

The Weekly Times

Friday, Victoria, July 27, 1894.

DOMINION RAILWAY SUBSIDIES.

On Monday last week, or within five days of the close of the session, the Dominion government submitted to parliament proposals to vote subsidies to railways amounting in all to \$3,124,000. Of this amount about one million dollars was in re-votes and the remainder was new. It is plain that whatever merit there might be in the proposed grants the withholding of the proposals until so late a period of the session was altogether wrong. Ministers find it easy to forget that they are dealing with the money of the people, not their own, and that they are in duty bound to consider the rightness and utility of such enormous grants. In this respect the Dominion government and the Davie government are wonderfully alike; for their actions they appear to think that the people have no rights in the matter, but must humbly accept the governmental decrees. As showing graphically the extent of the subsidies, the list of subsidies proposed and subsequently voted is here reproduced. It includes the four subsidies to lines in British Columbia:

A railroad from Newport or Windsor to Truro, or to a point between Truro and Stewiacke and Eastville, for \$90 miles of such railway (a re-vote), and for a railway bridge over the Stubenacade river, a subsidy of 15 per cent. on the value of the structure, in all, \$300,000.

Nipissing and James Bay railway company, for 25 miles from North Bay, to the Canadian Pacific railway, towards James Bay, a re-vote, also for 45 miles from North Bay towards Lake Temagami, in all, \$217,000.

Lobnitz and Megantic railway company, for 16 miles in addition to the 15 miles already subsidized and built, \$45,000.

Drummond County railway company, for 30 miles from St. Leonard, northerly toward a junction with the International railway at Chaudiere junction, \$96,000.

A railway from Lime Ridge, in the county of Wolfe, Quebec, northerly through the county of Wolfe and into the county of Megantic, a distance not exceeding 60 miles, \$100,000.

Strachan and Western Counties railway company, for 25 miles from St. Thomas through the counties of Elgin and Middlesex, toward Forest station on the Grand Trunk railway, \$48,000.

Perry Sound Colonization railway company, for 20 miles from Perry Sound, \$64,000.

Maitoulin and North Shore railway, for ten miles, from Little Current to Nelson, on the Algoma branch of the C. P. R., \$32,000.

Union County railway company, for 22 miles from Ibberville, \$102,400.

Joliette and St. Jean de Matha railway company, for 12 miles from St. Jean de Matha to Ste. Emelie de l'Energie, \$35,400.

Great Northern railway company, for 22 miles from the westerly end of the 30 miles already subsidized, to the Mackinac and Nipissing railway company, to a point between Joliette and Felix de Valois, \$70,400.

Quebec and Lake St. John railway, for two miles of the Chicoutimi branch of their railway from the east end of the 30 miles already subsidized, and built, eastward to reach the deep water at Chicoutimi; also for 12 miles from the 50 miles on the Chicoutimi branch to Ha Ha Bay, \$44,800.

Pontiac and Ottawa railway company, for 25 miles from the point of divergence from the Pontiac railway to Ferguson's Point, \$78,600.

Ottawa and Gatineau Valley railway company, for 20 miles from the end of the 32 miles already subsidized towards Deser, \$64,000.

Canada Eastern railway company, for six miles from Chatham to Blackbrook, also for four miles to the village of Nelson, \$22,000.

Railway from Cross Creek station on the Canada Eastern railway to Stanley village, New Brunswick, six miles, \$19,200.

Restigouche and Victoria railway company, for 20 miles from the western end of the 15 miles already subsidized toward Grand Falls, \$64,000.

Central railway company of New Brunswick, for 15 miles from Chipman station to the Newcastle coal field, \$48,000.

Tobique Valley railway company, for 15 miles from the present terminus at Plaster Rock eastward, \$100,000.

Towards the restoration or renewal of the railway bridge on the South-Eastern over the Yamaska river at Quebec, a subsidy equal to one-third of the actual cost of the renewal of the bridge, but the grant not to exceed in the whole, \$50,000.

Boston and Nova Scotia Coal and railway company, for 10-12 miles from the north end of the section already subsidized to Broad Cove, also for 25 miles from a point on the Cape Breton railway at Granddale towards Broad Cove, a re-vote, \$113,600.

A railway from Port Hawkesbury towards Cheticamp, 25 miles, \$80,000.

Manitoba Northwestern railway company, for one hundred miles of the extension of its main line from its present western terminus towards Prince Albert, the company relinquishing 3200 acres of the land grant per mile, and upon condition that the whole road is operated as a continuous line of railway under one management, \$320,000.

For a line of railway from the junction of Elk and Kootenay rivers to Coal Creek, a distance of 34 miles, \$108,800.

Railway from Abbotsford station, on the Mission branch of the C. P. R., to the town of Chilliwack, 21 miles, \$67,200.

Nicola Valley railway company, for 28 miles from the western end of the section of their road already subsidized, \$80,000.

Nakusp and Slokan railway company, British Columbia, for 88 miles from Nakusp to the forks of Carpenter creek, \$121,600.

Pontiac and Kingston railway company, for 22 miles from Portage du Fort to Upper Horne Centre, via Shawville, \$74,000.

New Glasgow Iron, Coal and railway company, for five miles from Sunny Brae to Kerroway, \$18,000.

South Shore railway company, for 35 miles from Yarmouth towards Shelburne, \$112,000.

Cape Breton railway extension com-

pany, for 30 miles from Port Hawkesbury to St. Peter's, \$96,000.

For a railway from a point on the International railway between Norton and Sussex, towards Havelock, 30 miles, \$94,000.

For a railway from St. John to Barterville, a distance of ten miles, \$32,000.

For a line of railway from Cape la Magdalen to connect with the Piles branch of the C. P. R., three miles, \$9000.

Canada Eastern railway company, for an extension of one mile about the end of its railway, \$3200.

Great Northern railway company, for 30 miles from a point on the C. P. R., at or near Maskinonge or Louisville, towards the parish of McMichael des Saints on the river Mattawan, in Quebec, a re-vote, \$90,000.

Lindsay, Bobcaygeon and Pontypool railway company, for 16 miles from Bobcaygeon to the Midland railway, and for another 16 miles from the end of the said 16 miles to Pontypool, a re-vote, \$102,400.

THE PROPOSED COMMISSION.

For some reason Ald. Wilson's proposal about a royal commission to enquire into the honesty of the aldermen as a whole does not meet with general approval. Royal commissions have a bad odor in Victoria as well as in Ottawa, and their findings are generally little respected. The Commercial Journal puts the matter in this way:

"It is notorious that in connection with certain purchases on behalf of the city certain aldermen have acted very close to the wind, their position to say the least of it having been an anomalous one. Those of them under suspicion, or believe themselves to be, if they care for their own reputations, ought to lay out to clear themselves at their own cost, or if this be impossible should retire. We have every confidence in the integrity and honesty of Ald. Keith Wilson, who moved for the appointment of the royal commission, and for this reason, if for no other, see no object in putting the city to the expense which the proposed proceedings would involve. We are the more strengthened in this opinion when we remember that should an enquiry indeed be deemed essential—the law of the province contains the required provisions, and it is therefore to be regretted that since it was thought necessary to have the matter investigated, it should not have been left to the mayor and three aldermen as provided by the municipal Act.

The aldermen who are now so anxious to vindicate their reputations at the public cost should have considered the possibilities there were of impeding their good names before they were connected with the peculiar methods said to have been resorted to. What do the taxpayers as a whole care for the reputations of Mr. This or Ald. That? Suppose it were a clerk in any public department or an employee of any commercial concern who had laid himself open to the suspicion, not to say the charge, or in misbehavior, not to say a crime—would those for whom he was accustomed to work have gone to the expense of an elaborate enquiry in order to give him the opportunity of proving his innocence? They would have either summarily dismissed him or placed him on trial for his alleged offence. The burden of proof of innocence would have been upon the supposed offender. And are not the aldermen public servants, who are paid for what they do? How much difference is there then between the two positions? It is about time that the true inwardness of the business should be understood. What right has any alderman to expect the public to pay for re-establishing his character when he has allowed it by his own act and deed to become besmirched?"

THE LATE SESSION.

The session of parliament just closed was certainly remarkable in more than one way, and especially in the disproportion between its length and the amount of work done. No one who has paid any attention to the work of the two houses can find any good reason for stretching the session to over three months. The explanation of course lies in the dawdling, vacillating, shiftless methods pursued by the government. It is only necessary to call to mind what was done in regard to the tariff to see why parliament was kept in session so long and so uselessly. We all remember the great flourish with which the government set about the work of tariff reform. Two ministers and two controllers perambulated about the country for some weeks asking the people what they thought about the tariff. The bill which resulted from all this investigation was brought down with reasonable promptness—but what then? Immediately there descended on Ottawa the Red Parlor hordes, and Mr. Foster set about finding "clerical errors" in the new schedule of duties, which were rectified by a proper amount of "marking up." Time after time changes were made in the tariff until the bill was hardly recognizable and the duties were put up to something like their old mark. This ridiculous method of dealing with the tariff had, of course, worse results than the waste of the time of parliament, for it unsettled business without affording any compensating advantage. None but a set of incapables could have kept up consultations and conferences for months and then have introduced a bill requiring so much tinkering. Pleasant to think that the interests of the country are in the hands of men like these. The French treaty afforded further evidence of their incapacity. Sir Charles Tupper was alarmed to negotiate a commercial agreement with France which even Mr. Foster was obliged to call one-sided. Though a year before, the bill to ratify the treaty was not submitted until about two weeks before the close of the late session. Remarkably prompt work! Then the ministers, though they had long ago determined on the increase of the Atlantic fast mail subsidy, kept back the proposal until the very end of the session, for what reason no man seems to know. They treated in the same way the railway subsidies, of which we spoke yesterday. This cavalier way of dealing

with the people's money would seem rather like an outrage in any other country, but Canadians have apparently come to the point of caring nothing for what is done with their money. Of course there were scandals to be ventilated during the session; it would look unnatural now to have a session without scandals. But though the Curran bridge and Cape Breton hard-pan cases were bad enough in themselves, they were not up to the magnitude of many jobs that preceded them, and therefore the sensation has been proportionately small. Still they serve to show how inseparable corruption is from the Conservative administration of the country's affairs.

THE CORDAN SITUATION.

More than one good judge believes that if China and Japan took to fighting over the Korean question Russia would play the part of fox and grab the Hermit Kingdom for herself. Nothing would stand in her way except the pledge she gave some years ago to China that she would never occupy any part of Korea. How much would the insouciance likely to respect that pledge if a war between the other two countries were to throw a peculiarly tempting opportunity in his way? It is quite probable that China and Japan will avoid war for this very reason, since Russia's occupation of the coveted neutral ground would be uncomfortable and dangerous to both. At present Japan goes no further than to insist on certain political and social reforms being effected by the Korean government, in order that Japanese interests in Korea may not be threatened with damage. China claims suzerainty, and therefore denies all right of Japan to interfere. It would pay both to yield a point or two rather than run the risk of having Russia become a nearer neighbor, and it is quite likely that they will come to appreciate this fact keenly if they are so foolish as to play the Russian game.

A SENATE EPISODE.

It is seldom that our senate has the chance of enjoying a sensation, and that which occurred in the "upper house" last week must have been peculiarly welcome. The moving cause was nothing less than a ministerial quarrel. Minister Angers, at Sir John Thompson's request, proposed an amendment in the insurance act which would have restricted the classes of securities in which life insurance companies may invest their funds. Minister Sir Frank Smith opposed the amendment, which, it appears, had been previously dropped by the cabinet at his suggestion. Sir Frank was naturally nettled when the restriction proposal which he had squelched in council bubbled up so serenely in Mr. Angers' hands, and he made a tart reference to the minister of agriculture as the "temporary leader of the house." Mr. Angers retorted this, as he does not acknowledge Mr. Bowell's leadership. Senator McInnes of Hamilton moved that the amendment be not concurred in, and as it was plain that his motion would secure a majority Mr. Bowell urged Mr. Angers to withdraw the amendment. This he would not do, saying that the premier had instructed him to press it. Thereupon Mr. Bowell said Mr. Angers must take the responsibility if the government were defeated, and Mr. Angers in anger jumped up and said: "Fortunately, honorable gentlemen, I have only one leader." By which he meant, of course, that he followed Sir John Thompson, but not Mr. Bowell. All the senators were much amused, and some of them highly amused, over this pretty quarrel among ministers. The end of the affair was that Senator McInnes' motion was carried and the government was defeated, while the government's opponents looked on and chuckled.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The fleet that sailed the wild waters of the Tay Canal, otherwise known as John Haggart's Ditch, has come to grief. It consisted of one small steamer called the Rideau Belle, and its disaster came through a collision with the lock, in consequence of which she sank. It is not related that any brave man was present to emulate the heroism of Bullinger, mentioned in Mark Twain's celebrated ballad. "While the Rideau Belle reposes calmly on the bottom there is not one gallant ship left to plough the waves of John Haggart's Ditch, for the digging of which the country paid the nice sum of \$600,000.

There was a Baptist Young People's convention in Toronto last week, and several of the delegates from the States took their bicycles with them. It is related in a Toronto dispatch that the customs officials seized the bicycles, requiring the owners to pay \$15 duty on each or else make a deposit of \$50 as security for their return to the States. Some very small things are done in the service of the customs revenue on either side of the line.

The Toronto Evening News published a history of the paper showing the phenomenal progress of the last half year. Speaking of the time E. E. Sheppard was the manager, the article said: "The eccentricities and peculiarities of the paper at that time were due to his erratic views, which eventually made it necessary to dismiss him, after which he started the Saturday Night. Three quarters of a column were used in belittling Sheppard and his management of the News. As a result his solicitors wrote the management of the News demanding a retraction or an apology for the statements made, or threatened a libel suit. Sheppard declares he was not dismissed, but sold out his interest in the News and retired.

Among the proverbs that speak of the banyan, there is one says: "As the banyan so are his hanging shoots; as the father, so the son." This probably means that if the tree be in good soil and well watered, it will be well and thriving, so will its shoots; just so the father's health and character will be reflected in his son. Tales of brinjals growing on "travelers' trees"—a gentle hint that the narrative is drawing the long bow. The Hindu (Azad Hind) recalls the saying, the appropriateness of which can be understood by those who know its thick shade and who also know what the burning heat of a tropical sun is: "A mother's love is like the shade of the banyan tree."

It is a beautiful thing, this Hindu mother's love, seldom if ever absent, and carried out even to such excess that it becomes weakness. It is so deep and

DRAWN OUT TO MANY DAYS

Needless Length of Parliamentary Session Recently Closed at Ottawa.

The Cause to be Found in the Government's Vacillation and Incapacity.

From our own Correspondent.

Ottawa, July 10.—When parliament met on the 15th of March, over four months ago, the public was informed through the government press that because the date of calling the session was late the legislation which the government had to offer parliament was in readiness and would be submitted to the house at once. The people were told that the old policy, which was in vogue in the days of Sir John Macdonald, of keeping back all his important bills until the last days of the session, would have no place in the programme of Sir John Thompson. So it was argued that although the meeting of parliament was not so early as it should be, the session would be a short one because of the action of the government in having all the business which it was proposed to introduce in readiness for submission to parliament. The estimates, too, were ready to be placed on the table. Well, that part of the statement if it hit, it will hit; if it doesn't, it won't. It is equivalent of "having a shot" at a thing—trying to get something out of a good and benevolent man; if it succeeded, well; if not, then there is nothing lost. Times of India.

A STRANGE COUNTRY.

Kafiristan. "The Roof of the World," In India.

China is absolutely governed by a bureaucracy, created by connections, examination, tempered by connections, interest and bribery. The universal ambition is to become a government official. There is the temptation of almost irresponsible power, with great prizes, and of many lucrative places; but, on the other hand, the blanks are innumerable, and the majority of the aspirants must resign themselves to mendicancy. Six or eight thousands competitors may be assembled. Each man is carefully searched in case he should have concealed scribbles about his person. Then he is shut up with the examination papers for two days in an unheated cell about half the size of a roomy bathing machine. He brings his own food, such as it is, and in these disgusting conditions he dashes off various essays, and must throw up verses by the page. Should he come out successful, it is much to his credit; but even then, unless he has influential friends, he may wait indefinitely for the beginnings of advancement. All the officials, from the highest to the lowest, are compelled to be oppressive and corrupt.—Saturday Review.

A PENAL SETTLEMENT.

The Largest One in the World is at Port Blair.

Thirteen thousand convicts are living at Port Blair, in the Andaman islands, which is probably the largest penal settlement in the world. The Andaman islands are in the Bay of Bengal, and to Port Blair is sent the refuse of 250,000,000 people. The worst criminals of British India and Burma, if they incur long sentences of imprisonment, are sent to Port Blair. Over eight thousand of them are serving life sentences.

The attack upon the chief official of the islands is all the more noteworthy because since the settlement of Port Blair was started in 1857, with multitudes of convicts, there have been only two murders committed by the convicts; and the convicts have been put through the house was something marvellous. Take the militia estimates and over \$1,500,000 was paid for the convicts in 1893. There was nothing beyond a general and intelligent discussion on the different items in any of the departments. Indeed, it is difficult to find any one excuse for the long session. The real fault lies in the government's incapacity to deal with parliamentary business which has had no parallel in the Canadian parliament.

One day the premier would announce a certain policy in a given subject and a bill would be introduced upon it. The party kicked. The bill lay upon the order paper. As time progressed the rebellious forces gathered and finally the bill was either dropped or so mutilated as not to be discernible by the first minister himself.

Take a case in point. Twice in the house this session the premier gave his policy on the Dominion franchise. He introduced a bill and made a full explanation of his position, and then he resorted to the provincial lists and franchises with certain amendments. There was no haste about the announcement. He repeated it twice. To-day in the house the premier stated the policy with regard to the franchise, but he was not able to do so except that part in regard to the revision of the lists in the redistributed districts and the preparation of the lists. This is a sample of how many other subjects are being dealt with in this manner.

Altogether from these and other causes the session has been a long and unprofitable one. As to the political outlook, that I shall deal with at another time.

SLAUGHTER.

HINDO PROVERBS.

Some About Trees That May Be Heard in All Parts of India.

Among the proverbs that speak of the banyan, there is one says: "As the banyan so are his hanging shoots; as the father, so the son." This probably means that if the tree be in good soil and well watered, it will be well and thriving, so will its shoots; just so the father's health and character will be reflected in his son. Tales of brinjals growing on "travelers' trees"—a gentle hint that the narrative is drawing the long bow. The Hindu (Azad Hind) recalls the saying, the appropriateness of which can be understood by those who know its thick shade and who also know what the burning heat of a tropical sun is: "A mother's love is like the shade of the banyan tree."

It is a beautiful thing, this Hindu mother's love, seldom if ever absent, and carried out even to such excess that it becomes weakness. It is so deep and

true that it cannot understand—the action is altogether beyond its comprehension—that a mother could part with her young children for them to be educated in another country. The wild fig tree is said not to flower at all, yet people believe that it really does so, only it is at night, and then but for a minute or two, although if procured it is marvellously benefited. Hence it comes to be applied to a visit from a friend after long absence—a great rarity. Another form of it is: "To meet with the flower of the wild fig and to meet you are alike." There is a description of laziness then which it would be difficult to find anywhere more explicit: "To die from starvation beneath a ripe fig tree."

The teak tree (Tectona grandis) is the one tree of all others in India that is useful and indispensable; it is not, therefore, surprising to find this belief expressed as follows: "Among trees there is only one—the teak; the rest are old women." The same truth is expressed in a different way: "Wood of the teak and the child of a king." But there are the very best of their kind; as is the importance and rank of a prince among subjects, so is the quality of the teak among trees. Two sayings relating to mango (Mangifera indica) may be given: "Let me throw a stone into the mango tree; if it hit, it will hit; if it doesn't, it won't." It is equivalent of "having a shot" at a thing—trying to get something out of a good and benevolent man; if it succeeded, well; if not, then there is nothing lost. Times of India.

HERE AND THERE.

The Chicago board of fire underwriters propose to establish a bureau in the Northwestern States to collect and disseminate data regarding fires resulting from electricity; educate underwriters on electrical hazards; labor to secure uniform ordinances for electric wiring and installations and maintain a laboratory to which tests will be made of electrical appliances.

Persons who believe in luck and signs will doubtless agree that it is unwise to be struck by lightning on Monday or take hold of a circular saw in motion on Tuesday, or tumble down stairs with a coal scuttle on Thursday, or fall from a horse on Friday, or marry on Saturday, or be one of thirteen at dinner on Sunday, when there is food for only ten.

Six incandescent electric lights in a vertical row are placed in side of a translucent balloon, and used for signalling by the Italian war department. By turning the lights on and off, it is possible to make long and short flashes, and thus use the Morse alphabet. The gas bag is about 18 feet in diameter, and the whole apparatus weighs about 150 pounds. This device enables the signaller to be given at a considerable altitude, and hence to be visible at a great distance.

A young Hindoo girl, named Naga Dassi, aged about 18 years, committed suicide at Calcutta under very peculiar circumstances. It appears that her husband, on the occasion of his brother's wedding, not having the means of making the customary presents, gave to the bride and her attendants a set of new make long and short flashes, and thus use the Morse alphabet. The gas bag is about 18 feet in diameter, and the whole apparatus weighs about 150 pounds. This device enables the signaller to be given at a considerable altitude, and hence to be visible at a great distance.

In one of the old castles of northern

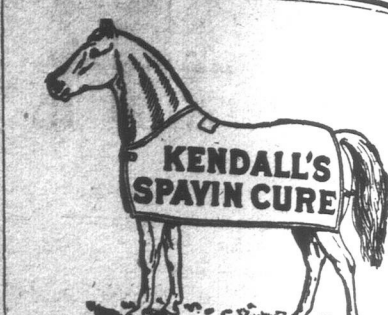
Men are to wear brooches in their shirts instead of studs;—this is the word that comes from London. These brooches, according to the authorities who set the pace, must be of diamonds surrounded by turquoise or other precious stone, and if it so pleases the wearer, he may supplement the pin by buttoning his double-breasted waistcoat with a set of big turquoise studs. At all events, jewelled dress, whether for evening or day wear, is to be the mode and the serene plain style with minute pearl shirt studs, an inconspicuous scarf pin, must be banished from the streets of London. As a woman is adopting man's dress, why should not man wear her discarded dress?

Brooklyn people are making arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which is to hold its meeting in this city this year. In addition to the usual excursions generally provided for the members wherever that body meets, there are to be several special excursions for the various members, including trips not only to points of interest, but also to the various factories, laboratories and other interesting spots in the city. Several other national scientific societies will meet at the same time. The American Chemical Society will probably have a large number of delegates present from all parts of the country, and President Harvey W. Wiley, chief chemist of the department of agriculture, will preside.

The peel or skin of the potato, like the bark of medicinal roots, is the part of the tuber richest in mineral salts, and consists of a dense cortical layer, and is covered with a pebble of epidermis. The latter is useless as a nutriment, but its removal in the usual way removes nearly all the true skin and consequently by part of the body of the potato. Not only this, but when the potato is boiled the pellicle prevents the solution, and consequent waste, of valuable saline matters. In the process of baking the latter fact does not hold true, but the greatest loss when the potato is cooked is by the removal of the pellicle. In preparing potatoes for cooking the tuber with the jacket on, and the pebbles of epidermis are removed by rubbing with a rough coarse cloth, like crash towelling.

An Australian mining journal is responsible for the following story: A mine in that country, who was obtaining fine gold by sluicing, was asked how he saved it. He replied that he employed the common amalgamation process, and used a new and ingenious method for the purpose. After amalgamating the quicksilver I get a potato, said the miner, cut off one end and scoop out the pulp, and in its place I put a small piece of flat iron and place that over the fire, and then upon that I place the potato with the cut side down. As the amalgam gets hot the 'silver' evaporates and goes all through the potato, but it can't get through the skin. When it is cool I have my gold button on the inside of the potato. I break that potato in water and I have all my silver.

The photographers of the Paris Observatory have just finished for the Academy of Sciences the clearest view ever secured of the moon. They have photographed her surface in sections, which fit, making a great image five feet in diameter. The work is so perfect that towns, forests and rivers would be perceptible if they existed.



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