



THE MANAGERS OF THE AGENCIES OF THE SOVEREIGN BANK OF CANADA.

This picture is reproduced from a photograph made at the annual conference of the managers of the bank held in Toronto on May 24th last.

## Trades on Her Social Position

**I**F a certain London florist should carry out his present intention of bringing suit against a famous hostess in Mayfair, one of the most sensational lawsuits of recent years is likely to ensue. The inevitable result would be a complete exposure of the manner in which, for several years, the lady in question has traded systematically upon the unique social position which she occupies there. One of the few American hostesses in London who enjoy the personal friendship of Queen Alexandra and other feminine members of the royal family, she utilizes this social advantage by making a regular business of "boosting" rich Americans whose social position at home is uncertain in the charmed circle of London swiftness. Of course, the Queen and the other royal women have no idea that their agreeable American acquaintance thus makes use of their good-will for the benefit of her own pocket. That she does so, however, is a generally understood thing in society; so well understood, in fact, that the exorbitance of this hostess' terms for assisting American social climbers and the really astonishing way in which she makes every step of the business produce a big profit are subjects of frequent comment. It is said that her charge for completely launching a newcomer in London society is \$100,000. Moreover, the lady makes it an inviolable condition that her clients shall patronize certain tradesmen indicated by her, with whom, of course, she has arranged for a "rake-off" on the profits. At present she enjoys a practical monopoly in her particular line, and thus has been in a position to dictate terms to the various silversmiths, stationers, caterers and others whom she recommends her clients to patronize. Heretofore the commission demanded by her has been 50 per cent. of the profits, and if she had remained satisfied with this uncommensurate rate she would have been well off. Not long ago, however, "the great introducer," as she has been dubbed in social circles, has been obliged to alter her policy on all the purveyors with whom she has relations to the effect that hereafter her share of the profits must be 60 per cent. This ultimatum led to the revolt of the florist already mentioned, who is one of the best known in the West End of London. He sent in a bill on the original terms, which the American court florist has so far refused to pay, and declares that unless his demands are met suit matters will be brought into court and the whole business "aired."

Generally speaking, of course, the bills of rich Americans who are being pointed upon London society in this way are sent direct to them, and the fashionable go-between's commission paid to her when the account is settled. Quite often, however, when one of her clients is desirous of giving a big function, the "introducer" undertakes to place all the necessary orders and pay all the bills, with the understanding, of course, that the actual hostess shall reimburse her on being apprised of the net cost. The new recalcitrant florist was dealt with in this way, and herein lies the strength of his case, the American "introducer" appearing in his box as the actual debtor, and not her guileless client. Probably the thing will be allowed to come into court—no scandal would be too great. The florist's threat, however, has got noised about in the large circles of swiftness, and many who have paid their money to Mayfair favorites are in terror lest they may be obliged to testify to that effect in the witness box. In case the suit actually should be brought, it is likely to be a sudden epidemic of illness and of important foreign business. The sum of \$100,000 has been quoted as this court favorite's charge for complete introduction of rich newcomers into England's highest circles. This, I am informed, includes presentation to court, which automatically brings invitations to all court affairs, invitations to the more private social functions and the attendance of at least three members of royalty at Mrs. Moneybags' first grand effort. This fixed price covers the period of three months known as London's season. It is all that is necessary, and it is really about the simplest way for the social aspirant to go about it. For when this three months is successfully gone thru with, Mrs. Moneybags is socially fixed for life. Her standing is secure for ever, and while more expensive than going into New York society it is more economical in the long run, as in New York one may cease to be a fad, and the second attempt to join the aristocracy would cost more than the first. Then entering society thru the royal gates of Buckingham Palace practically conquers all the social markets of the world at once. That \$100,000 is invariably paid, however, is nothing if not adaptable, and she has what might be described as an "a la carte" system, too. For instance, a court presentation engineered by her costs \$500. For obtaining the attendance of one of the reigning families and perhaps a couple of duchesses at Mrs. Moneybags' first big "at home" the social mentor demands \$10,000. This latter event is the most important of one's social career in London. Of course, being presented at court counts for a lot, but the seal of approval is not definitely only when royalty enters one's house. After that there is no question.

## DISPENSES WITH SLIDES.

A new form of lantern has recently made its appearance, which differs markedly both in its optical principles and in the results attained from the ordinary projecting apparatus which the lecturer is accustomed to use. Limited as it is to the utilization of slides only, the ordinary lantern renders it impossible to use directly illustrations from books, sketches, specimens and models. Photographs of these various objects must first be made, and from the negative a lantern slide prepared. Even the resulting slide may be sharp and clear in every detail, it still presents the defect of presenting its subject in dead black and white tones. Attempts at coloring, also sometimes successful, are often the cause of many grievous errors on the part of the artist. An apparatus which has been recently introduced by Philadelphia instrument makers, projects on a screen not only the image of a lantern slide, but reflects as well pictures in books, specimens of insects, or other natural objects, mechanical models and the like, and this all in the natural colors of the objects. The lecturer is thus enabled to make use of the countless illustrations in magazines and books, of an innumerable series of color prints, sketches, photographs, and of working models that can be shown in motion on the screen, as well as apparatus for experimenting in chemistry and physics, specimens of plants, flowers and moths. By the use of lenses, diaphragms and mirrors the object is illuminated and reflected on the screen. By use of an illuminating lens, a cone of light from the condenser is projected upon the object, the lens is used either for spreading the light over the entire object or for condensing it upon a very small portion when a brilliant light and special details are desired. When the lens is shifted toward the source of light, the rays are distributed over the entire object; when the lens is drawn toward the object, the beam condenses and concentrates on the point desired.

## A Hot-Weather Tragedy.

Providence Journal.

"I am not depressed," said the hard-ware merchant, replying to an inquiry of a solicitous friend. "I am amused. I have it in my house in two or three different shades. I was glad to discuss the subject with me is that my new objection to it. I was up before the rest of the family were stirring,

and, being thirsty, I pattered down to the dining room in my pajamas and bare feet, because I remembered there was ice water on the sideboard when I went to bed. Now, as it happened, our hardwood floor in that dining room was oiled two days ago, and it was supposed to be dry. Mother, as I sometimes call her, and the girls all agreed it was thrown on it.

bootstraps, of course, and I wasn't exactly dressed for a rescue. Still, after I'd struggled for a while I had to shout for help, and in the end the cook and second girl came and pulled me out into the hall a good deal as you'd tear a paper from a wall.

It was a ridiculous performance and what was worse it was more painful



PROMINENT GOLFERS AT THE RECENT TOURNAMENT AT TORONTO GOLF CLUB.

you on the slightest provocation. However, I sometimes defer to my wife, and we have it in our house in two or three different shades. I was glad to discuss the subject with me is that my new objection to it. I was up before the rest of the family were stirring,

dry. Maybe it is. I only know that if I drank long and deeply I was anchored in my tracks. I was glad to discuss the subject with me is that my new objection to it. I was up before the rest of the family were stirring,

than getting rid of a porous plaster. The only reason I don't limp is that I'm as sore and lame in one foot as I am in the other. Mother and the girls guessed that the hot weather had made the top dressing sticky, and I guess they don't need another guess."

boasts of four well-equipped, fully-licensed public houses, each bearing a special license.

Thus on the "Robin Hood" sign is inscribed:

Gentlemen, my ale is good.

This is the sign of Robin Hood; If Robin himself be not at home, Step in and test his cheery foam.

The "Gate Inn" reads thus:

This gate hangs well, and hinders none.

Refresh, and pay, and travel on.

The "Welcome Here" Inn, "Chimney land" has on its signboard a Highlander halting with gladness the approach of a bonafide traveler from the Westmoreland side—with a poetical line thus:

Drink, weary pilgrim, drink and pay.

Whilist the "Blue" Inn sings:

In this hive we're all alive, Good liquor makes us funny; If you be here dry step in and try— But don't forget the money.

These houses stand adjacent to each other and in the immediate neighborhood may be found the "Red Cat," the "Laughing Cat," "Mermaid Inn," "Poor Tom" and "Tom o' Bedlam" Inns.

## Elephants As Workers.

Mrs. Edward Cotes (Sarah Jeannette Duncan) describes the "working elephant" in his job being Rangoon.

"The elephants around us," she writes, "were dragging the logs to the mill to be sawn. They were harnessed for this with a broad breastband and heavy chains. A native looped the chains around the logs, and the elephant started off with them and deposited them on the sawn planks with their trunks and carrying them across the yard to be piled. A mahout sat on the neck of every elephant, and if the animal doled out too small a plank the mahout would hint with his iron spike, then two might go with that load. Then, granting the elephant would pick up the second, with infinite delicacy of balance, turn, march over and deposit them beside the pile, always returning for another load so long as there were any planks ready. When there were none he would take his ease in the sun and wait. Or perhaps there were heavy logs to be pushed from one place to another; and if pushing would do, with his trunk curled against the log, no elephant would give himself the trouble of picking it up, any more than a housemaid will pick up a chair from upstairs. More fascinating it was than I can tell to see the jungle patriarch kneel down to a heavy log, twist his trunk around it, place it on the top of the pile, and then calculate its position, and push and pull until it was square in its place. The oddest, because the most reasonable thing, was to see the elephant, pushing against the end of a very heavy log, stretch out one hind leg to give himself balance, and purchase that seemed to bring him, somehow,



PARKDALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE LACROSSE CLUB.

The Parkdales won the championship of the Toronto High School Lacrosse League for 1905, winning six games and losing none. The names of those in the above group, reading from left to right beginning with the bottom row are as follows: M. Treleaven, W. Richardson, A. Orr, H. Hassard, H. J. Crawford, B.A., president athletic association; L. E. Embree, M.A., principal; B. Ferris, captain; J. Millar, president; E. H. Watson, B.A., vice-president; I. White, A. Drift, W. Eccles, C. N. Wood, B. Ball, H. Bell, E. Young, B. Christie, A. Stuart, A. Cameron, B. Stewart.

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I take great pleasure in recommending your school to anyone interested in this popular profession, and wish you every success, and remain,

Sincerely yours,  
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## QUAINT SIGNS OF THE INN.

During my Easter holidays in the Lake district, says a writer in The Dundee News, I was very much amused at the interesting poetical signs of the public houses situated in the small hamlet of Ramoth Bridge, near Penrith, and consider them worthy of record. Ramoth Bridge is a neat, compact hamlet standing in two counties, namely, Cumberland and Westmoreland, and

# CHIMALAPA LAND CO.

## A PRINCIPALITY.

Over 200 square miles of virgin land and valuable timber.

Growing wild on this land are oranges, limes, lemons, bananas, cacao, vanilla and many wild fruits, while small tracts are planted by the natives in corn, coffee, sugar and tobacco of the finest quality.

It is the sportsman's paradise; there are a dozen species of wild animals, many choice game birds, and the rivers beautifully clear, teem with fish.

Owing to geographical situation, transportation facilities, healthful climate and the wonderful suitability of the land for all tropical products, it is generally predicted by government officials and experts who have made a study of tropical land, that a small strip between the Costa Calcos River and the railroad, which embraces the Chimalapa Lands, will soon be the highest priced land in the world. Planted in rubber in bearing, it is worth \$1000 per acre. The timber is of the finest quality, and of such variety that it can be applied to almost any purpose to which wood can be used. Single mahogany logs from this district have brought \$5000. We must have many of those amongst the great quantity of mahogany trees on our land. The average profit on this wood is \$50 per M.

Fortunes are being made from small mills cutting Spanish cedar into cigar box material. The Spanish cedar on the company's land would run into millions worked up in this way. The most plentiful wood on the property is called Chico Zapote. There is in places \$5000 worth of this wood to the acre. It closely resembles mahogany, and in taking its place. It is one of the most durable woods known. It is used in a sugar mill, which has been in operation for 175 years old, and is sound and unworm. It is impervious to salt water and the destructive teredo. Chico, the basis of all chewing gums, is obtained from this tree. The yearly revenue from this gum alone is estimated at \$25,000.

A Toronto contractor states that 3 other woods are worth \$100 per M. for interior finishing, and we already have several parties who wish to place orders in this city. Prima Vista or White Mahogany is now more highly prized than red for high-class furniture. There are several carriage woods much superior to anything grown here. In the Chamber of Commerce Building, Los Angeles, there is a Mexican cart known to be 200 years old. Although the wood has never seen oil or paint, it is still perfectly sound.

These are a few out of at least twenty-five varieties, every one of which is of great value for one or other of the many uses to which wood is applied.

A few years ago elm in Ontario was worth \$6 per M. It is now \$25. Hemlock was worth \$5. It is now \$17 and scarce. If this is the case here in a comparatively new country with a small population, think of the United States cutting their forests at the rate of 30,000 acres per day, or Great Britain, France or Germany importing everything.

A careful estimate made by a man of long experience places the net value of timber at \$11,000,000, and states that in ten years these figures will increase one-third. The land values are increasing very rapidly.

\$100 invested in these lands represents 13 acres with the timber thrown in. It is there to be seen. Samples cut by us from living trees are now to be seen at the company's office.

Samples of woods, rubber, etc., at Company's office, 88 to 90 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

Please send me book containing information about Mexico.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

## A New Idea.

"What are the suggestions for the day?"

The greatest philanthropist of the age turned anxiously to his private secretary.

"Remember," he said, half severely, "we must give away ten millions more before the week is over. I firmly can't stand it to have money accumulate in this reckless manner. We must get rid of it."

## Covered With Tattoo Marks.

An unknown man, of about 35 years, was found with his throat cut in Kensington Gardens, was almost completely covered with tattoo marks, says The London Express. The marks, which form the only means of identification, are as follows:

Chest portrait of Queen Victoria, surrounded by the Royal Arms, and the

flags, guns, stars and female on horseback holding a spear, St. George and the Dragon.

Right forearm, six men and women, and various other marks.

Left forearm, a cross and cross, with the words, "In memory of Brother Arthur, aged 32," and other marks.

Back, figures of a woman encircled by a snake, lions, peacocks, parrot, men, a swan mounted on a camel, and a horse turning a gate.

Right thigh, a heart and anchor.

Left thigh, two men in fighting attitude.

Each leg was encircled by a cleverly tattooed garter.

In Norway

—On pay-days saloons are closed and savings banks open until midnight.

—Servant girls hire for half a year at a time by contract at public registry office.

—There is a telegraph box on every street car. Write messages, put on right number of stamps, drop in the box.

—Young farmers can borrow money from Government at 3 per cent.

—Practically no illiterates. Men perhaps the finest in the world physically.

—Army service universal; only 25 per cent of youths rejected for physical defect.

—Health splendid. Death rate for men, 15.3, because of dangerous falling; for women, 15.5. Average expense of living less than any other civilized country perhaps. Average wage earnings, \$88 a year.

—More reindeer than horses, more sheep than cows.

—Illiterates—Two men in a thousand in Sweden, 3 in Norway and Denmark, 78 in Russia which wants to "improve" Norway and Sweden by dividing and conquering them; 126 even in England.

A Fair Field for No Favor.

"And so," said the dabbler in scientific speculation, "if we could succeed in exterminating the injurious microbe there is no reason why we should not live forever."

"Just so," said his friend, "and if the injurious microbes succeed in exterminating us there is no reason why