beginning and have learned to like it so well that I can hardly eat without it."

"The result has been marvelous. My digestion has been restored, my stomach trouble, the 'heartburn,' gloomy forebodings and melancholia, have all disappeared, my brain is clear and active and I can do as much housework in half a day as I could before in a whole day, and with little or no fatigue. It is such a relief to have steady quiet nerves once more, I feel like a new woman, living on a new plane, with new and most agreeable people."

"We have Grape-Nuts every meal at our house and my little 4-year-old generally calls for more between times." Name given by Postum Company, Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

MINERS' DEMANDS REJECTED

Bituminous Operators Refuse Them an Advance of 12 1/2 Cents.

Indianapolis, Jan. 28.—Two joint conferences between bituminous coal operators and miners were held today and the demands of the latter, for an increase of 12 1/2 cents per ton, was lost on vote being taken.

President Mitchell said that unless further discussion was desired, the proposition might as well go to the joint scale committee, which was decided upon.

In the joint conference of the central competitive field, Vice-President T. L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers of America, denied that the miners were not sincere in their demands.

Mr. Lewis declared that if he had his way he would shut down the mines of any company violating its agreement.

COUNTESS AS WAITRESS

Victim of Russian Revolution Sought Work in Geneva.

Geneva, Jan. 29.—Among the replies received by a cafe proprietor who advertised for a waitress was one from a Russian countess. In her letter she begged pathetically for employment, saying that her husband had been killed in Riga and their home destroyed by the revolutionaries. She and her child were nearly starving, for she had almost expended the little money she brought away with her.

The pathos of her story touched the heart of the advertiser, who, after obtaining confirmation of its truth, found her a situation in a milliner's shop in this city.

ESSEX TOWN ELECTS

Vacancies of the Mayor and Three Councilors Filled.

Essex, Jan. 28.—The town council for the town of Essex elected to fill vacancies caused by resignation of Mayor MacDougall and three councilors are J. Gormley, G. Thornton and H. M. Johnston. The vacancy was due to the failure of the necessary number of councilors to qualify. For Mayor—A. Raines, 245; C. Vance, 90; majority for Raines, 155. For councilors—E. McCausland, 262; A. O. Stimes, 217; C. Chase, 175; H. M. Johnston, 165; J. Gormley, 145; G. J. Thomas, 128.

McCauley, McCausland, Stimes, Chase and Johnston were elected. The council board for the town of Essex for 1906 consists of:

Mayor—A. Raines.
Councilors—E. McCausland, A. O. Stimes, C. Chase, H. M. Johnston, Wm. B. Robinson, Thomas Irwin.

MADMAN LEAPED FROM THE RAFT

Horrible Tale of Suffering Told by a Survivor of the Valencia Wreck.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 29.—Chief Cook Hancock, a survivor of the Valencia's life raft, found in Barkley Sound, in telling of the experiences of those who were with him on the raft, said so keen was the disappointment of the shipwrecked men when the steam-Queen failed to see their signals and sheered away that one went mad and a few minutes later died. The others to lighten the raft, pushed his body overboard.

Then another passenger with a cry slipped off the raft, leaving eight. These were clinging to the frail raft with seas beating over them, when one, Groggie, became insane and was soon violent. While some tried to propel the raft landward, others were obliged to hold him, Hancock, who fell asleep, was awakened by Groggie clutching his throat and trying to choke him. The insane man was saying, meanwhile, "You are a wild dog and good to eat."

At last, through the spray, the wooden sides of Turret Island were seen, and as the raft drifted near shore Wilson became crazy, and with a wild cry leaped into the sea.

The raft, with four survivors and three bodies of those who succumbed within sight of land grounded on a sandy beach. The raft was left drifting off shore until found next morning by the Salvor, and the bodies recovered. Groggie, the madman, was one of those whose bodies were found.

The four survivors, as soon as they crept from the raft, staggered above high water mark and fell into a stupor. Frank Connor, who had imagined he had seen a lighthouse wandered into the bush. Next morning the Salvor dispatched two boats and located him lying on a log, semi-conscious and muttering he was going to find the lighthouse. He was revived with difficulty, and it was expected by Dr. Hart on the Salvor that his reason and health would be restored.

Broke His Neck.

Goderich, Jan. 28.—A fatal accident occurred in the township of Colborne, near here, Friday, when Henry Butt, a pioneer resident of the township, in some unaccountable way, pitched head foremost out of his wagon, alighting on his head and breaking his neck. He was over 70 years of age, and with his family took a leading part in church and musical services in his neighborhood.

Cut Off Meat Trains.

Port Huron, Jan. 28.—Swift & Co. have cut off its meat trains which have been running daily over the G. T. R. for three years. About 100 cars daily passed through the St. Clair Tunnel. The cutting off of the trains will close the large lighthouse at the St. Clair Tunnel yard.

BARREL PLAYS A LARGE ROLE

Millions Spent to Carry On the British Polling.

IRISH ELECTIONS CHEAPEST

Multi-Millionaire Brewers Are Made Peers Because of Huge Contributions to Party Funds.

London, Jan. 28.—It is estimated that the general elections have cost officially something like \$5,000,000, although the cost actually will be at least twice that sum. One authority who has had great experience of political fights behind the scenes places it at \$20,000,000.

From this it will be inferred that the admission fee to "the finest club in the world," as the House of Commons has been called, amounts to a stiff sum, and other things being equal, the man with the longest purse stands the best chance of getting in. The "bar" counts here for quite as much as it does in America.

The official estimate is based on the rigid restrictions placed by the corrupt practices act on the amount of money candidates may expend to get elected. Under that measure, which was passed in 1883, in borough elections in Great Britain, where the number of electors does not exceed 2,000, the maximum amount which a candidate may expend is limited to \$1,750, and in county constituencies of a similar strength it must not exceed \$2,200. For each additional 1,000 electors an extra allowance is made of \$150 and \$300 respectively for boroughs and counties.

The limits of legitimate expenditure are defined on a more liberal scale in the country than in town districts, for the reason that the voters are much more scattered and it necessarily costs candidates more to bring their persuasive oratory to bear on the bucolic intelligence.

Elections Cheaper in Ireland.

Irish elections are run on a cheaper scale of legitimate expenditure, which must be exceedingly welcome to the candidates, who are seldom men of means. In borough constituencies the number of electors does not exceed 500, a man may get into Parliament for \$1,000. Where the number runs to 1,500 he must not spend more than \$1,375. In counties of 2,000 electors his expenditures are limited to \$2,500.

All parliamentary candidates have to file sworn statements of what they have expended in the fight. In the general election of 1892 the official returns showed an average outlay by each candidate of \$5,500 in the case of a county and about \$3,000 in the case of a borough constituency.

While placing strict limits on the amounts that candidates may expend on elections, the corrupt practices act is equally stringent in confining that expenditure within legitimate channels. Treating in all forms is barred. Six cents was held to be too small a sum to charge for refreshments at a conversation given by one candidate. It was held to be the same for the illegal if provided at the expense of the other, but there are no restrictions on gratuitous slugging and playing.

Two Irish judges have declared that "a minister of religion must not hold out hopes of reward here or hereafter" as an inducement to vote for any particular candidate. Candidates are prohibited from hiring vehicles of any sort to convey voters to the polls, but they are at perfect liberty to place their own motor cars, carriages and horses, or those of their friends at the disposal of their constituents for the purpose.

Everything Up to Candidate.

Candidates are held responsible for all the acts of their agents. Jesse Collings was once unseated after being returned as member for Ipswich merely because one of his agents had promised to pay the sum of 3s 6d—about 80c—cents—for defraying the cost of the railroad ticket to Ipswich of a single voter who was temporarily absent from the polls. The agent did not redeem the promise, he discovered that he had done wrong in making the offer, but nevertheless the supreme court judge before whom the case was brought deemed the circumstance sufficiently heinous to deprive Collings of his seat, although the vote in question would have made no difference in the result. Penalties are severe enough to make the most hardened candidate careful.

Briber and bribed alike may be punished by twelve months' imprisonment, with or without hard labor, or a fine of \$1,000. And the candidate may lose his seat if elected and he is forever disqualified from representing the constituency.

Poney the Biggest Factor.

In many constituencies I think it should be within the mark in saying a majority—the determining factor in the selection of a candidate is the amount of money which he is likely to expend on the district. It is this which puts so many young landlords, fresh from the universities and totally ignorant of politics, into the House of Commons. The same consideration wins a seat for Squire Longway and makes Bung the brewer an M. P. The terms of the bargain are thoroughly understood on both sides. The candidates must spend money freely not only before they are elected, but as long as they retain their seats.

Of course there are some men who escape these impositions by their brilliancy and eloquence. Their presence in parliament is considered so indispensable to their political party that the managers of the latter pay their electoral expenses from the campaign fund. As soon as they have served through the entire term of parliament for one constituency they are nominated in the next parliament for some other electoral district, as far distant as possible from the first one, and where their disqualification to respond to appeals on their purses is more or less unknown.

Barrel Plays Big Role.

Despite all that is said of the "terrible

corruption of American politics," the campaign fund plays quite as important a part in English elections as it does in American. But it is obtained in a different fashion. For the principal subscribers are not rich corporations who seek legislative protection, office-holders, prospective or actual, but rich men who are anxious either for seats in parliament or titular distinctions. A large number of peers, baronets, knights and knight-hoods have been conferred since the corrupt practices act was passed which are admittedly merely party rewards for liberal contributions to the electoral campaign fund.

In this way Lord Burton, Lord Iveagh, Lord Ardilaun—three multimillionaire brewers—gained their elevations to the House of Lords. Several others might be named who will have seats in the House among hereditary legislators to the fact that they had "shelled out" generously to win victories at the polls.

One opportunity members of parliament have of recouping themselves in a measure for what it has cost them to get there in which they are not slow to avail themselves. That is by serving as company directors. P's on the boards of the various good bait for investors. Several members of Mr. Balfour's late Cabinet were company directors. Campbell-Bannerman has a rule that no member of his ministry shall hold such a position. This has no interests which might conflict with their services to the nation which pays them.

Campaign War of Posters.

Never in the history of a political contest has the country gone in so heavily for poster politics as in the recent election. Lithographing firms worked with double shifts, and all the expert bill posters in the country were engaged in plying their trade. What one party put up one day the other took down the next night, despite the dire threats of prosecution from the side of the damaged candidate.

Probably no other country in the world lays itself out so recklessly on posters as England when a general election is on. Thousands of pounds have been spent like water—oil, rather, paste and water—to set forth the views of the contending parties.

One of the most striking posters recently displayed in many parts of London represented John Bull, the Englishman, standing at the top of a flight of stone steps, the entrance to a dark archway, at the bottom of which is a river, with the "Rule" on it. The steps to ruin were the Liberal policy, represented by "Radicalism," "Inefficient army and navy," "Home Rule," and "Disunited Empire." "C. B." was saying to John Bull, "This way, sir." The poster attracted much of the crowd, and the crowd gathered in front of it to discuss the merits—or demerits—according to the individual ways of looking at things.

The main feature of the poster was made the main feature of the election campaign, while Chamberlain's protection policy attracted lots of attention. One of the most attractive efforts on the last named subject represented Chamberlain in a shop and a poor child asking the price of foodstuffs, such as eggs, meat and so forth. "Everything gone up," says Chamberlain, "except meat for pigs—you can have plenty of that cheap."

DROPPING FRANCE; CZAR'S NEW ALLY

Russian Emperor Hints at New Alignment of European Powers.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 28.—A new grouping of the powers of Europe, with Germany and Russia arrayed side by side in the closest friendship and the mismatched alliance of the empire with Republican France lagging in the rear, was forecasted by the words of Emperor Nicholas at a gala luncheon at Tsarskoe Selo yesterday in honor of Emperor William's birthday.

Rising to his feet before a brilliant company of Russian and German representatives to propose a toast to the German Emperor, Emperor Nicholas lifted his glass, and said slowly and distinctly, as if weighing every word: "I drink to the health of the Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia, my brother and very dear friend."

Turning to Henry von Schöner, German ambassador, who was standing at his right, the Emperor grasped him by the hand and is reported to have said: "Freres est plus que allies" (Brother, that's more than ally).

The stage of the momentous utterance was the great dining hall of the little palace at Tsarskoe Selo. The Empress and the Grand Duke Michael were present at the luncheon, to which were invited all the members of the German embassy staff, and all the Russian knights of the German Order of the Black Eagle.

The president of the banquet, the premier, and Count Lamsdorf, the foreign minister, gave ministerial sanction to the significant utterances. The Emperor's choice of the word "ally" indicates that the defensive alliance with France is still considered binding, but undoubtedly not a hair's breadth beyond the letter of the treaty providing for common action, only in case France is not the aggressor, and there is no telling how soon it will be allowed to pass into desuetude.

The present relations between Germany and Russia have been a matter of slow but steady growth, and signs of the new alignment have long been in the air. Since the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war the warm personal friendship always existing between the two monarchs has been knit closer.

Much of the necessity of France for the Franco-Russian alliance vanished when France clasped hands with Great Britain, and practically assured herself of an ally in case of war.

IT IS GOOD FOR MAN AND BEAST.—Not only is Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil of inestimable value in the household, but it is a veterinary surgeon in the farmyard and on the cattle range, often saving the services of a veterinary surgeon. In injuries to stock and in cases of cough and cold it can be used with good effect.

Oregon refuses to maintain United States prisoners in her state prison for less than \$3 per week. Uncle Sam refuses to pay more than \$4. So the Oregonians have turned over the prisoners—fourteen in number—to the United States marshal.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM

THE WEATHER TODAY
Colder, with snow.

THE SATISFACTORY STORE.

New Wash Goods Arriving and Departing

Every day or so a fresh shipment of new spring wash goods tumbles in on us. And it's really surprising how quickly the pretty new things are sought out. Ladies just must see the latest creations—and seeing has meant buying in many a case. See the newcomers mentioned today, and prepare to capitulate to their alluring daintiness. It's next to impossible to resist them.

Scotland contributes these pretty zephyrs and chambrays.

Some Zephyrs have fancy stripes. Stripes are 1/4-inch wide and have a wavy line running down them and spots scattered over them. Between the stripes are plain grounds of pink, sky, reseda, dark blue, mauve and gray.

Other ZEPHYRS are in plaid designs. Pale blue and black, reseda and pink, pale blue and gray. Fast colors.

27 inches wide. Yard... 20c
CHAMBRAYS are plain colors of pink, sky, linen, mauve, gray and cadet blue. 30 inches wide. Yard... 15c

Violets Abloom Among the Ribbons

In our Ribbon Section, VIOLETS, so fresh and natural-looking they invite plucking, will be found abloom on delicate grounds of mauve, white, pink and pale green. Somebody said "they might nearly be mistaken for hand-painted"—so you see they must be beauties indeed.

These ribbons are new arrivals, and come in widths of 1/2 and 1 inch.

They will make very chick little collars, and simply charming blouse trimmings.

1-2 inch, 10c yard 1 inch, 20c yard

THESE 2-INCH RIBBONS, DECORATED WITH GLITTERING GILT DESIGNS, make handsome belts and pretty collars. A very smart, almost military appearance may be given an Eton jacket if a few yards are employed as band trimmings down the front. Various shades

Still a FEW MOIRE RIBBONS in sapphire blue, 6 inches in width, were 35c yard. for only... 15c

Trimnings, New and Pretty

There's a daintiness, freshness and stylishness about these new Trimnings that's very appealing, especially if you desire some bewitching trimmings for the new evening dress.

See this 6-INCH POINT D'ESPRIT PLEATING, with pretty gathered liberty silk frill, 1 inch in width. BLACK, yard, 25c. WHITE, yard, 25c

Or perhaps this one, A 6-INCH BLACK POINT D'ESPRIT, pleated and gathered, fagotted ribbon frill, will please you... 25c

A CHIFFON PLEATING, with little embroidered spot and narrow gathered edging, is very dainty. 6 inches wide, per yard... 35c

BOX-PLEATED RUCHING, 2 inches wide, of POINT D'ESPRIT, would make charming bonnet or dress trimmings, yard... 12 1/2c

For edging flounces try these 3-4-INCH LIBERTY SILK RUCHINGS, colors of pale blue, pink, cream and black, yard... 15c

SMALLMAN & INGRAM,

149, 151, 153 and 155
Dundas Street.

HIS LONG SERVICE

Customs Official Appointed in 1856
Completes 50th Year.

Sarnia, Jan. 28.—Mr. George W. Matheson, collector of customs here, has just completed his 50th year of continuous service.

His first appointment was made by Sir Edmund Head, and is dated Jan. 28, 1856.

In May, 1869, Mr. Matheson was sent to Point Edward to take charge of the customs office at the Grand Trunk ferry. In 1884 the collectorship of the port of Sarnia having become vacant, he was promoted to that office by Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, then Premier of Canada.

Since that time the office has grown from a force of three men to fifteen employees, and from collections of \$12,000 to \$500,000.

MORE SHOPS FOR STRATFORD

Further Enlargement of the Grand Trunk Works to Go On at Once.

Stratford, Jan. 28.—The announcement has been made that the further enlargement of the Grand Trunk shops in this city will be proceeded with at once. Tenders have been called for the work, and J. L. Youngs, of this city, is now preparing a tender. The new buildings will consist of a boiler shop and a plate shop.

The dimensions of the boiler shop will be about 225x120 feet, and those of the plate shop about 175x50 feet. The most of the buildings, exclusive of the machinery, is estimated at between \$75,000 to \$100,000. When the buildings are completed the works will provide accommodation for 1,500 men, and it is stated that this number will be employed before next winter.

Schooner Capsizes.

Victoria, Jan. 28.—The schooner Ella G. is reported from Bamfield to have turned turtle off the island coast and all hands were drowned.

There were six men on the schooner, which was engaged in fishing.

Railway Bridge Afire.

St. Johns, Que., Jan. 28.—The C. P. R. bridge crossing the river here is on fire and two hundred feet have been destroyed already. The wind is blowing a gale from the north.

Fire departments of St. Johns and Irberville are working on each side of the river, but there is no judging what the result will be. Trains are delayed on both sides of the river.

Gems for Miss Alice.

Paris, Jan. 28.—A dispatch to the Echo de Paris from Milan says that King Victor Emmanuel has ordered a magnificent piece of jewelry as a wedding present to Miss Alice Roosevelt.

Falls From Tender.

Palmerston, Jan. 28.—Brakeman Wm. Fulton, of the Palmerston-Owen Sound way freight, fell off the tender of the engine near Dobbington today, breaking his leg and receiving several bad bruises about the body. He was returned to his home in this town and attended to by Grand Trunk Surgeon Steward. Tonight he was reported to be progressing favorably. Fulton is unmarried.

Paper is now used to make saucepans. On account of their lightness these utensils were much used by the Japanese army.

What a Joy To Feel Well.

Do you know what it is to feel well—to feel young and hearty and vigorous—to feel full of energy and ambition—to enjoy work and look forward hopefully and confident of the future? This is the way you will feel if you revitalize your wasted and depleted nervous system by the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Not in any miraculous way—not after the first dose or first box. It may be—but when your system has been gradually built up, your blood enriched and new vim and vigor instilled into the nerves.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is a wonderful medicine, but its wonders are accomplished in Nature's way, by thoroughly restoring the elements lacking in a run-down body. No other treatment for the nerves acts in exactly this way.

There is lots of evidence of what this great food cure has done for others. Ask your neighbors about it. See a box, at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

KIDNEY DISEASE AND ITS DANGERS

CAN BE QUICKLY CURED BY

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

Kidney disease comes on quietly. It may have been in the system for a long time before you suspected the real cause of your trouble. There may have been backaches, swelling of the feet and ankles, disturbances of the urinary organs, such as, brick dust deposit in urine, highly colored, scanty or cloudy urine, bladder pains, frequent urination, stone in bladder, etc.

Perhaps you did not know that these were symptoms of kidney disease, so the trouble kept growing worse, until Neuralgia, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Diabetes, Dropsy, and worst of all, Bright's Disease have taken hold of your system.

Doan's Kidney Pills should be taken as the first sign of anything wrong. There is no other safe way, (plasters and liniments are useless), as the trouble must be eradicated from the system.

Doan's Kidney Pills go to the seat of the trouble, strengthen the kidneys, and help them to filter the blood properly and flush off all the impurities which cause kidney trouble. Mr. Thomas Mayhew, Smith's Falls, Ont., writes: "For over four months I was troubled with my kidneys, and my back got so lame I felt miserable all over. After taking five boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills I was as well as ever." Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25, all dealers or The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

LADIES! MADAME DUYON'S FRENCH FEMALE PILLS Are the most efficient remedy for Delayed Menstruation and Irregularities. Full-sized \$2 box sent in plain sealed package, on receipt of \$1. DUYON MEDICINE CO., TORONTO