The Advantages of a Trust Company

To most thinking persons a Trust Company offers many advantages over the individual as Executor under Will.

The question for you to decide is—"Which Company shall I appoint?" Certainly you cannot do better than to appoint as your Executor

THE CANADA TRUST COMPANY

Managed in connection with the Huron & Erie Mortgage Corporation

London (two branches) and St. Thomas

T. G. Meredith, K.C., President — Hume Cronyn, General Manager

$125,000 MORE BONDS TO BE SOLD BY CITY TO LOCAL CITIZENS

Board of Control Authorizes Treasurer To Dispose of Other Issues.

BIG STORM SEWER BUDGET

$100,000 More required To Complete System, Reports Engineer.

The board of control, at the meeting this morning, authorized City Treasurer James S. Bell to sell to citizens $125,000 in short-term debentures. Some time ago he sold $85,000 worth, and now he will dispose of the other issue. Of this money, $100,000 is for the London and Port Stanley, and $25,000 for the London Health Association.

"We have demands for these bonds, and this looks like an opportune time to sell," said Mr. Bell.

C. B. King, manager of the London Street Railway, asked that the company be allowed to use asphalt on the track allowance on Adelaide street, north of Central avenue, instead of brick. It was impossible to get the latter, and he was of the opinion that asphalt would be just as good. It was decided to have one row of bricks on the inside of the rails and a row on the outside, the balance being asphalt.

Delay at Sewage Plant.

Willis Chipman, engineer for the sewage disposal plant, found fault with the progress being made in the construction of the plant by the Arnott Construction Company. The work was being unnecessarily delayed. The controllers decided to notify the company that unless better progress was made during the next week the contract would be taken over by the city and the company charged with the extra expense.

The city received an offer of $300 for a lot on Marshall lane, owned by the corporation, but it was decided not to sell at this figure, as the property is worth a great deal more.

Miss Stein, stenographer in City Engineer's Brazier's office, tendered her resignation, and it was accepted with regret.

$100,000 More Needed.

City Engineer Brazier informed the board that from $50,000 to $100,000 would be required to complete the storm sewer system. The major portion of this would be spent in 1918. It was decided to ask the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board to authorize the issuing of debentures to the amount of $100,000 to complete the system.

New tenders will be called for making the firemen's uniforms, Fire Chief Aitken will prepare the specifications. The union scale of wages must be paid. The committee was in favor of custom-made goods.

Judge Macbeth has agreed to change the names of numerous streets in the city, and the bylaw completing the work will be given its final reading on Monday evening. In the meantime, City Engineer Brazier will re-label the streets according to the findings of the judge.

"Y" Request to Ratepayers.

A deputation from the Y. W. C. A., headed by Mrs. C. W. Leonard, Mrs. John Stevely and Mrs. C. B. King, asked the council for a grant of $1,000 for 1918 for the work of the organization in the city. Mrs. Leonard explained that the association had rented the Fraser House, as there was a great lack of accommodation. This entailed considerable expense, and it was felt that as the work the organization was doing was for the benefit of the city, the municipality should assist in some measure. The travelers' aid department was growing rapidly, and instead of one worker, more would be needed. The care of transients was growing, also.

It was decided to submit a bylaw to the electors in January to raise the amount of money asked for in this request.

Contracts for sanitary sewers were awarded as follows: Rathmine street, the Webster Construction Company, $425; Simcoe street, the Webster Construction Company, $789.40; Duchess avenue, W. McCracken, $1,935.60, and Emery street, John McMurphy, $1,748.70. The board is anxious to have this work completed this fall.

There was much routine business disposed of.

NO $9.00 COAL HERE, SA YLOCAL DEALERS

Know Nothing of New "Fixed Price" Reported Established.

While stories are in circulation in London that $9.00 coal has been established for this city, local retailers declare that they not only know nothing of the proposition but do not expect that it will be possible this year.

"The present quotations are $9.50. This price has been ratified by the Canadian fuel controller and we have heard nothing of the $9.00 figure," said one dealer.

Another dealer declared there was no chance of $9.00 coal. "I cannot see any chance for it, unles the wholesalers reduce their present prices and there is no likelihood of that this year," said this man.

COALYARD QUESTION SLATED FOR DISCUSSION

Council Members Resent Attacks and May Deal With Case in Council.

The council will meet on Monday evening. While there is not a great deal of business to be disposed of, other than the proposition to purchase the Traction line, the council will have a considerable amount of discussion.

The coalyard proposition may be up for comment, as some of the aldermen resent the attacks being made on them by the opponents of the civic coalyard scheme. It should prove an interesting session.

LICENSING SYSTEM FOR FRUIT DEALERS NOT PRICE REDUCER

Local Men Say No Reductions Will Occur.

HARD ON SMALL FIRMS

These Will Be Forced Out, Say Londoners, As the Result of Losses From New Plan.

Although local wholesale fruit men had not heard of the regulations announced Thursday, relative to the supervision of the wholesale fruit business throughout Canada by the food controller's office, the consensus of opinion among them when interviewed by The Advertiser was that the new system would have little effect from a monetary point of view, and that business would be continued on the same lines as formerly.

The action of the fruit and vegetable committee in definitely deciding upon a policy of licensing and registration for wholesale fruit firms was received with the utmost composure in the city, local fruit men stated that the regulations would only catch the wholesaler taking improper advantage of the public.

G. J. Guymer, a representative of the Steele Fruit Company, thought that the action of the fruit committee would not have a detrimental effect upon the fruit business.

"The Government says that it will require regular statements from all persons engaged in the trade as to turn over and profits," he stated. "This will eliminate excess profiteering, of course, but the firms that have been accustomed to doing business on an honest, efficient basis will not suffer materially because of the new order. The small wholesale fruit owner is the only one liable to be put out of business, because he will not have sufficient backing to withstand temporal losses which will undoubtedly result periodically in consequence of the move of the food controller."

Other London fruit men said that the action of the fruit and vegetable committee was decided upon to deal effectively with the fruit speculator whose operations frequently were not in the public interest. However, they pointed out that all fruit dealers were more or less speculators. All fruit is purchased on a chance of suffering losses. Mr. Guymer said that his firm bought potatoes just before the vegetable ascended in price, because they foresaw a scarcity in this district. The firm helped to avert a famine in this manner, and yet it speculated and made money on the deal.

Local dealers do not think that prices will decline as a result of the new regulations.

WANTS GOVERNMENT TO EXPLAIN GRAIN AND LIQUOR CASES

Conservation Chariman Says It Would Help.

DO NOT UNDERSTAND

Aid For Soldiers Should Be First Consideration, Says Mrs. Williams.

Concerning the refusal of the women of the Patriotic League of Listowel to sign the food conservation pledge cards while the Government allows grain to go for liquor, Mrs. David Williams, chairman of the local food conservation committee and a speaker appointed by the Women's Auxiliary to the Organization of Resources Committee, said today:

"I wish a man could be sent out by the Government who knows all the facts in connection with these things in order to straighten out such muddles as this at Listowel and present the case so clearly that everyone would understand. The serious fact is this, that unless we women do our part as we have been asked by the Government our men at the front, Britain and her allies are going to suffer hunger by next April. While the women are haggling at home over these other things they are going to allow their brothers and sons who have gone overseas to run the risk of suffering for want of food. The soldiers who have volunteered for service in the war haven't bargained and dictated. They have put themselves without question in the hands of the militia department and signed up until the end of the war. The trouble is that agitation such as that at Listowel influences others who might be prepared to do their duty in the matter. I can't understand wives, sisters and mothers of soldiers not doing everything in their power to insure sufficient food for their men. So far as 800,000,000 pounds of grain used in the manufacture of liquor is concerned, I am sure it has been nothing like that quantity. Further, the Government has forbidden the use of wheat for the manufacture of liquor, except by special license for munitions. I have this statement in printed matter received from Ottawa. Furthermore, it is almost altogether flour and not wheat that is being shipped to Great Britain at the present. In addition to this, owing to the shortage of tonnage and the danger of ocean travel all shipping has been cut down to Great Britain that is not necessary for the conduct of the war. A number of people probably do not know that the provision boats are now being convoyed, and it doesn't stand to reason that Lloyd George would have boats convoyed that are laden with grain for distilling purposes. Another point, there are three things we are being asked definitely to conserve, three things absolutely needed by our fighting men—wheat, beef and bacon. Wheat is not used for distilling purposes. It doesn't seem to me that it is the right thing to do to drag this question into the food conservation campaign, which is an absolute necessity. If people feel strongly on the subject as a man did who was present at a meeting I addressed in Seaforth some days ago did, then let them send a resolution to the food controller, but not refuse to do their part and influence others to take their position.

"So far as drunkenness among Canadian soldiers is concerned, my son, Capt. D. H. Williams of the Railroad troops, 1st Pioneers, has stated that in an experience of a year and a half in France he has not seen one drunken officer, either on duty or off duty.

"With regard to our food conservation canvass in London, on the whole it has gone very well indeed. A number of our canvassers are still at work finishing up their districts. We have to deal with the problem of calls made at houses where there was nobody at home to sign the card. Several of our canvassers have made return visits, but it is too much to expect our volunteer workers to do a great deal of this, so it is possible we will later leave our literature at some central place down town, where the housewives who are willing to render patriotic service by conserving food may have an opportunity to sign. We want the names of all who are serving in this way to bring up the record of London."

HONOR CAPT. PATERSON.

CHATHAM, Sept. 27.—In honor of the memory of the late Capt. Murray Paterson, son of D. S. Paterson of this city, who lost his life in a railway accident in England recently, an impressive service was held in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church last evening.

WYOMING DISTRICT PIONEER WHO DIED THERE ON THURSDAY

Advertiser Illustrations

THOMAS EWART.

After a residence in Wyoming and district for more than half a century, Thomas Ewart, one of the best known men in Lambton county, died at his home near Wyoming on Thursday. He was in his 81st year, having celebrated his 80th birthday on the 1st of January 1917.

The late Mr. Ewart was born in England but came to Canada when a young man. He lived first at Oil Springs, later moving to Wyoming, where for the past 50 years he had resided. In earlier life he was keenly interested in municipal affairs. The "Good Roads" Movement was one of his hobbies and he devoted the greater attention to securing them for Plympton township.

Mr. Ewart was the father of seven children, six of whom survive. They are: Robert, on the homestead; Alex., Hugh and Albert, in the States; Mrs. John Paul and the late Mrs. Thomas Paul, of Mandamin, and Miss Maggie, at home. The funeral wil be held on Saturday at 2 o'clock and interment will be made in Wyoming cemetery.

59 MEN, OUT OF 111 ELIGIBLES, PASS AS "FIT"

Listed as "A 2" in Record-Breaking Examination On Thursday.

32 APPLICANTS REJECTED

Remainder Found in Non-Combatant Classes or Doubtful —Seven Enlist.

By examining 111 men the two standing medical boards at the armories established a new record on Thursday and prepared to break it today as applicants for examination continued to come forward.

Seven of the men examined Thursday volunteered for service in the C. E. F. All were accepted but one who will do recruiting duty here. Five of the men were Londoners, J. Heaslip, Canadian, class "A2," 7th Overseas Company; G. B. McWilliam, Canadian, class "A2," C. A. M. C.; A. Wells, Canadian, class "A2," C. A. M. C.; G. Bullen, Englishman, class "C," recruiting duty, and F. W. Davenport, Canadian, class "A2," 7th Overseas Company. The other two recruits were G. A. Moore, Canadian, Guelph, class "A2," C. A. S. C., and E. House, Englishman, Gait, class "B2," C. A. M. C.

No. 1 medical board, of which Major H. A. Kingsmill is president, examined 54 men, 31 of whom qualified in class "A2," fit for service overseas with a combatant unit; three came up to class "B" standards, fit for service with a non-combatant unit; five were regarded as doubtful, and fifteen were rejected.

No. 2 medical board, of which Major G. R. Cruikshank is president, examined 50 men, 28 of whom qualified in class "A2." Three reached class "B2" standards, and two were placed in class "C." Seventeen were rejected.

Little slackening in the rush of men who wish to learn their fitness for military service is noticeable. The lineups of the first days of the week are missing, but this is because two boards have been established and the handling of the applicants systematized and not because fewer men are applying.

COMMISSION DECISION ON TRACTION OFFER SEEMS PROBLEMATICAL

London Railway Board May Send Proposal Back.

DEALS WITH IT SATURDAY

Committee Resolutoin To Send Proposition to L. and P. S. Operators Ratified.

The London Railway Commission will meet on Saturday, possibly at 11 o'clock, to deal with the proposition of the London and Lake Erie Traction Company to sell that line to the municipalities interested.

This morning the board of control sent on the recommendation of the finance committee that the railway commission deal with the problem.

Just what is going to be done is problematical. There seems to be a disposition among some of the members of the commission to send the proposition back to the council without any recommendation. However, better counsels may prevail and some definite offer made.

INTERESTING CONCERT IN ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH

Varied Program Pleases Audience of a South London Congregation.

A most enjoyable time was spent Thursday evening by members of St. Martin's Church, in the Parish Hall. A fine varied program was carried through and refreshments served.

Those taking part were, Miss Tresa Cooper, a butterfly dance in a dainty butterfly costume; Master Kenneth Dunlevy, Russian Cossack dance in full Russian costume; Irish and Scotch dances were the features of the evening, Miss Cooper and Kenneth Dunlevy receiving much applause from the audience; Mrs. A. H. Wheatly, solo and recitation; Misses Amelia and Clara Groom, piano duet. The final number was a patriotic song rendered by thirty young ladies of the Normal School. Mr. Boyle, organist of St. Martin's, rendered several selections throughout the evening.

NO COAL SUPPLY FOR VICTORIA HOSPITAL; BIDS BEING CALLED

Supt. Reports Tenders Will Be In Shortly.

$3,200 BEQUEST SECURED

Residue of McDonald Estate Being Turned Over To Special Fund.

The hospital trust was notified at the meeting Thursday afternoon that the sum of $3,000, the residue from the estate of Mrs. McDonald, would be turned over to the trust at once by Graydon & Graydon, the solicitors. The amount will be placed in the special fund.

C. A. Harris asked for special care of X-ray patients, but the trust could not make special rules for any particular class of patients.

The sunroom in the children's pavilion was isolated, for the care of whooping cough patients. There are quite a number of them in the institution, and special arrangements had to be made for them by Dr. H. W. Hill, the medical officer of health. A supply of coal has not been received as yet, but Superintendent Heard expects to get tenders in a few days.

Superintendent Heard gave a verbal report of his attendance at the convention of hospital heads at Cleveind. Much valuable information had been received.

The receipts for the month were $4,503, an increase of nearly $600, as compared with a similar period in 1916. Mr. Heard reported that there were 300 patients admitted during August, and 306 discharged. There were 9 deaths and 23 births.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FOR EAST END RED CROSS BRANCH'S PRESIDENT

Interesting Presentation Made at Thursday Meeting.

Thursday afternoon at the regular meeting the East End Red Cross Auxiliary presented the president, Mrs. John Campbell, with a life membership, Mrs. A. E. Cooper, honorary president of the East End Auxiliary and treasurer of the London branch, making the presentation. Mrs. S. F. Lawrason in an appropriate little address expressed the appreciation of the members of the auxiliary of the untiring and capable service rendered by Mrs. Campbell.

The life membership was decided upon as the form the expression of appreciation should take, owing to the fact that the London branch is putting on a life membership campaign at the present time. The money goes to the Canadian Red Cross hospitals in Great Britain.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

THE DISEASE QUESTION.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

On the 16th of April last, reports of an address purporting to have been delivered by the Rev. James Mackay of New St. James' Presbyterian Church, this city, appeared in both the city dailies. The clipping I have before me is in part as follows:

"Rev. James Mackay spoke out strongly at yesterday morning's service against drink conditions and immorality in England, especially as it aifects the Canadian troops. Mr. Mackay declared he knew what he was talking about, and he spoke plainly. Thousands of young Canadian soldiers, he declared, were becoming moral and physical wrecks in England, and on their return to Canada would go to form a great cancer in the country's life. He told of a visit to London, England, a year ago, when he saw a hospital maintained solely for Canadian soldiers disease-stricken as the result of immorality, physically wrecked young men who would never see the front," etc.

I had two sons overseas with the C. E. F. Even were the statements true, it seemed a shameful thing for a Canadian to so publish what would be to the everlasting disgrace of his countrymen; but the definite charge was made, its truthfulness required examination.

I sent the newspaper clipping to the adjutant-general, Ottawa, asking for the facts regarding these statements, and in a covering letter of August 24 last, was forwarded the report of the adjutant-general, Canadians in England, of which the following is a copy:

Secretary Militia Council, Ottawa, Ont:

"Sir,—I have the honor to refer to your H. Q. 483-1-31, dated May 10, 1917, with reference to the newspaper extract purporting to give a report of a sermon preached by the Rev. James Mackay respecting conditions affecting the welfare of Canadian soldiers, especially the liquor evil and venereal disease.

"With regard to the liquor evil, I am instructed that there has already been much correspondence between the overseas minister and the prime minister and others at Ottawa, which shows definitely and conclusively that the conditions existing in all the Canadian camps in England in this respect are wonderfully good. A typical example is the camp at Shorncliffe which, at the time of the report, had about 30,000 troops, and in which camp the actual percentage of drunkenness for one month was less than half of one per cent of the occupation strength. The figures bear eloquent testimony to the general sobriety and good conduct of the Canadian soldiers here.

"With regard to the question of venereal disease, I can only say that all possible efforts are being made to lessen the danger by lectures and warnings, and to minimize the results by early and expert medical treatment. While there is doubtless some justification for the adverse criticism respecting the condition of the London streets and the temptations to which Canadian soldiers are subjected, common candor requires the admission that approximately 25 per cent of all venereal cases among Canadian troops in England were contracted before these troops left Canada.

"It neither seems desirable nor necessary to discuss the methods adopted by the medical authorities here for dealing with the disease, of which they must be the best judges, but it is proper to state that from the figures furnished by them it is clear that the condition among the troops with respect to venereal disease is today actually much better than that obtaining in large civic centres.

"It is surely not asking too much that the people at home, who are not informed as to the facts, should assume that those here, charged with providing the supply of fighting men for the front, are doing their utmost to combat everything which interferes with the fitness of the soldier for the task before him.

(Sgd.) "P. E. THACKER,
"Brigadier-General, Etc."

The adjutant-general, Ottawa, also directed attention to the report on this subject, dated 30th July, 1917, of Surgeon-General Fotheringham, presented in the House of Commons, Ottawa, on August 2, 1917. This report affords ample refutation of the statements alleged to have been made by Mr. Mackay.

Major-General John Hughes in his report of 28th June, 1917, to the adjutant-general, Ottawa, on the subject of his visit and inspections made during the month of May last in England and France, states as follows:

"I asked for the crime sheets of the last month in every camp and was pleased to find that for drunkenness there was less than one case per thousand men per week, and this was not in any one camp alone, but the average of all camps in England." This statement applies for the month of April, 1917.

Major-General Steele, general officer commanding troops, Shorncliffe, on 3rd May, 1917, reports:

"With an average occupation strength of 20,000 troops, both Imperial and Canadians, the cases of drunkenness work out an average of three per thousand per week. This average has during the last year or more neither increased nor decreased, although at times there have been from 40,000 to 50,000 troops in the Shorncliffe area."

These figures, it will be noted apply to a period of more than a year.

Col. C. A. Smart, officer commanding Canadians, Shorncliffe, reports on the 1st of May, 1917, for the Shorncliffe area as follows:

"Average daily strength, including all hospitals, for the month of April, 31,296; average daily occupation strength for the month of April, 19,748; total number of cases of drunkenness for the month of April, 74; percentage of cases against total strength, .0023; percentage of cases against occupation strength, .0038."

It will be noted from the above that the actual percentage of cases for one month is less than one-half of one per cent on the actual occupation strength.

In this city of London, with a population of men of possibly 12,000, there were from June 1, 1916, to May 31, 1917, 496 convictions for drunkenness and breaches of the Ontario temperance act, or an average of over 40 per month, and it is to be borne in mind that for three-fourths of this time liquor was not legally sold as a beverage in this city. In the same month of April, 1917, there were in this city no less than 30 convictions for the above offences, besides nine convictions for disorderly conduct, probably due to the excessive use of liquor. Shortly, taking the figures for above from the Shorncliffe area, and comparing them with the returns for similar offences in this city, there should only have been at Shorncliffe 67 convictions. There were only seven more. Now this city is not a very drunken community, and yet there is only this small difference in the behavior of our own civilian community under the Ontario temperance act and our soldiers in England, under the temptations they are subjected to.

Regarding the other charge of the "moral and physical wrecks" that "thousands of young Canadian soldiers" . . . "who would never see the front" have become, "as the result of immorality" in England, I have this to says. The Fotheringham report above referred to states:

"It is regretted that accurate figures as to the incidence of venereal disease among Canadians in Britain and France are not available in Canada, but speaking generally, they are about same for Canadian troops in England and France as in Canada. For instance, in the month of January, 1917, the percentage due to venereal disease of the total sickness among the troops in Canada was 1.8, which is as high as in England. (b) The situation in Canada may be stated as follows: Total number of recruits, C. E. F., to March 31, 1917, 436,209; total cases venereal disease admitted in Canada in same period, 10,232; percentage venereal disease cases to number of recruits, 2.5. That is, in every 1,000 recruits enlisted 25 developed venereal disease in nearly three years, or about 8 per annum.

"From these figures it is fair to conclude as follows: In civil life the 1,000 recruits may be said to represent a population of about 4,000, made up as follows: Unmarried men, 500; married men, 500; wives, 500; children (5 per family), 2,500; total, 4,000.

"A civil population of 4,000, if incidence of venereal disease were the same as for the 1,000 men in the C. E. F., which is taken as the unit, would then have eight cases of venereal disease in the year, or 25 in three years' period. There is no doubt that the actual incidence in civil life, particularly in villages, towns or cities, is far in excess of these figures, although no figures from civil sources are available, not being registerable under civil authority."

Little comment need be offered on the statements of the Rev. James Mackay, in view of the above actual figures.

There is no difference in the responsibility of one who deliberately makes a false statement and one who makes a statement deliberately but recklessly, not knowing or caring whether it be true or false. Respectfully,

A. G. CHISHOLM.

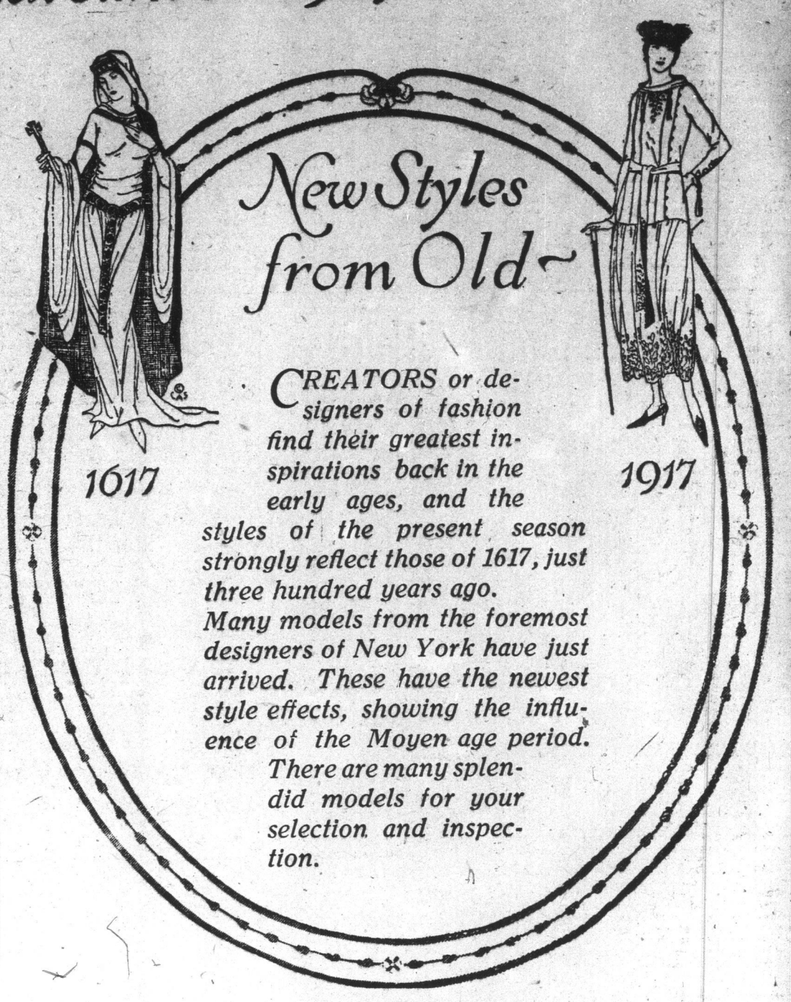
London, Sept. 27, 1917.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM — THE WEATHER FAIR. — SMALLMAN & INGRAM

Fashion Fête D'Automne 1917

A transformation in the appearance and merchandise of this store has occurred, the tints of Autumn have painted the rich hues of the changing forests upon the background set for the rich displays of fall goods brought from all available markets, and this complete display tomorrow in all the fashion sections of the store brings all that has received the approval of Fashion's arbiters, in apparel and fabrics.

Candy Special FOR SATURDAY. 100 lbs. Fresh and Delicious British Delight. While it lasts Saturday ..... 22c lb.



CREATORS or designers of fashion find their greatest inspirations back in the early ages, and the styles of the present season strongly reflect those of 1617, just three hundred years ago. Many models from the foremost designers of New York have just arrived. These have the newest style effects, showing the influence of the Moyen age period. There are many splendid models for your selection and inspection.

Dresses for Every Occasion With Decided Individuality

Distinction in style is not alone a matter of selection; first there must be designing and next the proper interpretation of that design. Altogether it requires talent in every direction to arrive at a perfect final effect.

The selections shown in our Garment Section radiates distinction and refinement, and they are exceptional in value.

Fashion says: DRESSES OF SERGE AND GABARDINE.

Exceptionally smart styles for street wear in gabardines and serge. The New Coat Dress, shown in the bolero or panel back and tunic; collars are in many styles, choker finished with fur edgings, wide soft collar with satin or serge facings, trimmings, etc., showing buttons and oriental designs in embroidery. Prices from ..... $15.00 to $49.00

Colors shown are burgundy, taupe, sand, navy, green, nigger brown, also black. Silk and Satin Dresses, for evening and informal wear, shown in taffetas, crepe de chines, charmeuse and satin; styles are bouffant draperies, tunics and empire effects. Many new shades in brown, battleship grey, soft shades of green, maize, taupe, showing rich embroiderings, braidings, etc. Prices from ..... $18.50 to $50.00

Your Suit for Autumn and Winter Wear

Select early for Thanksgiving. Suits in authentic styles, correct colorings and weaves, trimmings show fur, braid, embroidering and fur-woven fabrics; belts appear in various forms, especially for small women; the Russian influence is still suggested. Suit skirts are made in simple lines, and narrower; where pockets are shown on coats they also appear on skirts. Colors—taupe, burgundy, nigger, green, plum, beetroot, navy. Materials—broadcloths, gabardines, velours, serges and cheviots. Prices from ..... $20.00 to $75.00

These Will Attract Your Attention:

Suit of Brown Broadcloth, coat lined with plaid silk, large collar, banding of fur-wove mole on collar, cuffs and coat; coatee effect in back, belted across front. Price $56.00

Suit of Green Gabardine, coat satin lined, choker collar; collar, cuffs, pockets and belt edged with braid, all-around belt, button trimmings; skirt plain tailored. Price $46.00

Suit of Taupe Velour, coat showing shawl collar of Hudson seal, all-around belt, yoke in back, button-trimmed sleeve, silk lined and interlined; skirt pleated at sides and gathered back. Price $59.00

Also See the Other Announcements on Pages 6 and 8.

AFTERNOON TEA SPECIALS.
Sliced Hawaiian Pineapple, Thin Breard and Butter, Cup of Tea or Coffee 25c
Cold Roast Lamb, with Potato Salad 20c

SMALLMAN & INGRAM LIMITED

AFTERNOON TEA SPECIALS.
Rice Griddle Cakes, with Maple Syrup 15c
Fresh Apple Sauce, Brown Bread and Butter, Cup of Tea or Coffee 30c

POSTUM instead of tea or coffee helps thousands to sleep nights "THERE'S A REASON"