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LONDON, MONDAY, FEB. 17, 1907.

PARKIN'S LIFE OF SIR JOHN MACDONALD.

The biography of Sir John Macdonald, written by Dr. Parkin, for the Makers of Canada series, has been published by Messrs. Morang & Co. Necessarily, any life of Sir John invites comparison with the work of Mr. Pope. The latter was the official biographer of the great leader of the Conservative party, and performed his task with rare skill. He had been for years in confidential touch with Sir John, as his private secretary, and had access to his correspondence, and all the records bearing upon his long public career. The result was a very valuable contribution to Canadian history, but Mr. Pope was under obligations of friendship and party to be an apologist for Sir John, and to put the best possible face upon some of the dubious chapters of his life.

Dr. Parkin has been under no such restriction. He was one of Sir John's followers; his attitude toward the subject of his biography is frankly sympathetic, and he obtrudes some opinions with which Liberals will not agree; but he has not tried to gloss over shortcomings. The chapter of Canadian history referring to the Pacific scandal, he says, is not a pleasant one for Canadians to read or for a biographer of Macdonald to write. He condemns the gerrymander of 1882 as an unjustifiable manipulation of constituencies, "which illustrates the manœuvre to which Sir John Macdonald, despite his intellectual breadth, could on occasion descend."

He confesses that Sir John's famous loyalty manifesto on the eve of the elections of 1891 was "overstrained."

To quote:

"Like many another nation-builder, he must be considered lacking in that delicate scrupulousness which shrinks from using unworthy men and unworthy means for the accomplishment of great purposes."

He who conscientiously believed that considering the imperfect development of public opinion in Canada in his time, the methods which he employed were the only ones which could have accomplished the great ends he had in view. Whether any end is worth gaining by such a price is a point upon which opinions will differ. There is reason to think that some of his political methods—by their very success left a stamp upon Canadian public life as undesirable as it has proved hard to efface."

Sir John himself confessed that his methods were not unimpeachable. "There are often times when I do things which are against my conscience; and which I know are wrong; but if I did not make allowance for the weakness of human nature my party would turn the end of power, and those who took my place would manage things worse." Upon which Dr. Parkin rightly comments: "To assume that others will do worse as an excuse for doing ill is to take dangerous ground, however it may be regarded from the standpoint of politics."

Dr. Parkin, as may be expected, does full justice to the really great qualities of Macdonald. "In the art of managing men Sir John had no equal in this country. He won to his side many of his bitterest opponents. He had the foresight and presence of a statesman; if he did not originate the great ideas of fifty years of Canadian development, he was instrumental, more than any contemporary, in carrying them out. He was supremely endowed with the rarest of all gifts, magnetism, and he inspired his followers with ardent devotion. He was a great personality, a supreme leader of men, and an unrivaled party strategist."

Dr. Parkin's work has been well done. It is never diffusive or tedious, and his selection and arrangement of the salient facts of those portions of Canadian history with which Macdonald's life is interwoven, are wholly admirable. Morang & Co. are performing a distinct public service in publishing "The Makers of Canada" series, and their ambitious enterprise should be rewarded generously.

THE PERSIAN CRISIS.

Whether or not the report of the assassination of Shah Mohammed Ali Mirza is true, it is known that ever since October last, when the Shah signed the constitution, there has been a conflict in Persia between constitutionalism and absolutism. The situation is no ordinary one, inasmuch as Persia has been a transversion of roles. Usually it is the people who revolt against the tyranny of government; in this case it is the sovereign who has been opposing Parliament on account of a deficiency in his "stipend" or civil list, which has been cut down to the (for a monarch) petty sum of

£100,000. The Shah became angry and mulcted for money. Following the Shah, the powerful princes and princesses were deprived of pay and protested to Parliament, and with these, and after these, a host of courtiers and dependants, many of whom in the past days of spoliation and graft duplicated pay rolls or personated soldiers long since dead or discharged from the service. Recently the widows of Nasr-ed-Din, the late Shah, who have been deprived of their pensions, visited Parliament with a petition. Prince Asadullah Mirza, a member of Parliament, espoused the cause of his relatives, and in a speech mentioned instances in which European governments rendered honors to members of royal houses. The appeal fell on deaf ears.

Whether the Anglo-Russian agreement, creating zones of influence in Persia, has had anything to do with recent disorders is not certain, but it is known that the Grand Vizier, Emin-ess-Sultaneh, who was widely known as an advocate of Russian influence in Persia, was assassinated on Aug. 31 last, the very day on which news of the signing of the Anglo-Russian compact was announced at Teheran.

The Shah signed the constitution on Oct. 11, and nine days later the conflict between him and Parliament began. On Nov. 12 the Shah, accompanied by the princes of his house and high functionaries, went to Barbaristan, where the House of Parliament is situated, and there his prime minister read his speech from the throne.

Meanwhile the exact nature of the Anglo-Russian agreement became known in Persia, and the Shah's Government addressed a note to the British Government, copies of which were communicated to the representatives of the powers. The Shah declared that "the agreement was an affair between the contracting governments, but that Persia maintained her entire liberty of action, and would continue to maintain the open door."

In a note to the representatives of the powers, under date Dec. 18, the Persian Parliament said:

"When the affairs of the empire fall into a desperate state, the nation sees that its only hope left is the creation of a constitutional government. The dead Shah accorded a constitution and the Shah who reigns actually ratified it. But persons who under the despotic regime were in the habit of oppressing the people deceived our young sovereign and caused him to believe that the constitution was the cause of recent troubles. The nation will do nothing to disturb the peace, but, as the result of attacks of members of the Government with evil intent, it will defend the constitution, its only hope."

Subsequently the ministry resigned, and as the reconstructed cabinet is believed to be representative of the reactionary element, it is hardly to be expected that the situation would improve, and the assassination of the Shah would not be matter for surprise.

The report of the Shah's death appears to have been a gross exaggeration, as Mark Twain said of a similar rumor concerning himself.

The sidewalks yesterday were a danger to limb and life, and kept hundreds from church. How long is London going to put up with its backwoods snow-removal system?

The session of Germany and Austria has put the concert of Europe out of tune, but what does it matter? Its music has never soothed the savage breasts in the Balkans.

Our local contemporary is evidently not aware that the timber limit, which the Laurier Government sold for \$5,000 and for which it is said the owners are now asking half a million, was given away by the late Conservative Government to Mr. G. H. Perley, M. P. for Argenteuil. He returned it a year later rather than pay rent for it. We have not seen the slightest proof of the story that anybody is even asking half a million for it now, let alone offering that amount for it.

"A Woman in the West" by Gertrude Balmer Watt. The sketches reprinted in this booklet were contributed to the Edmonton Saturday News, the author being the wife of the former editor of the Woodstock Sentinel-Review. She is now proud to call herself a true daughter of the west, and her letters show that she has caught the western spirit. She has looked on the new land through the eyes of a woman born and bred in Ontario, and her impressions, so gracefully and vividly recorded, will have an interest for Ontario readers.

"Canada As I Saw It," is the title of a booklet, in which are collected a series of letters written by Mr. W. Redwood, of the Western Daily Press, Bristol, Eng., one of the party of British journalists that toured this country last fall. The party traveled 10,000 miles by rail in Canada, their itinerary including this city. Mr. Redwood's correspondence bears evidence of conscientious efforts to get at facts which would be valuable to English readers. He was deeply impressed by the resources and possibilities of the country, and was frankly eulogistic in his comments. British emigration to Canada has been greatly stimulated by letters such as these in the leading newspapers of the United Kingdom.

SOVEREIGNS AS BUSINESSMEN.

[Cleveland Leader.]

King Leopold has, so far as the world in general has known, been the only monarch who has dipped extensively in business.

The traditions of aristocracy would seem to forbid a ruling sovereign for such enterprise, but an English paper has recently listed the business ventures in which European kings are interested.

The German Kaiser, it is discovered, owns a great porcelain factory, the conduct of which he takes upon his own shoulders. He has a rubber plantation in the Congo. The Queen of Portugal owns a chemist's shop, and she is so shrewd as to use her name on the signboard. King Peter of Serbia enjoys the income from a barber's shop, a patent medicine and an automobile agency. The Prince of Lippe-Detmold is a dealer in butter and eggs, and draws profits from a brickyard.

The interesting point about this mixing of public and private duties is that the private affairs do not suffer. Monarchs may pass as superior tradesmen, but they take care not to let any of their subjects get the better of them in business. King Leopold is said to draw 20 per cent on an investment of \$2,000,000 in the Congo. The Kaiser does so well with his porcelain factory that he distributes \$50,000 of the profits among the workmen yearly.

OREGON MARRIAGE, CEREMONY.

[Portland Oregonian.]

Justice John R. Kelso, of Milwaukee, Portland's Clackamas County suburb, is becoming popular as a marriage official. He is sent for far and near whenever any young couple has a desire to be married. His popularity is said to be due entirely to his short and unique ceremony. This always appeals to the nervous couple. His ceremony is about as follows: After the couple have been brought before him:

"Do you people want each other?" "We do, we do," is the answer required.

"Then, goodness, gracious, have each other, for nobody else wants you. You are married."

SAVED FROM BLINDNESS.

[Hamilton Spectator.]

Dr. H. C. Parker, of the Indiana University School of Medicine, says that half the blindness might have been prevented if a few drops of one per cent solution of silver nitrate had been dropped into the eyes of those now suffering from it.

After birth, the fact that a large part of blindness is the result of the severe inflammatory condition seen in some infants' eyes a few days after birth, has not become apparent in the child's eyes until after a lapse of from one to twelve days, and shows at first generally in one eye. By the use of the silver nitrate solution of one per cent solution of silver into the eyes of every infant at birth regardless of social standing, he asserts that the harm and blindness might be an infinitesimal amount of good. The treatment should only be done by a skilled physician. The State of Massachusetts has given the silver nitrate solution to the use of this method, and has appropriated \$25,000 to the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary in Boston, for the maintenance of a ward in the hospital for the treatment of this specific form of disease.

GOLDWIN SMITH CALLS IT "FANCY."

[Bystander, in Weekly Sun.]

Sir Oliver Lodge, the great man of science, announces that he has received communications from the spirit world. Great he, is in his own line; but it has been seen in more cases than one that intellectual power does not preclude the existence of mythical weakness. Newton had theological fancies, and Johnson was evidently inclined to a belief in ghosts, and was angry with Wesley for not following up a ghost story with sufficient spirit. People certainly above the average in intellect have been bitten by spiritualism. But no one as yet has presented anything like satisfactory credentials from the other world. Not one of them has had anything to reveal, and they generally talk rubbish as yet. We shall see what it is that Sir Oliver Lodge's spirits have told him, and whether it implies supernatural knowledge on their part, or is the result of a religious belief. Not a word for now. The solution of our difficulties to be found.

REVERSES.

[Exchange.]

Lady—But you should begin at the bottom and work up to succeed.

Tramp—Yes; but I never got a right start—even de trade I learned went just de opposite.

Lady—What was your trade.

Tramp—I was a well-digger.

THE WONDERFUL ASTROLOGERS.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]

Zadkiel, the London astrologer, in his forecast for February, said:

"The conjunction of Venus with Saturn is unfavorable for the mariner in Eastern Europe is evil for the ruling powers, and some officials are in danger of disgrace or assassination."

The guesses of our astrologers sometimes miss by very narrow margins.

THE CONQUEST OF THE AIR.

[Paris Correspondence New York Post.]

I was lucky enough to sit at least the trial flights of Henry Farman for winning the \$10,000 prize which he earned so well. He was to fly on his aeroplane a half-kilometer (one-third of a mile), then turn a goal and return to the starting point—all without once touching ground. The length of this irregular oval around which he took his course in mid-air was full three-quarters of a mile; and, since his victory, out of pure lightness of heart, at a motor working well, he has made a circuit eight times as long. Not enough has been said of the mere look of man and machine as they plane against the sky, for a new verb is needed to describe the motion.

It is like nothing else ever seen before. It is not even like Santos Dumont's little dirigible balloon—the "No. 3," which carried him back and forth so easily from place to place in the Bois de Boulogne, like an automobile running through the air. Small as its gas bag was, the "No. 3" like all balloons, kept the look of being suspended by something, held up in the air as it glided about. On the other hand, the latest kite shows always by its movements that a string is holding it down. Farman's aeroplane moves like neither the one nor the other; it does not even resemble a giant bird cutting through space, but rather a motor automobile, and place for the pilot in the middle. Its flight through the air in long rising and falling curves, and the motor varies its power, is graceful beyond measure, but thoroughly human—just such a mechanical grace as that of a motor launch over a broad expanse of water.

FROM DETROIT TO FRISCO BY WATER

Seven-Hundred-Ton Steamer On 17,000-Mile Voyage Makes Call at New York.

New York, Feb. 15.—The 700-ton freight steamer Lucy Neff, now anchored at City Island, bound from Detroit to San Francisco, arrived at this port yesterday and will soon resume her voyage. Detroit is only a little more than two thousand miles from San Francisco, but those who want to go there by the all-water route must travel 17,000 miles through the Great Lakes, the Welland Canal, the St. Lawrence River, down the Atlantic coast and up the Pacific.

The journey the Lucy Neff has so far made is but a fraction of the trip remaining, and she can take up her work as a freighter on the Pacific coast. She will from now on follow the route taken by the battleships. Maritime men here cannot remember a steamer ever having taken a similar voyage.

She left Detroit on June 20, and made Bath, Maine, late in the summer. She then went through extensive repairs, and was necessary for the completion of her voyage. She has a crew of twenty men, commanded by Captain Edward Harding. She will hug the coast closely on her trip and make frequent stops. She is loaded with lumber, and will remain here Captain Harding said not determined. He will have to fill her coal bunkers and provision her for the long trip.

MANY RUSSIANS ENTER ARMY

The Recruiting Agents Say They Want To Keep in Trim for the Next War With Japan.

New York, Feb. 14.—A curious racial tendency is shown lately in the new enlistments in the ranks of the United States army, at any rate so far as the work of the recruiting stations in this city is concerned.

"A large number of the Russians are now enlisting in the United States army," said one of the recruiting officers lately, "have already seen service in the Russian army. I would be safe to say that 75 per cent of the new recruits are of the Russian race, and of those who have served in the Russian army nearly all were engaged in the recent conflict with Japan."

In conversation with these men leads to the belief that these Russian soldiers are almost without exception convinced that Russia will once more have to fight Japan, and that this war is not going to be so long in coming either. "The idea that the United States army will keep them in trim, so that they will be ready for the row with the Japanese when it comes."

BE A MONKEY, LIVE LONG

Spend Time in the Open Like Simians of the Zoo.

Chicago, Feb. 15.—Make a monkey of yourself and you need not be afraid of consumption.

That is the case, says the health commissioner, Evans puts the case. The commission's reports with pride to three monkeys living the simple outdoor life at Lincoln Park. Formerly they were housed up closely during the winter and the average life of a "monkey" was fourteen months. Consumption always killed them and the Simian cage had to be replenished every spring. Now all is changed.

Let me make a man do what I make a monkey do, and you will be guaranteed he will not have consumption," said Dr. Evans yesterday. "When I first had those monkeys left in the open cage for the winter, some folks said I was folly telling them off for monkey heaven."

"What has been the result? They are bigger and stronger and healthier than the others. If you go near their cage and speak the word 'tuberculosis' you will hear them chatter: 'Show me the monkey who has taken on overcoat length. For the first time in the history of the zoo a monkey was born in captivity, and that occurred in this open cage. Don't talk to me about incurable consumption. Follow the monkey.'"

At Lincoln Park yesterday, Mozart, the simple life veteran monkey, was busy engaged in counting the hairs of his offspring. Meyerbeer, born last June, close at hand was his second wife, Galatea, who, strange to say, has adopted Meyerbeer as though he were her own.

"Mrs. Monk No. 1, I fell off a perch in the cage with Meyerbeer in her arms a few months ago. She died from the effects of this fall, but managed to shield her son."

"What has been shown with the monkeys can be shown with human beings," said Dr. Evans. "The trouble has been in the past that animals have been kept in a temperature that suited the convenience of visitors rather than the welfare of the animals. Just because on a cold day folks want comfort when looking at exhibits is no reason why animals should be killed. The monkeys in the open air can be human beings in the open air can become in health. Again I say, follow the monkey."

BUSINESS BETTER AS STORMS VANISH

Bradstreet's Say That Wholesale and Retail Trade Is Improving.

Montreal, Feb. 15.—Montreal reports to Bradstreet's say:—General business here has recovered somewhat from the effects of the severe storms of a week ago. At that time retail trade was much tied up by the blizzards here and in the surrounding country. Full-way traffic, too, was interfered with and business suffered accordingly. Since communications have been opened up, business has been going on pretty much as before, that is to say buyers are exercising considerable caution in the matter of placing orders. Travelers report that this is the case in all parts of the country. Retailers here are busy stock-taking. The outlook for spring trade, however, continues fairly good. It is expected the end of the winter will find retailers pretty well cleared out and that they will be in a good position to take on spring lines at that time. Money continues to grow easier. The proportion of paper being met is generally fairly satisfactory. From some districts collections are slow, but from others they are generous. The retail trade is almost everywhere there is a fairly good amount of activity. The boot and shoe factories have made good orders and the demand for leather is moderately good. Hides are dull with the quality of the offerings inclined to be poor. The demand for leather is light. Receipts of country produce are light and prices generally firm.

Toronto reports to Bradstreet's say: The general tone of trade here is very little changed from that which existed before the recent storms throughout the country tied up traffic and commerce. The railroads are now pretty well cleared and goods are again going forward. The number of orders coming in for general lines is good, but their volume is limited, showing that retailers in all directions are not disposed to lay in stocks of great size pending the development of the spring retail trade. Cold weather has held on well and there are hopes that by the end of the season retailers' stocks will be well cleared up. Should this be the case an excellent sorting trade may be looked for early in the spring. Like other branches of trade that in dry-goods is moderately active. It is reported retailers are showing a disposition to hold off in cotton and woolen goods in anticipation of lower prices, but the outlook does not favor this view. Deliveries of cottons are in some cases a little slow. Hardware lines are moving well for this season of the year. The steady tone of values seems to be inducing some purchases. Staple groceries are in good demand and are generally firm in tone. The average attendance at the great sale of dried fruits and canned goods are firm on an active demand. Country trade has suffered recently on account of the impassable conditions of the roads and receipts of produce here are light with values steady to firm. Collections are fair to good and the money situation continues to show a gradual easing.

Winnipeg reports say: General trade here continues to show improvement. There is now a much better movement of the winter goods and trade in the country is receiving the benefit of good sleighing. The past season's large number of orders for tailors in town attending the curling bonspiel and the annual meeting of the Retail Merchants' Association and the wholesalers have had many callers. Stock-taking is now pretty well over and results show that in nearly all departments of trade the volume of business for the past year was greater than that of a year ago. Collections are still showing gradual improvement and the outlook for spring trade is generally hopeful.

Vancouver and Victoria reports say: A fair wholesale trade is moving all along the coast. Retailers are placing fair orders for spring and report a moderately good demand for seasonable lines. The lumbermen of the province are making a cut in the price of lumber. Rough declines \$3, clear \$2 and slating 75c. It is expected the cut will be effective in reducing stocks at all points. Collections are generally fair to good.

Quebec: Country roads are improving after the snow blockade and travelers have been able to move about fairly well, and orders show an increase over the preceding week. Receipts of country produce are almost at a standstill, which is usual at the season. Retail trade is not active. The failures in the district are few and small ones.

Hamilton trade reports to Bradstreet's say beyond recovery from the storm-bound conditions of last week there is little change in trade here. There is a fairly good volume of trade in most lines although wholesalers report the retailers are not placing large orders for spring goods. In the majority of cases industrial concerns are moderately busy, in some cases they are quite so. Others report business dull. Collections are fair to good.

London reports to Bradstreet's say there is now a fairly good business moving in all lines. Spring business is good, on the whole, but buyers are evidently conservative in their ideas. Local manufacturers report a rather better tone to their business. Little complaint is heard on the matter of collections.

Ottawa reports say general business holds a steady tone there and prospects are that when spring business opens out trade will show a good brisk tone. Retail business is fair and wholesalers report there is improvement in the volume of orders. Collections also show some improvement. Country produce is now coming forward more freely and prices are about steady.

A patient acceptance of your opinion may mean that you are a person of influence, and it may mean that you are regarded as a hopeless fool.

LONDON TOWNSHIP COUNCIL MEETINGS

County Children in City Schools—Transferring Bn't Account.

London township council met in the town hall, Arva, on Monday, Feb. 11. Present: George Kimball, reeve; James H. Hodgins, first deputy reeve; S. Frank Glass, second deputy reeve; John Gillson, third deputy reeve, and B. C. Brooks, councillor.

The following communications were read:

From P. J. Thompson, P. S. I, East Middlesex, re cutting of trees in front of school section No. 26. Laid over.

From F. W. Farncomb, township engineer, re snow shoveled onto road and sidewalk in Broughdale by the London Street Railway Company. Filed.

From W. B. Lane, clerk, North Dorchester Township, enclosing a copy of resolutions of North Dorchester council, granting \$30 to be expended in gravelling the low line, providing London Township will make a like grant. Referred to S. F. Glass.

From T. Warren, an account for \$22, balance due for overseeing the construction of the cement walks on Hamilton road, Elgin and Egerton streets. Laid over.

The question of the taxes on the Murdoch property was referred to Messrs. Brooks and Glass, to confer with the city engineer and council, to ascertain the boundary line between the city and the township at this point.

The reeve reported that he had obtained the opinion of the township solicitor as to the powers of council to make some arrangement re attendance of children from Broughdale at the city schools, the opinion is as follows:

"I have looked into the matter of making some arrangement with the board of education in regard to the Broughdale scholars attending the city schools. The township council have no right whatever to interfere with the matter, but it rests with the school trustees, and under section 29 of the public school act, the ratepayers of any rural section may, by resolution at the annual or any special meeting, authorize the trustees to provide for the admission of the pupils of such section to the schools of any adjoining city or town, subject to the approval of the Minister of Education and the trustees of such city or town, and such arrangement, so approved, shall be taken in lieu of the accommodation which the trustees are required by this act to make for the pupils of the section, and as a public school within the meaning of section 66 of this act. In such cases it shall be lawful for the trustees to levy and collect upon the taxable property of the section such sums as may be necessary to pay the fees of pupils attending the schools of the city or town, and also such other sums as they may deem expedient, or as may be required by this act. The average attendance of the pupils belonging to such section at such schools shall be taken by the inspector as the basis on which to divide any grants authorized by the Legislature, to be paid to the township to which such section belongs. Under this section the school trustees of that section in the way set out could not doubt send the children to the city schools, and make the arrangement authorized by that section, with the consent of the Minister of Education. (Signed), Meredith, Judd & Meredith."

Moved by J. H. Hodgins, seconded by S. F. Glass, that the ward appropriation for 1908 be three-quarters of a mill on the dollar, assessed value of each ward for the year 1908.

It was moved in amendment to the above by George Kimball, seconded by B. C. Brooks, that the ward appropriation for 1908 be nine-tenths of a mill on the dollar of assessed value of each ward for the year 1907.

Amendment voted on and carried. Motion voted on and lost.

The following accounts are to be paid: W. J. Nelson, serving \$5 notices re Scanlan drain, \$4; F. W. Farncomb, services re Flood drain, to be refunded, \$55.25; Mary Grant, fee of accountant, Flood drain, to be refunded, \$5; M. O'Sullivan, secretary S. S. B., errors in school grant for 1906 and 1907, \$24.17; The Advertiser Company, printing, \$53.09; S. F. Glass, ticket to Stratford for Mr. Shum, 60 cents; D. Bacon, repairing bridge, \$2.50; Press Press, deersting, \$1.69; Alex. Anderson, self and man shoveling snow, \$11.50; Hyman & Evans, account to date, \$5; William Charlton, salary, collector, St. David's ward, 1907, \$55; William Charlton, school tax wrongfully collected, \$3.86; Thos. A. Shoolham, self and man shoveling snow, \$5.

Mr. Attili presented a petition signed by himself and some 40 other ratepayers, asking that a new school section be formed in the southeastern part of the township. Laid over for information.

Messrs. C. R. Calvert, secretary-treasurer London Township Agricultural Society, and Ellis Hodgins, director, asked for a grant towards the society. It was voted that the society be granted \$50.

The Sovereign Bank of Canada, where the township account had been carried, having ceased to do business, it was moved by B. C. Brooks, seconded by James H. Hodgins, that the township account be carried in the Bank of British North America.

It was moved in amendment to the above by S. F. Glass, seconded by John Gillson, that the matter of ar-

GREAT INDEED

Will Be the Advantage Derived from an Old Remedy in New Form.

ANDERSON & NELLES, DRUGGISTS, OF OUR CITY, INTERESTED.

The Public Marvel, and Doctors Everywhere Pleased.

Probably no branch of science has made such wonderful strides as have been made in the practice of medicine. Diseases that a number of years ago were considered fatal, are now known to be curable. Even consumption is no longer looked upon with the dread that it formerly inspired.

It is right on this line of wasting diseases that we now have news of a wonderful discovery—one that is bound to revolutionize the science of medicine and startle the world. Everyone is familiar with methods that have been employed by physicians for years, in cases that they were afraid would develop into a decline. In all troubles of the throat, lungs, bronchial tubes and other similar ailments that were known to end in a single dose of it, the first thing the doctor would do would be to recommend cod liver oil, for cod liver oil has been recognized for a great many years as possessing peculiar medicinal properties, particularly adapted for the cure of such troubles.

Everyone knows the objection, however, to the use of this nauseating remedy. So extremely disagreeable is the taste and smell of cod liver oil that many people have actually been unable to take a single dose of it. Many others have made heroic efforts to take the medicine, but have been obliged to abandon it after struggling with the horrible stuff for a few days.

The consequence is that thousands have drifted into incurable diseases who might have been saved had it been possible to administer this potent medicine. Enough people have been able to assimilate cod liver oil to prove to the medical profession and the world at large, its intrinsic value. Such patients, as were blessed with unusually strong stomachs, derived benefit from cod liver oil. Why, then, could not a form of it be devised to be administered to patients whose digestive organs had been weakened by disease?

This is exactly what scientists and chemists have been aiming at for years, and this is exactly what has been accomplished by two prominent French chemists. Their secret has been brought to this country by our own local druggists, Anderson & Nelles, have succeeded in connecting themselves with the prominent firm of Boston chemists who are placing this new preparation on the market. The preparation in question, now that it has been discovered, like all other great inventions, is simple. By a peculiar process the liver of the cod is treated in such a manner that there is no trace of the fishy taste, and all, and only all, of the curative properties that have made cod liver oil famous. The horrible smelling, nauseating-tasting fish that has always been a part of this remedy has been entirely discarded.

This curative extract is the basis of Vinol, which Anderson & Nelles are presenting to the public. It is combined with Organic Iron (and Benz Pepton, dissolved in a specially made medicinal wine, and the result is a preparation that is delicious to the taste and extremely comforting to the stomach.

Anderson & Nelles have indeed been fortunate in making arrangements to handle this new remedy, which goes under the name of Vinol. It is worth anyone's while to talk to them about it and to learn directly from them the good that is being done by finding a way to administer what has always been a horrible and much dreaded medicine, in a form which is actually delicious, to say nothing of being a hundred times more efficient.

ranging for the carrying of the township bank account be laid on the table for further consideration.