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LONDON, TUESDAY, MAY 7.

MR. BALFOUR'S CONVERSION

Mr. Balfour, after straddling the fence for some years, in his usual state of philosophic doubt, has decided to jump into Mr. Chamberlain's lot. In his speech last week before the Prime League he definitely accepted the preferential idea. The Unionists, since Mr. Chamberlain launched his tariff programme, have been divided into three groups. There is the staunch free trade element, of which the Duke of Devonshire is the most influential representative. The other two divisions have been nicknamed by facetious opponents the "little piggers" and the "whole hoggers." The "little piggers" have followed Mr. Balfour in his nebulous proposals for the assumption by Great Britain of "the power of negotia-
tion," which meant a policy of re-
prisals against countries confronting British products with excessive tariffs; but Mr. Balfour, while advocating re-
taliatory tariffs, repudiated taxation upon foodstuffs entering the British market, without which there could be no colonial preference. The "whole hoggers" were, of course, the Cham-
berlainites, who advocated duties upon foreign foodstuffs and finished prod-
ucts. Mr. Balfour has been coming round by degrees to Mr. Chamberlain's more logical and clearly defined po-
sition, and has apparently taken the final step and become a "whole hogger," but whether from conviction or motives of self-preservation it is hard to say. The Birmingham poli-
tician had undoubtedly captured the machinery of the Unionist party, and had become its real, if not nominal, leader, before his shattered health forced his retirement from active pub-
lic life. Mr. Balfour has bowed to the logic of events, and his decision will simplify the political situation. The Unionist party now stands for the abolition of the system of free im-
ports, and for the preferential treat-
ment of colonial products. Unionists stand outside the party organization. Members of the British Government have made it plain during the sittings of the Imperial Conference that the Liberal party stands immovably for free trade. Upon the fiscal question the line between the two historic parties is thus drawn clearly.

FAULTY RAILS AND WRECK.

Public sentiment in the United States has been pretty well aroused over the frequency of railway wrecks in that country, and the statement recently made during the discussions of the railroad operating officials in attendance at the American Railway Association's convention, that bad steel rails are the cause of many of the disasters which have occurred of late, will not by any means tend to allay alarm. This statement, it is claimed, is based upon the results of an investigation by a committee of the association, assisted by chemists and metallurgists. Many specimens taken from tracks were found, on examination, to have latent flaws, which cause breakages under the impact of fast trains, and it is declared that a dangerous percentage of the steel rails manufactured today is thus affected. In reply to these as-
sertions the president of one of the big steel companies has issued a statement to the effect that the best steel is used in the manufacture of rails, and that few wrecks can be traced to their defects. The implied admission of this steel magnate, taken in conjunction with the official statement issued some time ago by the management of the Lake Shore Road to the effect that a defective steel rail caused a wreck of the Twentieth Century Limited train, is evidence that the change made at the Railway Association's convention is not altogether unwarranted.

But whatever the merits of the dispute may be, it is clearly the duty of the United States Government and railway corporations to institute in-
vestigations with the view of ascer-
taining the degree of reliability of the steel over which thousands of human beings pass hourly. A step in this direction has already been taken by the American association for testing ma-
terials, which at its last convention appointed a committee with instruc-
tions to prepare specifications for a steel rail which will give promise of correcting as far as possible the de-
fective quality which is obtained under existing specifications. It is no secret that the manufacturers of switches and frog crossings find difficulty in securing steel rails that will stand the bending necessary for this class of

work, and it is well known that bad crossings are exceedingly dangerous.

In connection with the high per cent-
age of disasters on United States railroads it is significant that the num-
ber and seriousness of wrecks have increased with the running speed of trains, which gives strength to the theory that the rails are not trust-
worthy under the higher tension of present use. At the same time there remains the undoubted fact that many of the railway disasters are due to dis-
obedience and misunderstanding of or-
ders rather than to faulty rails or running gear. A lapse in the signal system caused the wreck on the South-
ern, in which the president of that road lost his life, while improper man-
agement on the part of the signalmen, trainmen or their superiors was re-
sponsible for the Terra Cotta disaster, near Washington, in which nearly 50 persons perished. In neither case were there bad rails. It is quite possible, however, that some of the many wrecks, the cause of which remain a mystery, may have been due to flaws in rails, while insufficient spiking at sharp curves is another possible cause.

It may be mentioned as somewhat remarkable that amidst all the railway disasters and controversies, such as this, those whose nervous systems are least affected are the men who travel most. The commercial traveler, for in-
stance, will perhaps pass through a wreck in which he has been killed or maimed, and the very next day will be found in the "smoker" discussing the terrible affair as non-
chalantly as though it were but an every-day occurrence to him; nor will all the talk of faulty rails affect him in the slightest. The timorous people are those who rarely travel and, when they do it is with many misgivings; it is they who will be stirred up over the talk, and who will not be reassured until an investigation is made and, if needed, a remedy is applied.

THE TORRENS SYSTEM.

The Torrens system of recording deeds, which had its origin in Aus-
tralia, has been well tested in Mani-
toba and west of that province, hav-
ing been introduced in the former in 1889 by the Greenway Government. The Winnipeg Free Press unhesitatingly de-
clares it to have proved an unqualified success. The difference between this system and that which obtains in On-
tario and Eastern Canada is this: The Torrens system makes it necessary merely to record land titles instead of transferring on the deed each time there is a change of ownership. The title or abstract is placed on record with the first transfer, and no one is called on to pay for a new abstract whenever a transfer is made. Under our system no one would think of buying land unless he was satisfied as to the title. No matter how often the title has been examined previously, on every occasion of a new transfer it has to be examined, again; the same old records have to be looked over once more, all at the expense of the pur-
chaser. In addition the searching of the title necessitates delay which is avoided under the Torrens plan.

The working of the Australian system in the Canadian west has been watched with no little interest not only in other parts of the Dominion, but in the United States, and not a few speculators in this city and other parts of Ontario who have invested in Western lands have had brought home to them the superiority of this, what might be called, new system of recording land titles over our own. A few years ago a measure passed the Ontario Legis-
lature, the object of which was to test the working of the Torrens system. But as the test was confined to a certain prescribed district—Toronto and the county of York—and resort to the system was left optional, the test has been neither thorough nor satisfactory. The states of Massachusetts, Illinois, California, Minnesota, Oregon and Idaho have already adopted the system, while in New York and Michigan strong agitations for it are in progress. The features of the system which appeal to those who have adopted it are its economy and simplicity of detail. So marked is the difference between the ease with which land transfers can be made in the west and the expense of money and time incidental to such dealings in Ontario and Eastern Canada, that the westerner cannot understand how it is we stick to the old way, particularly when, as it is claimed, the change from the old system to the new could be brought about without much cost or any radical upheaval of the present system. In these days, when property in London and elsewhere in Ontario changes hands more frequently than ever before, the question of the simplification of the process of land transfers is one of special importance, and any system which is an improvement on that at present in vogue should find few, if any, opponents.

The Ottawa Star now announces a general election in the fall.

The latest rumor about Lord Strathcona makes him a duke. The majority of dukes were created with far less deserving.

The Toronto papers are calling for the abolition of the appeal to the privy

council, the city having received a swift kick from the Foot of the Throne.

The late Ian MacLaren belonged to the group of writers derisively called "the Kailyard School," but the man who sketched Dr. McClure had nothing to fear from envious criticism.

We are told that under the Komoka scheme the water pressure can be raised by means of a boosting plant. Of course this would boost the expense of a scheme which is too costly as it stands.

Aldermen Stevenson, Gilleen, Booth and Saunders deserve credit for their vote to do something towards preserving London's reputation for comeliness. It is fortunate that the city fathers of a generation ago were more alive to this question than those of today.

"Discussing the uprising reported by cable our local contemporary ob-
serves: "The Mohammedans, who are greatly outnumbered, fear they would be submerged by Hindu oppressors, and they would fight to the last for British rule."

"Where is the authority for....."
Free Press
Vide the Times' report of the great Mohammedan congress in India two months ago, in which speeches were made and resolutions adopted uphold-
ing British rule, and expressing fear lest the Hindu agitation for self-gov-
ernment should prejudice the liberties and rights of his majesty's Moham-
medan subjects.

A DIFFERENCE.

[Baltimore American.]
"I thought you told me Miss Screamer couldn't sing."
"So I did."
"But I have heard her at social gather-
ings myself a number of times."
"I said she can't sing; I never said she doesn't."

HOPELESS.

[Chicago Daily News.]
Sapling—I'm learning to play the aw-
harp, docher know?
Miss Cautious—Indeed! Has your phys-
ician given up all hopes?

THE ODOR OF UNSANCTITY.

[Life.]
"What kind of society do they move in?"
"Gasoline."

SINE DINE.

[Philadelphia Ledger.]
"Shall we adjourn sine die?" suggested the timid member of the Duma.
"We'll be in luck," remarked another, "if we can adjourn sine dying."

With this feeling prevalent, of course, the body did not accomplish much.

COULDN'T SUPPLY IT.

[Yonkers Statesman.]
"I see you advertise everything for the baby," said the man, entering the child's bazaar.
"Yes; this is the place," said the floor-walker.
"What do you want to get?"
"Well, what I want to get is something that will get up out of a warm bed on a cold night and walk the floor with a cross baby."

NOT THAT KIND.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]
"I believe," said Mrs. Oldcastle, "that Mr. and Mrs. Potteligh had a clandestine marriage."
"Oh, no," replied her hostess; "she told me herself that it was a Presbyterian minister."

WHERE EXPERTS AGREE.

[Baltimore American.]
"Do the experts in trials ever agree on anything?"
"Certainly; on the size of their bills."

MAKE BELIEVE.

[J. W. Foley.]
Let's dream, like the child in its playing; Let's change the things around us by say-
ing: Let's be things that we wish them to be; And if there is sadness or sorrow, Let's dream till we charm it away; Let's learn from the children and borrow A saying from childhood—"Let's play."

Let's play that the world's full of beauty, Let's play there are roses in bloom; Let's play there is pleasure in duty And light where we thought there was gloom; Let's play that this heart with its sorrow Is hidden be joyous and glad; Let's play that we'll find on tomorrow The joys that we never have had.

Let's play we have done with repining; Let's play that our longings are still; Let's play that the sunlight is shining To glid the green slopes of the hill; Let's play there are birds blithely flinging Their songs of delight to the air; Let's play that the world's full of singing, Let's play there is love everywhere.

GOOD POINT IN SOCIALISM.

[Judge.]
"Socialism has some good points."
"For instance?"
"Well, if all money were equally divided, nobody would have enough to own an automobile."

THE DIFFERENCE.

[Judge.]
Mrs. Enquirer—Does your husband go out between the acts?
Mrs. Bocker—No; he comes in the theater between drinks.

PROPERLY REBUKED.

[Chicago Tribune.]
Conductor—Madam, how old is your little girl?
Little Girl—Don't answer him, mamma. It's horribly rude and impolite of him to ask a young lady's age before all these people!

THE NATURAL RESULT.

[Bruce Times.]
The man who's "loaded" need not com-
plain if he gets "fired."

TWO GREAT REFORMERS.

[Ottawa Free Press.]
Every Liberal in Canada will rejoice at the fact that the Dominion Government is to perpetuate the memory of Lafontaine and Baldwin by erecting statues to these famous Reformers on Parliament Hill.

LUNGS TURNED BLUE.

[London Cable to the Chicago News.]
"London fog kills people by the thou-
sands," declared Sir Frederick Treves, the famous surgeon, at the annual meeting of

BENSOP'S

ROYAL DUTCH



The Coal Smoke Abatement Society. "The lungs of a young child have a fine pink tint, but the lungs of an adult who has spent his life in a great city are a dingy blue. This is wholly the result of dirt and soot. Fog kills. Sunshine is the simplest, cheapest and most effective germicide known. It prevents depression and disease."

Sir William Richmond, chairman of the society, said: "Our influence in the London city council is increasing, and the fruits of our campaign are multiplying, but the work is only well begun. The immortal monuments of architecture are in peril. The angel tower of the Canterbury Cathed-
ral, one of the most beautiful in the world, is in process of destruction from coal smoke. The cloisters and exterior of Westminster Abbey are suffering from the sulphurous acids thrown off by the fac-
tories across the river. Hundreds of other great buildings are precious monuments are decaying."
"But the worst of all is that the smog and acid-laden air is striking at the base of the physical fitness of the race."

SEALSKIN CHURCH IN THE FAR NORTH

Anglican Missionary Work in Distant Fields—Many Inter-
esting Facts.

The Ruri-Decanal Chapter of Mid-
diesex held a conference in Cronyn Hall yesterday, with Rev. Dr. Tucker, secretary of the general board of mis-
sions, regarding the work of the mis-
sionary society of the church in Cana-
da. Dr. Tucker addressed the meet-
ing, giving much information, and mak-
ing many useful suggestions to the clergy, who afterwards engaged in an open discussion on points of import-
ance. Mr. Higginbotham also assisted greatly during the discussion, answer-
ing numerous difficult questions.

Rev. E. J. Peck gave an interesting address on mission work, principally as it is carried on among the Eskimos near Baffin's Bay. He told of the great hardships to be encountered by those who went to engage in mission-
ary work in the far north.

A union missionary meeting was held in the evening in Cronyn Hall, over which the bishop presided. Three addresses on missionary work were given by Rev. J. McQueen Baldwin, of Japan; Rev. E. J. Peck, and Rev. Dr. Tucker. Mr. Baldwin gave an interesting account of the life and customs of the Japanese people, and also of the meth-
ods of carrying on missionary work among them. He exhibited many curios to illustrate various points brought out in his lecture, such as the original modes of worship of the Japanese people.

Mr. Peck made a strong appeal for the support of the missions of the north. He told sad stories of life among the natives of the northern part of Canada, and especially among those of Baffin's Bay, Black Lead Island and the shores of the Hudson Bay. Mr. Peck has spent over thirty years in the mission work of the north him-
self, and has at times lived alone with his wife as far as 400 miles from a doctor, and 1,000 miles from the nearest postoffice. He told of the first church, in the erection of which he had been instrumental. It was made from sealskins and was used until it literally fell to pieces, or as it hap-
pened was torn to pieces by a pack of hungry dogs. One great difficulty which has been found in spreading the Gospel in the north was the translating of the Bible into the Eskimo language. Mr. Peck has been working there for years, and has at last managed to al-
most complete the New Testament in the Eskimo language. The purpose having many copies printed and dis-
tributed among the natives.

Rev. Dr. Tucker told of the vast op-
portunities for missionary work in the Canadian Northwest. He spoke along patriotic lines, pointing out that the raising up of a great nation, and that the responsibility of the evangelization of the western people lies heavily upon the people of the older parts of Cana-
da. He also paid great tribute to the work of such men as Bishop Bom-
pas and Archdeacons Vincent, Kirkby, and McEldaid.

Among those present were: Rev. Canon Smith, the Bishop of Huron, Dean Davis, Archdeacon Richardson, Revs. Sage, Hill, Hague, Dann, How-
ard, Lowe, Perdue, Thomas, Adamson, Robinson, Jones, Tancock, Powell, Clarke, Waller, Jones, Hughes and Murray. Mr. John Higginbotham and others.

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO

Quarter-Off Sale of China and Bric-a-Brac

We sound the opening note of the big China Sale—an event which promises to eclipse even our noted China sale. It comes at an opportune time for every-
one, but particularly for those who have June wedding gifts to buy. The follow-
ing list will give an idea of what is on sale—Venetian Glass; Tiffany Glass, Cut Glass, Royal Saxe China, Royal Vienna China, Hand-Painted Vienna China, French and Austrian China, including both useful and ornamental pieces for mantels, par-
lor cabinets, china cabinets, dens, plate rails, etc. All these goods are marked at the regular prices and during this sale we deduct exactly one-quarter off the mark-
ed prices—but only during the sale. SALE STARTS TOMORROW MORNING.

Tiffany Glass

Nut Bowls..... 50c up to \$2 00
Flower Bowls..... 75c up to \$2 00
Vases..... 75c up to \$2 00
Vases, mounted in brass..... \$2 00 to \$10 00
Urns, mounted in brass..... \$3 00 to \$8 00
Fruit Bowls..... 50c up to \$2 00
Fruit Bowls, on stands..... 50c up to \$2 00
Fern Bowls, footed..... \$3 00 and \$4 00

Cut Glass

Individual Salts, each..... 20c
Knife Rests..... 65c to \$3 00
Bon Bons..... \$1 00 to \$5 00
Bud Vases..... 50c and 65c
Vases..... \$2 50 to \$4 50
Oil Bottles..... \$2 00 to \$3 50
Vinegar Bottles..... \$2 00 to \$3 00
Perfume Bottles..... 75c to \$2 00
Rosa Beaux..... \$1 00 to \$3 50
Cologne Bottles..... \$1 50 to \$2 50
Carafe Bottle..... \$1 50 to \$3 50

Venetian Glass

Bon Bons..... \$1 00 to \$3 00
Jelly Bowls..... \$1 50 to \$6 00
Jelly Bowls..... \$1 50 to \$5 00
Jelly Nappies..... \$2 00 to \$5 00
Footed Bon Bons..... \$2 00 to \$4 50
Rosa Beaux..... \$1 00 to \$3 50
Flower Baskets..... \$1 50 to \$3 00
Tall Vases..... \$2 00 and \$3 25

China and Bric-a-Brac

Fruit Comports with Plate..... \$4 00 up to \$7 50
Placques..... \$1 00 to \$8 00
Chop Dishes..... 75c up to \$3 00
Afternoon Tea Sets..... \$2 00 to \$20 00
Tete-Tete Sets..... \$1 50 to \$4 50
Vases..... 25c up to \$20 00
Tankards..... \$1 50 to \$4 00
Dutch Jugs..... \$1 50 to \$2 50
Stewins..... 50c to \$4 00
Fruit and Nut Bowls..... \$1 00 up
Biscuit Jars..... 50c to \$3 00
Jardinières..... 25c to \$5 00
Jardinières and Pedestals..... \$3 00 up
Chocolate Jugs..... 75c up
Jugs..... 15c to \$3 00
Celery Trays..... 50c up

1-4 OFF

In our window today we are showing a fresh lot of separate Walking Skirts in favorite grays, and black and white checks; nine-gore style with front foot pleats and buttons. Just such a skirt as you will need for shirt waist wear Special!..... \$4.85

J. H. Chapman & Co., 126, 128, 128½ Dundas St

NO ENGLISH ART IS POET'S LAMENT

John Davidson Despairs for His Country—Delinquency of Democracy.

London, May 6.—John Davidson, the poet, whose latest work, "The Triumph of Ammon," has not been too gently handled by the critics, despaired of his country and says:

"I would define art in England at the beginning of the twentieth century as that which cannot be discussed in any newspaper, in any weekly, month-
ly, or quarterly, that which cannot be produced in any theater, that which cannot be hung or placed by any com-
mittee. Later on when socialism, the final stage in the decadence of Christen-
dom, has corrupted the whole body of the state, I or another may have to define art in England as that which has become impossible."

Asked to explain why art couldn't be discussed in a newspaper and pro-
duced in a theater, he replied: "Because art is wrapped up in my mind with religion, and because religion is so intimately connected with the sexual relations of men and women, with which also the most impor-
tant art deals, it cannot be produced in any theater; because, also, the theater, so far as it is serious at all, adopts the Christian idea of the world which still accepts for imaginative purposes even the old ideas of the creation and fall, the existence of a personal God, the atonement of Christ, the existence of a concrete heaven, and a concrete hell."

"Not 2 per cent of the people who go to the theater believe any of this Christian doctrine now, but their imaginations still live in this old concep-
tion of the universe, and if one were to attempt to place upon the stage a play definitely setting aside Christian dog-
mogony and the substituting such cos-
mogony as he stated in his statements and tragedies, the theater would be torn down by the audience in a few min-
utes."

In regard to the art of pictures Davidson said: "As yet there is no new pictorial art at all. It all existed in the Christian cosmogony. Again, in regard to art under socialism and democracy and all its socialistic developments, it is quite archaic. To me it is an intolerable thing that a people which evolved kings and rank and breeding should sink into the general delinquency of democracy. All great art has been con-
sidered by the audience in a few min-
utes."

TURKEY'S REVERSE.

London, May 7.—The Times this morning carried a letter from Cairo dated April 27, which describes the situation in the Province of Yemen, Turkish Arabia, as very unfavorable to the Turkish forces. The failure to suppress the rebellion, is according to this communication, due largely to the absence of an efficient transport ser-
vice.

BUBONIC IN CHILE.

New York, May 7.—A cable dispatch from Valparaiso says 124 deaths from bubonic plague were reported in Antofagasta in the first quarter of this year.

WE CAN RELY ON BRITAIN'S NAVY

The Colonies Will Be Protected Whether They Support Navy or Not.

London, May 6.—The first lord of the admiralty recently explained to the conference the general principles upon which the admiralty held that the de-
fense of the empire should be organ-
ized. The one aim of the admiralty was to maintain the naval forces on such a scale as to insure the retention of the command of the sea in any rea-
sonably probable contingency. He did not desire to press for further con-
tributions of men or money, but cor-
dially welcomed the co-operation of the colonies in the form most agreeable to themselves. Whether the colonies con-
tributed or not, the admiralty would do the best to secure them from over-
seas attack.

To Defend Canada.
Fuller official reports are issued of the discussion at the meeting of the conference on the question of military defense. From these, it appears that Mr. Haldane, the secretary for war, sent you a general staff officer, in ex-
change for one of your general staff officers, who should come over here, and who should be working with us at the very problems which concern the defense of the empire as a whole in Canada. And so with all the other af-
fairs in the crown's dominions.

"It seems to me that we might broaden the basis of this general staff which we have just created. It is a purely advisory organization, of which command is not a function. The be-
ginning, of course, would have to be very modest. If these things were or-
ganized, and if we were to bring about such an interchange of officers as would tend to make the work of the general staff in the largest sense the work of a military mind which had surveyed the defense of the empire as a whole, it would, it seems to me, do much to bring about that uniformity of pattern in organization and in weapons, and in other details regard-
ing military matters, which is to some extent essential if there is to be ef-
fective co-operation in a great war."

Sir Frederick Borden expressed gen-
eral concurrence in Mr. Haldane's state-
ments.

Cadets in Australia.

Mr. Deakin said that the Common-
wealth fully accepted the principle of interchangeability of weapons in the various parts of the empire. A most interesting development in Australia was the growth of the cadet movement, and he noted the fact that cadets were now being passed through the senior stage at the rate of 16,000 a year. Rifle clubs also were being established every-
where in Australia.

General Botha said that in the Trans-
vaal the existing defense arrangements were not satisfactory, and the position would be hazardous if the imperial troops were withdrawn. His idea was that if it was as yet impossible to fed-
erate South Africa politically they

should at any rate try to federate in the matter of defense.

National Expansion.

Sir Robert Bond, the premier of New-
foundland, made his first speech at the conference on Saturday. He said that the empire stood before the world to-
day as probably the greatest expres-
sion of national expansion ever known, and this, he thought, had been brought about by due and proper regard for public opinion in the various states or colonies that comprise the empire.

RECORDED AN EARTHQUAKE.

London, May 6.—Prof. John Milne, seismologist, from the Isle of Wight, and Prof. Belar, an authority on seismic disturbances, at Laibach, Austria, report to the Daily Mail records of an earthquake shock of two hours' dura-
tion on Saturday morning. The dis-
tance is given as between six and eight thousand miles from the point of record.

WOMENS' NEGLECT

SUFFERING THE SURE PENALTY

Health Thus Lost Is Restored by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

How many women do you know who are perfectly well and strong? We hear every day the same story over and over again. "I do not feel well; I am so tired all the time."



Miss Clara Beaubien.

More than likely you speak the same words yourself, and no doubt you feel far from well. The cause may be easily traced to some derangement of the female organs which manifests itself in depression of spirits, reluctance to go anywhere or do anything, backache, bearing-down pains, flatulency, nervousness, sleeplessness or other female weaknesses.

These symptoms are but warnings that there is danger ahead, and unless heeded a life of suffering or a serious operation is the inevitable result.

The never-failing remedy for all these symptoms is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Miss Clara Beaubien, of Beauport, Quebec, writes: "For several years I have suffered with a female weakness which proved a serious drain on my vitality, sapping my strength and causing severe headaches, bearing-down pains and a general worn-out feeling, until I really had no desire to live. I tried many medicines, but did not get permanent relief until I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. In two months I was much better and stronger, and in four months I was well; no more disagreeable discharge, no more pain. So I have every reason to praise the Vegetable Compound, and I consider it without equal for the ills of women."

For twenty-five years Mrs. Finkham, daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham, has under her direction and since her decease, been advising sick women free of charge. Her advice is free and always helpful. Address, Lynn, Mass.