LAST EDITION

London Advertiser

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47th YEAR, NO. 20207 THE ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1911.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ONTARIO MASONS BAN MICHIGAN

Grand Lodge of the State No Longer Recognized.

TROUBLE OVER BURIAL

American Masons Officiated at Funeral Of Sarnia Man, Breaking Rule.

[Canadian Press.]

Ottawa, Feb. 4.—It developed today that an interesting state of affairs has arisen in the Masonic Order as a result of which there is a breach of relations between the Grand Lodge of Canada in Ontario and the Grand Lodge of Michigan, and the representative of the former to the latter has been withdrawn. The announcement has been made in the form of a circular informing Masons all over the Province of Ontario that in future they are not to recognize the Michigan Grand Lodge or members thereof.

The Trouble.

The trouble arose in this way. Some months ago a member of the order in Michigan died, and interment of the body was made in Sarnia, Ontario, which is incidentally the home of Judge MacWatt, the Ontario grand master. The Michigan Grand Lodge has, of course, no jurisdiction in Ontario, and the proper course was to have invited a Sarnia lodge to conduct the burial ceremonies. Instead of this, however, the Michigan Masons came across the line and carried out the burial rites themselves, virtually ignoring the authority of the Ontario brethren, saying nothing to any of the Sarnia lodges. Judge MacWatt took the matter up with the Michigan grand master, but official explanation of the course adopted not being forthcoming, the edict has gone forth for a severance of fraternal relations.

SNOW FENCES TO PROTECT THE LINES

Grand Trunk Railway Has Completed a Number.

The Grand Trunk has completed the erection of a number of snow fences in this district, and officials state that as a result of these they are in a better position than ever before to cope with severe storms.

"Take the cuts on the St. Marys branch," said an official to The Advertiser this afternoon. "Around St. Marys and Kelly's Siding there used to be drifts that would defy the biggest plows, and when filled would take hours to clean out. We bought some land in the vicinity and far enough back from the tracks we built high snow fences, which will catch all the drift snow and practically prevent any of it from filling up the cuts. So far this winter we haven't had a bit of trouble on this division but we are all prepared for any big storms that may come."

MORE SCARLET FEVER REPORTED IN LONDON

Eighteen Cases Are Being Treated in Victoria Hospital.

Another epidemic of scarlet fever has broken out in London, and in the past few days no less than 18 cases have been sent to the contagious wards in Victoria Hospital. Physicians report that there is a great deal of sickness in the city at the present time. Both hospitals are filled to their utmost capacity, and at Victoria Hospital it is impossible to get any more private rooms, and applications are in already for all those that will be available for some days. Today there were 176 patients in Victoria Hospital.

BACK TO CELLS TO SOBER UP

Police Magistrate Graydon Takes No Chances With Drunks.

Deputy Magistrate Graydon promises to become the terror of all citizens who imbibe too freely if by the time they appear before him the effects of their carouse has not entirely disappeared. Ever since he has been on the bench he has made a practice of remanding any drunks who came up in the morning not quite sobered up, for from one to three days, as he thought the case required.

This morning Robert Long, a first-time drunk, whom the court did not think was quite sober, was sent down to take the rest cure until Monday.

The magistrate takes the ground that a man only partly sober, if he is released, is likely either to go home with a grouch as big as a balloon and make things unpleasant for everybody around the house, or else he is likely to go straight to the nearest saloon and start in again. In order to prevent any undesirable results, the court thinks that home and trouble are saved by simply sending the worshipper of Bacchus down for a shore visit with Governor Carter. The plan is working out excellently.

CONCENTRATE ON VETO BILL.

London, Feb. 3.—According to the Pro-Government Daily News the Government will take the whole time of the House of Commons when Parliament meets, stopping all private members' legislative privileges, with the view to rushing the rapid passage of the veto bill and safeguarding the measure against possible interference.

It is said the veto bill will be the first bill to be introduced when Parliament meets, and that the Government will strictly limit the debate on the question.

REAL ESTATERS SEE TROUBLE

Say Woodstock Plan of "Boosting" Is Sure to React in Future.

STEADY GROWTH BETTER

It Is Said There Is a Good Demand for Men in This City—Boys and Girls Are Very Scarce.

At last night's meeting of the Real Estate Owners' Association a discussion took place on methods of boosting, and not a few of the speakers forecasted dire results for cities that have followed the plan that Woodstock and Chatham have taken up most enthusiastically. It was pointed out that Chatham is already suffering in that it has the highest tax rate in the Province, and it was thought that it will be only a short time before Woodstock ratepayers will feel the pinch of the policy of securing industries by the methods they have taken.

"It is better by far to have a steady, substantial growth, like that of London," said one member. "Our manufacturers are slowly and surely expanding. Every year sees some additions to plants and the taking on of more help. London's growth has been affected lately by the large number of people that have left for the west. At the present time there is a good demand for men in the city. It is practically impossible to get boys and girls to work. There are a dozen big factories that want all the boys and girls they can get."

YOUNG MEN WERE FINED FOR BEING DISORDERLY

A Row Last Night at Corner of Dundas and Richmond Streets.

William Pillsworth, of 228 Horton street, William Slaughter, colored, of 337 Clarence street, and Thomas Heep, were each fined $5 by Deputy Magistrate Graydon at the police court this morning for being disorderly at the corner of Dundas and Richmond streets last night.

Robert Jamieson, another man who figured in the row, said he came from the country. He admitted being drunk and was let go. According to the evidence, John McKernie, a special constable at a local skating rink, while going down the street, found Jamieson lying on the sidewalk very drunk. He picked Jamieson up and asked him if he had any place to go, and when Jamieson said no, started to take him to the police station. McKernie said he had only got a short distance when Pillsworth and Slaughter came up and grabbed Jamieson and tried to pull him away. P. C. Frank Holden was on his way home and took a hand in the mix-up, and Pillsworth, Slaughter, Jamieson and Heep were all taken to the police station. Heep was held for making an abusive remark to P. C. Holden in connection with the arrest.

JOINT BUILDINGS ARE GROWING VERY POPULAR

Merchants and Others Favor Court House Site For New City Hall.

Joint city and county buildings are growing in favor. Among the members of the city council the idea is becoming more acceptable, and it is thought that even now a majority in favor of a joint arrangement could be obtained.

In conversation with several of them today the impression was given that if the present hail was disposed of, they would immediately vote to open negotiations seriously with the county and reach an agreement for new buildings.

"It is the only solution," said County Councillor S. Frank Glass. "The county council are ready and willing to talk business."

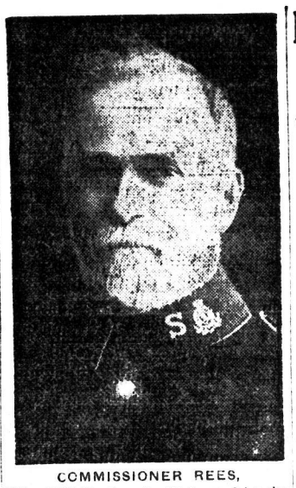
"We can make a far better arrangement by having joint buildings than by erecting a city hall of our own," declared Ald. Ashplant. "We could then erect a block of buildings that would be worth while. The idea is growing in favor everywhere. I have had very many of the most prominent men in the city speak to me today, and support me in my contention that joint buildings should be constructed."

It is understood that at the meeting of the city council on Monday night a protest will be made on behalf of many businessmen against the sale of the city hall. They are in favor of improving the present building and making it up-to-date.

It is also understood that in case the hall is sold pressure will be brought to bear upon the aldermen, by the merchants and other prominent citizens, who have not heretofore interested themselves in the matter to have the city and county get together and have joint buildings.

OXFORD PROBE REPORT HANDED IN TODAY

Woodstock, Feb. 4.—Judge Snider will hand in his report on the Oxford County investigation to the Attorney-General today. In a conversation with your correspondent, Judge Snider repudiated a statement made in the press that he had said he would sharply criticise some who figured in the inquiry. He says this is outside his commission, which only calls for his report on the various charges to be made to the lieutenant-governor in council.



COMMISSIONER REES,
Who Will Be Royally Welcomed by the Salvation Army in London a Week From Sunday.

SHAREHOLDERS ASK TO BE RELIEVED

Of Double Liability in Farmers Bank Case.

WANT A COMMISSION

Government Promises to Give the Requests Careful Consideration.

Ottawa, Feb. 4.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. W. S. Fielding yesterday afternoon heard the request of Mr. William Laidlaw, K.C., of Toronto, acting on behalf of shareholders of the Farmers' Bank for the appointment of a royal commission to thoroughly investigate the affairs of the bank, and also for special Government consideration for the shareholders in the shape of relieving them of their double liability obligation under the bank act. Mr. Laidlaw was supported by about a dozen members of Parliament, including Messrs. Nesbitt, Beattie, Sam Sharpe, Hughes, Wilson (Lennox), and Henderson, representing constituents who are shareholders in the bank. Mr. Laidlaw represented that the liquidators' investigation indicated that a considerable amount of money of the bank had not been accounted for, and a royal commission might by a searching investigation be able to discover some amounts illegally loaned or otherwise disposed of, and which might be recovered for the shareholders. He also urged that the shareholders were the innocent victims of Travers and other looters whose operations had been covered up by false returns to the finance department and dishonest entries in the bank's books.

A Special Case.

In view of the fact that the shareholders themselves were the victims of rather than the persons responsible for the bank's losses, he thought some special consideration might be given them by the Government especially in view of the fact that many of them had lost the savings of a lifetime.

Hon. Mr. Fielding promised that the question would be fully considered by the Government, but he could make no promise of anything being done along lines suggested.

It is altogether improbable that the request for the relief of the shareholders from the double liability clause will be granted. With regard to the proposal for a royal commission, it is not likely that the Government will deem it necessary in view of the fact that little further could be learned than can be disclosed by the investigations of the liquidator who now has authority and opportunity to make a thorough investigation.

THE WEATHER.

Tomorrow Colder.

FORECASTS.

Toronto, Feb. 4.—Today—Strong northwest winds, becoming colder tonight.

Sunday—Fine and much colder.

TEMPERATURES.

Stations.	Max.	Min.	Weather
Calgary	24	8	Clear
Winnipeg	10	26	Clear
Port Arthur	24	4	Goods
Parry Sound	24	14	Cloudy
Toronto	29	6	Cloudy
Ottawa	28	0	Snow
Montreal	24	9	Snow
Quebec	16	4	Snow
Father Point	30	22	Cloudy

Minus (—) means below zero.

Toronto, Feb. 4.—A disturbance, which was west of the Mississippi yesterday is now central in Ontario, and from present indications will move eastward, followed by a cold wave. The temperature continues low in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, but has risen in Alberta.

Lakes and Georgian Bay—Strong northwest winds, becoming colder tonight. Sunday, fine and much colder.

Ottawa and Upper St. Lawrence—Mild, with light snow today. Sunday, strong northwest winds, fine, and becoming much colder again.

Lower St. Lawrence and Gulf—Easterly winds, with snow. Sunday, westerly winds and becoming colder.

Maritime—Strong southeast winds, with snow or rain. Sunday, strong westerly anwinds and becoming colder again.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER.

The weather yesterday was fine throughout the Dominion. The temperature continued low in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, but rose in Ontario and the Western Provinces.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: London, 8—20; Dawson, 28 below—2; Alin, 24 below—2 below; Prince Rupert, 22—24; Victoria 34—40, Vancouver, 28—46; Kamloops, 4 below—12; Edmonton, 42 below—8; Calgary, 6 below—24; Battleford, 6—24; Prince Albert, 8 below—zero; Qu'Appelle, 30 below—10; Moosejaw, 28 below—18; Winnipeg, 30 below—10 below; Port Arthur, 2—24; Parry Sound, 10 below—16; Toronto, 6—30; Ottawa, 18 below—4; Montreal, 8 below—4; St. John, zero—32; Halifax, 2 below—14.

TODAY'S PROBS.

The East—Milder; light snow or sleet tonight in western districts.

Lake Superior—Westerly winds; fair, with a little lower temperature.

The West—Fair and moderately cold.

NOW IT IS SAID BANK WILL ACCEPT

Willing to Take the Actual City Hall Site For the Sum of $100,000.

NOTHING DEFINITE YET

It Is Expected That the Question of Sale Will Be Favorably Settled on Monday Evening.

It was stated today that the Royal Bank will accept the city hall property as it stands at the figure offered—$100,000.

The members of the city council were felt out as to their attitude toward an offer of $80,000, but the result was not at all favorable. Later some were asked what effect an offer of $90,000 would have, and the reception accorded that proposal was not favorable, either.

They have now decided that it would be better to accept the actual site of the city hall rather than allow the bargain to fall through.

This decision was hastened, it is understood, by the fact that there were other banks prepared to do business with the city if the Royal Bank failed to make good their proposition.

Mayor Beattie refuses to discuss the question. He stated that he had absolutely nothing whatever to say on the matter. When asked if an acceptance would be in the hands of the council Monday night, he refused to speak. It is understood by the aldermen that a communication to that effect would be presented.

Manager F. E. Karn, of the bank, had nothing to say concerning the matter. He would neither confirm nor deny any of the rumors afloat.

It is expected that a final settlement will be reached on Monday night at the council meeting.

The aldermen are anxious to decide the question, in view of the fact that the water commissioners will have to secure temporary quarters very soon.

If these officials must move out, a building to accommodate all will be secured, provided the hall is sold.

If not, the water commissioners will move their staff elsewhere.

GOVERNMENT MAY RESTORE MODEL SCHOOLS

Teachers as Soon as Graduated Leave For the Canadian West.

Will the Provincial Government restore the Model schools? That question is being asked members of the local House by their constituents, and it is rumored that such will be the case.

In a recent speech by Mr. T. W. McGarry, M. P. P. for South Renfrew, he hinted that the Government was not tied to any particular policy, but that if the present system was wrong it would be changed.

Locally, the impression prevails that ere long the Model schools will be re-established or the Government will enact legislation compelling graduates from the Normal schools to remain in this province for some time after graduation and teach school.

Hon. Geo. Edwards is under the impression that the latter legislation will be enacted.

Keep Them at Home.

"I am in favor of passing a law to compel graduates of Normal schools to teach some years in Ontario after graduation," he stated to The Advertiser. "As a matter of fact, we are graduating more students than we ever did before, even under the Model school system. But they are all going west, and this province is not reaping the benefit it should from the money expended. I think the graduates should make some return to the province for the money expended in their education."

Restore the Schools.

Mr. J. C. Elliott, M. P. P. for West Middlesex, is of the opinion that the Model school will be restored.

"I believe the Government will restore the Model schools," he declared. "That old system worked out admirably, giving the greatest satisfaction, particularly in the rural districts, and providing many teachers of the highest type. We have asked the Government to restore that system if it is needed, and there is a great demand for it. I hope, and I think the Government will do so. Mr. McGarry hinted that in his speech and we expect that it will be adopted. It will be an excellent thing for the province."

BIG RECEPTION FOR COMMISSIONER REES

The Salvation Army Circles Are Busy Making the Arrangements.

The Salvation Army in this city are at present very much busied with the arrangements for the big reception to be accorded Commissioner Rees, the new commander of the army forces in Canada who leaves London for the first time next Saturday and Sunday. Commissioner Rees will be met at the depot by massed bands from London and St. Thomas on Saturday afternoon.

A big meeting will be held on Saturday night and on Sunday morning a special service will be held in the army citadel on Clarence street.

On Sunday afternoon and evening two public meetings will be held in the Majestic Theatre, at which Mayor Beattie will preside, and many prominent Londoners will be on the platform to welcome the commissioner to London.

Col. Chandler has not yet made the final arrangements, but they will be announced early in the week. The coming of Commissioner Rees will be one of the biggest events ever occurring in the history of the Salvation Army in London.

It will have an added significance from the fact that this city was the pioneer station of the army in this country.

RAILWAYS ARE NOT ENTIRELY RESPONSIBLE

Engineer Van Cleve Takes Issue With Mr. King Regarding Street Car Service.

City Engineer Van Cleve does not altogether agree with Manager C. B. King, of the London Street Railway that the Grand Trunk and C. P. R. railways are responsible for the irregular schedule maintained by the company.

"While it is undoubtedly true that the railways do cause delays, it does not follow that the whole trouble is on that account," declared Mr. Van Cleve. "I had no means of observing what delays were caused by the railways on Jan. 16, the day we made the observation. However, we will obtain some information on that subject in the near future.

"The fact still remains that the company have not enough cars on the various routes at the present time to maintain the schedule set down by the city engineer some time ago. I am absolutely convinced of that, and any person studying the chart prepared in this office will agree to that."

Further observations will be made by the city engineer and his staff, and at the next meeting of the board of works another report on the situation will be presented.

WRIT FOR SEPARATION AND ALIMONY, TOO

Mrs. Ellen Lumley Has Begun an Action Against Her Husband.

Mrs. Ellen Lumley, through her solicitor, Mr. A. G. Chisholm, has issued a writ against her husband, William Lumley, for separation and alimony. She alleges that he has tried to choke her and that he also decorated her on various occasions with the vilest names.

She asks for a bill of separation, $8 a week alimony, and interim alimony until the time of the trial. The plaintiff and defendant were married in April, 1898, and lived since that time until Jan. 23 last in Raleigh Township, Kent County, in Thamesford, and in this city, where they at present reside.

BIG LEGAL VICTORY FOR CANADIAN PACIFIC

Privy Council Decides Against Alberta in Land Tax Case.

London, Feb. 4.—The judicial committee of the privy council yesterday handed out its decision on the appeal of the Province of Alberta vs. the C. P. R. from a decision of the Canadian courts on the question of taxation of C. P. R. lands in the province which the railway had secured by its charter from the Dominion. The Canadian courts had decided in favor of the company's contention that the lands were not taxable.

The privy council today dismissed the appeal without costs. It held that unoccupied C. P. R. lands are not taxable until twenty years after the actual grant of letters patent, even if there be delay of many years in taking the letters out. It also held that C. P. R. land sold on the instalment plan is untaxable until all the instalments are paid.

EXECUTORS WILL SUE G. T. R. FOR DAMAGES

Late Engineer Crouch Was Injured While in Company's Employ.

The executors of the estate of the late Henry E. Crouch, a Grand Trunk engineer, who died a few months ago as a result of injuries sustained in an accident at Jeannette's Creek, have commenced an action against the company on behalf of the deceased's widow and children.

The accident resulted in the death of Mr. Crouch was in the cab of his locomotive when it ran through a misplaced switch and was derailed. He was thrown through the window and struck a telegraph pole.

Sir George C. Gibbons is acting for the plaintiff.

THEATRICAL BUSINESS IS BOOMING IN LONDON

Many Splendid Attractions Wil Be Seen at the Grand Shortly.

Manager Minhinnick, of the Grand Opera House, is more than delighted with the theatrical situation in London. The year's business so far has beaten all records, and still greater things are looked for.

"Mr. Small has certainly looked after his London patrons," declared Mr. Minhinnick. "I cannot remember when we ever had so fine a list of attractions as this year. We are getting all the best of them. You may think that we have already had good ones, but you should see our list of attractions. The last half of the season will be better than the first, and more commendation could not be given than that. We will have plenty of good shows, the very best, in fact, until the season closes. Margaret Illington will be here on Feb. 10 in a new play, and following her we will have a score of great shows. I am greatly pleased with the business, and from what I can learn our patrons are delighted with the attractions presented to them. We expect a big house for 'The Jolly Bachelors' tonight."

MOVEMENT IS TOWARD LONDON

Real Estate Men Report an Improvement in the Renting Situation.

THE BUILDING PROSPECTS

Contractors Say the Season Will Be a Good One—Empty Houses Are Filling Up in This City.

Real estate men and landlords of the city generally report that there is a great improvement in the last few weeks in the house-renting situation.

An important movement from the small towns and villages around London seems to have been started toward the city, for very numerous inquiries have been received for houses by people who are moving in.

Real estate agents say that they are constantly in receipt of letters from outside places asking for information regarding houses and the price of rents. They say, also, that in the majority of these cases the letter has been followed up by a call from the parties writing, and that they have placed many houses in this way.

Empty Houses Decreasing.

A gentleman who has made a close survey of the city with a view of finding out how matters stood is authority for the statement that the number of empty houses is very rapidly decreasing.

It is stated that in the south and east end of the city there is hardly a vacant house to be seen. All small houses are eagerly picked up, and many of the agents have requests booked for works ahead for small houses of moderate rent. In West London there are less empty houses than ever before. This is something unusual in that the moving season has not commenced.

A Steady Demand.

"We have had a steady demand for houses," said one real estate dealer to The Advertiser. "Small houses are particularly sought after. I do not think there has been so much doubling up this winter as there has been during some previous winters. There is quite a good demand for houses for rooming and boarding purposes. Larger houses are renting fairly well, depending, of course, upon the locality in which they are situated."

A real estate man, who resides in South London, states that it is a long time since he has seen so few empty houses over there.

South London Growing.

"Oh, the contrary," he said, "our end of the city is growing rapidly. Several new surveys were opened up last year, and on some of them building was commenced. In the spring there will be a number of fine new houses started in various sections. People who have not been through South London lately will be surprised to find how far out the residences now extend. Many really fine homes have been built, and this year will see a number of others."

An important development in the real estate situation during the last year and a half has been the building of three fine apartment houses. The owners report that there is a splendid demand for the suites.

East End Flourishes.

Perhaps no single district in the city can equal the steady growth of the east end. In the district south of the Grand Trunk tracks and east of Adelaide street the growth has been unusually rapid. New houses have gone up by the score, and yet it seems there are not too many to meet the ever-increasing demand. Those who are in a position to know say that this summer will see a large number of new houses built there. They say that the moving of the George White & Sons Works to the east end has created a big demand for houses. All the east-end shops are busy. All of them are employing full complements of hands, and many have more than is usual. This all means people, and people mean homes. The north end is also growing steadily, and the boundaries are being pushed further and further out each year. Houses are getting well up to the north point of the city and comparatively few are to be had.

Taking the situation in general the outlook for the spring is a most encouraging one, and real estate men are well satisfied with it.

Building Prospects.

From a building standpoint the season promises to be a good one. Builders state that they are receiving many inquiries for houses regarding new conditions, important alterations to houses, stores and various other buildings and a host of small work.

The most important work in sight of course is the new city hall if the scheme goes through. This will be a big contract and will furnish work for two years, it is determined. As a result of the changes that will follow, it is expected that a number of important changes will follow in the business district, and some new building is foreshadowed. Among other rumors that are going around is one that a fine ten-story building will be built on the site where the city hall now stands.

The Brick Market.

Brick manufacturers stated to The Advertiser that they expect a good demand as soon as the building season opens. They are very busy getting out brick made in anticipation of a brisk trade.

Manufacturers of cement blocks state that they are very busy and that there have been inquiries from prospective builders.

JUVENILE FORESTERS HELD BIG BANQUET

Pride of London Branch Enjoyed a Very Pleasant Evening.

phone solo, Bro. F. Tilbury; recitation, Mr. Horner; duet, Bros. Sage and Evans; mouth organ solo, Bro. G. Pring; recitation, Bro. F. Wright; song, Bro. Dean; address, Bro. Sherrin; recitation, Bro. Richards.

The affair was in charge of a committee as follows: Bros. F. H. Brock, W. Eveleigh, and W. Sloman, Court Forest Queen; Bro. Cartledge, Court Magnolia; Bros. F. Rigg and Frank Tilbury, Court Pride of Dominion. After the programme the National Anthem was sung, and cheers for the King were given with a will, being one of the most successful banquets given by No. 1.

The annual banquet and concert of Juvenile Branch Pride of London, No. 1, Ancient Order of Foresters, was held last evening in their lodge rooms, Foresters' Hall, Richmond street. A large number of the boys' friends were present. Before the programme was commenced, a short time was spent in a business meeting, two new members being initiated. When the refreshments were disposed of, the following excellent programme was rendered: Chairman's address, Bro. Eveleigh; phonograph selection, Mr. Horner; recitation, Bro. F. F. Wright; duet, Bros. W. H. and E. J. Richards; song, Bro. F. Wright; phonograph selection, Mr. Horner; address, Bro. R. H. Brock; presentation certificates to eight boys; saxo-

HOG BREEDERS WILL BENEFIT

By Placing of the Animals On the Free List.

GO TO AMERICAN MARKET

Hog Buyers in Canada Will Have to Pay Better Prices in the Future.

The placing of hogs on the free list under the new tariff agreement will be a decided benefit to the farmers, and it is probable that during the coming year a great deal more attention will be devoted to hog raising. Under the old agreement a duty of $1.50 was placed on each animal entering the American markets from Canada. Even with this, some of the shippers in this country have been sending large consignments to the Buffalo and Chicago markets, owing to the high prices charged by the Toronto buyers.

Mr. Dan. McIntyre, the largest local shipper, was interviewed on the question by an Advertiser reporter this morning. He states that the new arrangement will be very profitable to the farmers, and to a good many of the shippers. It will also have a tendency to raise the price of pork in this country. At the present time, the American mark is are a trifle weak, and the price has been gradually falling. However, this will not last any length of time, and it will not be very long before large shipments will be going in from this country.

The Commission Men.

The new agreement will also affect the commission merchants at Toronto, which is supposed to be the local centre for hog shipments. Their prices have been much lower than the American markets. With the present duty on hogs lifted, and a good demand on the markets on the other side, all big Canadian shippers will be sending to the States, with the result that in order to get hogs the Canadian packers will have to pay a higher price. This will be the means of breaking up any combines for the purpose of buying at low prices. Thus the farmers and dealers will reap the benefits of the new agreement, and the higher the price goes, the larger the benefit.

THE REBEL FORCES SURROUND JUAREZ

Nothing Else But Old-Fashioned Artillery With Which to Defend City.

[Canadian Press.]

El Paso, Feb. 4.—At 5 o'clock this morning, Juarez is lined with soldiers, police, guards, federal and state rurales, expecting an attack at any moment.

Orozco's forces are at the foot of the Juarez Mountains, and is expected to reach the city about sun-up. No reinforcements for the federals are in sight. General Orozco and General de Lablanco's forces are reported to have made a junction at 6 o'clock yesterday evening at Bauch, 11 miles south of Juarez.

four rapid-fire guns on "Long Tom" and four howitzers of ancient model. They are reported to be all armed with Kraghjorgen rifles of the latest pattern.

The latest development of the Mexican revolution is of unusual interest, as Juarez is the sister city to El Paso, the latter being on American soil. The Rio Grande, just a few yards in width at this point, constitutes the boundary between the United States and Mexico, and serious international complications may follow the taking of Juarez by the rebels.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SUNDAY TOMORROW

Thirty-Seventh Anniversary Wil Be Celebrated in London.

Tomorrow will be celebrated in many American and Canadian churches as Christian Endeavor Sunday. Friday the Christian Endeavor Society celebrated its thirty-seventh anniversary. It was founded by Dr Francis Clark, of Boston, and its membership, largely through the personal energies and efforts of its founder, has grown from a small beginning with 45 members to a present membership of two million young people in Canada, United States, Australia, and Great Britain, and all other parts of the world.

It was at one time very strong in Canada, being the mother of young people's societies in this country, but of late years it has been outstanced in growth by the denominational young people's societies, which have very largely remained independent of the Christian Endeavor movement. In the United States, however, these denominational societies, including the Epworth League, the B. Y. P. U., the Lutheran League, and others, have affiliated with the international Christian Endeavor movement.

One London church has, however, clung to the old Christian Endeavor Union for its young people. Rev. John Smith, pastor of the Hamilton Road Presbyterian Church, has always been an active advocate of the Christian Endeavor, and that church has a flourishing Endeavor Society.

A Splendid Choir.

The choir of the First Methodist Church have so outgrown their present gallery that the trustee board next week will consider the advisability of enlarging it. To do so they will have to do away with the present stairways and extend the choir gallery on each side, thereby making room for about 25 more voices. They have many invitations for concerts from outside places, and will fill several this spring. Next week they will have a skating party at Tecumseh Park on Tuesday night, and on Wednesday evening give a concert at the Hospital for the Insane.

Knott & Sangster

REAL ESTATE BROKERS, VALUATORS, ARBITRATORS, OPTIONS OBTAINED, MONEY TO LOAN, FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, PROPERTIES RENTED AND RENTS COLLECTED.

ROOM 101, MASONIC TEMPLE. PHONE 650.

WELLAND, THE BIRMINGHAM OF CANADA—WE HAVE A BLOCK OF LOTS IN WELLAND WHICH WE CAN SELL $25 CASH AND BALANCE $10 PER MONTH. NO INTEREST AND NO TAXES FOR 1911. SIX FACTORY SITES HAVE BEEN SOLD RECENTLY IN THIS TOWN, AND FIVE YEARS AGO THE POPULATION WAS 4,700. NOW IT IS NEARLY 7,000. LOTS ARE SELLING FOR FROM $50 TO $100.

BELLEVUE AVENUE—THIS SURVEY WAS ONLY OPENED OUT LAST YEAR, AND THERE ARE NOW FIVE RED PRESSED BRICK HOUSES ON THE PROPERTY. THERE ARE A FEW LOTS STILL LEFT FOR SALE AT $15 PER FOOT. CALL AND GET PARTICULARS BEFORE THEY ARE ALL GONE.

CARFRAE CRESCENT—JUST OVER THE TRACTION COMPANY'S BRIDGE. THERE ARE NOW 8 HOUSES ON THIS STREET. THERE ARE A FEW LOTS LEFT AT FROM $8 TO $15 PER FOOT. THIS PROPERTY IS ONLY TWELVE MINUTES' WALK TO THE MARKET. ALL LOTS WILL BE SOLD THIS SPRING. CALL AND SEE PLAN AND GET PARTICULARS IF YOU WANT A LOT CONVENIENT TO THE CENTRE OF THE CITY.

McKENZIE ESTATE (EAST OF RIDOUT STREET)—THIS SURVEY IS NOW READY FOR SALE. LOTS CAN BE PURCHASED ON EASY TERMS.

CHELSEA GREEN—2-story frame, cement foundation, 4 bedrooms, room for bath. Lot 40x115 feet. Price, $1,400.

BRUCE STREET—1½-story frame, cement foundation, 4 bedrooms, brick cellar, gas. Lot 84x259 feet. Price, $1,800.

WHARNCLIFFE ROAD—Frame cottage, cement foundation, 3 bedrooms, verandah, cellar. Price, $1,600.

VACANT LOT—Marley Place, facing Normal School. Lot 60x200 feet to lane in rear. One of the best vacant lots in South London. $27 per foot.

Grocery store in city, doing first-class business. Moderate rent. Call and get particulars.

5 acres near city, east, with good brick story and a half house. $2,500.

THORNTON AVENUE—Brick cottage, 8 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, good cellar, lot 50x327 feet. A snap on easy terms. $1,400.

DUFFERIN AVENUE—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen, lot 28x150 feet. Only $900.

WATERLOO STREET, central—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, lot 49x330 feet. One of the best locations in the city. $2,500.

KENNETH AVENUE—1½-story brick, cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, cellar under all, furnace, wired for electric light, gas for cooking. Call for price.

WATERLOO STREET—1½-story brick, stone foundation, 4 bedrooms, bath and w.c., gas and electric light, stable. Lot 42.5x145 feet. Price, $2,800.

ST. JAMES STREET—1½-story brick, 3 bedrooms, bathroom complete, grate and mantel, good cellar, verandah front and back, brick barn and driveshed. Lot 4.x150 feet. Price, $2,400.

CLARENCE STREET—1½-story frame brick foundation, 6 bedrooms, bathroom complete, hard and soft water, connected to sewer, verandah, barn and workshop. lot 34x110 feet. Price, $1,700.

CHESLEY AVENUE—Brick veneer cottage, cement block and concrete foundation, 3 bedrooms, kitchen cupboards, sink and city water, gas and fixtures; lot 33 1x100 feet. Price, $1,550.

SUNSHINE PARK—One of the best lots in the survey. Owner in the west. Will sell at a reasonable price.

BEST CORNER LOT in South London, 58x98 feet. Only, $1,500. Must be sold. Call for particulars.

ELIAS STREET—1½-story brick veneer, cement foundation, 3 bedrooms, w.c., bathroom piped, furnace, E.L. and gas. Price, $2,100.

TALBOT STREET—2-story brick, 5 bedrooms, modern conveniences. Lot 66 feet frontage. Call for particulars.

General store in small village west of city, 3 miles from C. P. R. station, good country around. Stock about $2,000. Good new brick building and good stables and other outbuildings. Large lot. Price for sale buildings and lot, $2,500. Might consider a good exchange for city property.

DUCHESS AVENUE—2-story brick veneer, cement block foundation, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences, verandah, barn. Price, $2,250. Easy terms.

VACANT LOT—Surrey avenue, 25x105 feet. Price, $200.

QUEEN'S AVENUE—2½-story brick, stone foundation, slate roof, 4 bedrooms, all modern conveniences, verandah, laboratory in basement, laundry with stationary tubs. Lot 45 feet frontage. Call for particulars.

CRAIG STREET—Frame cottage, 2 bedrooms, electric light. Lot 37x190 feet. Price, $1,650.

FOUR PARCELS OF 6 ACRES EACH—No buildings. First-class clay loam. Close to city. From $300 to $700 each. A snap to the right party. Call for particulars.

TECUMSEH AVENUE—2½-story red pressed brick, cement and cement block foundation, 4 bedrooms, all modern conveniences, hardwood floors downstairs, large porch, balcony at rear. Lot 40x120 feet to a lane. Price, $5,000.

LILIAS STREET—Brick veneer cottage, 3 bedrooms, E. L. and fixtures, porch. Lot 32x100 feet. Price, $1,700.

WANTED—Farms for sale and exchange. We have a large number of people inquiring for farms. We have sold quite a number lately, and have customers for quite a number more. If you have a farm you wish to sell or exchange, kindly call and give it to us for sale, and we will push the property for you.

TALBOT STREET—2½-story red pressed brick, cement foundation, slate roof, 5 bedrooms, all modern conveniences; hot water heated, mantel and grate, kitchen cupboard, verandah; lot 33.6x170 feet. Call for particulars.

TALBOT STREET—Frame semi-detached cottage, 2 bedrooms in one, 3 in other, cement and iron 2-story workshop and stable at rear; lot 158 feet deep. Price, $2,600.

EDWARD STREET—Frame cottage, cement foundation, 2 bedrooms, clothes closet, gas for cooking. Lot 33x166 feet. Price, $1,175.

DUNDAS STREET—1½-story brick, 3 bedrooms, modern conveniences; lot 60x136 feet. Price, $2,200.

LEAN STREET—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 2 bedrooms, cellar, chicken coop, fruit and shade trees; lot 48x139.6 feet. Price, $1,400.

SOUTH LONDON—Two-story frame, brick foundation, four bedrooms, modern conveniences; lot 23.4x120 feet. Price, $2,200. Easy terms: $20 down and $20 per month.

JOHN STREET—2½-story brick stone-faced foundation, slate roof, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences. Lot 33x250 feet. Price, $4,000.

278 RIDOUT STREET—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, and summer kitchen; lot 66x100 feet, and lane at rear. Price, $1,750, $100 cash, balance monthly.

FACTORY SITES on inter-switching and main line of G. T. R. First-class sites.

VACANT LOT Becher street, 30x125 feet. $700.

THE RIDGEWAY—2-story brick, all modern, fine residence, low price.

THE BEST VACANT LOTS in the north end. Call for particulars.

FINE LOT on Elmwood avenue, near the Normal School.

VACANT LOT on Mount Pleasant avenue. Call for particulars.

WANTED—PROPERTIES FOR SALE. IF YOU HAVE ANY REAL ESTATE YOU WISH SOLD, WE CAN SELL IT FOR YOU, AND WILL NOT CHARGE IF THE PROPERTY IS NOT SOLD BY OR THROUGH US. LIST YOUR PROPERTY WITH US, AND YOU WILL BE TIRED OF HAVING IT WELL ADVERTISED.

The Farmers of Ontario

The farmers of Ontario are prosperous, and there are now many splendid opportunities for thousands of other people to share in this prosperity. We have for sale hundreds of farms owned by men who are selling in order to go West to buy more land for their sons, or who, on account of old age, are retiring from active life.

The following are short descriptions of a few of the farms we have for sale:

No. 6451—50 acres in the Township of North Gosfield, County of Essex, soil clay loam, 3 acres of orchard, 2-story house, stable, granary, hen house and hog pen; 7 miles to Essex railroad station, 2½ miles to Cottam.

No. 6452—54½ acres in the Township of London, County of Middlesex, soil black loam with gravelly bottom, 2 acres of apples, peaches, cherries, raspberries, currants and grapes, wire fences in good condition, 1½-story brick veneer house, a number of outbuildings, 1 mile to London market, ¼ mile to street railway, ½ mile to West London P. O.

No. 6454—100 acres in the Township of Euphemia, County of Lambton, soil clay and sandy loam, 20 acres mixed timber, 7 acres of winter fruit in good shape, fences mostly wire, 2-story brick house, 2 frame barns, a number of other outbuildings, 4 miles to Bothwell railroad station and postoffice.

For further list of farms which we have for sale, see today's Free Press, or send for our catalogue of farms for sale in any county north or west of Toronto.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

The following property's have been sold off our list during the month of January, 1911:

Jos. Mitchell's 50-acre farm in the Township of Mersea, County of Essex.

Jas. T. Addison's 112-acre farm in the Township of South Dorchester, in the County of Elgin.

J. S. Bullock's 50-acre farm in the Township of Enniskillen, County of Lambton.

L. James' house and lot in the village of Oil Springs, County of Lambton.

Will Tracy's 50-acre farm in the Township of Vespra, County of Simcoe.

Mrs. Samuel Malott's 104-acre farm in the Township of Gosfield South, County of Essex.

George Law's 75-acre farm in the Township of Dawn, County of Lambton.

E. F. Baldwin's 100-acre farm in the Township of Bayham, County of Elgin.

Mrs. Alice A. Cline's 60-acre farm in the Township of Beverly, County of Wentworth.

Edward Bugler's 90-acre farm in the Township of Mosa, County of Middlesex.

Mrs. Smith's farm in the Township of Enniskillen, County of Lambton.

Hugh McCuish's 50-acre farm in the Township of West Williams, County of Middlesex.

Gershon Harlton's town property in Parkhill, County of Middlesex.

George Fraser's town property in Parkhill County of Middlesex.

Thomas Colbert's 140-acre farm in the Township of Westminster, County of Middlesex.

Thos. Dillon's 200-acre farm in the Township of Enniskillen, County of Lambton.

Peter Taylor's 50-acre farm in the Township of Sombra, County of Lambton.

J. J. Vance's 100-acre farm in the Township of Gosfield North, County of Essex.

Peter Taylor's 50-acre farm in the Township of Sombra, County of Lambton.

Roderick McKinnon's 75-acre farm in the Township of Dawn, County of Lambton.

Thomas Tomlinson's 112-acre farm in the Township of Enniskillen, County of Lambton.

William Marshall's 85-acre farm in the Township of Bayham, County of Oxford.

Jas. Weekes' 75-acre farm in the Township of Middleton, County of Norfolk.

J. S. McQuiggan's 79-acre farm in the Township of Bayham, County of Elgin.

N. Grey's 100-acre farm in the Township of Bayham, County of Oxford.

Miss Campbell's house and lot in Tillsonburg, County of Oxford.

John Sedge's property in Tillsonburg, County of Oxford.

M. Stover's house and lot in Tillsonburg, County of Oxford.

Miss Fitzgerald's house and lot in Tillsonburg, County of Oxford.

Frank Chadwick's 50-acre farm in the Township of Middleton, County of Norfolk.

THE WESTERN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, LTD.

78 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONT.

WE ARE STILL OPEN TO SELL OR EXCHANGE city, residential, factory sites, town and village properties and farm property, from 50 to 100 acres, for city property; also 1 to 20 acres of village and suburban property for city property.

JAMES BURROWS, 78 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

Telephone 666.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FOR SALE—160-ACRE FARM, CORNER Wellington road and fourth concession, Westminster, five miles from London, good house, barns and silo; price, $7,000. For terms apply on premises or J. H. Nichol, Glanworth P. O., Ont. 5c-wty

$2,300—NINE ACRES, 1½-STORY BRICK house, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, cellar, hard and soft water, furnace, good barn, fruit trees; just outside city limits, on easy terms of payment; an ideal place for a chicken farm. Anderson & Hatch. b

P. WALSH'S BULLETIN

A new red pressed brick cottage, six rooms, gas and water in the house, lot 34x135 feet. Price, $1,400.

DUNDAS STREET—Two-story brick house, 10 rooms, all modern improvements, frame barn, lot 44x213 feet. Price, $3,800.

WELLINGTON STREET (near Victoria park)—A new 1½-story brick house, 9 rooms, hot water in kitchen and bathroom, with all other modern improvements. Price, $3,400.

CENTRAL AVENUE—A splendid frame cottage, 7 rooms. Price, $1,650. Very central.

HYMAN STREET—An up-to-date 1½-story brick store foundation, 8 rooms, select location. Price, $3,000.

LORNE AVENUE—A new 2-story brick house, 8 rooms, all modern improvements. Price, $2,800.

HELLMUTH AVENUE—A new 1½-story brick house, stone foundation, ten rooms, all modern improvements, lot 33x145 feet to a lane. Price reasonable.

LORNE AVENUE—A new 1½-story brick house, 7 rooms, all modern improvements, nice lot. Price, $2,650.

GROSVENOR STREET—New 1½-story brick house, cement block foundation, 7 rooms, large cellar, furnace, gas, wired for electric light, lot 50x150 feet. Price, $2,850.

WILLIAM STREET — New 1½-story brick house, 7 rooms, furnace, lot 33x120 feet. Price, $2,200.

WATERLOO STREET—New 1½-story brick, stone foundation, 10 rooms, large verandah, all modern improvements, lot 44.6x120 feet. Price, $2,200.

If you want to purchase an up-to-date residence, we have got them.

RICHMOND STREET, south of Horton street, 1½-story brick house, 9 rooms, modern improvements, nice lot. Price, $2,600.

OTTAWAY AVENUE—New 1½-story brick, 8 rooms, furnace, bathroom, lot 36x149. Price, $2,300 for a quick sale.

RIDOUT STREET, near Elmwood avenue—New red brick 2-story house, 9 rooms, modern improvements, lot 40x125 feet. $3,200.

HAMILTON ROAD—Five acres, sandy loam, new 1½-story frame house on cement foundation, 7 rooms, verandah; close to city limits. Must be sold, hence our price is much reduced.

PRINCESS AVENUE—Two story and attic new brick house, 4 bedrooms, all modern improvements, lot 33x144 feet. Price, $3,000.

P. WALSH

PHONE 1021. 425 RICHMOND ST.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

A few attractive property propositions open for immediate purchase.

Five acres, Pipe Line, near Woodbank—Frame dwelling and barn, apples, plums, pears, cherries, peaches, 1½ acres of raspberries and 500 strawberry plants, soil gravel and clay loam. Price, $1,600. Will exchange for 50-acre farm near London.

Nelson Street—Frame cottage, 7 rooms, good repair, lot 50x50 feet. Price, $1,250.

Cavendish Street—Lot 41x122 feet, with concrete story frame kitchen erected thereon, also concrete foundation and cellar for front ready for the erection of the front part. Price, $175.

Queen's Avenue—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 7 rooms, lot 35x210 feet. Price, $1,800.

Central Avenue—Two-story, stone foundation, slate roof, 9 rooms, good plumbing, gas, 33⅓ per cent less than cost. Stable. Price, $4,500.

Central Avenue—Semi-detached two-story brick, cut stone foundation, slate roof, 10 rooms, hot water heating, gas, good plumbing, near Victoria Park; good bargain. Inquire for particulars.

LOANS.

Money loaned to complete purchase price, build money advanced as building progresses. Pay off old mortgages or remodel the old house.

A. A. CAMPBELL,

Real Estate, Loans and Investments, No. 4a Richmond St., London, Ont. 7tf-t

FOR SALE—COTTAGE ON NELSON street, between William and Adelaide, south side, to be taken away. Tenders will be received up till P.O. 7 by the McClary Manufacturing Company. b

LOT, WITH TWO FRAME HOUSES ON Dundas street, for sale, will exchange for small farm if suitable, away from city. Address Box 95, Advertiser. 1c-t

SOLID BRICK HOUSE, 12-STORY, modern, four bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen; immediate possession; owner leaving city. 636 Lorne avenue. 7tf-tyw

$1,300—FRAME HOUSE, BARN, HALF acre raspberries, quarter acre strawberries, block and red currants, plums, pears, cherries, about 25 apple trees, terms to suit. Anderson & Hatch. b

HOUSE WITH STABLE AND LARGE lot, $850 if sold at once. Apply Box 115, Advertiser. 4c-xwt

FOR SALE—50 OR 150 ACRES, LOT 14 and part of 15, fifth concession, Lobo. For further particulars apply to James A. McArthur, Lobo P. O. 89a-tyw

FOUR ACRES, TWO IN SMALL fruit, large modern house, furnace, stable, fifteen minutes' walk from postoffice, cheap. J. W. G. Winnett, barrister, etc. ywt

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY SOLID brick, modern conveniences, Princess avenue, near Victoria Park; cheap, easy terms. T. W. Scandrett, solicitor, 98 Dundas. 65tf-tyw

LETHBRIDGE REAL ESTATE OFFERS 24% edge investment. Write Firby, 3 London Loan block, London, for descriptive book. 4uk

IN SOUTH LONDON, MODERN COTTAGE, bath, electric light, etc.; large garden, good locality. Box 74, Advertiser. 1c-txt

RED PRESSED BRICK HOUSE, TWO-STORY, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room and kitchen, large hall, modern conveniences. 302 Grosvenor. 6u

I WILL BUILD YOU A FIVE-ROOM cottage for $500. Address Box 37, Advertiser office.

SURVEYORS.

F. W. FARNCOMB, CIVIL ENGINEER and surveyor, Bank Toronto Chambers.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

MR. BERT WEIR HAS RESUMED teaching at his studio, 493 Adelaide street. t

MISS JEAN WALKER, TEACHER OF elocution. Concert engagements accepted. Studio, 242 Dundas street. t

JAS. CRESSWELL, MUSICAL DIRECTOR Grand Opera House. Violin, band and orchestral instruments. 493 King. zxt

KENWICK MALE QUARTETTE OPEN for engagements, concerts, banquets specialty. A. Bowman, 103 Dundas street. 12x

CHARLES E. WHEELER—ORGAN RECITALS. Pupils received for piano, organ, harmony, counterpoint and singing. Studio 429 Waterloo street.

JACK PATTERSON, CHARACTER comedian, Canada's Harry Lauder. Booking strong. Companies supplied.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY W. H. Bartram, 99 Dundas street.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY H. J. Childs, druggist, 632 Dundas.

LEGAL CARDS.

PURDOM & PURDOM, BARRISTERS, solicitors, etc., Masonic Temple building, corner Richmond and King. Thos. H. Purdom, K.C., Alexander Purdom.

TENNENT & CAMPBELL, BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc. Money to loan, lowest rates. 78 Dundas.

FITZGERALD & FITZGERALD, BARRISTERS. Money to loan. Masonic Temple.

CRONYN & BETTS & COLERIDGE, barristers, etc., Huron and Erie building.

T. H. LUSCOMBE, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc., 160 Dundas, near Richmond. Money at lowest rates.

W. H. BARTRAM, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc. Office, 89 Dundas street.

STUART & SCANDRETT, BARRISTERS, etc., 98 Dundas. Money to loan. Alex. Stuart, K.C., T. W. Scandrett.

GRAYDON & GRAYDON, BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, 419 Talbot street, N. Parke Graydon, A. H. Marshall Graydon.

GIBBONS, HARPER & GIBBONS, BARRISTERS, etc., corner Richmond and Carling. George C. Gibbons, K.C., Fred P. Harper, George S. Gibbons.

BUCHNER & GUNN, BARRISTERS, solicitors, etc., corner Talbot and Carling. Phone 99. Money to loan. U. A. Buchner, J. M. Gunn, B.A.

BLACKBURN & WEEKES, BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc., 124 Carling street; G. N. Weekes; H. S. Blackburn.

JARVIS & VINING, BARRISTERS, etc., 101 Dundas. C. G. Jarvis, Jared Vining, B.A.

MACPHERSON & PERRIN, BARRISTERS, solicitors. Money to loan. Robinson Hall Chambers.

McKILLOP & MURPHY—OAK HALL BUILDING.

J. M. McEVOY, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Robinson Hall Chambers. Money to loan.

J. F. FAULDS, BARRISTER, ETC.—Robinson Hall Chambers.

J. H. A. BEATTIE, BARRISTER, ETC., 87½ Dundas street. Money to loan on real estate.

MEDICAL CARDS.

R. W. SLAW, M.D., L.R.C.P., AND M.R.C.S. (England), 207 King. Phone 839.

DR. PINGEL, OFFICE, 316 QUEEN'S avenue, London. Electrical treatment. Diseases of women a specialty.

DR. NORMAN R. HENDERSON, CORNER park and Dufferin. Eye, ear, nose, throat.

DR. ECCLES, QUEEN'S AVENUE—Specialty, diseases of women. Hours, 10 till 2.

DR. G. L. CLARKE, EYE, EAR, NOSE and throat. 394 Dundas street.

J. B. CAMPBELL, M.A., M.D., SPECIALTY, diseases of stomach. Hours, 2-4, 7-8, and appointment.

DR. NELSON GEORGE, 332 DUNDAS street, northwest corner Waterloo. Phone 909.

DR. THOMAS R. PHIPPS — OFFICE, corner Wellington and Grey streets. Phone 3310.

DR. MEEK, QUEEN'S AVENUE — Specialty, diseases of women. Hours, 10 to 2.

D. HUTCHEON HOGG, M.D., C.M.—Surgical diseases. Corner York and Talbot streets.

DR. ALICE JAMIESON, REMOVED TO 369 Queen's avenue. Phone 1323 for appointments.

F. L. BURDON, M.D., L.R.C.P. AND S. (Edinburgh). Special attention diseases women, children. Office and residence, 461 Waterloo street. Phone 278.

DR. SEPTIMUS THOMPSON, 443 PARK avenue, corner Queen's — Eye, ear, nose, throat.

DR. E. PARDEE BUCKE, 207 QUEEN'S avenue—Eye, ear, nose and throat.

DR. JAS. L. STAPLETON, 405 DUNDAS Phone 2713. Hours, 2-4, 7-8.

DR. ERNEST WILLIAMS — PHYSICIAN.

DR. McLELLAN, EYE, EAR, NOSE, throat. Hours, 10 to 4, 6 to 7:30. Sunday by appointment only. 364 Richmond.

MONEY TO LOAN.

PRIVATE FUNDS AT LOWEST RATES M. P. McDonagh, barrister, 418 Talbot.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES Knott & Sangster, Room 101, Masonic Temple, London.

PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN LOWEST rates. Buchner & Gunn, corner Talbot and Carling.

PRIVATE AND TRUST MONEY TO loan on farm and city property; lowest rates, amounts and terms to suit; no commission charged. T. W. Scandrett, solicitor, 98 Dundas street.

PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN ON MORTGAGES on real estate. Macpherson & Perrin, 87 Dundas street.

OSTEOPATHY.

DR. H. V. CATON, GRADUATE Osteopath. Consultation free. 850 Richmond street. Phone 1573.

DR. MARIE H. HARKINS, GRADUATE American School Osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo. 114 Masonic Temple. Phone 1500.

STOCKBROKERS.

FOR SALE LONDON LOAN COMPANY'S SHARES. John Wright, stock broker, London, Ont. Phone 693. 92 Rectory.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

WILLIAM McDONALD, SUCCESSOR to J. H. Tennant. Office, 137 King; residence, 121 Bathurst street. Phones, office and residence.

C. S. TAMLIN, V.S. OFFICE AND hospital, 452 Talbot. Phone 865; residence 768.

SLATE ROOFING.

SLATE ROOFING, ASPHALT CEMENT paint for flat roofs. Walter Scott, 504 York street, London.

PATENTS.

P. J. EDMUNDS, REGISTERED ATTORNEY and Solicitor of Patents, London, Canada.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JAMES McMILLAN, CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT, city and district. 396 Princess avenue.

DENTAL CARDS.

DR. G. H. KENNEDY, DENTIST. Removed to 160½ Dundas, opposite old office. Phone 975.

HOTEL CARDS.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL—$1 AND $1.50 per day. Dundas and Wellington. Wm. J. Wright, proprietor.

THERE is an interesting history attaching itself to every style of furniture. In the purchase of modern furniture, if the design is correct, it portrays as faithfully the history and sentiment associated with the original as if it had been made two hundred years ago.

We carry some exclusive lines of furniture and our customers are assured of the purity of design of these pieces. They include: Chippendale, Flanders, Louis XV., Louis XVI., Sheraton and Colonial. These lines have all been marked down for our February sale and give an opportunity to secure "Furniture of Character" at very reduced prices.

All the Furniture in Our Model Furnished Home at February Sale Prices

Dining-Room Suite, from the William and Mary period. This suite is in fumed oak, and is a splendid reproduction of the William and Mary period furniture. The soft oak tones and the simplicity of the design commend it at once as ideal for the dining-room.

The table is 60-inch, extension. The buffet has a 72-inch top and is supported on 8 legs, low panel back, no mirror.

China Cabinet, Serving Table and Six Chairs complete the suite. The original price was $430. February sale price, **$324**

At least one bedroom in the house should be furnished with a "four poster." And we are showing in the bedroom of our furnished home a handsome Colonial Bedroom Suite with a typical "four-poster." The suite also includes Dresser, Chiffonier, Cheval and Dressing Table. Our price for this suite was $300. February sale price **$292**

LOUIS XVI. BEDROOM SUITE, in gray enamel. Nothing more appropriate for the bedroom than this dainty Louis XVI. suite could be imagined. The head and foot of the bed are panelled with very fine cane. The suite includes Bed, Dressing Table, Chiffonier and Cheval. Our price was $198. February sale price..... **$134**

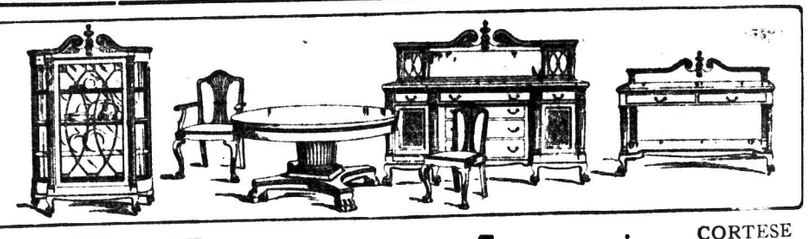
LOUIS XVI. CONSOLE, in gold leaf, onyx top (much used in reception rooms instead of mantel), very heavy bevelled mirror both above and below, extension table. The price of this piece was $145. February sale price **$98**

LOUIS XV. PARLOR TABLE, in solid mahogany, hand carved, very artistic in appearance. February sale price, ... **$22.50**

LOUIS XV. SETTEE, in solid mahogany, upholstered in champagne silk repp, hand carved. February sale price.... **$45**

LOUIS XV. RECEPTION CHAIR to match above. February sale price, **$16.75**

The above four pieces are on display in the reception room of our furnished home on the Third Floor.



CORTESE ORCHESTRA In the restaurant today. 3:30 to 5:30.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM LIMITED

CORTESE ORCHESTRA In the restaurant today, 3:30 to 5:30.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE TO CREDITORS—In the matter of the estate of Duncan Donaldson, late of the Township of London, in the County of Middlesex, retired farmer, now deceased. Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, Chapter 129, Section 38, and amending acts, that all creditors and other persons having claims against the estate of the said Duncan Donaldson, who died on or about the 23rd day of December, 1910, are required to send by post, postage prepaid, or deliver to the undersigned, the executor of the said will and testament of the said deceased, at 94 Dundas street, London, Ontario, on or before the 20th day of February, 1911, their names, addresses and descriptions, and a full statement of the particulars of their claims, and the nature of the security (if any) held by them, properly verified, and that after the said last-mentioned date the said executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the estate of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the said executor shall then have notice, the said executor shall not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims he shall not have received notice at the time of such distribution. T. H. LUSCOMBE, executor. Dated at London, this 14th day of January, 1911. 95c-t

Department of Militia and Defense

Magazine Building and Explosive Store Building, London, Ont.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed tenders, marked on envelope "Tender for Magazine Building and Explosive Store Building, London, Ont.," addressed to the Director of Contracts Department of Militia and Defense, Ottawa, will be received until noon, the 15th day of February, 1911, for the construction of a Magazine Building and an Explosive Store Building at London, Ont.

Plans and specifications can be seen and full information obtained at the offices of the district officer commanding Military District No. 1, London, Ont., and the director of engineer services, Department of Militia and Defense, Ottawa.

Tenders must be made on the form supplied by the department, and accompanied by an accepted check on a Canadian chartered bank for 10 per cent of the amount of the tender, payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defense, which amount will be forfeited, if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract in accordance with the tender.

The department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

EUGENE FISET, Colonel, Deputy Minister of Militia and Defense. Ottawa, Jan. 26, 1911.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the department.

(H.Q.8-8-1.) 58-wtyw

York Fire Insurance Co.

TORONTO, ONT.

D. Campbell & Sons

SOLE AGENTS,

26 BANK OF TORONTO CHAMBERS.

ESTABLISHED 1886.

Food for Thought

Independence and happiness in old age follow thriftiness and systematic saving while you are young.

Your money deposited here earns 3½% interest compounded.

THE ONTARIO LOAN AND DEBENTURE Co.

A M Smart Manager

Dundas St. - Market Lane

ARCHITECTS.

WILLIAM G. MURRAY, ARCHITECT, 111 (first floor), Masonic Temple. Phone.

REMOVAL. GEORGE CRADDOCK, architect, 461 Talbot street.

H. C. McBRIDE, ARCHITECT, SIXTH floor, Bank of Toronto Chambers.

EDUCATIONAL.

FRENCH AND GERMAN—PRIVATE and class lessons. Miss Henrietta English, 225 Wharncliffe west. Telephone 1082. 4lbu-eot

HATTIE E. ROONEY, A.L.S.E., TEACHER of elocution, expression, physical culture. Studio, 253 Queen's avenue.

GARMENT CUTTING.

DRESSMAKERS WHO UNDERSTAND designing receive double the salary for less tedious toil than their helpers. Prepare now for advancement. Cutting School 248 Dundas street.

CHINESE LAUNDRIES.

LEE HING LAUNDRY COMPANY, 66 Richmond. Phone 1346. Goods called for and delivered. Our prices are very lowest that we can do first-class work for. Try first-class laundry. xt

BUSINESS CARDS.

PERKINS & SON, LONDON'S LEADING livery, formerly Dyer & Son, Dundas street, next The Advertiser. Phone 1277.

DERMATOLOGY.

BUTLER'S, 235 DUNDAS. HAIR GOODS hairdressing, face and scalp treatment. Superfluous hair removed.

MISS BEATTIE, GRADUATE GRAHAM Dermatological School, Chicago. Superfluous hair, moles, warts, permanently removed. Chiropody and manicuring. Room 214, Masonic Temple.

The motorcycle is growing in public favor in some parts of England.

Condensed Advertisements.

No Advertisement Accepted Less Than Fifteen Words.

Amusements—Ten cents per line each insertion, or two cents per word if set solid.
Meetings—Where no admission is charged, one cent per word each insertion.
Articles For Sale, To Let, Help Wanted, Situations Wanted, Board and Lodgings, Lost and Found, Rooms to Let and all similar condensed advertisements—First insertion, one cent a word; each subsequent insertion, one-half cent per word. No advertisement less than fifteen words.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

DEATHS.

BRENER—At the family residence, 223 Horton street, Friday, Feb. 3, 1911, Mary Annabella Fox, beloved wife of O. E. Brener.
Funeral Monday, Feb. 6, at 2:30 o'clock; services at 2 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances will kindly accept this intimation.
SMITH—Suddenly, in London Township, on Thursday, Feb. 2, 1911, Alfred J. Smith.
Funeral private, from the residence of his brother, Robert S. Smith, lot 21, con. 2 London Township, on Saturday, Feb. 4, at 2:30 p.m.; service at 2 o'clock. Interment at Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES.

GRAND
A. J. SMALL, Sole Prop.
TWICE TODAY MAT. & NIGHT.
THE BIG MUSICAL SHOW.
The Jolly Bachelors
—WITH—
STELLA MAYHEW
Lucy Weston, Al Leech.
PRICES Mat., 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1.00. Night, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50.

Monday, February 6
SEATS SELLING
7 DAYS
GREATEST COMEDY HIT IN 20 YEARS
Which for over 400 nights has shaken New York with laughter.
Prices: 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7
Liebler & Co. present
The Distinguished English Comedian,
Mr. Edward Terry
and his London Company, direct from Terry's Theatre, in
Sweet Lavender
Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50.
SEATS SELLING.

WEDNESDAY FEB. 8
LONDON'S FAVORITE.
AL. H. WILSON
In the New Singing Comedy,
A GERMAN PRINCE
Hear Wilson's Latest Songs.
Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00.
SEATS MONDAY.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 10
MARGARET ILLINGTON
—IN—
The Encounter
By Perre Berton, Author of "Zaza."
Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50.
SEATS WEDNESDAY.

Saturday—Matinee and Night, February 11
BIG NEW YORK SUCCESS.
The Spendthrift
The latest play of Porter Emerson Browne, with extra New York cast, including Robt. T. Haines and Thais Magrane.
PRICES Mat.—25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1. Night—25c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50.
SEATS THURSDAY.

MISCHA ELMAN
The great Russian
Violinist
will appear at the
GRAND OPERA HOUSE
TUESDAY EVENING,
FEBRUARY 28
The Musical event of the season.
PRICES:
$2.50, $2.00, $1.50 $1.00, 75c.
Subscribers' sale opens Tuesday, Feb. 14;
To general public, Friday, Feb. 17.
"NEW SCALE WILLIAMS" Piano used.
7u-t

WESTMINSTER RINK—BAND TONIGHT. Monday, band, 7:30. Manufacturers' League Hockey vs. Struthers, 8:30. Open afternoons. b

Three Weeks
Rest and recreation. Two short winter cruises via S. S. Hamburg, 11,000 tons, from New York, Feb. 21 and March 18, to Nassau, Cuba, Bermuda, St. Thomas, Martinique, Colon, Kingston, Jamaica, Santiago, Havana. Prices $125.
West Indies
28 days. Grand cruise, Feb. 25, via the Meteor, 12,500 tons: Cuba, Porto Rico, Jamaica, Panama Canal, Martinique, St. Thomas, Bermuda. Price, $165 up. All the berths sold.
F. B. CLARKE
Agent Hamburg-American Line, All Lines. All Tours.
416 RICHMOND STREET, NEXT BANK OF COMMERCE. b

SONY CORTESE ORCHESTRA—ORIGINAL London Harpers. Engagements accepted. 161 Maple street. Telephone 2356.

AMUSEMENTS. LECTURES.

All Lines

F. B. Clarke, 416 Richmond street, next Bank of Commerce, is agent for all steamship lines to or from the Old Country, Cuba, Jamaica, Bahamas, South America, Bermuda, and all cruises, etc.

Call

And ascertain particulars. Our special trip to the Old Country, sailing June 2, in time for the coronation. A large number already booked.

F. B. CLARKE
416 RICHMOND STREET.
NEXT BANK OF COMMERCE.

THE N. C. O.'S AND MEN OF THE Wolseley Barracks Dance Club wish to announce to their friends that they are about to commence their weekly dances again, commencing Thursday, Feb. 9. All friends already having invitations cordially invited. Friends wishing extra invitations please notify Corp. Stevens. Phone 295. 7u

OCEAN

Tickets by all lines, all classes, outwards and prepaid. Correspondence invited. Book early and avoid disappointment.

E. DE LA HOOKE
General Steamship Tourist Agent.
422 Park Ave. (London Loan Block).

SIMCOE ROLLER RINK—BAND TONIGHT. Moonlight skating party Wednesday night. b

DANCING—STRICTLY PRIVATE LESSONS any hour. Competent teachers. Guaranteed satisfaction. Easy terms. Classes: Gentlemen, Tuesday; ladies, Thursday evening. Information and circulars phone Dayton & McCormick.

PRIVATE DANCING — THE ONLY "exclusive" private academy in London. Private classes taught at public class rates. Rapid system. Lessons any hour. Phone 2481. R. P. Millard, 345 Princess avenue.

MUSIC FURNISHED FOR PARTIES, balls, banquets. Phone 1205. Tony Vita's Italian Harpers, 122 Queen's avenue.

MEETINGS.

East Middlesex Reform Association

The annual meeting of the East Middlesex Reform Association will be held in Hyman Hall, corner Park and Queen's avenues, on

SATURDAY, 11th FEBRUARY, 1911,

at 1 o'clock p.m. Business: Election of officers, etc. The meeting will be addressed by Duncan C. Ross, Esq., M.P.; John C. Elliott, Esq., M.L.A., Dr. G. A. Routledge, T. H. Purdom, Esq., K.C., John M. McEvoy, Esq., Dr. J. McWilliam and others. A large attendance is desired.
PETER ANDERSON, president. JAMES VINING, secretary.
14-28,F2,4,7,9

FREE LECTURE!

"Where Are the Dead?"
Thieves in Paradise."

C. J. PETERSON, V.D.M., People's Pulpit Association, New York, in City Hall, Sunday, Feb. 5, 3 p.m.

HEAR! THEN JUDGE.

Seats free. No collection. Under auspices of International Bible Students' Association. b

Headquarters 7th Regiment Fusiliers, London, Ont., Jan. 28, 1911.
REGIMENTAL ORDER NO. 1, by officer commanding. Annual training will commence on Monday, Feb. 6, at 8 o'clock p.m. Companies "A," "B," "C" "D" and Signalling Section will parade on Monday evenings. Companies "E," "F," "G," "H," and Bearer Section on Friday evenings. Recruit classes on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. W. A. McCrimmon, Major, Acting Adjutant 7th Regiment Fusiliers. b

VEGETABLE AND FRUIT GROWERS, attention! A meeting will be held in the county buildings on Tuesday evening, Feb. 7, to discuss the reciprocity agreement and plan for big deputation of protest to Ottawa. 7c

I. O. L. COUNTY ORANGE LODGE OF East Middlesex—Annual meeting, election of officers, etc., will be held in K. P. Hall, Carling block, immediately south of postoffice, Tuesday, Feb. 7, 2 p.m. sharp, same hall as last year. George Loney, county master. E. J. Luck, secretary. b

THE MEMBERS OF MYRTLE LODGE, No. 2, K. of P., are requested to be present Tuesday night, 7th, at 8 o'clock sharp. First and second degrees, and other business of importance. Visiting members welcome. J. G. Hussey, C.C. b

AUDITORIUM, SUNDAY, 4 O'CLOCK—Dr. Patterson, of Philadelphia, subject, "Light in a Babylonish Prison." Prof. W. W. Weaver, of Ohio, sings. Association Orchestra; Joe Cortese, leader. 6u

SITUATIONS WANTED.

POSITION WANTED BY EXPERIENCED general office girl, with knowledge of stenography and bookkeeping. Apply 740 Richmond street. 7c

WANTED — SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, with an elderly gentleman; good references. Box 116, Advertiser. 5c

CAPABLE OLD COUNTRY DOMESTICS, arriving weekly in summer, fortnightly in winter. Apply The Guild, 71 Drummond street, Montreal, or 14 Grenville street, Toronto. 86un

WANTED.

GENTLEMAN OF QUIET HABITS DESIRES comfortable room in good locality; state lowest terms. Box 2, Advertiser. b

WANTED TO RENT—40 TO 100 ACRES, with buildings, for three or five years. Apply Alexander Dalgliesh, Strathroy. 89m-12x

WASHING AND IRONING—GOODS called for and delivered. Send card. 1095 Laura street. 2c-2xf

WANTED—TWO YOUNG LADIES TO board; also a front parlor to rent; all modern. 261 Talbot street. 6u

AGENTS WANTED.

FREE SAMPLE—NO SPLASH WATER Strainers are winners; daily profit, $5 upward; let us prove it; send 2c stamp, cost). Send Filter Company, New York.

AGENTS—SUNLIGHT AT NIGHT; OUR incandescent kerosene mantle burners fit all lamps; burn with or without mantle; appeal to all using lamps; prices defy competition; particulars free. Simplex Gaslight Company, New York city. b

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—EXCEPTIONAL SNAP—Live general business, Western Ontario; must be sold at once. Box 119, London Advertiser. 7c

PERSONAL.

HOME FOR WOMEN BEFORE AND during confinement; adoption provided; confidential. 26 Forward avenue west.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

BLACK MINORCA CHICKENS FOR sale. Apply 828 Van street. b

NEW AND SECOND-HAND BUGGIES and delivery wagons. Painting and repairing. Smith's, Maple street.

Murray Mine Anthracite Chestnut Coal $6.50 Per Ton
Green & Co.
495 York Street. Telephone 1391.

CARDINAL, VERY RICH SULTANA cake of delicate flavor. Windsor Madeira, delicate light cake, finest quality. Countess, fine fruit cake, of most pleasing flavor. Sold by city grocerites. Nuttall, cake manufacturer.

MEN'S DONGOLA SHOES, $1.50; Men's Box Kip, $2; Men's Kid, $2.50; Men's Box Calf, $3; Men's Velour, $2.50. 225 DUNDAS STREET. PHONE 1750. Three Doors West of Majestic.
Wm. Paxman, Manager t

IF YOU WANT HELP, SITUATIONS, want to buy or sell real estate, etc., insert an advertisement in the Hamilton Herald, the recognized want medium of the city. Rate, 1c a word, or three consecutive insertions for 2c a word, cash with order. Subscription: Daily, 25c a month, $2 yearly; Saturday edition, 50c yearly. Sample copy sent on application.

ORDER YOUR
ACCOUNT BOOKS
LOOSE-LEAF FORMS AND STATIONERY FOR 1911 FROM
THE CHAS. CHAPMAN CO.
PHONE 270. 91 DUNDAS ST.

LARGE CASKS AND BARRELS, SUITABLE for cisterns, $2.50 each, delivered. Gorman, Eckert & Co., Rectory street. 83f-tfx

BARN BOARDS
and Bill Stuff. Good quality. Get low prices
GEO. H. BELTON
TWO YARDS
Richmond and Fall Mall.
Rectory Street, North G. T. R.

WOOD $2.00 PER LOAD
FOREST CITY BENT GOODS CO
Good dry mixed, in 12 or 16-inch lengths. 585 BATHURST ST. PHONE 709. ywt

SOUTCOTT & KETTLE HARD AND soft coal and wood yards. Phone 29. Corner Maitland and G. T. R. Prompt delivery. ywt

Eczema Cured
Pardon Ointment, the greatest cure known for Eczema, Piles, Blood-Poisoning. Sold at Talbot's Drug Stores, 399 Talbot and 1 Covent Market, corner Wharncliffe road and Stanley streets. ywt

SNAPS IN PRACTICE PIANOS

We find our warerooms crowded up with second-hand pianos, and have decided to clear them out quickly at bargain prices will count for anything.

One only 7-octave piano. A snap at $75. To clear at

$35

One only 7-octave splendid tone. To clear at

$55

One 7 1-3 octave, rosewood piano, fully guaranteed. Only

$85

Three (3) choice bargains, all standard makes. Your choice for only

$120

Monthly payments will be agreed from $2 to $5, with a $5 cash payment down. We will accept any of the above sum in exchange for a new Nordheimer Piano. The above instruments will be picked up by shrewd buyers. If you want one, do not delay, come in to see them today, and make your choice NOW. WE ARE OFFERING THIS WEEK five pianos at $65, $85, $95, $100 and $150, and six organs at $10, $12 and $35, payable $1 to $5 per month. Each instrument guaranteed five years. Heintzman & Co., 242 Dundas street.

Nordheimer's
LIMITED.
J. J. CALLAGHAN, Manager.
188 DUNDAS STREET. 7c

Hen Canaries
Choice lot of imported Hen Canaries just arrived. Breeding Cages, Nesting Hair, Nests and Nestlings Food. Nest Eggs only 25c per dozen for the best. A. J. MORGAN, 113 DUNDAS STREET.

FURNITURE
and household supplies. Cash or credit. Prices most reasonable in city. Open evenings.
BARNES & CO.
364 HAMILTON ROAD. PHONE 2065. ywt

SKATES HOLLOW-GROUND AND PUT on boots, 15 and 25 cents. Percy Hodgins, 75 Richmond street.

Highest Prices Paid for Raw Furs
Also Furs repaired and remodelled.
ALASKA FUR CO.
300 DUNDAS STREET. wyt

SOME GOOD SECOND-HAND TOP delivery wagons for sale. Abbott's Carriage Works.

THE JOSEPH F. CRUMMEY LEATHER Upholstering Company, 212 Dundas street. Phones 2305 and 2931.

The Old Umbrella Mender
PERRY DAVID
251 DUNDAS STREET.

Store Fixtures
We make all kinds of Cases and Stands for displaying goods.
T. F. McCracken
Manufacturer of Commercial Woodwork, PHONE 2362. 447 DUNDAS ST.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

LADIES — WHEN DELAYED OR IRREGULAR use Triumph Pills, always dependable; "Relief" and particulars free. Write National Medical Institute, Milwaukee, Wis. 1u-t

ROSE OF JERICHO, FLOWERS IN three weeks in water dishes, for nine months, 25c; five for $1. Peony roots, any color, 25c; five for $1. Rhubarb roots, 25c; five for $1. Baker's Nursery. Phone 2222. 98tf

LARGE KITCHEN RANGE, PARLOR stove, one laundry stove. 196 Wharncliffe road, South London. 6c

FOR SALE—HOUSE, TO BE REMOVED immediately, 147 Wharncliffe road, West London. Apply Bert Weir, 493 Adelaide street. 6h

SHORTHORN DURHAM BULL FOR Sale. Apply Ben Jenkins, Wilton Grove, Ont. 6c

STRONG COCOANUT HEAVY HOOPED casks and barrels for use in the sugar bush, handling sap. The London Soap Company.

WILL SELL MY 1909 FOUR-CYLINDER, five-passenger touring car, fully equipped, in perfect condition, and a snap for quick sale. Box 111, Advertiser. 2h

PERFECTION SLIDING FLY SCREENS keep out flies. Chamberlain's weather strips keep out dust. C. McDonald, 89 Wharncliffe. Phone. ywt

SPECIAL, ONE MONTH ONLY—GOOD Scranton coal, $5 per ton. Lignt, nut, stove, egg, $6.50 per ton. Phone 1788. Dominion Coal Company.

ON HAND—SALE OF UNPAID CORSETS—Canadian Lady Corset Company, 555 Clarence street. Agents wanted.

WEDDING STATIONERY IN ALL THE latest styles. See our samples. The Advertiser Job Department.

WILL BRING SAMPLES AND ESTIMATE on your upholstering. Charles M. Quick. Phone. 7u

COMIC AND SWEET VALENTINES for sale by Red Star News Company, Market Lane.

We stock Transmission Supplies.
You want to be attended to at once.
The London Gas Power Company, Limited
EAST LONDON, ONTARIO.

TOLEDO TWELVE-BLADE SAFETY razor, $1, guaranteed to give satisfaction. Goulds, 785 Dundas. b

COMPLETE UNDERTAKER'S OUTFIT will exchange in part for city property. Address Box 118, Advertiser office. b

ALL KINDS OF SECOND-HAND wagons for sale. Gould & Moran, Wellington street.

KINDLING WOOD
$1 00 PER LOAD.
LONDON BOX CO.
209 Bathurst Street. Phone 563.

STOVES AT HUNT & SONS', FEATHER and Mattress Renovators, 295 Richmond street. Phone 507.

FISH OF ALL KINDS SUPPLIED fresh daily. F. S. Otis. Phone 1256.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

MAID FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Mrs. Arthur White, corner Wortley road and Huron avenue. 5c

WANTED—AN ACTIVE GIRL FOUR days a week for housework, and to answer phone, from 8:30 to 6; wages, 50c per day. Box 120, Advertiser. 5c

WANTED WOMAN TO WASH; MUST be thorough washer. Apply 56 King street. b

SMART GIRL FOR WHOLESALE OFFICE; must be quick and accurate, and write good hand; state experience, if any, and wages wanted. Box 115, Advertiser. 6c

WANTED AT ONCE GENERAL MAID. Apply Mrs. Trafford, 275 Lyle street. 6c

WANTED, GOOD GENERAL MAID. Apply 506 Wolfe Street. 5tf

WANTED, HOUSEMAID. APPLY TO Superintendent, Victoria Hospital. 6c

WANTED—SERVANT. FAMILY OF two. Apply 4 to 8 p.m. 538 Waterloo street. 5c

WANTED, COMPETENT GENERAL; small family; no washing. Permanent position; wages $15 per month. Apply 550 Waterloo street. 5c

WANTED AT ONCE—EXPERIENCED housemaid, no laundry work; good wages. Apply Mrs. Kerrigan, 49 Robinson street. 4tf

WANTED—CLOTH CAP OPERATORS, steady work, high wages. Apply Chas. C. Punchard & Co., No 785 King street west, Toronto. 4n

WANTED, EXPERIENCED MARRIED man, to take good dairy farm on half basis; owner will leave cows, feed and seed grain; hens to furnish house and implements. Write Box 55, Wyoming, Ont. 6u

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO RENT, 153 Evans street. Appl, John Womersley, 31 Rose street. 7u-tfw

FOR SALE BUILDING LOTS, CHEAP. Apply at 174 Frances street. b

HOUSES, ROOMS, TO LET.

TO LET, COUPLE OF NICE FURNISHED rooms for young gentlemen, modern conveniences. 27 Horton street. 7c

WARM FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, modern conveniences, very central. 475 Talbot street. 6c

TO LET THE WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE on Richmond street, next to R. C. Smythes & Co., now occupied by John Maddell & Co. Apply R. C. Smythes. 86m-21,25,26,28 & 30,F4

STORE TO LET, 486 PARK AVENUE. 29tf

TO LET, 12 CENTRAL AVENUE, apartments, 4 rooms, water and conveniences, suitable for light housekeeping. 25tf

FOREST CITY MOVING VAN—LARGEST in city. W. Brookston and Pierce, 589 Talbot. Phone 1444.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET IN MODERN house, hot water in bath. 457 King street. 9tu ywt

TO LET—THAT LARGE STORE AND premises, 269 Dundas street, at rear corner of Dundas and Richmond; one of the best business locations in the city. Apply F. A. Fitzgerald, 295 King street. 83tf-tfxw

TO LET, BRICK COTTAGE, THREE bedrooms; 608 King street. Apply 49 Evergreen avenue. 5c-wty

TO LET—FINELY-SITUATED NEAT small house, corner Ridout and Grand avenue; all modern improvements. Apply H. Taylor, 140 Ridout street south. 83-1-t

TO RENT—100-ACRE FARM, WESTMINSTER Township, near Glanworth. Apply Miss J. Nichol, 7 Maryboro Place, London. 86c-t

HOUSES, ROOMS, TO LET.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY, central; double frontage, King and Wellington; 198 feet street frontage, 198 feet deep; wholesale warehouse, garage or factory site. Apply Parsons. 42tf-t

ALEX HENDERSON'S MOVING VANS—Largest in city. Good storage. 356 Cheapside. Phone 1724.

ON MOVING DAY REMEMBER "DAY, the Mover." H. F. Day, Ideal Moving Van, office 78 King. Phone 2887.

WARM, WELL-FURNISHED ROOM, with or without board, in private family. Address Box 61, Advertiser office. 34tf

BIGGS' FURNITURE STORAGE — Clean, dry. Terms reasonable. Moving vans, 97 Carling. Phone 1162. 100tf

SUNDAY SERVICES.

ADELAIDE STREET BAPTIST Church—Services as usual. Preacher, Rev. C. H. Emerson, B.A. Subjects: 11, "The Sanctification of Jesus"; 7, "Triumphant Manhood." Sunday School at 3.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH—REV. T. B. Clarke, rector. Services as usual.

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. A. K. Birks, pastor, will conduct both services. Evening, special evangelistic song service. Strangers made welcome.

BIBLE CLASS, 2:45, SUNDAY AFTERNOON—"Class Welcome." First Methodist Sunday School. Visitors always welcome. W. J. Underwood, leader.

BISHOP CRONYN MEMORIAL Church—The rector, Canon Dyson Hague, will preach at both services. 11 a.m., on Matthew xiii.; 7 p.m., on Philemon ii. All welcome.

CATHEDRAL ST. PAUL'S—HOLY COMMUNION, 8:30 a.m. and at noon. Morning Prayer, 11 a.m.; preacher, Rev. G. F. B. Doherty, B.A. Evening service, 7 p.m.; preacher, Rev. Canon Tucker. Collection for poor fund.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH—Pastor will preach morning and evening. In the evening, service of praise by Ladies' Choirs of the two churches, assisted by Miss Gladys Reid and Ladies' Quartette.

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. Walter Moffat, minister. Morning, "God Glorifies Himself"; 7 p.m., Bible Class for men and women; evening, "God's Bloodhounds." All welcome.

CHRIST CHURCH—REV. C. R. GUNNE, rector. Services at 11 and 7.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST—Rev. W. T. Hill, rector. Services as usual.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. F. E. Malott, pastor. Morning, "Focusing and Leanness," Communion service. Evening, "Heart Disease." Miss Tuer, of Carradoc, with her big Reception at eight. Strangers cordially invited.

DUNDAS CENTRE METHODIST Church, corner Dundas and Maitland streets. Rev. Thomas Manning, D.D., pastor. 11 a.m., reception of new members and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., subject, "Who Then Shall Be Saved?" Bible School at 2:45.

EGERTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Pastor, Rev. W. L. Stevens. Morning subject, "The Conqueror from Edom"; evening, "A Spoiled Boy."

EMPRESS AVENUE METHODIST Church—Rev. George W. Dewes, pastor. Fellowship, 10. Sacrament; platform meeting; addresses, Mr. Alf. Mitchell, Mr. Wm. Gibson. Collections and subscriptions for missions.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Rev. E. H. Peacfield, pastor. Services as usual.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH
Duff 4th and Wellington
Missionary Anniversary
REV. GEORGE JACKSON, B.A.
of Victoria University, Toronto, will preach at 11 and 7.
Mr. A. D. Jordan will render an organ recital in the evening, assisted by Mr. Maurice Pope.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTIST), corner Richmond street, Princess and Park avenues—Sunday service at 11 a.m. The subject, "Spirit." Sunday School at 12:15. Wednesday, testimonial meeting, 8 p.m. Free reading rooms, open every weekday from 2 to 4:30. Each branch welcome. Literature for sale and free distribution.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. John Gibson Inkster, B.A., minister. The Rev. Wilson Patterson, D.D., will preach morning and evening. Communion at morning service.

GOSPEL HALL, HAMILTON ROAD—Sunday School and bible class at 2:45. Gospel meeting as usual, 7 p.m. All welcome.

HYATT AVENUE METHODIST Church—Pastor, Rev. J. W. Baird. Quarterly services. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at the morning service.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE STUDENTS' Association, City Hall, 3 p.m. Where Are the Dead?" Thieves in Paradise." Rev. J. F. Patterson, V.D.M. of People's Pulpit Association, New York. All welcome.

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. W. McDougall Hay, of Ottawa, will preach morning and evening.

MAITLAND STREET BAPTIST Church—The pastor will preach at both services. Communion at close of morning service. Seats all free. Welcome.

NEW ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. T. H. Mitchell, B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

NEW THOUGHT MEETING IN St. George's Hall, Richmond street, Sunday evening, at 7 o'clock. Subject will be something of interest to all thinking men and women. Everybody welcome. b

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH—REV. JAS. Ross, D.D., minister. Morning, "Waiting for God"; evening, "Dost Thou Believe on the Son of God?" Dr. Patterson will conduct a special union service in the church every evening next week except Saturday.

EVERY EVENING NEXT WEEK, IN St. Andrew's Church, Rev. Dr. Patterson, formerly of Goodwin Church, Toronto, assisted by Mr. W. W. Weaver, as singer, will hold a service, beginning at 8 o'clock. These are a series of union meetings being held by St. Andrew's and the First Presbyterian Churches, and the public are cordially invited. b

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, SOUTH LONDON—Rev. E. Davis, B.D., rector.

SOUTH LONDON BAPTIST CHURCH—Pastor W. M. Walker. Morning, "Ebenezer"; evening, "The Cross." Sunday School and Bible Class at 3 p.m. All welcome.

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. H. H. Bingham, B.A., pastor. Pastor will preach morning and evening. 11 a.m., subject, "A Regenerate Church"; 7 p.m., subject, "What Is Repentance"; 2:45 p.m., Bible School and Men's Baraca Bible Class. Communion after morning service. Baptism in the evening. Seats free. Strangers always welcome.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. H. A. Graham, B.A., pastor. Services as usual.

YORK STREET MISSION HALL—Morning, Christian Workers' service. Evening subject, "From Dungeon to Palace"; preacher, Evangelist Belcher. Solo, Mr. George Andrews. The Hicks family will also sing.

MALE HELP WANTED.

YOUNG MAN WANTED FOR RECEIVING and shipping goods. A. J. Morgan, 113 Dundas street. b

MAN WANTED TO SOLICIT MEMBERSHIP and promote interest of Commercial Travellers' Mutual Benefit Society; traveller preferred. Apply Travellers' Association rooms, Masonic Temple. 7u

I WILL START YOU EARNING $4 daily at home in spare time, silvering mirrors; no capital; free instructive booklet, giving plans of operation. G. F. Redmond, Dept. 336, Boston, Mass. b

MEN WANTED, AGE 18-35, FOR FIREMEN, $100 monthly, and brakemen, $80, on railroads in London vicinity; experience unnecessary; no strike; positions guaranteed competent men; promotion; railroad employing headquarters, over 400 men sent to positions monthly; state age, send stamp. Railway Association, Dept. 58, 227 Monroe street, Brooklyn, N. Y. 7bu-tzw

$1,000,000 IN PRIZES—LEARN TO FLY; greatest new industry; correspondence course in aviation. Apply immediately. University Extension Bureau, Aviation Department, Chicago. b

WANTED MAN TO LIVE IN HOUSE and drive team. Apply 881 Adelaide street. 5c-wty

A GOOD POSITION FOR YOU; RAILROAD operator—Big demand for our graduates, $80 to start. Railroad wires and trains constantly working. Day or evening courses. Particulars free. College of Telegraphy, London. 55tf-ywt

WIREMEN FOR ELECTRIC INSIDE wiring and installing electric fixtures. Apply Electrical Construction Company, Dundas street. 4c-xwt

MAKE YOUR SPARE TIME PROFITABLE Large salary and commissions paid for securing subscriptions to best Woman's Magazine in Canada; easy sales, many districts untouched; beginners earning big money. Write at once, Canadian Home Journal, Toronto. 25c-t

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED. No canvassing or soliciting required. Good income assured. Address National Co-operative Realty Company, W 296, Marden building, Washington, D. C. t

BOY WANTED TO LEARN PRINTING. Henry & Coderick, Park avenue. 5c

"ENGLAND EXPECTS EVERY MAN this day to do his duty." So do Canada. Young men, your duty is to belong to the militia. A few men of good physique can be taken on now. Apply Orderly Room, Seventh Regiment, the Armories, Monday and Friday evenings. 7c-twt

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS PLANER hand, with experience how to grind knives and take care of large fast flooring machine. M. Bremner & Sons, Manufacturers' Company, Hamilton. 6c

MACHINE OPERATORS WANTED. Apply Canadian Lady Corset Company, 555 Clarence.

START TEA ROUTE TODAY. SEND postal for circulars, or 5c for samples and terms. Alfred Tyler, 355 Clarence street. 6ow

WANTED, GOOD GENERAL TIN SMITHS, accustomed to heavy work; permanent position for the right men; wages, from $2 to $2.50 per day, according to ability. Apply to W. S. Piper, Fort William, Ont. 4-wxt

QUALIFY FOR TELEGRAPHER OR station agent. Some steady position at good pay. Actual practical school where Canadian instruction books apply to Canadian railways, and where your chance of getting positions are ten to one in any other line. Easy to learn, easy to get a position. Grand Trunk and Canadian Northern wires, as well as station forms right in the school. Free book M explains. Dominion School Telegraphy, Toronto. 41f

WANTED NON-UNION MEN IN ALL branches of building trade, highest wages to competent men; employment guaranteed. Apply Secretary English Exchange, Box 295, Lethbridge, Alta. 5c-wty

AGENTS WANTED—WRITE FOR PARTICULARS regarding our new lock-iron proposition, to Dept. A, Sellers Co., Albert street, Oshawa, Ont. 5onf

GOOD ALL-ROUND JOB PRINTER wanted. Steady situation to right man. Apply Advertiser Job Department. 9tf

CYLINDER PRESSMAN WANTED AT once. Steady situation to right man. Apply Advertiser Job Department. 8tf

PRESS FEEDERS WANTED. APPLY Advertiser Job Department. 83tf

INSURANCE.

G. M. GUNN & SON GEORGE C. Gunn, Stanley Meredith, general insurance. Fourteen fire companies. Next Free Press.

P. M. MILLMAN
INSURANCE AGENT.
Archibald McPherson Insurance
Agency. Phones 745, 1609.
E. J. MacRobert Insurance
Agency. Phones 449, 1609.
Offices, 105, 107 Masonic Temple.
Fire, Accident and Plate Glass Insurance.

BOARDING, ROOMS, ETC.

WARM ROOM AND BOARD AT 434 Queen's avenue, gentleman only; modern conveniences. 7c

LOST AND FOUND.

STRAYED TO 58 VAN STREET—Black and tan foxhound. Owner can have same by paying expenses. b

LOST, NICKEL OIL HUB CAP FOR back wheel. Reward at Ross Bros'. b

LOST, RED IRISH SETTER, CORNER Wellington and Grosvenor. Finder please return to 841 Wellington. Reward. 7c

LOST, FRIDAY EVENING, ON ONTARIO or St. George street, purse, containing money, railway tickets. Reward at this office. 5c

COUGHS, COLDS AND BRONCHIAL IRRITATIONS yield readily to Taylor's Throat and Lung Balm. Every 25-cent bottle is sold under a printed guarantee, or money refunded. Taylor's Market Drug Store, 399 Talbot street, opposite Market; two phones. wty

ILL, HE FALLS FROM MILLION-DOLLAR PIER

Aged Postmaster of Philadelphia Meets With Tragic Death.

[Canadian Press.]

Atlantic City, N. J., Feb. 4. — The man who disappeared from the Marlborough-Blenheim Hotel, and who is supposed to have fallen from the million-dollar pier on Monday night, was Rrichard L. Ashhurst, postmaster of Philadelphia, according to a statehere last night.

Postmaster Ashhurst came to this resort on Monday. Steven Lacy, a chair pusher, said that on Monday night he had rolled the missing man from the hotel to the pier, but so far as can be learned, the aged man never came back to the board walk after entering the pier. It is believed that he became faint and fell into the ocean.

Search for the missing guest was started on Tuesday, when the Philadelphia postmaster failed to reach his home in that city. For three days the family, aided by the police, conducted a quiet investigation in that city on the theory that he had returned there. He was 72 years old, and had been ill for some time. Mr. Ashhurst was a member of the Philadelphia bar, and had a distinguished war record. He was the author of several books, including "Contemporary Evidence of Shakespeare's Identity."

Executors' Sale

Of valuable property and household furniture, 789 Richmond street, Tuesday, Feb. 14. Parlor suite, tables, sofa, cabinet, Grand piano, Persian rugs, Morris chair, bookcase couch, sideboard, silver set, oaxes, contents of four bedrooms and all furniture in the house, without reserve, for cash, commencing at 1 o'clock sharp. The property, consisting of a 2½-story brick residence, will be offered at 2 p.m. See bills. THE LONDON AND WESTERN TRUSTS COMPANY, executors. A. M. HUNT, E. W. M. FLOCK, Solicitor. Auctioneer. 7c-twt

For Sale

Tenders will be received up to 1 p.m. SUNDAY, Feb. 11, for the sale of two horses.
JOHN AITKEN,
6a Chief Fire Department.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that, under the Imperial Army Act, a soldier of the Regular Forces cannot be placed under stoppages of pay for a private debt.

If the inhabitants resident within the limits of the Western Ontario Command suffer soldiers of the Permanent Force to contract debts, they do so at their own risk.

W. H. COTTON, Brig.-General, Commanding Western Ontario Command. Toronto, Jan. 19, 1911.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department of Militia and Defence. 5c-wty

CLEARING AUCTION SALE

Horses, cows and farm implements, lot 26, con. II, London Township, first road west of Egerton, Wednesday, Feb. 8, at 1p.m. JOHN & CLARK, auctioneers. b
E. CAMPBELL, proprietor.

Executor's Sale of Real Estate

Daniel McIntyre, the executor of the estate of the late John Byrne, deceased, has instructed Alfred M. Hunt, auctioneer, to offer for sale, by public auction, at the City Hotel, London, on Saturday, Feb. 11, 1911, at 2:30 p.m., that excellent farm, 100 acres more or less, being the north half of lot 2, in the third concession of the East Riding of Westminster, in the County of Middlesex. Good dwelling and necessary outbuildings on the lands. The Dingwall Creek crosses the property. The farm is a most desirable one, and conveniently situated to markets, school and church. Terms: One-third cash at time of sale, balance in three weeks thereafter, without interest. For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to the auctioneer, to the owner, DANIEL McINTYRE, Dorchester, or to MACPHERSON & PERRIN, 75 Dundas street, London, vendor's solicitors. 7u-t

AUCTIONEERS.

JOHN TURNBULL, AUCTIONEER, Middlesex County, Komoka P.O. Telephone Lobo Central. Royal Bank, London. t

L. DEADMAN, AUCTIONEER, SPECIAL attention given to farmers' sales. Harrison House, Saturdays. Address, Crumlin, or Exeter phone. 89m-t

Madam! Is your husband known as "the man with the grouch"? You just give him a "Little Digester" after each meal and watch him smile. "Little Digesters" are sold at 25 cents the box, at your druggist's or by mail. The Coleman Medicine Co., Toronto.

London Advertiser

FOUNDED IN 1863.
NOON AND EVENING DAILY.
WESTERN ADVERTISER WEEKLY.
THE LONDON ADVERTISER CO., Limited, Publishers,
391-393 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

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Business Department 107
Editorial Rooms ..... 134 and 136
Job Printing Department 175

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Readers of The Advertiser are requested to favor the management by reporting any irregularities in delivery.

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One year $5.00
One week 10c
Daily, Delivered by Carrier Outside City:
One year $3.00
One month 25c
Daily, by Mail Outside City:
One year $2.00

The Advertiser is on sale regularly at the following news stands, where subscriptions may be left:

Buffalo, N. Y.—R. J. Schlenburg, Ellicott Square News Stand.
Chicago, Ill.—Chicago Newspaper Agency, 170 Madison street.
Louisville, Ky.—Kentucky International News Company.
Toronto—Iroquois Hotel News Stand; Rossin House News Stand.

[Entered at the London (Canada) Postoffice as matter of the second class.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEB. 4.

ARE EXFORTS DANGEROUS?

During the eight months ending Nov 30 last, Canadians imported from the United States $185,562,370 worth of goods and from Great Britain $73,744,998 worth. Canadian purchases from the United States were $57,023,542 in 1897, and $217,502,415 in the fiscal year ending March 31st last.

It has never been suggested that this flood of American imports has been swamping Canadian nationality. According to the new school of political economy which has sprung up in a night, only exports can sap a country's independence. Freight trains and vessels may come from the United States loaded with goods and there is no danger; but woe to Canada and the Empire unless they go back empty! We are selling our birthright with every bushel of wheat and every pound of cheese we send across the line. Every hog shipped to Buffalo or Detroit diminishes our stock of Canadian and British sentiment.

There are the critics of men who have been complaining for years of the "unfavorable balance" of trade with the United States. Last year our exports to the United States were valued at $101,199,675 or $113,102,540 less than our imports from that country. Much of this difference we had to settle in cash and we were enabled to do it by selling our products in the British and other markets. Politicians who have been trying for years to make party capital of the disparity between our American exports and imports now clamor against the reciprocity agreement which would greatly increase our export trade and reduce the so-called adverse balance of trade. They call themselves Protectionists, but the theory of protection assumes that exports are more to be desired than imports. There is a lack of logic in the opposition to the Fielding-Paft agreement only equalled by the lack of sincerity.

RELIEVE TORONTO'S OVERCROWDED UNIVERSITY.

From the latest report of Prof. W. J. Alexander, acting principal of University College, Toronto, the following significant extract is made:

"Notwithstanding the strinoent enforcement by the colleges of the higher standard of admission, the number of students in attendance at University College continues to grow, and the staff increasingly feel that the great weakness in the work of the colleges lies in the lack of intimate personal relations between the teachers and taught. An attempt was made this session, in some small measure, to overcome this defect by the distribution of first year male students among members of the staff for special supervision. It is doubtful if the plan has been productive of much result. Such assignment must at best be, in the main, arbitrary, and hence felt, on both sides, to be more or less forced and artificial. The real remedy lies in the diminution in size of a large number of the classes—a result which can be attained only by lessening the number of students or by increasing the staff.

"Another defect which has been felt this session more keenly than ever, is the insufficient accommodation afforded in the main building. This leads to holding of classes in rooms really too small for them, and to the continuous occupation of the same room throughout the forenoon hours. Those conditions, in turn, aggravate the consequences of the very inadequate ventilation."

Too many students, crowded and unhealthy rooms—these are the complaints which have been coming for some time from both faculty and students of Toronto University. The only remedy which some minds can imagine is the construction of more buildings round the old Norman tower, though it may be noted in President Falconer's report on Page 13, that while he contends mildly for the Government support of but one "thoroughly well equipped modern university," it is only the "professional training," in "medicine, applied science and post-graduate work," which he asks the Government "to concentrate." Can he or any other intelligent citizen find the ghost of a reason why Government money, money of the whole province's contribution, should be put into a new arts building on the north side of the university quadrangle rather than into a good arts university here in London? Instead of trying to cut the throat of the Western University, it is high time that the Provincial Government did something to encourage this enterprise of London and the west and for the convenience of hundreds of arts students in this populous portion of Ontario.

It is, of course, precisely the arts courses, not the professional schools of Toronto University that are so overcrowded. While not admitting for a moment President Falconer's claim that medical and applied science instruction should be concentrated at Toronto now and henceforth, world without end, the view of Western Ontario is that at any rate the arts education, for which it pays heavily, should be brought more within the reach of all its young men and women. It is mainly Toronto itself and the region for fifty miles around it, including Hamilton and Guelph, that benefit from the "provincial" university. Twenty years ago the arts attendance at University College was only about 600. Last year it was 1,037, including 341 women. But this number does not begin to represent the attendance at many of the lectures in University College; there were 454 students at Victoria, 146 at Trinity, 55 dental students registered in arts, besides hundreds of medicals and applied science men, many of whom doubtless take 'Varsity arts lectures. Is it any wonder that the cry of overcrowding is raised?

President Falconer says in his report, page 12, that "notwithstanding the increase in the entrance requirements and the professional standards of the university, the number of students in attendance was greater than ever. This growth indicates fairly well the grade of intelligence of the province, and an increasing desire for higher education. For the population of the province seems to grow slowly, whereas during the past half dozen years the attendance at the university has grown rapidly." What Dr. Falconer says of the growing desire for higher education is true, for Queen's also has had a wonderful growth. But the recent growth of Toronto University is also due in a large measure to the phenomenal progress in both population and wealth of Toronto itself. So Toronto students crowd more and more into the university which is in their midst, and the students who go there from this part of the province are made to suffer, while their fathers keep paying and help Toronto to maintain her own institution. Eastern students go more and more to Queen's, an outlet from the crowd at the provincial capital. How long will Western Ontario endure to be second fiddle to Toronto?

The arts institution in this city is in urgent need of the Government's favorable attention. Representative men and bodies from all over this section have put the case to Premier Whitney. Something must be done and that soon. The overcrowding in arts at Toronto needs not heroic, but a very simple remedy, and the remedy is not concentration, but distribution, which will not only relieve University College but will do the fair thing to London and the west. To quote Prof. Alexander again: "The real remedy lies in the diminution in size of a large number of the classes" at Toronto. Let it be done.

AN EXPERT OPINION.

The Farmers' Advocate says the agreement negotiated by Messrs. Fielding and Paterson provides for a larger measure of reciprocity than was hoped for by the most sanguine. The Advocate believes the Canadian Government has public opinion strongly behind it. "The temper of the agricultural community in particular," it declares, "is such as not to tolerate any opposition or truckling for political purposes." This representative farming journal, noting the protests of some tender-fruit growers, expresses the opinion that if the agreement is given a fair trial it will work but little or nothing to their disadvantage, and considerably to the advantage of the consumer. The only two features of the bargain with which it is not heartily in accord are clauses admitting pulp and paper free into the United States if Ontario and Quebec remove their restrictions on the export of pulpwood, and the licensing of American fishermen for a nominal fee in return for free fish. The Advocate, when it speaks of the "throwing open of our forests to American exploitation" indulges the fear, as President Taft indulges the hope, that the provincial restrictions will be removed, but this is not at all probable in any event. The Advocate adds:

"Those who fear that reciprocity will lead to the free export of raw farm products, such as barley, are reminded that there is now a large and lucrative United States market for the products of intensive agriculture, as dairying and stock husbandry, and, with free access to it, Canadian farmers may be depended upon to ship large quantities of farm produce of this kind. Incidentally, the free importation of live stock promises to smooth the way for our breeders of pure-bred animals, many of whom seemed likely to be much embarrassed by the new United States regulations governing the free import of registered stock."

Is the McBride Government aware that the London Free Press says it has no control over the timber lands of British Columbia?

The new British Parliament begins work on Monday, but Ottawa and Washington are absorbing some of the limelight just now.

The Federal Opposition candidate in West Middlesex is Mr. Coffan. For many years his predecessors have been buried on election day.

For years our local contemporary pleaded for reciprocity in coal. But in a free exchange of wheat and hogs it sees a danger to the Empire. What humbug this anti-reciprocity talk is!

Augustine Birrell welcomes the Washington-Ottawa agreement, and says Canada is free to make the best bargain she can. This is the true Imperialism.

Premier Roblin has failed to agree with Premier Laurier on the Manitoba boundary question. Premier Roblin has succeeded in his mission. If he had agreed with Laurier he would have lost his only election cry.

Sir Donald Mann, of the Canadian Northern, says reciprocity will be good for the west and good for the railways. This is a cruel rejoinder to those who have been crying that it will put the transcontinental railways out of business.

Some enterprising members of the county council are reviving the project of joint county and municipal buildings. It would be the most satisfactory plan. The city cannot purchase a proper site and erect a proper building for the sum it proposed to spend. This sum has been cut down by the discovery that the city had counted on selling land behind the city hall which it has no right to sell. Better reopen negotiations with the county council looking to the erection of joint buildings that will be a credit to the city and county.

RECIPROCITY AND PRUNES.

[New York Telegram.]

Canadian reciprocity puts dried fruit on the free list. Like to know if this means shooting in more prunes before indorsing the measure as a whole.

WHAT HE KNEW.

[London Telegraph.]

A little Scottish lad was up the other day before the examiners for the navy; the examination was viva voce, designed to cover signs (if any) of "general intelligence." They asked the boy what he knew about the battle of Flodden. He said, "Nothing." "What!" they said. "Don't you know anything about that battle in which the English beat the Scotch?" "Well," he said, "I know it must have been verra exceptional."

HIS REASON.

[Pittsburg Post.]

She—Why does Mr. Johnson always smoke such long cigars?

He—I don't know, but I suppose he wants to get as far away from the smell of them as possible.

THE KING AS A STUDENT.

[Mayfair.]

Every day King George goes steadily through the London papers, making comments in a note book on all he reads. When any subject seems to call for elucidation, or interests him particularly, he has all available information upon it hunted up and tabulated for him, and he makes a special study of it. Like Queen Mary, he is an ardent student of history. She herself is an omnivorous reader. Before she visited India her secretaries were hard at work in the British Museum for months getting together notes for her.

THE LITTLE FAT BOY.

[Punch.]

The soup came in, and the soup was good;
The little boy gobbled as fast as he could,
And I frowned reproach, as an uncle should.

Followed the fish with its sauce of pink.
Did the boy say "Yes" to it? I don't think!
Is sherry a thing that a child should drink?

In came the turkey, sausage flanked,
Deeply breasted and stoutly shanked
The boy came twice. Why are boys not spanked?

Roast if you wanted it—that boy did!
Wanted it twice, the untamed kid!
I caught his eye and he dropped one lid.

In came the pudding, a blaze of blue;
Wider the eye of that fat boy grew.
Then piled his plate, and he went right through.

Oranges next. He disposed of three;
Smuggled a fourth to his shameless knee;
Reached for an apple and grinned at me.

After dinner his steps I tracked.
His waistcoat buttons were all intact;
And the tale I've told is a simple fact.

REALIZING A TRUTH.

[Brooklyn Eagle.]

Canada is no longer a stepchild. She has prospered without our help and she will continue to prosper whether the restrictions against her in the American markets be removed or not.

GETTING IT STRAIGHT.

[London Opinion.]

New Maid (announcing visitor)—Please 'm, is this the lady you told me always to say you was out to?

LIFE ROMANCES.

[Public Opinion.]

A lady living in London remembers seeing the mother of a recently dead peeress selling pies at the pit-head. The Nation recalls that Barney Barnato, when he became a millionaire, and found his aunt still keeping a fried fish shop in Whitechapel, offered her £2,000 a year to come and live "as a lady" in the West End, but she stuck to her fried fish, thanking him all the same.

THE SECRET OUT.

[Toronto Star.]

Even if the reciprocity agreement is rejected by the Senate, Canada and the British Empire will never feel safe again. The Congress of the United States is now in possession of the dread secret that it can at any moment smash confederation and British connection by admitting our wheat, fish, eggs and potatoes free of duty. As loyal newspapers, ought the Telegram and News to have given this away?

PAINFUL EFFECT OF FLATTERY.

[Sunday Magazine.]

Flattery is dangerous to sensitive ladies, says Senator Depew. "I am always very careful in the matter, because one evening I told a lady that she was as sweet as honey, and the next day she had hives."

ENCOURAGING.

[Tit-Bits.]

Nervous Party—The train seems to be travelling at a fearful pace, ma'am.

Elderly Female—Yus, ain't it? My Bill's drivin' of the ingin, an' 'e can make 'er go when 'e's got a drop o' drink in 'im.

A TEST OF EQUALITY.

[Atchison Globe.]

Women cannot boast of complete equality with man until she finally learns, as man does, to get shoes that are large enough.

ROT!

[Toronto News.]

Thousands of Canadians who at first sight regarded the reciprocity agreement with an approach to favor are dismayed as its true bearings become apparent. Not for a generation has the country been so anxious and disturbed. The apprehension is as general among Liberals as among Conservatives, and there is little or nothing of party in the feeling that has been aroused among the people. It is recognized that the future of the nation is threatened.

WHY NOT REBEL?

[Pittsburg Dispatch.]

The masculine part of the world is kicking against the proposed new fashion of tight trousers. Men with fat legs object on the score of comfort; men with slim legs object on the score of betrayal, and men whose legs give an optical demonstration of the concave or convex revolt at being made guys. But we will have to come to it, unless we are so revolutionary as to discard the fashion.

CANADA LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY

THE SIXTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

Shows that in 1910 the Company enjoyed

A MOST SUCCESSFUL YEAR

in every essential feature.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

ASSETS.

Government, Municipal and other Bonds, Stocks and Debentures	$18,814,012.38
Mortgages on Real Estate	11,791,852.88
Loans on Policies	5,924,670.10
Real Estate Owned (including the Company's Buildings in Toronto, Hamilton, Montreal, Winnipeg, St. John, N.B., Ottawa, Vancouver and London, Eng.)	2,214,932.93
Loans on Bonds, Stocks, etc.	183,283.71
Premiums in Transit and Deferred (net)	660,312.32
Interest and Rents Accrued	680,919.65
Other Assets	192,364.00
Cash on Hand and in Banks	343,529.06
	$40,820,856.93

RECEIPTS.

Premium Income (net)	$3,997,397.02
Interest, etc.	1,904,673.57
	$5,902,070.59

The Three Elements of Surplus
A Gain in Each in 1910
Mortality Rate was Lower.
Interest Rate Was Higher.
Expense Ratio Was Reduced.

LIABILITIES.

Reserve Fund (Hm. 3½% and 3%)	$36,811,285.00
Death Claims in course of Settlement and Instalment Fund	234,936.54
Dividends to Policyholders in Course of Payment	46,920.33
Reserve for Policies which may be Revived	91,700.00
Other Liabilities	317,567.72
Total Surplus on Policyholders' Account (Hm. 3½% and 3%)	3,318,447.34
	$40,820,856.93

PAYMENTS.

Death Claims (net)	$1,223,186.41
Matured Endowments (net)	816,490.25
Dividends paid Policyholders (including Bonus Additions Paid with Death Claims and with Matured Endowments)	1,973,243.93
Cash Surrender Values	164,415.40
Cash Surrender Values, Matured and Other Deferred Dividend Policies	566,086.17
Paid Annuitants	45,625.78
TOTAL PAID TO POLICYHOLDERS	$4,789,047.94
Commissions, Salaries, etc.	634,636.60
Taxes, Government Fees, Stock Dividend, etc.	329,126.90
Excess of Receipts over Payments	149,259.15
	$5,902,070.59

A FEW OUTSTANDING FACTS from the Report submitted by the Directors at the Annual General Meeting:—

EXPENSE RATIO again reduced, as in several years past.

SURPLUS earned, $1,233,163.11—greatest in the Company's history.

ASSETS now stand at $40,820,856.93; more than doubled within the past 12 years.

NEW PAID FOR BUSINESS amounted to $10,838,384.32. **TOTAL BUSINESS IN FORCE,** $128,274,973.54.

PAYMENTS TO POLICYHOLDERS in 1910 amounted to over $4,789,000.00, exceeding by more than one and a half millions of dollars the payments made during any previous year in the Company's history.

$2,000,000.00 IN PROFITS were allotted to Policyholders last year—a larger amount than at any previous quinquennium.

PREMIUM INCOME AND INTEREST EARNINGS show a satisfactory increase. **LAPSE RATIO** reduced. **MORTALITY RATE** exceptionally favorable.

The complete report of the Annual Meeting will shortly be published in the Company's paper, Life Echoes, which will be mailed on request.

ENGLISH CHURCHES MAY FORM UNION

Object Is to Carry Out a Mutual Fire Insurance Plan.

Montreal, Feb. 4. — An interesting discussion is expected to take place at the annual meeting of the Diocese of Montreal next week over the following motion, which will be introduced by John Fiske:

"This synod, recognizing the advantage that would accrue to the various parishes of the Church of England in Canada, by forming a mutual fire insurance union, do co-operate in carrying the risks on all church property, such as cathedrals, churches, rectories, parsonages, and their outbuildings, colleges, church schools, halls, etc., throughout the various dioceses of the Dominion of Canada (or such dioceses as may desire such union), shall bring the subject before the General Synod at their next meeting, with a view of forming such a union."

It is likely that this matter will go before the General Synod, which meets in London, Ont., in September.

"FREE WHEAT, DEAR BREAD"

Montreal Workingmen to Protest Against Reciprocity Agreement.

[Canadian Press.]

Montreal, Feb. 3.—"Free wheat means dearer bread," say the workingmen, of Montreal, who decided this morning to agitate against the proposed reciprocity agreement between Canada and the United States.

At a meeting held today at the labor headquarters it was arranged to send to Ottawa a deputation, composed of representatives of the various trades engaged in the city.

Speakers at the meeting expressed the conviction that the farmer did not care particularly for the rest of the community, providing they could market their products advantageously.

Shiloh's Cure
quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs — 25 cents.

CONSTABLE HUGHES MAKES EXPLANATION

He Says Stevenson, Who Was Brought From Glencoe Handcuffed, Has a Record.

High Constable J. A. Hughes, in reply to the complaints made yesterday that a prisoner had been brought from Glencoe manacled, stated today that had the constable brought the man in without handcuffs he would have been censured.

The high constable declared that Stevenson, the prisoner, has a lengthy record, and that on a couple of occasions he made attempts to escape from custody. Once, it is said, he succeeded in breaking away from the same man who landed him at the county jail yesterday, and in a fight for his liberty laid the constable out for quite a time. As a result, the constable has taken up chances since, and has been careful to retain a man once arrested.

At the time Stevenson broke away he entered the attic of a house and held the authorities back for some time, declaring that he would shoot any man who entered. He has already served two terms for theft.

"NUMBER 5" CLASS WAS ENTERTAINED

Young People of the Wellington Street Church Had a Pleasant Time.

A very pleasant event was held last evening at the Wellington Street Methodist Church when the young ladies of Mrs. Humphries class entertained the gentlemen of No. 5 class of that Sunday school.

The first part of the evening consisted of a 'bus ride of two hours' duration, after which the party repaired to the lecture room, where a dainty lunch was served. After partaking of the delicacies a short programme followed, in which instrumentals were given by Miss Ethel Lumley, and vocal solos by Misses Calver and Hiltz and Mrs. Humphries. A short stump speech was also delivered by Mr. Fred Parsons.

At the conclusion a vote of thanks was tendered to the young ladies for their kind hospitality, and the gathering concluded with the singing of "God Save the King."

SERIOUS CHARGES

Youth Who Terrorized Harrow Village Is In the Toils.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Windsor, Feb. 3. — Hanlon Wright, the youthful desperado, who recently terrorized Harrow village, and threatened the life of his uncle unless he was given $1,000, appeared today for his preliminary hearing, but was remanded until the next sitting of the county court.

Wright now faces two new charges, one of creating disturbances at a hotel in McGregor, and also with threatening to burn the hostelry when he was asked to keep quiet.

STILL MISSING.

New York, Feb. 4.—Miss Dorothy Arnold is still missing, and there is no immediate prospect of finding her, reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

If "Little Digesters" were not known to be the best medicine for Indigestion and Dyspepsia, nobody would tell you that other remedies were "just as good." "Little Digesters" are put up in handy red boxes and sold at 25 cents the box at your druggist's or by mail. The Coleman Medicine Co., Toronto.

RUSSIAN DANCERS SUED BY SHIVERICK

Sword Flew From Mordkin's Hand and Badly Injured Plaintiff.

Hamilton, Feb. 3. — Through his solicitors today, Robert Shiverick, the department store manager whose brain was pierced by a sword, which flew out of the hands of Mikel Mordkin into the audience, at a performance of the Russian dancers here, has started an action for $20,000 against Mordkin and his two managers, Max Rabinoff and G. P. Gentanini. The case will be heard here in March. Shiverick was able to leave the hospital yesterday.

London Life

The Future is Secure

No need to worry about investments or executors if you insure with this Company. The INCOME PRIVILEGES contained in every policy guarantee your beneficiary each year during the remainder of life the amount for which you have planned.

Ask for Particulars.

POLICIES "GOOD AS GOLD"

GEO. McBROOM, Inspector. Ordinary Branch.
W. H. ROBINSON, District Inspector.
R. P. PEARCE, Superintendent Industrial Branch.

LADIES!

We are the only expert Hair Dressers in the City

Our six private parlors are equipped with modern appliances. We wash your hair, dry it by electricity, also dress it, for 50c. Manicuring, best in city, 35c. Face massage, by electricity, 50c. Scalp treatment, 50c; by electricity, 75c. We guarantee to stop falling hair. Thousands of ladies are enjoying a full head of hair only through Professor Micheel's treatments.

We dye hair, also bleach it any shade you want.

Braids, from 50c to $60: puffs, 15c up, pompadours, $1 up; transformations $6 up; wigs, $12 up.

Fancy Combs and Pins
BEST IN CITY.

Gents' Toupees and Wigs

We always carry 500 in stock. Sure to suit anybody. The price ranges from $12 50 up to $75 each. We dye, clean and repair same.

Manicure for gents, 50c.

Agents Wanted All Over

Ladies, send or bring your combings We make same up into braids, $1 50; switches, 75c; puffs, 15c each; pompadours, $1; transformations, $2. No matter how much hair you bring.

PROF. MICHEEL

Phone 2336. 221 Dundas St.
4 Doors East of Clarence.

BIBLE'S BIRTHDAY.

Next year is the tercentenary of the first publication of that version of the Bible which is most familiar to all the English-speaking world—the authorized version, prepared and published in 1611 by command of King James I.

The occasion is to be commemorated in a manner befitting such a notable anniversary, and several leading Bible societies are now laying plans to that end. It is probable that the celebrations will include a special service in St. Paul's Cathedral, with a sermon by an eminent preacher of the day, anniversary meetings and a great exhibition of the Bible in some of the hundreds of editions distributed annually in almost all the known languages of the globe.

An interesting feature of such an exhibition would be a collection of the various versions beside the "authorized" and the curiosity Bibles to which printers' errors have given rise. Copies of these are somewhat rare and are treasured accordingly. There is, for instance, the famous Breeches Bible, of which everyone has heard. In it Adam and Eve are related by a too zealous printer to have "sewed figge tree leaves" together and made themselves breeches. Then there is the Vinegar Bible and the Treacle Bible.

Other remarkable and even more rare editions, are those known as the Bug Bible, the Printers' Bible—wherein David is made to complain that printers (not princes) have persecuted me without a cause—the Idle Bible and the Wicked Bible.

In the latter, through the omission of a little negative, the Seventh Commandment is made to read: "Thou shalt commit adultery." This curious and much sought after version was printed twenty-one years after the publication of the authorized version. —London Sketch.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

New York, Feb. 3.—Pennsylvania, Ryndam, Lusitania, Finland, St. Paul.
Liverpool—Haverford.
Gibraltar—Celtic.
Marseilles—Santa Ana.
Naples—Alice.
Trieste—Oceania.

YEAR BOOK OF CITY OF LONDON

Some Very Interesting Information Gleaned By Mr. Samuel Baker.

A LITTLE LOCAL HISTORY

Mayors of the City From 1855—London Has 134 Miles of Streets—Other Features.

City Clerk Baker has recently issued a little booklet, which will make reading of the most interesting nature for citizens of London.

The booklet shows that at the present time London has 134 miles of streets, while the city comprises 4,478 acres made up as follows: Ward 1, 1,240 acres; ward 2, 1,013 acres; ward 3, 1,030 acres, and ward 4, 1,198 acres.

London has 145 miles of cement walks, 51 miles of lateral sewers, 13½ miles of trunk sewers, 31 miles of cement curb gutter. The number of feet of streets paved under the general tax is as follows: Bitulithic 14,656, asphalt 24,880, brick 5,483, tar macadam 3,834, broken stone 6,040, asphalt block 1,600 making a total of more than 10 miles.

Bank Centre.

London is the fourth bank centre in Ontario and the clearings last year showed an increase of $5,061,230, the totals being $67,154,567 in 1910, and in 1909 $62,092,337.

The building returns show that nearly one-third more buildings were erected in 1910 than in 1909, there being 882 permits issued with a value of $805,074 last year, as compared with 684 permits in 1909, having a value of $850,134.

London has approximately 322 acres of city parks, of which there are 272 in Springbank, 36 in Queen's Park, and 14 in Victoria Park.

Assessment, Etc.

The following table shows the assessment, population and rate of taxation of the city for some years back:

Year.	Assessment.	Population.	Rate of Taxation. Mills.
1883	$11,314,606	20,305	18
1885	12,565,620	26,254	22 2-10
1886	12,662,013	26,047	21 3-10
1887	13,470,877	26,315	20½
1888	13,572,132	26,960	21 3-10
1889	13,678,837	26,786	19 6-10
1890	15,187,604	30,705	12 4-10
1891	15,226,807	31,240	18
1892	15,333,097	31,615	20
1893	15,176,067	.....	19
1894	15,371,910	32,571	18½
1895	15,654,060	33,427	20 3-10
1896	15,856,410	34,429	21½
1897	16,218,770	34,835	21.66 2-3
1898	16,870,161	36,224	21½
L. W.	358,775	say 2,000	
1899	17,241,749	38,575	23
1900	17,644,161	38,902	24½
1901	17,821,695	39,039	23½
1902	18,350,290	39,183	23
1903	18,650,089	39,265	23
1904	18,964,622	40,304	23
1905	20,141,161	41,742	23
1906	21,713,034	43,154	20½
1907	22,951,558	44,707	21½
1908	24,063,715	47,769	23½
1909	25,664,484	49,471	23½
1910	26,508,076	49,567	23½
1911	28,062,075	46,727	

In 1910 there were 972 births in the city, 776 deaths and 541 marriages.

Real estate moved well during the year, there being 906 transfers. The assessed value of the property was $1,132,348, and the consideration at which it changed hands $1,568,624, an increase of 72.1 per cent on the assessed value.

Some Historical Facts.

The calendar of the city of London shows that the first visit of Governor Simcoe to the site where London now is was made on March 2, 1792. London was surveyed and the first house built in 1826. In 1827 the court house was built, and the hamlet had a population of 133. In 1838 London was created a municipality. In 1840 it was incorporated as a village, and had a population of 2,000. In 1845 the village had increased to 3,500, and in that year a large part of it was wiped out in a great fire. The first hospital was built in 1847. In 1848 London was incorporated as a town, and had a population of 4,668. Public schools were first established in this year.

Fifty-nine Years Ago.

The decennial census taken in 1852 showed the population to be 7,035, and in the following year the first railway train steamed into London over the Great Western. Covent Garden market was also built in 1853. In 1854 London had 10,000 population, and was incorporated as a city. It was lighted with gas in this year. In 1860, when the Prince of Wales came here the population was 11,200. In 1864 the population was 11,555, and the decennial census of 1871 showed that it had grown to 15,826. In 1877 the waterworks was built, and there were then 19,100 people living here. On May 24, 1881, the Victoria disaster occurred, in which 183 people were drowned. In 1883 on May 24 there was a great flood. When East London was annexed in 1885, the population had grown to 26,075. In 1890 South London was taken in, and the population then was 30,075. In 1898 West London became a part of the city, the population then being 38,224.

Mayors of the City.

The mayors of the city have been as follows:

Murray Anderson	1855
William Barker	1856
David Glass	1858, 1865, 1866
William McBride	1859
James Moffatt	1860
Frank E. Cornish	1861, 1862, 1863, 1864
Frank Smith	1867
W. Simpson Smith	1868
John Christie	1869
S. H. Graydon	1869, 1870
J. M. Cousins	1871
John Campbell	1872, 1880, 1881
A. McCormick	1873
Benjamin Cronyn	1874, 1875
D. C. McDonald	1876
Robert Pritchard	1877
Robert Lewis	1878, 1879
E. Meredith	1882, 1883
C. S. Hyman	1884
Henry Becher	1885
T. D. Hodgens	1886
James Cowan	1887, 1888
George Taylor	1889, 1890, 1891
W. M. Spencer	1892
E. T. Essery	1893, 1894
John W. Little	1895, 1896, 1897
John D. Wilson, M.D.	1898, 1899
Frederick Rumball	1900, 1901
Adam Beck	1902, 1903, 1904
Ch. T. Campbell, M.D.	1905
Joseph C. Judd	1906, 1907
Samuel Stevely	1908, 1909
J. H. A. Beattie	1910, 1911

Financial Report.

The financial report shows that the city's receipts in 1909 amounted to $763,628 15, made up of the following items:

Rents, etc.—L. and P. S. R.	$ 16,941 00
Rents, etc., markets	3,434 00
Rents., etc., S. E. R. R.	3,000 00
Rents, etc., city property	417 00
Rents, etc., Bell Telephone.	4,000 00
Licenses—Taverns and general	15,563 05
Statute labor and dog tax	3,204 00
Weigh scales	1,296 35
London waterworks surplus.	59,235 43
Police court fines, witness fees, etc.	2,736 38
Railway taxation	415 94
Registry office fees	455 60
Street watering rate	9,031 95
Sewer rentals	38 24
Taxes	580,316 30
Debenture sales	51,266 79
Surplus 1907	12,276 12

This was an increase of 110 per cent over the receipts of 1888, which amounted to $400,330 84.

Expenditures.

Some of the expenditures in 1909 were:

Administration of justice	$ 9,728 03
Band concerts	722 50
County building repairs	880 64
Public schools	154,763 46
Collegiate Institute	10,128 11
Board of health	7,193 58
Street improvements	25,922 27
Street cleaning	13,512 56
Pavement repairs	1,287 50
Stone breaking	1,789 72
Bridge expense	1,898 87
City hall expense	2,169 31
City parks expense	3,025 57
Compensation for injuries	325 65
Coroner's inquests	196 70
Debenture expense	105 62
Dredging Thames	20 00
Election expense	2,671 04
Exhibition building expense	1,641 53
Fire department	50,648 61
Hospital	35,000 00
Incidentals	3,945 91
Interest and general, exchange and debentures	86,410 99
Insurance	3,121 93
Labor Day demonstration	100 00
Law expenses	1,721 00
London and Port Stanley Railway	249 85
London waterworks interest and debenture	49,754 61
London West breakwater	358 01
Manufacturers' committee	223 80
Market expense	962 76
Militia camps	210 00
Police department	48,702 17
Printing, advertising	6,064 44
Public library	10,682 00
Purchase of storage yard	100 00
Refund of taxes	223 71
Registry expenses	223 55
Relief of city poor	9,201 29
Roman Catholic schools	13,136 31
Salaries	28,394 75
Sewers	4,308 78
Sinking fund	28,783 31
Storage expenses	145 10
Street lighting	29,113 81
Street watering	6,812 84
Town hall expense	29 87
Consumptive Hospital deb.	5,000 00
Isolation Hospital deb.	4,860 93
Local improvements	49,248 52
Western University	5,000 00
	$752,356 46
Surplus	$ 11,271 69
Increase over 1908 (7 p.c.)	50,624 83
Increase over 1898	288,253 20
Increase over 1888 (148 p.c.)	349,613 29

Have you a weak throat? If so, you cannot be too careful. You cannot begin treatment too early. Each cold makes you more liable to another and the last is always the harder to cure. If you will take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy at the outset you will be saved much trouble. Sold by all dealers.

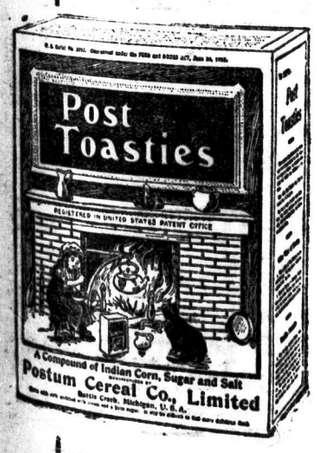
HIBERNATION FOR ECONOMY.

It is interesting to note the influence of the food supply on man protectively causing a condition closely resembling hibernation. For instance, there is in Russia a certain class of peasants who suffer from a chronic state of famine which becomes more acute at the end of the year more or less severe according to circumstances. In these cases, when the head of the family sees, toward the end of autumn, that by a normal consumption of their supply of wheat it will not last the family through the winter he makes arrangements to diminish the rations as much as possible. Knowing that it will be difficult to preserve their health and keep up the physical force necessary for their work in the spring, he and his family plunge themselves into a condition known as "lejka," which means that everybody simply goes to bed, lying down on the top of the flat stove, and there they stay during the four or five months of winter. They get up, during this time, only to replenish the fire, eat a small piece of black bread and take a small drink of water. The peasant and his family try to move as little as possible and sleep as much as they can—stretched out on the stove top they preserve almost complete immobility. Their only care during the long winter is to keep down the body metabolism, to waste as little as possible of their animal heat, and for that reason they try to eat and drink less, move less, and generally to reduce the activities of their bodies. Their instinct commands them to sleep as much as possible—obscurity and silence reign in the hut where, in the warmest place, either singly or crowded, the occupants pass the winter season in a condition closely resembling hibernation.

The rapid transit system of Leeds, Eng., (operated by the city), is going to run freight street cars for the benefit of the public in those districts not served at all or not served adequately by other railroads and transportation agencies.

Post Toasties

A Breakfast Favorite



If you haven't tried this sweet, crisp food there's a "treat" in store.

Order a package from grocer and share in the good breakfast enjoyed daily by thousands of good livers.

Post Toasties are served direct from the package, with cream or milk—and sometimes fruit.

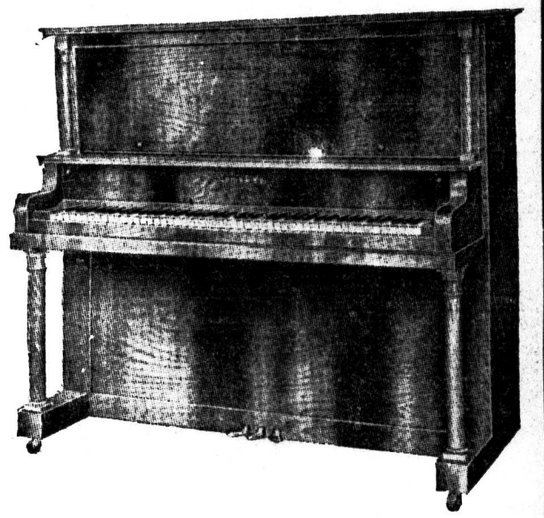
"The Memory Lingers"

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

(REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF CANADA.)

We Tell Today of the Life Insurance Feature Of the Williams Piano Club

There is a life insurance feature connected with our big Piano Club. This feature provides against the possibility of the piano being lost to the family in event the head of it should die before the piano is fully paid for.



This unexcelled feature is set forth in the face of the contract in the simplest yet strongest language—like this:

IF THE SIGNER OF THIS CONTRACT SHOULD DIE DURING THE LIFE THEREOF, AND ALL WEEKLY PAYMENTS HAVE BEEN PAID WHEN DUE, THE REMAINING INSTALMENTS WILL BE CANCELLED FORTHWITH AND A RECEIPT IN FULL FOR THE PIANO TURNED OVER TO THE FAMILY OF DECEASED.

This is a simple statement---without any "frills"---that covers the whole story. We want this club to be co-operative and helpful to each and every member in it. We want the saving to each and every member to be the **greatest possible**. We want every protection that we can think of to go to all its members. In short, we want this big deal to be a **standing advertisement** for us as long as we are in business, and **this Life Insurance Idea is its crowning feature.**

If the head of the family dies---if the bread winner dies---if the source of income is stopped by death---the piano is not lost to the family. The family does not have to work and worry to meet the remaining payments: They are immediately cancelled and a clear **"receipt in full"** is given to the family of the deceased. Isn't this a comforting and reassuring idea?

Life Insurance Clause of Williams Piano Club

If the signer of this contract should die during the life thereof, and all weekly payments have been paid when due, the remaining instalments will be cancelled forthwith, and a receipt in full for the Piano turned over to the family of the deceased. (Signed)

THE WILLIAMS PIANO CO., LTD.

If, with one year's use, the Piano is not satisfactory, we will exchange it

Think of buying a suite of furniture, an automobile, a watch or anything of value with a privilege of exchanging it at any time **WITHIN ONE YEAR FROM THE TIME YOU BOUGHT IT, AND NOT LOSE A PENNY IN THE TRANSACTION.**

This is exactly what we are willing to do with these **CLUB PIANOS.**

The Club Member can come to our store and make another selection. He can select a Piano of equal grade or a better grade. Whatever money he has paid, whether it is $40, $50, $60, $100, or whatever the amount, will be credited to the price of his new Piano, and we will take the original Club Piano back without the loss of a single cent to him.

These pianos are worth $350. The club price is $257.50 ---thus saving you $92.50. The terms are $5 cash and $1.25 a week, less than ½ the regular terms.

The Pianos are worth $350. The Williams' Club price is $257.50. The price includes everything. There are **NO EXTRAS** of any kind. No interest to be added. Nothing to be added for drayage, freight, stool—**ABSOLUTELY NO EXTRAS.** Two hundred and fifty-seven dollars and fifty cents is the price, and the price **INCLUDES EVERYTHING.**

These 200 Pianos will be sold, $5.00 cash, then $1.25 a week. The $5.00 just about covers the cartage and delivering—yet the $5.00 payment made when you **JOIN THE CLUB IS CREDITED TO YOUR ACCOUNT.**

The Piano is delivered immediately. You do not have to wait until **THE CLUB IS FILLED.** You get your Piano **WHEN YOU JOIN.** The remainder is payable every week. Club members do not have to pay more than $1.25 a week. This gives them 202 weeks in which to pay for the Piano, and still get it at the **CLUB PRICE of $257.50**—or at a straight-out saving of $92.50.

STORE OPEN EVENINGS DURING SALE.

The WILLIAMS PIANO CO., Ltd.

194 DUNDAS ST. Opposite Advertiser. H. P. BULL, Manager

BOVRIL.

FEEDS AND NOURISHES.

BOVRIL is concentrated prime beef. It makes rich, red blood and gives natural warmth.

Drink BOVRIL, it fortifies the system and maintains health.

MISCHA

ELMAN

THE YOUNG RUSSIAN

VIOLINIST

WILL APPEAR AT

Grand Opera House

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 28.

This young Russian is, without doubt, the greatest artist on the violin in the world, and London is to be congratulated on having the opportunity of hearing him.

In selecting a piano for his Canadian tour he decided on the

"New Scale Williams"

and this fact alone speaks volumes for this wonderful instrument

If you are looking for a strictly high-grade, artistic instrument that is different from all others, investigate the merits of the "New Scale Williams," Canada's greatest piano.

Williams Piano Co

194 DUNDAS STREET. H. P. BULL, Manager.

7t-4,11,15,18,22

For Chapped Hands Cracked Lips Cold Sores Windburn Etc. USE

Camphor Ice

Vaseline

Keep in your house, ready for instant use, the

12 Vaseline Remedies in Tubes

Carbolated Vaseline heals cuts, sores, burns. Capsicum Vaseline is better than a mustard plaster and does not blister. Mentholated Vaseline relieves headaches, neuralgia, etc. Send for free descriptive booklet to

Chesebrough Mfg. Co. (Cons'd) 1880 CHABOT AVE. MONTREAL

65bu-t

A BIG DEAL.

Brantford, Feb. 4. — Bow Park farm (formerly the property of Hon. Geo. Brown, and comprising 900 acres of magnificent land) has been sold. It is understood the purchaser will use it for horse breeding and training purposes.

The Cunard line collects subsidies to the amount of $25,000 from the British Government.

CITY WILL ASK $9,200 PENALTY

Westinghouse Company Did Not Install Power Machinery Within the Proper Time.

METER CHARGE REBATE

Water Commissioners Will Ask the Dominion Government to Cut Down the Cost of Inspection at London.

The water commissioners will take up the question of the charge for meter inspection imposed by the Dominion Government.

At their meeting yesterday afternoon a statement was read from Mr. A. F. Nash, stating that no more meters would be inspected until the bill against the commissioners, amounting to $475, was paid.

"I think the city of London is good for the bill," declared Chairman Pocock. "We are not going out of business, and I think the department could have inspected the meters without any such trouble. We are charged 75 cents each for lighting meters and $6 for power meters. That is altogether too much, particularly when we will have some thousands of these meters to be inspected. I stated that we would take the matter up with the Government, and we have already sent a communication to them. Some concession should be made under the circumstances."

"Let us pay the bill in the meantime and ask for a rebate," suggested Commissioner Marr. "It looks like an excessive charge."

This was agreed to, and Chairman Pocock will continue his negotiations with the Dominion Government.

The hospital trust wrote asking for an estimate of the cost of installing Niagara power at Victoria Hospital. Engineer Glaubitz will take the matter up at once with them.

Impose a Penalty.

Manager Dark suggested that the Westinghouse Company be penalized for not having their machinery at the Horton street plant installed according to contract. In a letter to the board he pointed out that the work should have been finished Oct. 28, but it was not completed until Jan. 31. At $100 a day, the penalty would be $9,200.

"They claim that the building was not completed in time for them to go ahead with their work," declared Mr. Dark.

"We had better charge them for the full 92 days," suggested Commissioner Pocock. "If they put in a counter-claim, we will consider it."

Commissioner Stevenson moved to that effect, and the motion carried.

Engineer Glaubitz suggested a Bristol recording meter for the Horton street station to cost $57. His recommendation was accepted, and the machine will be ordered.

Operating Plan.

Mr. Glaubitz presented a plan for the operation of the power stations in the city. Three operators would be required at Springbank, the same as at the present time. Three chief operators and three assistants would be necessary for the operation of the Horton street plant. These would be able to handle No. 2 station in the east end as well.

The operators will work 9-hour shifts and the assistants 10 hours for a time," declared Mr. Glaubitz. "With that staff we will be able to handle the various plants."

The recommendations were accepted. The operators will get from $60 to $75 a month, and the assistants $50 to $60.

No Definition of Duties.

There was nothing done regarding the definition of the duties of Engineer Glaubitz and Manager Dark. According to information obtained from the commissioners matters are being satisfactorily arranged, and that for the time-being at least there will be no difficulty.

The Springbank pumping engineer's report showed that the daily average was 4,354,000 gallons. The lowest depth of water in the reservoir during the half month was 12 feet 8 inches.

Those present were Chairman Philip Pocock, Commissioners John Marr, John H. Chapman, Dr. H. A. Stevenson, Mayor Beattie, Engineer Glaubitz, Manager Dark and Secretary Ellwood.

ONE DEATH FROM TYPHOID DURING THE PAST YEAR

Record Is a Splendid One—M. H. O. on the Health of the City.

At the meeting of the board of health held last night, Dr. T. V. Hutchinson, M. H. O., presented his annual report. He stated that the health of the city during 1910 was excellent. The sanitary condition is good, as was demonstrated that only one death from typhoid fever occurred during the year, the same as in 1909. This was a remarkable record.

The total number of deaths from all causes was 799. Pneumonia was first in the list, with 54 deaths, with tuberculosis second, with 42, as compared with 40 in 1909.

Cancer showed a decided falling off, 35 deaths being recorded from this disease as compared with 49 the year previous. There were 209 cases of scarlet fever with 9 deaths, showing the disease to have been a mild type. There were 7 deaths from diphtheria, with 99 cases reported.

Four Suicides.

During the year there were 23 violent deaths, divided as follows: Accidents 13, suicides 4, railway accidents 4, drownings 5.

The water supply of the city was analyzed at regular intervals during the year and found to be free from impurities.

The work of the London Milk Commission was dealt with at some length. Dr. Hutchinson traced the origin of the commission, and its method of procedure. Great credit was given Drs. H. A. McCallum, D. H. Arnott, E. L. Williams, H. Meek, N. H. Beal, J. A. Macgregor, and others for their active endeavor to secure a proper milk supply.

The result of their hard work had been to secure one dairy that produced certified milk at a reasonable figure.

The importance of a good milk supply could not be underestimated, and it was to be hoped that the milk commission would persevere in their efforts to improve the supply of this city.

Dr. Hutchinson in conclusion thanked the members of the board for their hearty co-operation and support during the year.

How to Stop Pimples

In Five Days You Can Get Rid of All Skin Eruptions by the New Calcium Sulphide Wafers.

Trial Package To Prove It Sent Free.

Any man or woman gets awfully tired going around with a pimply face day after day. And other people get awfully tired, too, seeing them go around with faces full of disgusting pimples.

If you are one of the unfortunates who can't get away from your pimples, and you have tried almost everything under heaven to get rid of them, take a few of Stuart's Calcium Wafers every day. Do that steadily for a few days and in less than a week look at yourself in the mirror.

You will then say that Stuart's Calcium Wafers are a wonder in getting rid of the eruptions.

These wonderful little workers contain the most effective blood purifier ever discovered, calcium sulphide.

No matter what your trouble is, whether pimples, blotches, blackheads, rash, tetter, eczema or scabby crusts, you can solemnly depend upon Stuart's Calcium Wafers as never-failing.

Stuart's Calcium Wafers have cured boils in three days, and the worst cases of skin diseases in a week. Every particle of impurity is driven out of your system completely, never to return, and it is done without deranging your system in the slightest.

Most treatments for the blood and for skin eruptions are miserably slow in their results, and besides, many of them are poisonous. Stuart's Calcium Wafers contain no poison or drug of any kind; they are absolutely harmless, and yet do work which cannot fail to surprise you.

Don't go around with a humiliating, disgusting mass of pimples and blackheads on your face. A face covered over with these disgusting things makes people turn away from you, and breeds failure in your life work. Stop it. Read what an Iowa man said when he woke up one morning and found he had a new face:

"By George, I never saw anything like it. There I've been for three years trying to get rid of pimples and blackheads, and guess I used everything under the sun. I used your Calcium Wafers for just seven days. This morning every blessed pimple is gone, and I can't find a blackhead. I could write you a volume of thanks. I am so grateful to you."

Just send us your name and address in full today, and we will send you a trial package of Stuart's Calcium Wafers free to test. After you have tried the sample and been convinced that all we say is true, you will go to your nearest druggist and get a 50c box and be cured of your facial trouble. They are in tablet form and no trouble whatever to take. You go about your work as usual, and there you are—cured and happy.

Send us your name and address today and we will at once send you by mail a sample package free. Address F. A. Stuart Company, 175 Stuart building, Marshall, Mich.

NORTH MIDLAND WAS LAID OVER

Matter of Agreement Is Now in the Hands of City Solicitor Meredith.

CITY AND THE IMPERIAL

Ground Is Taken That the Company Should Secure Its Own Charter —Meeting of the Finance Committee.

At the meeting of the finance committee yesterday afternoon a request was presented from the Imperial Traction Company, an electric road projected from Niagara Falls to Sarnia, that the city council indorse the scheme by forwarding a favorable resolution to Ottawa.

Mayor Beattie opposed the motion, stating that the promoters should obtain their own charter, and when that was done the city council would be in a position to do business with them.

"I do not think we should espouse the cause of any railway," said his worship. "They want our support in obtaining a charter, and I am not in favor of that. Allow them to get their own charter. If we assist them we commit ourselves to them. When they have a charter we can discuss the question with them."

The East End Progressive Association asked for the free use of the East End Hall for meetings, but the request was not granted, as the bylaw forbids this.

The "Gift of Tongues" organization wanted to rent some rooms in the East End Hall to hold religious services, and the matter was referred to Ald. Eckert to report on.

The North Midland.

The chairman reported that the agreement and specifications submitted by the North Midland Railway were in the hands of City Solicitor Meredith, and when he and the company had finally come to an understanding the matter would again be brought before the committee.

Ald Richter reported that the printed assessment rolls would be ready for distribution in a short time, probably by the end of the month. The contractors had been delayed, he stated, owing to the fact that they had not received the copy early enough.

City Clerk Baker made a requisition for 5,000 booklets, "Facts About London." They will be secured at once.

The tender of the London Printing and Lithographing Company for lithographing the city of London debentures, amounting to $36,300, now offered for sale, was accepted. They will do the work for $120.

Other routine business was transacted.

Those present were: Ald. Eckert, chairman; Ald. Bennett, Ald. Richter, Mayor Beattie and Secretary Baker.

If troubled with indigestion, constipation, no appetite or feel bilious, give Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets a trial and you will be pleased with the result. These tablets invigorate the stomach and liver and strengthen the digestion. Sold by all dealers.

Among the 800,000 inhabitants of Jamaica there are 100,000 who live on an average income of about 12 cents a day.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS. Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days. 50 cents. 53tf-ty

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over THIRTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Sold all over the world.

No Discount Sale

AT

Do you know to take off 50 per cent you must add 100 per cent to cost to get your MONEY BACK? Our prices will not permit discounts. When you buy from us you get your money's worth at any time of the year.

Our Motto: One Price the Year 'Round and That the Lowest

When we have old styles and unsaleable goods to sell WE do not put them off on you, but tell you just what they are and make the price to suit. See our goods and get our prices before you buy.

W. J. Wray & Co.

384 RICHMOND STREET

Above Sign On Our Window

FREE! BOYS, WE WILL GIVE YOU ABSOLUTELY FREE THIS GREAT BIG MAGNIFICENT CHEST OF TOOLS, containing a complete Carpenter's outfit of TWENTY first-class tools, comprising everything you need for carpentering and building. The magnificent chest is strongly made of fine polished hardwood with cherry mouldings, brass hinges and clasps, and has divided compartments inside. Just send us your name and address and we will send you postage paid only $3.50 worth of our fast selling Jewelery Novelties to sell at 10c. each. Everybody wants them and you can sell them like hot cakes. Return our $3.50 when sold and we will promptly send you this complete magnificent chest of tools exactly as represented. We arrange to stand payment of all charges. DON'T MISS THE CHANCE OF YOUR LIFE.

Write to-day to THE MUTUAL CREDIT CO., Dept. 226 Toronto, Ontario. 1u

MAY OIL THE ROADS IN THE CITY PARKS

Board of Works May Also Try Experiment on Macadam Streets.

The board of works may oil the roads in the parks, and the macadam roads in the city, instead of sprinkling them.

This will include Dufferin avenue, Wellington street, part of Park avenue, and Queen's avenue, and other streets in that section.

City Engineer Van Cleve is engaged in making a report on the subject, and it will be submitted to the board at their next meeting.

Shiloh's Cure quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs - - 25 cents.

Sheep seem to be able to subsist on the poorest land in South America's farthest extremity.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH POWDER 25c. is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. 25c. blower free. Accept no substitutes. All dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto

Every Woman is interested and should know about the wonderful MARVEL Whirling Spray. The new Vaginal Syringe. Best—Most convenient. It cleanses Instantly. Ask your druggist for it.

If he cannot supply the MARVEL, accept no other, but send stamp for illustrated book—sealed. It gives full particulars and directions invaluable to ladies.

WINDSOR SUPPLY CO., Windsor, Ont. General Agents for Canada.

SANTAL-MIDY Standard remedy for Gleet, Gonorrhœa and Runnings IN 48 HOURS. Cures Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, THERAPION No. 1, No. 2, No. 3. Cures blood poison, bad legs, sores, discharges (either sex), weakness, lost vigor & vital force, drains, losses, &c. Either No. & all self-treatment directions enclosed at druggists or Mail $1 from Fougera & Co., 90 Beekman St., New York City, or Lyman Bros. Co. Ltd. Toronto. If in doubt No. required, send self-addressed envelope for free book to LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd. Hampstead, London, Eng. Try new Dragée Tasteless Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure.

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Prepaid tickets issued from any point in Great Britain to destination in Canada.

DIRECT SERVICES

Liverpool to Halifax and Montreal.
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London and Havre to St. John and Montreal. (According to Season.)

LOW RATES. SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS.

Early application for berths advisable for March, April and May sailings.

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Canadian Pacific Ry.

EMPRESSES

And other Steamships

ST. JOHN, N.B., AND HALIFAX, N. S.

Empress of Britain..Feb. 24, Mar. 24
Lake Champlain....Mar. 16, Apr. 13
Empress of Ireland..Mar. 10, Apr. 7

For rates and further information apply to any railway or steamship agent, or to I. E. SUCKLING, general agent for Ontario, 16 King street east, Toronto.

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ROUND TRIP $20 AND UP

Fast Twin Screw S. S. "Bermudian," 5,630 tons, sails from New York, 10 a. m., every Wednesday. Fastest, newest and only steamer landing passengers at the dock in Bermuda. Bilge keels, electric fans, wireless telegraphy.

WEST INDIES.

New S. S. "Guiana" and other steamers every alternate Saturday from New York, for St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, and Demerara. For full particulars apply to E. de la Hooke, or W. Fulton, Ticket Agents, London. A. E. Outerbridge & Co., 29 Broadway New York; Quebec Steamship Company, Quebec.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

SARNIA TUNNEL TO SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND TORONTO.

Arrive from the east—*3:45 a.m., 10:50 a.m., *11:12 a.m., *11:28 a.m., *6:30 p.m., *9:00 p.m., 10:10 p.m.

Arrive from the west—*12:00 a.m., *3:30 a.m., *11:30 a.m., 1:10 p.m., *4:10 p.m., 6:25 p.m.

Depart for the east—*12:14 a.m., 3:40 a.m., 7:20 a.m., 9 a.m., *11:40 a.m., 6:25 p.m., *4:25 p.m., *6:53 p.m.

Depart for the west—*3:55 a.m., 7:40 a.m., *11:18 a.m., *11:43 a.m., 1:40 p.m., 8:18 p.m.

LONDON AND WINDSOR.

Arrive—10:25 a.m., *4:00 p.m., 6:50 p.m., 11:05 p.m.

Depart—6:35 a.m., *11:35 a.m., 2:05 p.m., *8:10 p.m.

STRATFORD BRANCH.

Arrive—*3:25 a.m., 11:15 a.m., 1:33 p.m., 6:45 p.m., 11:25 p.m.

Depart—6:00 a.m., 10:26 a.m., 2:45 p.m., 4:55 p.m.

LONDON, HURON AND BRUCE.

Arrive—10:00 a.m., 6:10 p.m.

Depart—8:30 a.m., 4:40 p.m.

Trains marked * run daily. Those not marked daily, except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Arrive—7:04 a.m., 11:19 a.m., 5:10 p.m., 9:35 p.m.

Depart—7:20 a.m., 2:20 p.m., 5:35 p.m., 10:11 p.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Arrive from the east—*11:25 a.m., 5:35 p.m., ‡7:05 p.m., *10:52 p.m.

Arrive from the west—4:50 a.m., 12:30 p.m., 5:25 p.m., 8:30 p.m.

Depart for the east—*4:25 a.m., 12:46 a.m., 12:45 p.m., *5:33 p.m.

Depart for the west—*8:00 a.m., *11:35 a.m., ‡7:13 p.m., 11:00 p.m.

*Daily. ‡Daily, except Sunday.

PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY.

Depart—3:05, ‡6:02, 9:40 a.m., 2:05, ‡4:15, *7:00 p.m.

Arrive—8:45, 11:45 a.m., 1:50, 4:38, ‡10:ff p.m.

*Mixed, to St. Thomas only. ‡To and from Detroit. All trains to and from Port Stanley, except those marked * ‡.

Traction Company HOURLY SERVICE

between London and St. Thomas, from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m. on weekdays, from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. on Sundays. Two-hourly service between St. Thomas and Port Stanley. Cars for Port Stanley leave London on the even hour, from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. Last car waits for theatres.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

Winter Tourist Fares to Florida and the South

Finest equipped through sleeping cars from Detroit to Jacksonville, Fla. Best connections at Detroit by way of new Detroit River Tunnel. Tickets good until June 1, 1911. Call or write City Ticket Office, 405 Richmond street, phone 205. Thos. Evans, C.P.A., S. H. Palmer, D.P. A., St. Thomas; L. W. Lanahan, G. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP TICKETS

AMERICAN LINE.
N. Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
Philadelphia—Queenstown—Liverpool.
ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
New York—London Direct.
RED STAR LINE.
New York—Cherbourg—Dover—Antwerp.
WHITE STAR LINE.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
N. Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
Boston—Queenstown—Liverpool.
New York and Boston—Mediterranean.
WHITE STAR—DOMINION LINE.
Portland—Halifax—Liverpool.
E. DE LA HOOKE, W. FULTON, F. B. CLARKE OR E. RUSE, AGENTS.

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TAKE THE WABASH FOR

Buffalo, New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City and points beyond.

The best winter tour route to Texas, Old Mexico, California and all southwestern and western points. The Great Through Car Line between the east and the west.

For rates, time of trains and full information see your nearest Wabash agent, or address J. A. RICHARDSON, district passenger agent, 63 Yonge street (Traders' Bank building), Toronto. xt

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Winter Tours To Mexico, Colorado, California and Pacific Coast Points

The Grand Trunk Railway System is the popular route from all points east through Canada, via Chicago.

Features

Double track, fast service, finest roadbed, modern equipment, unexcelled dining-car service, all elements of safety and comfort.

To the Sunny South

No more desirable route than via Grand Trunk and connecting lines.

Very Low Rates

Secure tickets and full information from R. E. RUSE, C. P. and T. A., "Clock Corner"; H. M. HAYES, depot agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

TOURIST CARS

Leave Toronto daily for Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver. These cars are clean, comfortable and well ventilated. Porters are courteous and attentive. The berth rates are moderate. Call on any C. P. R. agent for descriptive pamphlet

Fast Trains

No. 12 Leaves London daily, except Sunday, at 12:45 p.m.; arrives Toronto, 3:50 p.m. Returning, leaves Toronto at 4 p.m.; arrives London, 7:05 p.m.

No. 95 Leaves Toronto daily at 10:10 p.m.; arrives Winnipeg 12:40 p.m., second day.

Call for time table and full information at C. P. R. city ticket office, 161 Dundas street, corner Richmond.

Kobe, next Yokohama the most important port of Japan, has been open to foreign trade since 1863.

All the Latest News and Gossip of the World of Sport

GRIMSBY INTERMEDIATES PUT OUT OF RUNNING IN SEMI-FINAL CONTEST; FINAL SCORE 20 TO 4

Visitors Bring Great Crowd and Brass Band to the City, But Neglect to Provide Hockey Players of Proper Calibre---Men From Fruit Belt Weaken After a Few Minutes' Work.

LONDON TEAM WAS IN FINE SHAPE WORKS THE COMBINATION SPLENDIDLY

Tally Stood 5 to 1 in Forest City Crew's Favor at Half Time, But Fifteen Counts Were Added in the Second Session—Each Team Lost Star Player Through Accident.

Grimsby fans a couple of hundred strong, headed by a big brass band and a very confident septette, invaded London last night, tarried a couple of hours, lost an intermediate O. H. A. semi-final series, a little of the coin of the realm, patience, and some blood, and departed for home. The same brass band was with the crew on the return to the station. The Dead March in Saul was rendered most sympathetically as the fans with wilted collars took their farewell glimpse of this fair city and the Grand Trunk station.

The score cards showed the visitors on the lean end of a 5 to 1 tally at the conclusion of the first half, but as the final whistle blew, Grimsby was laboring under a 20 to 4 walloping, while London players skated about in a rather indifferent manner, poking a few into the nets and allowing the visitors a couple for sweet charity's sake.

Grimsby, it might be stated, is the centre of a district that produces fruit and the Canadian Sportsman. One hockey player and a variety of attempts may also be included in the catalogue. This one of seven is Farrell. He worked like a trojan from the start, and, unlike his mates, did not quit when the result was a certainty.

In fact, he was the only man who kept the London players from catching cold while awaiting the finish. Unfortunately, he ran into a little hard luck, and was unable to get through for the desired number of tallies.

Grimsby this season drew a bye in the O. H. A., and went on with London in the first round. A few days ago the Forest City outfit dropped a match, 7 to 6, on Grimsby ice, the length and breadth of which has already been made the subject of comment. Just how the Grimsby outfit came to beat the team they were up against last night is a marvel.

Two Players Painfully Injured.

Play had progressed but a few minutes when Crow Carrothers, who was playing point, was struck over the hand while carrying the puck down about mid-ice. A deep gash which severed a tendon being inflicted. He skated off the ice bleeding profusely, and was later put under chloroform while a surgeon sewed up the wound.

Shortly after Goal-Tender Flett, of the visiting crew, stopped one of Lacky's vicious shots with his head. He was also badly cut, and was compelled to leave the game.

The injury was not very serious, however, being but an abrasion of the scalp. The game was delayed a few minutes while Tufford donned the goal man's togs. He filled the position pretty well, but could not see the puck at all when London got into action seriously.

Mr. Eddie Wettlaufer, of Berlin, who stands in special favor with all lovers of a fast, clean game, officiated. He was greeted with a cheer as he came through the boards, and once again demonstrated that he is the best that has ever shown up around here.

London's men were all stars. Cossey came through with the puck for the scoring a great many times, but was ably assisted by the other forwards. His speedy, accurate shots invariably found the goal, and toward the finish when the contest developed into a farce, he joked with the Grimsby men. He stole the puck from them, slipped it back and forth, and wound up by passing backward through his legs to one of his mates on a couple of occasions.

Wagner Played Very Fine Game.

Wagner also came through with some fancy stuff, especially when he neatly dodged a heavy rush and allowed the man to belch his wind out in a bump with the boards.

Jimmy Orr had a real good night, and with tantalizing deliberateness completed the misery of the Grimsby visitors in the second half by coolly carrying the puck to within a couple of feet of the nets and poking it in. He worked this game successfully on two occasions, and wound up by winning a bet he made prior to the contest that he would score five himself. He had a good margin at that, and could have doubled the number had he desired.

Lacky was there as usual with the whirlwind speed, and by injecting the most vicious variety of shots into his play added to Grimsby's woe. Collins was another light in London's firmament. He worked in with that combination beautifully, and repeatedly broke up dangerous rushes to take a lone spurt to the nets himself.

Goal-Tender Parkinson was on the job every minute, and despite the fact that play was kept pretty well away from him, he had a few busy sessions, in which the shots were rained on him like lead from a blunderbuss. They could not get them through, however, for he glanced them off or shot back to mid-ice as fast as the visitors could bring them up.

Grimsby Started Well.

During the first fifteen minutes of play the Grimsby men worked beautifully, and at times were on the offensive. They succeeded in carrying the puck to the London net several times, but failed to get through Parkinson.

Jimmy Orr started the home hopes, tallying in four minutes by breaking up a Grimsby combination rush and shooting to the goal. Two minutes later, Gibson, of the visitors, evened up by slamming the rubber in from a rebound. Play had scarcely commenced when Carrothers suffered the accident to his hand. Tufford was penalized for slashing, while Farrell went off to even up.

One minute later Cossey shot a goal from a rebound after Orr had carried the puck to the nets. Immediately after the face-off London started a fine rush that looked like a sure score, but Tufford broke it up by throwing his stick. He was sent to the box for a couple of minutes. Lackey secured the puck and passed to Cossey, who notched another after a beautiful rush in ten minutes. Tufford went off again for tripping Cossey, while Lackey joined him for heavy checking.

The Tragedy Commences.

Orr and Collins carried up the next like a machine and tallied in sixteen. Four minutes later Jimmy scored another on a pass from Cossey. A fine long shot from the left was responsible.

At this juncture Gibson livened things up greatly by raining shots on the London goal. Not one of them passed Parkinson, however. Farrell showed some beautiful stickwork and was the best of the visitors on the rushes. He also displayed some skill at the tripping game, but he did no serious damage.

The injury to Flett, the goal tender, who was struck on the side of the head by a shot from Lackey's stick, delayed play for several minutes, while Tufford got into the goal tender's clothes. Play resumed with four men off. Farrell was evening up for Carrothers, while Collins was off for Flett. As soon as the mistake was noticed Collins and Farrell returned.

The first half closed with the score 5 to 1 in London's favor.

That Awful Second Half.

The murder resumed in the second period.

Fifteen goals were scored in thirty minutes' play by the locals, while the Grimsby men were granted three more in the same time.

Collins started it by rapping the puck in after stopping two rebounds off the goalman's pads. This occurred in half a minute. Lackey added another on a fine rush and a long shot from the right. Harry wound up a long spurt by passing to Cossey, who tallied another in five minutes. The speedy rover also figured in the next a minute later on a fine shot through a maze of Grimsby legs. Orr made it ten to one on a shot from the side of the net in seven minutes. Grimsby got going, owing to the laxity of the London crew and appeared due for a score, but an offside stopped the only piece of combination the visitors got into action at mid-ice. Wagner, Orr and Collins came back with a mechanical rush to the nets, but Tufford blocked the shot. It was a pity, for Wagner certainly deserved the goal. Orr and Cossey came through with the eleventh tally in fifteen minutes, while Collins joined them in the next play that made it an even dozen.

Monotony Between.

Gibson relieved the monotony by notching the visitors' second on a ten-foot shot.

A minute later London resumed the task of piling up the tallies. Orr putting in the score that won his bet on a pass from Collins. The pair duplicated the play in a few seconds.

Hank Wagner again came to the front and wound up a bullet-like rush from end to end, scoring unassisted. Collins notched the sixteenth and passed the rubber to Orr, who turned the trick in the seventeenth. Ten minutes remained, so London eased up. Grimsby offered practically no defense, however, for when Orr missed a clear shot Lackey skated in and easily slammed the eighteenth on the rebound. Gibson again tallied for Grimsby against a half-hearted defense. A Lackey-to-Orr pass counted the nineteenth for the locals, while Gibson, through clear ice, shot Grimsby's fourth and last. Lackey wound up the proceedings by taking a pass from Wagner. London 20, Grimsby 4.

Rooters' Songs Not Needed.

Grimsby poets have worked night and day since London played in the village, preparing rooters' songs for use last night.

Half a dozen were printed on sheets and passed among the supporters, but the visitors were never given an opportunity to uncork them. During half-time the band started something, but the music was promptly drowned by London cheers. However, it must be said that the Grimsby followers are good sports. They played the game and took the beating with as much grace as could be expected. The teams:

Grimsby—Flett, goal; Vandyke, point; Tufford, coverpoint; Gibson, rover; Farrell, centre; Hand, right wing; Muirhead, left wing.

London—Parkinson, goal; Carrothers, point; Wagner, coverpoint; Lackey, rover; Orr, centre; Collins, right wing; Cossey, left wing.

Referee—Eddie Wettlaufer, of Berlin.

London Juniors vs. Woodstock At St. Thomas Monday Night

Special Traction Cars leave at 6, 6.30 and 7.

Fare 60c. Admission 25c.

PRIMEAU LEADS LONDON BOWLERS

Has Average of 180 For Forty-Five Games in Individual League Standing.

BELL HAS FINE RECORD

Stands One Point Behind Leader After Competing in Twenty Games—Finchamp Rejuvenated.

Walter Primeau is heading the individual bowlers on the London Association's alleys with an average of 180 for 45 games. However, Bell is but one point behind, after rolling in seventy, the greatest number of the league.

This afternoon the Free Press champions will be defeated by The Advertiser Demons.

Finchamp has discovered the elixir of life. He appeared on the alleys rejuvenated yesterday and put up a score of 1,009.

The Averages.

Following is the standing in the individual league to date:

	Games.	Av.	Total Pins.
Primeau	45	180	8,128
Bell	70	179	12,547
Whitehall	30	179	5,369
Sheere	35	177	6,203
Watterworth	40	176	7,073
Culham	50	176	8,784
Murray	45	175	7,895
Finchamp	50	175	8,756
Lackie	25	175	4,340
Sadleir	15	174	2,611
Shea	40	171	6,856
Foley	30	171	5,123
Drummond	15	171	2,613
White	40	169	6,781
Sussex	30	165	4,951
James	25	165	4,125
Turner	20	162	3,241
Wortman	25	160	4,029
Lehmann	20	160	3,209
Smith	25	152	3,798

LAST NIGHT'S HOCKEY.

At Stratford.

Listowel (7)JZinkham, goal; Zilliax, point; Patterson, cover; Burt, rover; Haddow, 7centre; Gibson, left; Schinbein, right.

Stratford (10)—Dillon, goal; Riddell, point; Stanway, cover; Lowe, rover; Thompson, centre; Boles, left; Harvey, right.

Referee—Noxon, of Toronto.

At Chesley.

Seaforth (2)—Troyer, goal; Richardson, point; Reid, cover; Jones, rover; Dick, centre; Dick, left; Muir, right.

Chesley (5)—Ryan, goal; Helmbecher, point; Taylor, cover, McKay, rover; Beattie, centre; Lamont, left; Jones, right.

Referee—F. H. Sproule, Toronto.

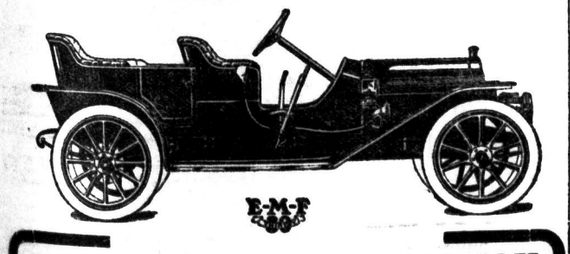
ONTARIO PRO. LEAGUE.

At Waterloo.

Waterloo (4)—Jones, goal; McNamara, point; H. McNamara, cover; Dey, rover; H. Smith, centre; G. McNamara, left; Prodgers, right.

Galt (3)—Hague, goal; Baird, point; Ras Murphy, cover; Serviss, rover; T. Smith, centre; Doherty, left; M. Murphy, right.

Referee—Herb. Clark, Toronto.



1911 MODELS ON EXHIBITION

To our many inquirers we wish to announce that the 1911 models of E-M-F and Flanders Automobiles will be on exhibition at our garage on and after Wednesday of next week.

R. HUESTON & SONS

Distributors for Middlesex. 481 RICHMOND ST.

Injured Player and Man Who Replaces Him

"CROW" CARROTHERS. KENNETH CASSELMAN.

Kenneth Casselman, president of the London club who has played but one game this season, will probably be compelled to return to fill the vacancy caused by the accident to "Crow" Carrothers in last night's contest. Carrothers will be unable to play again this year, and unless Casselman goes on, the London team will be seriously weakened.

Both local septettes are running in hard luck. The juniors lost Chantler, one of the best men on the team, through an accident in the game with St. Thomas, but it is possible that McGeoch, one of the best around here, who is now playing with the Young Canadians, may go on in his stead.

A LITTLE NEWS OF LOCAL HOCKEY

POOR OLD GRIMSBY. After bringing a band and about two hundred rooters a distance of a hundred miles or so, it was a shame that they did not have a better run for their money.

GRIMSBY IS without doubt, one of the cleanest teams that has played here for several winters. In the last half there was not a man on either team sent to the penalty box.

ANOTHER admirable feature of the Grimsby team was the fact that although hopelessly beaten, they never for a moment let up in their playing. Many other teams under the same circumstances would have confined themselves to dirty tactics, and tried to put a few players out of business. St. Thomas, for instance.

TWO UNAVOIDABLE accidents marred the game somewhat. The injury to Carruthers is liable to put him out of the game for the balance of the season. Flett's injury is also serious.

THE GREAT fault with Grimsby was the fact that the defence wanted to play on the forward line too much. This comes from playing on a small rink, where practically every man is a forward.

JIMMY ORR played a great game last night, but Jimmy has been playing great games all season, and had he failed to show up good last evening, there would have been something radically wrong.

CHATHAM AND Watford will play off the tie in their district in London on Monday night. The winner of this will likely go up against London in the second round. The Juniors play Woodstock in St. Thomas on the same night.

IT IS RUMORED that the lineup for Monday night's game in St. Thomas will be changed around a little. It is probable that Gillies will play point, and Morrison will be placed at cover, while McGeoch, of the Young Canadian Club, is the likely candidate for rover.

"HANK" WAGNER,
Who Played a Great Game Against the Grimsby Outfit Last Night.

METHODIST LEAGUE

Askin Street Leads Western Section, With First Methodist Second.

Standing of Western Section.

	Won.	Lost.	To Play
Askin Street	4	1	1
First Methodist	2	1	3
Dundas Centre	2	2	3
Wellington	0	4	2

Through an error it was stated in last night's Advertiser, that Dundas Centre No. 8 Club won a league game from Askin Street. It should have read No. 29, a different team. The Dundas school supports two sevens.

SALES MANAGER BORN IN LONDON

Prominent Position Given Mr. L. Logie by Tudhope Motor Company.

The Tudhope interests at Orillia, manufacturers of the EVERITT Automobile for Canada, have placed the sales managership in the hands of Mr. L. Logie, who for the past eight or ten years has been closely identified with the automobile trade in the United States. Mr. Logie's connection, until his recent affiliation with the Tudhope interests, has been with the Ford and E.M.F. organizations, having started with these companies practically at the inception of each.

While still a young man, his experience has covered every phase of the automobile business and has been exceptionally thorough. Although a resident of the United States since entering the automobile ranks, Mr. Logie is a Canadian, having been born in London, Ont., so that he embodies what should be considered ideal qualifications for the Canadian automobile business, namely, a Canadian-born individual with many years of practical, up-to-date experience in Detroit, which is undoubtedly the centre of the automobile industry.

An auspicious first year has been commenced by the closing of a number of contracts, in fact, the number of contracts closed and the large portion of territory that has been allotted in this time seems to be a criterion of vigorous and capable management. This appointment by the Tudhope interests is in keeping with their usual good judgment in choosing the best available executive timber for their projects.

Mr. George D. Binder, of this city, has been appointed representative for London of the "Everitt."

TALBOT DEFEAT ST. JAMES IN SUNDAY SCHOOL HOCKEY

Baptists in Fine Shape, Whitewash the North End Presbyterians at Westminster Rink.

The Talbot Street Baptist hockey team defeated the St. James' team in a United Sunday School League game in the Westminster Rink last evening by the score of 4 to 0.

"The score is a fair indication of the playing," and the playing was not good hockey, neither team showing up to good advantage. Close checking was very prominent and all attempts at individual work were easily broken up. Neither team attempted much combination, and at times the game developed into "shinney." In the first half St. James' had a little the better of the playing, but their forward line was poor in shooting, and they were unable to score. Near the end of the half, Dale, of Talbot street, got a nasty crack on the kneecap, and retired for a few minutes, but returned for the second period.

The half-time score was 1 to 0, Peel managing to land one past Gray for the first counter of the game.

In the second half the game was very fast, with Talbot street having the better of the play. In about five minutes Dale managed to put an easy one past Gray, and a little later he repeated the trick, both shots were very easy ones, but Gray got rattled and let them roll in. St. James' now made desperate efforts to score, and the good work of McKeown in goal for Talbot was all that prevented it. A little later Talbot scored on a shot from the side. This ended the scoring and the whistle blew with the final score 4 to 0 in favor of Talbot street.

The Star Players.

For the winners, Dale, Rossiter and McKeown were the particular stars, while the other members of the team played a good game. Nichols on left wing is inclined a little too much to rough work, and managed to get away with a lot of dirty tripping when the referee had his back turned. For St. James' Pete McLean played a whirlwind game, and was easily the best man on the ice. Garner also played well, as did Ferguson and McCallum. Gray in goal was away off color, stopping a lot of the hard shots and letting the easy ones go in.

W. Thompson made a fairly good referee.

The teams lined up as follows:

Talbot Street—McKeown goal, Scott point, Peel cover, Jepson rover, Dale centre, Nichols left, Rossiter right.

St. James'—Gray goal, Ferguson point, McLean cover, Garner rover, McCallum centre, Fetterly left, Lennington right.

The Duke of Norfolk, who the other week completed his 63rd year, succeeded his father in 1860. He has this year, therefore, completed a "reign" of half a century. He is the only living British duke who has held his title for so long a period.

Do not blame either fate or fashion for the discords that mar your life. You yourself strike the keys which give the discordant notes where you had hoped for the sweetest music.

CLARENCE DEVLIN PICKS NELSON

Many Others Were Also Right, But C. E. Bernard Drew the Winner.

EX-CHAMPION WAS MAN

Oscar Matthew, Battling Nelson, Won the Championship and Saved His Money.

Clarence B. Devlin, of the Grand Trunk freight offices in this city, won the prize offered for the winner of mutilated picture contest this week. His name was picked from among the answers by Mr. C. E. Bernard, the local auto dealer.

BATTLING NELSON.

The mysterious man was Oscar Matthew (Battling) Nelson, ex-champion lightweight and the toughest boy that ever fought under the Queensberry rules. He forced his way to the top of the class by sheer determination. He accumulated and kept a fortune. He established his parents in a good home, sent his brothers and sisters to school, and is now kept busy managing his various investments.

JACOBSON WINS FROM ROE.

Jamestown, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Elmer Jacobson, of this city, tonight defeated Lot Roe, of Toronto, Canadian amateur skating champion and holder of several national records, in a two-mile match race, winning by 25 feet in six minutes flat.

FORD

4 Cyl., 20 H. P. 5 Passenger Touring Car Fully Equipped **$975**

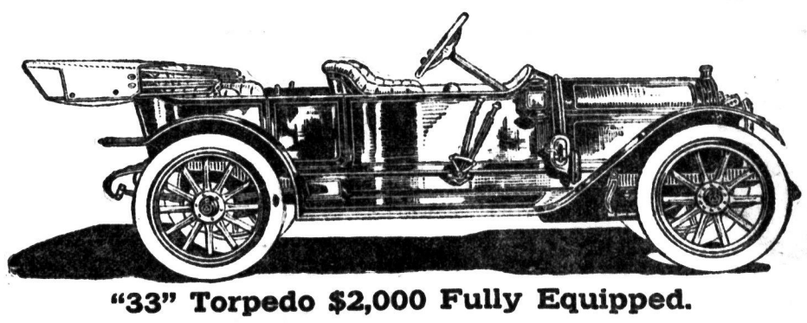
4 Cyl. 20 H. P. 2 Passenger Torpedo Roadster Fully Equipped. **$900**

The car that lasts the longest and costs least while it lasts.
Buy a Ford, not because it is a cheaper car but because it is a better car.
1911 Models await your critical investigation.

C. E. BERNARD

Distributor for Middlesex and South Huron Counties.
SALES ROOM, 267 DUNDAS STREET.

The Hudson "33" Is Here



"33" Torpedo $2,000 Fully Equipped.

The one different automobile for 1911 can now be seen.
It is Howard E. Coffin's masterpiece.
No designer ever built more famous cars.
Four before the advent of this, his greatest car.
You will find unique features in this car that you will not find in any other car on the market.
Simplicity, accessibility, tremendous power, wonderful quietness of the motor and graceful body lines are the most noticeable features.
Your inspection is invited. Catalogue on request.

C. E. Bernard, Distributor

SALES ROOM, 267 DUNDAS STREET.

TWO NEW SEWERS FOR EAST LONDON

Board of Health Takes Action to Help City Force Them Through.

A NEW MILK MEASURE

That Is a Bill To Regulate the Sale of Milk Supplies in the Province of Ontario.

At the regular meeting of the board of health, held last night, it was decided to recommend to the council that sewers be laid on Elizabeth, Elias and Dean streets. For some time, the council have been trying to initiate sewers on these streets, but have been unable to do so, owing to the fact that the board of health had not ordered them. However, last night City Engineer Van Cleve submitted a report favoring sewers, and the board accepted the recommendation.

Dr. James Roberts, M. H. O., Hamilton, wrote saying that Mr. McNaught, M. P. P., Toronto, is to introduce a bill in to the Legislature to provide for a more stringent examination and control of milk supplies. He advised that boards of health interested meet prior to the introduction of the bill and discuss it.

"This matter is very important," declared Dr. Williams. "We should be represented.'

"Write for a draft of the bill," suggested Dr. W. J. Stevenson. "When we get that we can discuss the matter more intelligently. We can easily call a special meeting of the board to send representatives to Toronto if necessary."

This was agreed to.

Manager Dark of the water commission, wrote saying that there would be no charge for running wires to the cove smallpox hospital. The city did not do any inside wiring, or provide fixtures. Chairman Clark reported that the hospital was wired properly, but it would be necessary to get fixtures. Secretary Baker was instructed to obtain tenders for fixtures.

A Monthly Report.

On motion of Dr. Stevenson, Dr. Hutchinson, M. H. O., will be required to make a monthly health report of the city, the number of cases of contagious disease, new cases, number of houses placarded, etc., as well as the number of nuisances reported.

"We should have this monthly report," declared Dr. Stevenson. "It would be a great assistance to us in our work, and we would know exactly where we stand at all times."

Dr. Williams suggested that two maps be purchased for the medical health officer, and every case of diphtheria or scarlet fever marked on them with pins.

"In this way we will be in a position to discover something of the cause of the epidemic," declared Dr. Williams. "We will know if any district is more subject to any disease than other portions. We will know the relative position of the outbreak to our schools."

"The idea is an excellent one," declared Mr. John Chapman.

The board ordered the purchase of the maps.

At the suggestion of the chairman a requisition book in triplicate will be purchased to check off the supplies ordered.

Inspector McCallum asked if the present system of charging for fumigation would be adopted by the board, and on motion of Dr. Stevenson it was retained.

Milkmen's Licenses.

The inspector also complained of the difficulty in keeping track of milkmen's licenses and numbers. There was always confusion, and he suggested that every milk wagon be given an enamel number plate, to be always kept on the rig. These numbers were not transferrable, but were to be returned to the office. He suggested that $1 be deposited when the number is taken out, and that money be returned when the number was returned.

"This will prevent further confusion," he declared.

The board heartily indorsed the suggestion, and it will be carried out.

Dr. Williams said that proper forms should be furnished the medical health officer and the veterinary inspector to those applying for milk or dairy licenses. Dr. Williams will see that the proper form is secured.

Herds and Dairies.

Dr. Tamlin, veterinary inspector, submitted his report of the herds and dairies in this district.

On motion of Dr. Stevenson, the opinion of City Solicitor Meredith will be secured as to the legal right of the board to publish the report.

Dr. Stevenson mentioned the fact that the convention of the Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis would be held in London in June, and that the board should place something in their estimates for entertaining the visitors. The members decided to work in harmony with the manufacturers' and reception committees in reference to this, and a sum of money will be placed in the estimates for that purpose.

Those present were Mr. Harry Clarke (chairman), Dr. W. J. Stevenson, Dr. E. Williams, Dr. F. L. Burdon, John Graham, R. A. Carrothers, Inspector McCallum, Dr. Tamlin, and Secretary S. Baker.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Acts directly and peculiarly on the blood; purifies, enriches and revitalizes it, and in this way builds up the whole system. Take it.

There is no "just-as-good" medicine. Insist on having Hood's. Get it today.

SEEKS INFORMATION RE CANADIAN NORTHERN

Mr. MacKay Asks If Application For Extension of Time Has Been Made.

Toronto, Feb. 3.—In the Legislature today Mr. A. G. MacKay gave notice that on Wednesday he will ask the following questions of the Ministry: Has any applications been made by or on behalf of the Canadian Northern Ontario Railway for an extension of time under the provisions of the act granting them a bonus and bond guarantee? If so, what extension has been granted? Has the Government any information showing the number of miles of railroad which have been completed by the Canadian Northern Ontario Railway between Sellwood Junction and Port Arthur? If so, what number of miles have been completed between said towns? Have any lands within the districts of Algoma and Thunder Bay been set aside and appropriated to the Canadian Northern Railway under the provisions of the act mentioned?

Very little business was transacted today. A few of the consolidated bills were advanced a stage, and will be considered further in committee. While the House was in committee on the Hon. Dr. Pyne's bill respecting architects, Leader A. G. MacKay expressed the opinion that architects should not receive $5 a day for attendance at court, while members of the medical and other professions received only $4. Dr. Pyne replied that the provision was in the old act, and it was not thought advisable to make any change.

Mr. Nickel (Kingston) introduced his bill to give municipalities power to control places used for the storage of rags and bones, and Mr. Bowyer (East Kent) introduced his bill to make holidays for rural schools the same length as those in towns and cities. Mr. Bradburn (Peterboro) has a bill to abolish the qualification of school trustees.

TRUST AND CONFIDENCE IN CHRIST THE SAVIOR

This Is the Faith Which Endures Said Rev. Dr. Patterson Last Night.

"Examine yourselves whether ye be of the faith; prove your own selves," (I. Corinthians xiii., 5), was the text of Dr. Patterson's address at the united Presbyterian revival last night. He quoted Lincoln's famous remark, that "you can deceive all the people some of the time, some of the people all the time, but you can't deceive all the people all of the time."

"Some men deceive themselves," declared Dr. Patterson. "There is all the difference in the world between a hypocrite and a man who deceives himself. The Foolish Virgins were not hyprocrites.

"Let us examine ourselves to see whether our faith is built on rock or sand. Trust and confidence in Christ, that is the faith which endures. But no flesh shall be justified on its own merits in His sight. Men who trust to their own merits have a faith which is built upon the sand.

"Christ was crucified as the Savior of the world. The wheat is crushed before it becomes bread, the fruit is pressed in the wine-press before it becomes wine."

The Lord's Supper.

Referring to the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, Dr. Patterson said that many a noble man was in heaven who in his life was afraid to take the communion cup. Some people regard this sacrament as too sacred to be touched. Many noble Highlanders, and the Society of Friends, who are good Christians, do not take communion. Continuing, he emphasized the need of coming to Christ with a heart free of bitterness towards friend or enemy. "Hard feelings and old grudges keep eating in our hearts like a cancer," he said. "It is very good to pray for our friends, but for a man to pray for his enemies is Christ-like.

Take Stock.

"Let us take stock of ourselves. Some business men are afraid to take stock for fear it will foretell an impending crash. But it is far better not to wait for the crash. So it is in religion. Men are afraid to tally up their merits and shortcomings lest they be found wanting. If the people in this church would only take stock, what a change would follow in this city! Take stock.

"Christ never fails us. At communion we confess our sins, and profess Jesus Christ. Let us get near to Christ in faith and love. Christ is the only foundation; no man can lay another for our salvation."

A Preparatory Service

The service last night was of the nature of a preparatory service, and at the close 46 were received into the church, 22 by certificate from other churches, and 24 by profession of faith. Four adults were also baptized.

Special music was furnished as usual by the choir, including a well-rendered solo by Mrs. F. A. Stuart, and a duet by Misses McBride and Cullis, which was appreciated greatly by the audience.

MONTREAL CHILD-LABOR

Technical Education Commission Finds It Quite Extensive.

Montreal, Feb. 4—That child-labor in Montreal is more extensive than is usually conceded was the sum of the evidence given yesterday at the sitting of the royal commission on industrial training and technical education. The principal witnesses were Father Beaudin, curate of Hochelaga, who has himself instituted an investigation into the prevalence of child-labor. At the close of his evidence he made the following recommendations:

"That every child, before entering any employment be required to produce his or her baptismal tract showing the age to be at least 14 years.

"That women and young girls should never be allowed to work after six o'clock at night."

"That the working hours for women and children be lowered from 58 to 55 a week."

Most of the evidence submitted was given by members of the Nationala Federation of St. Jean Baptiste, and in a statement which the commission was invited to consider the following recommendations were made:

"That the purpose of authorities is to enact protective legislation in favor of the working women subject to consideration of their wishes as efficacy of such legislation."

"That an obligatory insurance should be enforced on the husband's life in favor of his wife."

A BOLD ROBBERY

Men at Windsor Threw Money Into River When Caught.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Windsor, Feb. 4. — Ross Simpson and Fred Beer, two young Detroiters, stole $200 in cash and a gold watch from an intoxicated man in a local hotel, and then made a rush to get across the river. The police were notified quickly and held the ferry. A short search showed that both men were on board. When they saw that they were caught the men threw the money and watch into the river. Three $5 bills were rescued by an officer in rowboat.

ATLANTIC CITY RESORTS.

ATLANTIC CITY

NEW JERSEY.

During winter and spring the famous resort is very attractive, the climate, varied pastimes and social diversions most conducive to health and pleasure. The famous boardwalk, always free of snow or slush, affords the delights of a roller chair or promenade in bracing salt air and warm sunshine, while the golf links are never out of commission. All of the many in and out door pastimes are ever ready for your enjoyment.

THE LEADING HOUSES

Which have helped to make famous Atlantic City, will furnish information, quote rates, etc., on request.

MARLBOROUGH-BLENHEIM
Both American and European Plans.
Josiah White & Sons Co.

HOTEL DENNIS.
Extensively Improved this Year.
Walter J. Buzby.

HOTEL ST. CHARLES.
Newlin Haines Company.

HOTEL STRAND.
American Plan Exclusively.
H. C. Edwards and Frank B. Orr, Mgrs.

THE SHELBURNE
European Plan.
Jacob Welkel, Manager.

THE PENNHURST.
Wm. R. Hood.

GALEN HALL
F. L. Young, Mgr.

THE HOLMHURST
Henry Darnell.

SEASIDE HOUSE
F. P. Cook's Sons.

Atlantic City is reached from London via the G. T. Ry. to Buffalo, connecting with the P. R. R. or Lehigh Valley Ry. to Philadelphia, connecting with the Penna. R. R. or Reading Railroad to Atlantic City, or from Buffalo via New York Central to New York City, connecting with the P. R. R. or Central Railroad of New Jersey direct to Atlantic City.

7m-F 4.8.15.18.25.M 1.4.11.18.25

SEASIDE HOUSE
DIRECTLY ON THE OCEAN FRONT.
Sea Water Baths. Open all the year.
F. P. COOK'S SONS.

THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Ave. and Beach. Ocean view; greatly improved and refurnished; cap. 350; private baths, running water in rooms; elevator, sun parlor, etc.; music. Special, $12.50 up weekly, $2.50 up daily. B'kl't. Samuel Ellis. 92un

VERY SUDDEN DEATH OF ESTIMABLE LADY

Mrs. O. E. Brener, of Horton Street, Passed Away On Friday Afternoon.

The many friends of the family will be pained to learn of the decease on Friday afternoon, Feb. 3, at the family residence, 233 Horton street, of Mrs. Brener, wife of ex-Ald. O. E. Brener. Mrs. Brener only returned on Tuesday of this week from Toledo, where she had been attending the funeral of her mother, Mrs Carrie Fox, of that city. She had been feeling unwell for a couple of days, but nothing serious was anticipated by anyone, and the end came with startling suddenness.

In addition to her husband, Mrs. Brener is survived by a family of five—Mrs. Alex. Reardon, of Dawson, Y. T.; Mrs. Ball, of Vancouver, B.C.; Miss Emma, at home; Wm. S., of Vancouver, and George, of this city, while the step-children are Mrs. Gustave Werner, of Detroit, Mich., and Messrs. Otto R. and Arthur H., of this city. By her many admirable traits Mrs. Brener had endeared herself to a large number of friends. She was possessed of a most genial and warm-hearted disposition.

The funeral will be held Monday afternoon, Feb. 6, at 2:30 o'clock, to Woodland Cemetery. Rev. H. A. Bingham, B. A., of Talbot Street Baptist Church, will officiate at the service at 2 o'clock.

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL YEAR FOR THE CANADA LIFE

The sixty-fourth annual statement of the Canada Life Assurance Company, appearing in this issue, is evidence that the company enjoyed in 1910 another successful year. In the essential features that represent safe and sound progress the year has been a record one. The surplus earned last year amounted to $1,233,163, the greatest in the company's history of 64 years. The assets have more than doubled during the past twelve years and now reach the immense sum of $40,820,856. The new-paid-for business amounted to $10,838,384, making the total business in force $128,274,973. The payments to policyholders during the year reached the immense sum of over $4,798,000 which, as the report shows, is larger by over one and a half millions of dollars than the payments made in any previous year. The profits along which were allotted to policyholders in 1910 amounted to over $2,000,000. The expense ratio for the year was again decreased, the interest earnings were higher, and the rate of mortality lower. All gains along these lines should be of particular interest to policyholders for these form the elements of surplus from which their profits are derived. Such a splendid showing is highly creditable to the management of the Canada Life, and indicates that the business is conducted along economical lines, that the funds of the company are invested in carefully selected securities, and that reasonable discrimination is used in accepting insurance risks. The reports of the Canada Life issued from year to year show that the most satisfactory results are obtained by their adherence to these principles

CHILDREN SUFFOCATED MOTHER AT THEATRE

Fire Broke Out and Little Ones Hid in Cupboard.

Montreal, Feb. 3. — The home of Mrs. M. George, on Chatham street, was burned today while she was at a theatre, and her two little daughters, Donalda, aged 6, and Annie, aged 7, were suffocated.

Boys playing in a yard noticed the smoke pouring from the windows and summoned the firemen. A few dashes of water extinguished the blaze. The children had taken refuge in a cupboard off the kitchen and were both dead when the firemen managed to gain access to the place.

Chief of Police Campeau stated that it was his intention to see if criminal proceedings could not be instituted against the mother for leaving her small children alone. There was too much of that sort of thing going on in the city, in his opinion.

RUSH TO CANADA

The Immigration Superintendent Says This Year Will Be Record-Breaker.

Halifax, Feb. 4. — Mr. E. Blake Robertson, assistant superintendent of immigration, who has just returned from England, said today that immigration this year would surpass all records. The agents in the United Kingdom are kept very busy. An immense amount of literature in regard to Canada has been circulated during the winter and results are already showing.

At present, said Mr. Robertson, second and third class accommodation on all steamers scheduled to sail during March and April is exhausted. Immigrants will come in large numbers as late as May this year. A large proportion will be British born, of a class which will be a credit to the land of their adoption.

FORGOTTEN INVENTORS.

We are daily using many devices of the greatest benefit the names of whose inventors are lost in oblivion. What would the world do without scissors, for example? Yet the man who invented this useful instrument is as entirely unknown to mankind as the man who constructed the first wheelbarrow. It was certainly an ingenious conception, on the part of the unknown inventor, to put two knives and fasten them in the centre with a rivet. That idea was too useful to die.

The man who invented the wheel did much for the convenience of mankind, but we know no more of his identity than did the ancient Egyptians, who used his device just as we do. His labor-saving device must have astonished and pleased his fellows, and it may be that it amused them as a toy before they put it to practical test.

Equally buried in oblivion is the name of the genius who invented the blow-bellows. His useful invention has been modified in a hundred different ways. It is probable that some rude form of blowpipe existed before the time of the bellows. Along came a clever fellow who constructed a machine for pumping air into the wood fire. He knew, of course, nothing about the oxygen of the air, but he knew from experience that a current of air increases combustion, and generates greater heat. So, instead of blowing through a reed of some kind into the fire, he invented and constructed the first pair of blow-bellows. Years ago, but not so many, no kitchen could have been properly run without a pair of bellows. The blacksmith still finds them necessary, as do many other craftsmen.

Many other indispensable instruments may be referred to whose inventors are unknown. These devices were brought out ages ago, and the memory of their makers has perished, but the world is indebted to their simple contrivances in a greater degree than it is to many wonderful inventions of modern times.

While it is often impossible to prevent an accident, it is never impossible to be prepared—It is not beyond anyone's purse. Invest 25 cents in a bottle of Chamberlain's Liniment and you are prepared for sprains, bruises, and like injuries. Sold by all dealers. 4

A very expensive effort was made by Spanish capitalists about forty years ago to popularize bull fighting in London.

If a purchaser wants a piano that has durability, that will stand the climate, stand use and stay right, he buys a

Nordheimer Piano

This piano has eclipsed all records for its tone quality and the ability to preserve its tone through years of constant use.

Made in Five Upright Styles.

Send for new illustrated catalogue.

Nordheimer Piano and Music Company, Limited

J. J. Callaghan, Local Manager, 188 Dundas St.

LOCAL TREATMENT FOR WOMEN'S DISORDERS

The health we enjoy depends very largely upon how the blood circulates in our bodies; in other words, if we have perfect circulation we will have perfect health.

There is a constant wearing out of the tissues in every part of the body. The blood flowing through the veins carries off this waste or dead matter, while the blood coming from the heart through the arteries brings the fresh new living tissue, the essence of the food we have digested, to replace what has been carried off. This constant wearing out and expelling of the dead matter and the replacing of it with new matter, atom by atom, goes on day and night, until in about 7 years a complete change has been effected. Thus every man and woman has an entirely different body in every particle of it from what he or she had 7 years before.

It sometimes happens, however, from a variety of causes, that the blood becomes congested in certain portions of the body. This means that the blood vessels in these parts become weakened, and the circulation in that section of the body becomes sluggish and stagnant. The consequence is that the dead matter in that part of the body is only partially carried away, and that but little of the new, vital matter is introduced there to build up and strengthen the tissues and nerves.

This condition invariably exists in all cases of female disorders. The dead matter retained in the circulation, which should have been expelled, causes irritation and inflammation of the delicate membrane, and oppresses the nerve centres. This condition is the cause of the grievous physical and mental suffering which accompanies female troubles.

To obtain relief it is evident that the first thing to be done is to get rid of the dead matter which is being held in the circulation. If this dead matter is allowed to remain there a species of blood poisoning will result and nature will endeavor to get rid of it by forming ulcers, tumors, etc.

The above explanation will also show why ORANGE LILY is so successful in curing this condition. It is a local treatment, and is applied direct to the affected organs. Its curative elements are absorbed into the congested tissue, and from the very start the dead matter begins to be discharged. A feeling of immense relief, both mental and physical, accompanies it, and the improvement is constant and positive. This feature of the expelling of the dead matter is always present to a greater or less extent, and in some cases it is so marked as to be amazing. The case described in the following letter is not exceptional:

Dr. Coonley—I am thankful to Mrs. F. E. Curran, your Canadian representative, for my health restored by your wonderful remedy. I have suffered for 17 years, but not so bad until 3 years ago. Then I had a doctor, who told me I had a tumor, and could live no more than a year. If I went through an operation I would not live through it. A year later I sent for him again, and he gave me up to die. My husband then sent for another doctor, who performed an operation, and it did me much good. I doctored with him 3 or 4 months, but became so bad again that I thought I could live no longer, and I began to long to die. One day my husband came home and threw a slip of paper to me with Mrs. Curran's address and told me a lady had advised him to write to her for a treatment that would cure me. I said it was too late, that I would die anyway. I could not lift a teacup without hurting me. Then the first doctor told me I was worse than ever. However, my husband sent for ORANGE LILY, and the third treatment brought away one tumor. Others followed, until 7 tumors had been expelled, 3 large ones and 4 small ones. I know if it had not been for ORANGE LILY I would have died, for I could not live much longer. I would have thought it cheap at one hundred dollars for a month's treatment, instead of one dollar. It is worth its weight in gold.—MRS. GEO. LEWIS, Huntsville, Ont.

The above letter is published with Mrs. Lewis' permission. All letters received are treated as being sacredly confidential, but occasionally some patient feels so grateful for being cured that she is willing to make the matter known for the benefit and encouragement of her suffering sisters.

ORANGE LILY is a positive, scientific remedy for all disorders of the female functions. As explained above these troubles are of local origin, and require local treatment. It is just as sensible to take medicine internally for female troubles as it would be to take medicine internally for a bruise, a boil or an ulcerated tooth. In all these cases some dead matter is being retained, and the cure is effected by employing local methods for expelling the dead matter. ORANGE LILY has antiseptic, soothing and healing properties, and also tones up and invigorates blood vessels and nerves. I am so anxious that every suffering woman may satisfy herself, without cost to her, that ORANGE LILY will cure her, that I hereby make the following

FREE TRIAL OFFER

I will send, without charge, to every reader of this notice who suffers in any way from any of the troubles peculiar to women, if she will send me her address, enough of the ORANGE LILY treatment to last her ten days. In many cases this trial treatment is all that is necessary to effect a complete cure, and in every instance it will give very noticeable relief. If you are a sufferer, you owe it to yourself, to your family and to your friends to take advantage of this offer and get cured in the privacy of your home, without doctors' bills or expense of any kind. Address MRS. FRANCES E. CURRAN, Windsor, Ont.

ORANGE LILY IS RECOMMENDED AND SOLD IN LONDON BY ANDERSON & NELLES.

When Your Child Is Awakened by Croup

AND GASPS FRANTICALLY FOR BREATH YOU WILL BE GRATEFUL FOR THE SUGGESTIONS GIVEN HERE AND FOR THE CURATIVE POWERS OF DR. CHASE'S SYRUP OF LINSEED AND TURPENTINE.

No mother forgets the first time she was aroused from sleep by the distress of her child with croup. Nor does she forget the helplessness she felt in not knowing what to do to bring relief from the desperate struggle for breath.

The first indication of croup usually comes about midnight, when the child is suddenly awakened by a paroxysm of suffocation and a dry, harsh, ringing cough.

There is no time to call a doctor, and to prevent suffocation the spasm must be broken up at once and the false mucous removed. This can best be accomplished by use of an emetic, such as a teaspoonful of powdered alum in sugar or syrup, mustard in warm water or a teaspoonful of warm lard. In the absence of these remedies vomiting may be caused by tickling the throat with the finger.

Then Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine should be given every hour or two in doses varying from 10 drops to a teaspoonful, according to age; for otherwise, even though the child may appear well during the day, croup will return with equal or greater severity during the second night, or develop into what is known as true croup, a very fatal disease.

By using Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine the cough is kept loose, the inflammation is reduced and the croup is entirely cured in two or three days.

Sometimes there are symptoms of croup observable when the child goes to bed, such as hoarseness or feverishness, and in all such cases croup can be entirely prevented by frequent small doses of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine.

Being composed of simple and yet powerful ingredients, and being sweet and pleasant to the taste, Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is especially suited to the needs of children, and readily taken by them. It has won its way to the heart of every mother who has used it, and finds its place as an indispensable medicine in the great majority of homes.

Cures

Croup.
Whooping Cough.
Severe Chest Colds.
Bronchitis.
Asthma.
Pneumonia.
La Grippe.
Throat Irritation.
Tickling in the Throat.
Soreness and Dryness in the Throat.
Irritation, and Inflammation of the Bronchial Tubes and Lungs.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine

25 cents a bottle; family size, three times as much, 60 cents, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect yourself against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe book author, are on every bottle.

GENERAL TRADE IS MOVING WELL

A Satisfactory Tone in All Lines of Commerce.

BRADSTREET'S REPORT

The Mercantile Situation in All Chief Centres of the Dominion.

Montreal reports to Bradstreet's say an excellent general trade is moving and prospects for the future are decidedly encouraging. There has been a steady development in the volume of business moving during the past few weeks. Retail trade has in many lines kept up surprisingly well and wholesalers report that the demand for staple lines from all parts of the country has been good. Drygoods houses report the sorting trade on the whole satisfactory and good orders for spring continue to come forward. On most lines prices continue firm. Factories turning out knitted goods and cottons are all busy. The hardware trade is moderately active. For metals and heavy goods generally there is an excellent inquiry for so early in the season. Wholesale grocers report a fair demand for staple lines. Prices show little change although canned goods are firm and sugars easy. The demand for hides and leather shows slight improvement. Country trade is reported of normal volume. Receipts of produce are fairly large and collections are in most cases fair.

Good at Toronto.

Toronto reports to Bradstreet's say a satisfactory tone is noted to all lines of trade there. In drygoods an excellent demand is noted for sorting lines. Retail trade seems to be excellent. Whitewear lines have been offered with good results. Excellent spring orders are coming in despite the high prices prevailing for cottons, linens and other lines. In groceries a good steady trade is noted. Hardware trade is showing early improvement and there is already considerable demand for building materials. The outlook for spring in this connections is bright. Many large buildings are to go up in the city and the steadily increasing population insures the erection of a large number of small and medium sized dwellings. Staple groceries are moderately active. Trade in the surrounding country has a good tone. Products are offering freley and a better demand is noted for grains. Provisions are quiet.

Conditions at Winnipeg.

Winnipeg reports to Bradstreet's say the volume of business moving is fair, and there are signs of recovery from the quietness usual to January. Railways have had considerable difficulty in moving goods owing to snow, but the past week has seen considerable improvement in that respect. The outlook for spring continues very satisfactory. Retailers have been making efforts towards clearing winter lines with excellent results. Some sorting orders are coming forward, and there is also a fair business in spring goods. Money is fairly easy, and evidently in good request. Bank clearings show a substantial increase over those of last year.

Vancouver and Victoria reports say general trade along the coast has shown a better tone during the past week. The demand for wholesale lines has been rather brisker followig upon better weather. Grocers report a particularly good trade. Most provincial industries are busy, and the outlook for spring continues excellent.

Quebec reports to Bradstreet's say trade conditions remain unchanged and orders to hand are reported of a sorting nature. Collections are not satisfactory. In the city retailers report a moderate volume of trade. It is expected conditions will generally improve as the season advances. No districts failings.

Hamilton reports wholesale trade is steady in tone and of fair volume. Retail business is not heavy, but it is considered satisfactory for this time of the year. Wholesalers report a moderately good flow of sorting orders and excellent prospects for spring business. Local factories are busily engaged.

Ottawa reports say retail trade generally has been good during the past week and wholesalers express themselves as satisfied both with orders for immediate shipment and with those for spring lines. Deliveries of produce have been fairly large and country trade is reported good. Collections are generally fair.

CANADA TRUST COMPANY

New Issue of $300,000 Stock To Be Placed at Once.

A special meeting of the shareholders of the Canada Trust Company was held at the company's offices yesterday afternoon, when it was determined to issue $300,000 new stock at a premium of 25 per cent. This increase will make the capital stock of the company $500,000, and the reserve fund over $150,000. It is expected that the new stock will be wholly subscribed by the present shareholders. At the annual meeting held subsequently the following directors were elected: President, T. G. Meredith, K. C.; vice-presidents, F. R. Eccles, M. D., Walter Bell, H. S. Blackburn, Geo. T. Brown, V. Cronyn, K. C., John Cowan, K. C. (Sarnia), E. P. Clement, K. C. (Berlin), W. J. Christie (Winnipeg), Robert Fox, H. E. Gates, F. E. Leonard, James B. McKillop, Philip Pocock, Prof. William Saunders, C. M. G., LL. D. (Ottawa), George A. Somerville (Toronto), and Hume Cronyn.

LOCAL RETAIL LINES ARE MOVING WELL

London reports to Bradstreet's say the volume of business now moving is considered excellent for this time of the year. Retail lines are moving well and it is evident no very heavy stocks will be carried over at the end of the season. Trade in the surrounding district is excellent owing to good sleighing.

PHILANTHROPIST DEAD.

Winchester, Va., Feb. 4.—Albert Baker, a widely-known businessman and manufacturer of the south, is dead here, aged 65. Mr. Baker during his life gave large sums for charity.

BANK FIRE AT HALIFAX.

Halifax, N. S., Feb. 4.—Fire in building occupied by Merchants' Bank of Canada this morning did about $15,000 damage to building. Bank loss about $1,000 in fixtures. Premises were rented by bank.

Do you know that croup can be prevented? Give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as soon as the child becomes hoarse or even after the croupy cough appears and it will prevent the attack. It is also a certain cure for croup and has never been known to fail. Sold by all dealers. 6

UNIONIST PRESS SEES BLUE RUIN

Says Trade Agreement With the U. S. Will Split the Empire.

BIRRELL IS JUBILANT

Railway Magnate Skinner Believes It Will Be a Great Thing for Canada.

London, Feb. 4. — The British public today, through the morning newspapers, will make its first acquaintance with the full text of the Canada-United States reciprocity agreement. It was communicated to the colonial office at the end of last week by the Governor-General of Canada and made available to the board of trade, but for some unexplained reason it was not communicated to the press until yesterday.

The unexpected wide scope and sweeping character of the agreement causes surprise, and renews the perturbation of the Unionist newspapers. These organs exhort the Unionists to drop all differences and realize the gravity of a situation that calls for the greatest energy.

The Morning Post says:

"Let the Unionists drop all their schemes for the reform of the House of Lords and fight to the death for imperial and national union."

Call It a Crisis.

The Daily Telegraph looks to Arthur J. Balfour as the only man of the party able to deal with the difficult situation.

"Mr. Balfour," the Daily Telegraph says, "is greatest with his back to the wall, and he knows the height and the breadth of this crisis."

All hopes that the agreement will not be ratified appear to have vanished from the minds of political writers here, whose utterances now are confined to the means of dealing with the new situation. The Liberals take a contented view of the situation, regarding the agreement as having dealt the death-blow to the protectionist movement.

Augustine Birrell, chief secretary for Ireland, speaking at Bristol tonight, said he was rejoiced to see free trade principles conquering all over the world. He contended that Canada was perfectly free to make the best bargain she could. "Our business," he added, "is to wish her well in her enterprise."

Thomas Skinner, the English director of the Canadian Northern Railway, in an interview, confessed that he views the agreement with mixed feelings. If ratified, he says, the agreement would have a disturbing effect on the Canadian transcontinental railways, but the growth and development of the northwestern provinces of Canada were so great and rapid that he had no misgivings that this would more than meet the leakage arising from the agreement.

"The principal United States transcontinental railways," Mr. Skinner added, "such as the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, in which a good deal of British capital is invested, must benefit considerably. Indeed, the agreement is practically the realization of James J. Hill's persistent agitation."

On the whole, Mr. Skinner thought the agreement advantageous to Canada, and though politically somewhat dangerous, he was perfectly confident of Canada's loyalty to the mother country.

DEATH LIST WILL REACH A MILLION

From the Famine and Pestilence in China Before Spring Arrives.

Nanking, China, Feb. 4. — That the deaths due to famine and the pestilence following in its wake will total a million before spring, was the estimate submitted to the relief committee here today. Relief workers are aghast with the realization of the task before them. Even were they in receipt of unlimited contributions for relief, the missionaries, doctors and other volunteer workers would be almost helpless in the face of two and one-half millions of suffering people in the Anhui and Kiang Su Provinces.

Murder is now adding to the death roll, reported William J. Junkin, Presbyterian missionary at Suchien. In their desperation at the lack of food, he said, the holder of the natives have formed marauding bands, who stop at nothing in robbing wayfarers and plundering houses. In many towns, persons wearing good clothes fear to go on the street at night, lest they be waylaid and stripped of their garments, which can be sold for cash by the starving highwaymen. Scores of instances of kidnapping have been reported.

EAST MIDDLESEX REFORM ASSOCIATION

Annual Meeting Will Be Held in London on Saturday, Feb. 11.

The annual meeting of the East Middlesex Reform Association will be held on Saturday, Feb. 11, at 1:30 p.m. in Hyman Hall. The election of officers will take place.

Speeches will be delivered by Duncan C. Ross, M. P., West Middlesex; J. C. Elliott, M. P. P., West Middlesex; Dr. George A. Routledge, ex-M. P. P.; T. H. Purdom, K. C., J. M. McEvoy, Dr. J. McWilliam, and others.

Mr Peter Anderson, president of the association, will preside

WEST ELGIN LIBERALS MEET ON TUESDAY

St. Thomas, Feb. 3.—The West Elgin Reform Association will hold its annual meeting at Dutton on Tuesday afternoon next.

J. C. Elliott, M. P. P. for West Middlesex, and others, will speak.

MURRAY AT MONTREAL.

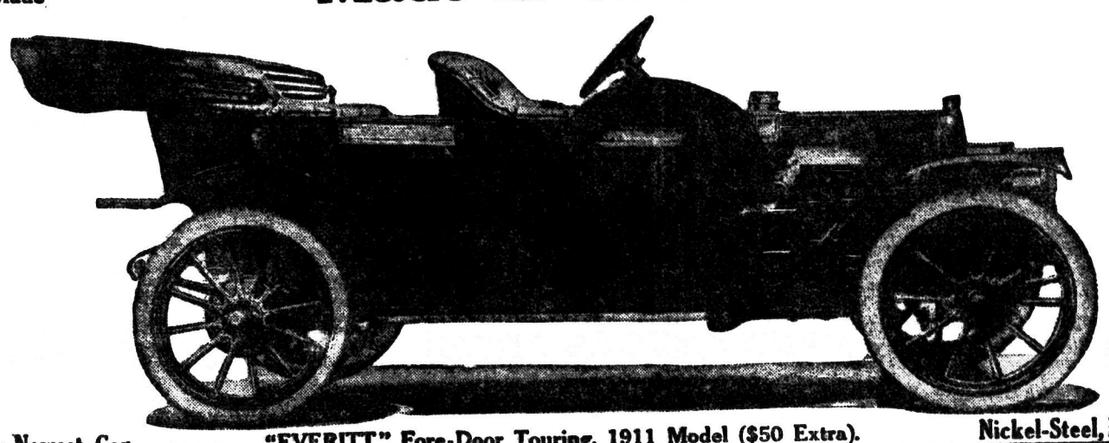
Montreal, Feb. 4.—Hon. Geo. Murray, premier; Hon A. K. MacLean, attorney-general, and Mr. Robt. E. Finn, torney-general, and Mr. Robt. E. Finn, K. L. A., for Halifax, arrived in Montreal last evening, and it is understood that the ministerial delegation is here in connection with the building of the Nova Scotia Eastern Railway.

To Get the Biggest Car Service at $1,450— Get the "EVERITT" Made in Canada

Sold at U. S. Price because Canadian-Made

Guaranteed 2 Years because Made Perfectly

Every Dollar Buys Value and Service



Every Part True to 1-1000 Inch

"EVERITT" Fore-Door Touring, 1911 Model ($50 Extra).

Extra Tire, and "Special Tudhope" Equipment Included with the "Everitt"

Double-drop frame, 110-in. wheel base, 56-in. gauge, 3½-in. tires, 34-inch wheels, Universal Rims, internal and external brakes on rear wheels. Bosch high-tension instant-spark magneto. Improved aluminum adjustable leather-face cone clutch. Nickel-steel selective non-crossing safety sliding transmission gears, housed at rear axle, 3 forward speeds and 1 reverse. Motor, 4 cylinder, 4 cycle, long-stroke, unit-cast, self-lubricating, giving 30 h.p. Speed, 4 to 55 miles per hour on high gear. All motor parts accessible and individually adjustable. 11½-inch high road clearance. "Special Tudhope" equipment includes: Extra tire, tire cover, holders, brass foot rest, robe rail, sight gasoline gauge, shock absorbers, tool kit, magneto, horn, extra size Gray & Davis gas headlights, gas generator, side and rear oil lights. Extra equipment includes mohair top with dust cover and best brass windshield at $125 extra. Guarantee, two years. (Minor variations in equipment for different models.)

You Get the Newest Car on the Canadian Market

This "best" car breaks all Canadian precedents of price, equipment, design and manufacturing methods. You get more car value for each dollar the "Everitt" costs than any other way. You get a car supreme in practical features of good service, strength and carrying capacity. It is "Tudhope" value—it has the Tudhope quality in it.

A Real Canadian Car at a Real U.S. Price. Save $300.

You buy the "Everitt" in Canada on the U.S. price basis, instead of $150 to $400 higher than U.S. list. This is because it is made entirely in Canada by the Tudhopes in a special new factory, with special new machinery. The Tudhope name insures perfect workmanship and quality. The Canadian make means prompt deliveries on shipments of cars and parts, with no duties to pay on imported materials. The "Everitt" saves you $200, $300 or $400 in cost by saving you duty, yet giving U.S. list prices.

The "Everitt" Has a Two Years' Guarantee

The Tudhopes make your "Everitt" so well, inspect each part so carefully many times, and build the "Everitt" so accurately, that a long guarantee is possible. Only extreme quality permits a long guarantee to be profitably given a buyer. You are given this guarantee, because the makers know what a perfect car their "Everitt" is.

Many High-Price Features Not Expected at $1,450

The "Everitt" has many features of cars at $2,500. It is far ahead of $1,450 price standards. These features are its standardization of parts of 1-1000th inch for every part, big or little; its 34 inch wheels, its double-drop side frames with 4-in. members, that give the desirable low-hung body with high 11½-in. road clearance; its rigid inspection service, which is the same as on $10,000 cars; its nickel-steel non-crossing silent sliding transmission, housed at rear axle; its adjustable aluminum cone clutch with bulging leather facings; its simple, long-stroke, self-oiling motor; its commodious tonneaus with ample foot room, hand-buffed leather, wide seats, etc. Also, the "Special Tudhope" equipment includes extra tire complete with holders, big gas lamps, high-tension Bosch magneto, robe rail, shock absorbers, not a regular equipment for cars of the $1,450 class.

A Car of Unusual Clearance

A high road clearance is maintained by 34-in. wheels and double-drop side frames in best pressed steel. These members are of extra strength by being of 4-inch depth, instead of 3 or 3½ ins., a standard for $1,450 class of car. These drop side frames allow the body floor to be low, decreasing side jolts and strains, reducing skidding, adding to the comfort of riding and entering, and giving the low, graceful lines of the "Everitt" that are so pleasing.

A Car of Unusual Capacity

Wide seats with plenty of room at front of each seat make the "Everitt" a full capacity car, easily taking 5 passengers without overload, as weight is saved in motor and chassis that can be used for carrying extra passengers, without overloading tires.

A Wonderful, Strongly-Designed, Simple, Dependable Motor

One comprehensive, accurately-machined main casting is so designed that the permanent accuracy and alignment of all parts of the "Everitt" motor, and their proper relations to each other are assured.

This main unit takes all explosion and working stresses, and neither vibration nor overloads can put the motor "out of tune." Attached to this main casting are hard die-cast nickel friction-metal bearings at ends and middle of one-piece drop-forged crankshaft.

Motor Bearings of Ample Strength

Nickel-steel studs and caps hold these bearings in position against the piston thrust, and prevent developing lost motion by their solidity of attachment to the rigid main casting. The central bearing on crankshaft prevents bending or fracturing shaft, and utilizes all motor power in developing rotary motion.

More Power, Less Gasoline

The long-stroke and corresponding increased leverage on crank gives even power, flexibility, a motor that is responsive to spark and throttle, allowing speeds of from 4 miles to 55 miles an hour "on the high." Gasoline consumption is lessened

Smooth Action of Motor Insured

The dip and splash oiling, supplied from a vacuum tank, automatically oils the four cylinders and the 25 bearings in crank and cam shafts and pushrods.

Spiral gear drive of camshaft assures smooth and accurate valve action, and timing, at all speeds. Magneto and Pump are also driven by spiral gear—a high-class feature.

Weight, Wear and Trouble Saved

The motor is hung by drop-forged cross members above crankshaft housing. This takes all road shocks on the main casting, lowers centre of gravity, and permits internal inspection of motor without taking it from the car.

Any single element such as a piston, a valve, etc., may be adjusted or examined or removed from the motor without disturbing any other part.

Weight and complexity is avoided by the "Everitt" main casting as a base for all moving parts of the motor, and 152 pieces are saved by ingenious construction. The owner gets long service and perfect motor action

Nickel-Steel, Non-Crossing Transmission at Rear Axle

A sliding gear transmission with three forward and one reverse speed is housed at the rear axle, in accordance with newest practice. This type of transmission cannot be crossed, as all gears pass through neutral before engagement. Idle gear sets are locked out of action by a safety ball device. Nickel-steel gears, case hardened, give extreme strength and long wear, and gears are cut on special automatic machines. Gear changes are noiseless owing to use of aluminum clutch.

An Adjustable, Aluminum Clutch of Perfect Design

A superb feature of the "Everitt" that adds to comfort, and puts the car on a class with $5,000 models, is the light-weight clutch, with plunger-operated, bulging facings of oak-tanned leather.

These elevations in the facings take up motion gradually from the motor flywheel rim instead of suddenly, giving an easy and gentle start. Once fully engaged, the clutch cannot slip and burn out the facing.

Being of light aluminum, there is little momentum to the clutch, and the car is not driven forward by a spinning clutch acting as a flywheel, in a service or emergency stop.

In speed changing, from high to intermediate, the clutch instantly takes up speed from the transmission without strain on the transmission gears.

In changing from intermediate to high, it quickly falls to motor speed without strain on transmission gears.

Six Models of Moderate Cost

The Standard and Fore-Door Touring 5-Passenger Models, the Demi-Tonneau 4-Passenger (Converting to a 2-Passenger Runabout by removal of Tonneau), and the Torpedo-Roadster (with Doors), are supplemented by a 3-Passenger Coupé of luxurious Design and by a 1,000-lb. Capacity Delivery Model.

Extra Tire and "Special Tudhope" Equipment in accordance with use of car is furnished.

"Special Tudhope" Equipment with the "Everitt"—the first complete equipment with any car ever offered.

Send for the new illustrated Catalogue No. V —just off the press.

Apply for the "Everitt" Agency—Territories being closed for 1911.

Tudhope Motor Sales, Ltd.
168 King St. West, Toronto

Tudhope - Everitt Sales Co.
Peerless Garage
344 Queen St., Ottawa

TUDHOPE Motor Co., Limited ORILLIA

Tudhope, Anderson & Co., Ltd.
Western Showrooms
Winnipeg Calgary Alberta Saskatoon

G. D. Bindner, London
MAPLE STREET, NEAR RICHMOND

7

EMBRO.

Embro, Feb. 2.—Mrs. James McCorquodale, of Kintore, spent the week with her grandmother, Mrs. Mary McKenzie, John street.

Miss Carrie Bell Munro is visiting with friends in Stratford and London.

Misses Merle and Nora Creighton are visiting in Thamesford.

Mrs. W. Karn is visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. Shewan, of Thamesford.

Miss Hattie McGinnis, of Woodstock, spent over Sunday with Miss Traphene Campbell.

Word has been received by Mr. D. Kennedy from Nevada of the death of his sister, Mrs. Ross. About two years ago Mrs. Ross paid a visit to her old home here, and will be remembered by many, who regret to learn of her demise.

Mr. D Day has purchased the property belonging to Mr. D. M. Sutherland, and will soon become one of our citizens.

A fancy dress carnival is being held this evening in the skating rink. The Woodstock Band will furnish music for the evening.

Owing to inclement weather, the concert, which was held in the town hall on Friday evening under the auspices of the public library board, was not attended by a large number. Those taking part in the evening's programme were Miss Mazie Jackson, Mr. Eaton and Mr. Frith, all of Toronto, while Scotch dancing was given by Mr. Gray, of St. Marys. The programme in all its numbers was heartily enjoyed by all present, and should the company ever appear on an Embro stage again it will be assured of a crowded house.

On Thursday evening, the many friends of Mr. Wm. Forbes, who was warden for 1910, gathered at his home, and as a token of their esteem, presented Mr. Forbes and daughter, Miss Annie, with gold watches. Music and dancing was indulged in till the wee sma' hours.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. D. Ross, of Sweaborg, spent over Sunday with his parents, Mr and Mrs. David Ross.

Mr. and Mrs. John S. Ross, of Woodstock, spent the past week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Ross.

CLINTON.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Tebbutt was held on Thursday afternoon, and was largely attended. The services at the house and grave were conducted by her pastor, Rev. T. W. Cosens. Mrs. Tebbutt had been an invalid for several years, but her death resulted from a fall six weeks ago. The floral tributes were numerous, among which were offerings from Ontario Street Ladies' Aid, Sunday school and W. M. S.

Rev. W Wylie, who has recently come from Scotland, will preach in the Baptist Church next Sunday. This charge has been vacant for several months.

Professor W. Brown has accepted a position as organist and choirmaster of Knox Church, Galt. He will commence his work the 1st of March.

Miss J. Gunn, of Toronto, is visiting at the home of Dr. Gunn, on Rattenbury street.

Several from town attended the funeral of Miss Martha Clark, of Alma, on Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. Ashton has been appointed the agent for the International Harvester Company.

Miss Hattie Lavis is on the sick list.

Miss Burke, of St. Thomas, has returned to her home after spending a week with friends in town.

Rev. W. H. Dunbar, who was indisposed for a few days, is convalescent

Mrs. H. Wiltse has been appointed by the Home Circle, delegate to the supreme circle, which meets at Toronto. Mr. Pattison is the alternate.

Mr. J. Taylor, wife and little son, who have been the guests of Mayor Taylor, have gone to London, where they will spend a few days with Mr. Israel Taylor.

LOBO.

The annual winter meeting of Lobo Women's Institute will be held in the school, Lobo Village, on Wednesday afternoon next. This will also be the regular meeting for the month, and a good attendance is asked for. Miss S. Campbell, Brampton, will be present to give demonstration in needlework. There will also be a short programme by the members of the institute.

All ladies are cordially invited to attend. In the evening a general meeting will be held in Masonic Hall. Miss Campbell will have for her subject, "The Influence of Women."

Mr. J. W. Clarke will also give an address, and these addresses will be interspersed with music. Meetings are free, and all are invited.

Miss Ada Gray is visiting her sister, Mrs. Harley Glass.

Mr. and Mrs. Dave Ferguson, of Winnipeg, who have spent a month at the home of Mr. and Mrs. P. G. McIntyre, went to New York last week to visit Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ferguson, before returning to the west.

Mr. Duncan McAlpine, who underwent an operation in Victoria Hospital recently, is much improved. This report is gratifying to his many friends.

Miss McBroom and Miss Spry, of London, spent the week end at "Maplehurst," the guests of Miss Ethel Graham.

A number of young people were pleasantly entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Stuart on Tuesday evening.

4% INVEST YOUR MONEY SAFELY AT 4%

Think twice before you risk your hard-earned savings in mining or speculative stocks. Better be safe than sorry. Our 4 per cent Debentures are an absolutely safe investment. Interest half-yearly. $2,000,000 assets as security.

Agricultural Savings and Loan Co., 109 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

Shiloh's Cure

quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs - 25 cents.

WILL DOCK SUNDAY.

Siasconset, Mass., Feb. 4.—Steamer Kaiserine Auguste Victoria, Hamburg and Southampton, for New York, reported by wireless telegraph, 158 miles east of Sandy Hook at 6:25 a.m. Dock about 9 a.m. Sunday.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.

A box of "Little Digesters" is the next best thing to a stomach that knows its business and never balks. They are compounded of the purest drugs known to medical science and are sold at 25 cents the box, by your own druggist or by mail. The Coleman Medicine Co., Toronto.

YOU MAY NEED!

Lumber, Shingles, Frames, Sash, Doors, Sometime.

I want to figure with you when you're ready.

GEO. H. BELTON

TWO YARDS:

Richmond and Pall Mall, and Rectory St. North of G. T. R.

A BANK ACCOUNT SEEMS to BE a MAGNET; WHEN ONCE STARTED IT DRAWS MORE.

You will help make it grow.

In 1861, a depositor in a bank in Cleveland, Ohio, had $418. Since that time he has drawn out $573, and still has $1,500 to his credit.

How do you figure that out? Why, he let his money STAY IN THE BANK. It grew.

Make THIS Bank YOUR Bank.

The Bank of Toronto

FOUR OFFICES IN LONDON:

MAIN OFFICE—Corner King and Richmond streets.
WEST-END OFFICE—Corner Dundas and Talbot Sts.
EAST-END OFFICE—Corner Dundas and Adelaide Sts.
NORTH-END OFFICE—Cor. Richmond and John Sts.

February Furniture Sale

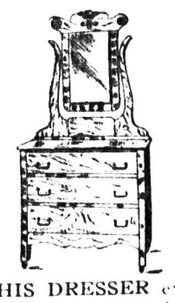
Small Prices Have Right-of-Way

The track was cleared long ago for this FEBRUARY SALE

Our idea is to make it the most remarkable offering of big values in the history of Middlesex County. Profits have had no consideration. Value, value, value—that was our slogan as we went through the store cutting prices. All this month we will continue to give these wonderful reductions in prices to advertise our great stock. Those who come early get the best selection.

THIS SIDEBOARD has two drawers, large roomy cupboard, British bevel plate glass, heavy hand carved post, quarter-cut oak finish. Worth $14.00. Sale price,

$9.95

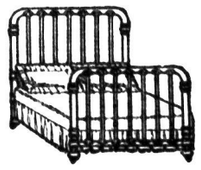


THIS DRESSER exactly like cut, quarter-oak finish, British bevel plate glass, three large drawers, brass handles. Worth $9. Sale price

$6.45

EXTENSION TABLES, solid oak, seat ten people, heavy pedestal. Worth $16. Sale price

$11.95



THIS BRASS BED is 2-inch continuous post, heavy brass pillars, best of lacquer used. Worth $26. Sale price,

$20.95

SPECIAL PRICES ON HOOSIER KITCHEN CABINETS THIS MONTH.

Wm. Trafford Furniture Company

129 DUNDAS ST., OPP. CHAPMAN'S.
11 MARKET SQUARE.

CHANCELLOR BOYD AT THE HIGH COURT

Two Motions Heard Regarding Estates.

Chancellor Boyd presided at this morning's session of the weekly high court, when a couple of cases were disposed of. In the matter of Joseph H. Beattie and James Stover, of Chatham, an application was made to vacate a lis pendens registered in 1874 against certain lands in Kent County. The action has long since been settled, but the lis pendens remains a blot upon the title. The order was made as asked. J. W. White, of Chatham, acted ex-parte.

A lis pendens is a notice registered in the office of the registrar to the effect that an action is to be taken involving the property named. While the case had been disposed of many years ago, the lis pendens was never vacated.

Re Donald McKenzie, the application under the settled estates act for the sale of certain infant's lands was allowed to stand another week by consent.

MINARD'S LINIMENT FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

MAY ATTEND TO WORK WITH FEVER IN HOME

New Regulation Relaxes the Law Somewhat in Regard to Scarlet Fever Quarantines.

According to the latest order of the Provincial Board of Health, a working man may under certain conditions attend to his regular duties if there be scarlet fever in the house.

Some time ago, there were complaints made that persons living in homes where scarlet fever and diphtheria were found had been going about their regular duties in the workshops.

The new regulations governing this matter state specifically that a person may go to his work, unless he be engaged in the preparation of foods for human consumption, or is associated with children away from the quarantined house.

The regulation in full is as follows:

"The danger of transmitting scarlet fever and diphtheria by a second to a third person being slight when proper precautions are taken, the medical health officer may permit those who do not have the direct care of the patient or patients to leave the premises in order to attend to their regular duties except when such individuals are employed or in any way engaged in the handling or preparing of articles intended for human consumption or are associated with children away from the quarantined house. Teachers or children in attendance at school, collegiate, college or university in the quarantined house must be excluded therefrom while their home is under quarantine. The patient or patients, and those having charge of the same, must be under rigid quarantine."

COLD STORAGE MANAGER SPEAKS OF LEWIS BILL

Mr. Moses Masuret Says He Has No Objection to the Measure Introduced.

The bill introduced by Mr. E. N. Lewis, M. P., North Huron, to prevent cold storage companies storing produce for more than twelve months, is approved of in the city.

The London Cold Storage Company have no objections to it.

"As a matter of fact, we do not want any produce left in the storage for twelve months," declared Mr. Moses Masuret, manager of the company. "It is rarely that any is left that long. We have only had a few cases of goods remain for that time, and it is doubtful if there are many such in the entire country. The purposes of cold storage are not to keep goods for such an extended period. The main object is to accept goods when there is a glut, and, gradually, as the glut is reduced, put them on the market. The result is a levelling up of prices, and a making for better conditions. Goods kept for a year are bound to lose in flavor, and we try and get them away as soon as possible.

"Customers do not wish to eat food held in storage for a year. We would not accept last year's butter now. We had one shipment here a year, but it was an American consignment, and was sold on the other side. We do not object to the bill. The effect will not be farreaching, so far as I can learn."

MEMBERS ASK FOR RECTOR'S RESIGNATION

Result of Differences Over the Dismissal of Prof. Jeakins Some Time Ago.

At a meeting of members of the Church of St. John the Evangelist last night, the resignation of Rev. W. T. Hill, the rector, was demanded. A copy of the resolution was sent to the rector, and another to His Lordship Bishop Williams.

This is the culmination of the recent difficulty over the dismissal of Professor Jeakins as special preacher by Mr. Hill.

A few weeks ago, Rev. Mr. Hill announced that he had dismissed Mr. Jeakins, declaring that the services of a special preacher would be dispensed with.

A large section of the congregation objected to this proceeding, and efforts were made to have the matter settled.

Professor Jeakins then withdrew, not desiring to become entangled in the dispute.

Rev. Mr. Hill made an explanation of his action during the services last Sunday, in which he declared that he was sorry if any action of his had caused any unkind feelings. At the same time, he refused to call a vestry meeting to discuss his action.

However, about 50 members of the congregation met Friday night, and unanimously decided to call for the resignation of Mr. Hill.

"We decided on this course after a great deal of consideratin," said one of the prominent members. "We do not think Professor Jeakins was treated fairly, and we are determined to show our disapproval."

Friends of Rev. Mr. Hill state that the meeting last night was illegal, and would not be recognized by him.

However, copies of the resolution passed will be sent to His Lordship Bishop Williams, and an effort will be made by him to straighten out the tangle.

TO PROTEST AGAINST TRADE AGREEMENT

Millers' Association Will Send a Deputation to Ottawa.

There will be a meeting of the Dominion Millers' Association in Toronto on Tuesday next to consider the question of sending a deputation to Ottawa to protest against the reciprocity agreement regarding wheat and flour.

Mr. J. I. A. Hunt, of Hunt Bros., has received his notice, and will undoubtedly attend. He states that the agreement is not fair to the millers of Canada, giving the United States too much advantage.

It is understood that Mr. Hunt will be one of the delegates to Ottawa.

REFUSE TO PRODUCE CONFIDENTIAL LETTERS

Lennox and Foster Want Correspondence On Tariff Laid On the Table.

Ottawa, Feb. 4.—The Opposition is in no hurry to bring on the parliamentary discussion of the reciprocity agreement. This was made manifest in the short discussion in the Commons Friday afternoon preceding further work in supply. Mr. Borden asked when the House could expect the explanatory data and comparative schedules which the Minister of Finance is having printed to aid the members in the discussion. He thought that this material ought to be brought down at least a week before the debate was resumed.

Hon. Mr. Fielding did not see any sound reason for such delay. The data in question, which had been brought down and published with the announcement, was in the printers' hands, and would be on the desks of the members by Monday morning at the latest.

"But they could not be digested in a few hours," complained the Opposition leader. "The agreement," he continued, "is an exceedingly comprehensive one, involving many complexities."

Wants Correspondence.

Mr. Foster wanted a return of all the correspondence with any member of the Government, either in favor of or against the agreement.

Mr. Fielding had no objection. There was, in fact, he pointed out, practically none. Many people had made representations to the Government, but beyond the polite acknowledgment no further communications had passed. Certain representations relating to particular interests of particular people, which he deemed the writers desired to be private, could not be produced unless with their consent.

This brought Mr. Foster again to his feet in protest. The argument dealt, he said, with sectional and private interests, and it was necessary to find out how these interests felt. The minister was "undertaking an arbitrary exclusion of the most valuable information."

Mr. Lennox wanted the correspondence of the Liberal members of the House with the minister produced. The country had a right to this information.

"I regret that I am not able to revise my judgment on that point," observed Mr. Fielding.

"Then you'll hear more about it later on," threatened the Simcoe man.

The minister again explained that he had no objection to the productions of all the correspondence if the writers approved. "But," he added, "I do not feel at liberty, without that consent, to produce correspondence with business men, which discloses affairs about their own private business, which the tenor of the letter makes evident was intended to be confidential."

A PRESENTATION TO THE RETIRING MANAGER

Mr. C. B. Hunt Was Honored by Employees of London Electric Co.

The employees of the London Electric Company last night presented Mr. C. B. Hunt, who is retiring from the management, with a very handsome travelling bag and an address. Over 50 employees were present, and all spoke in the highest terms of the kindness of Mr. Hunt to them. The address, which was read by Mr. Harry Rapty, was as follows:

"London, Jan. 31, 1911.

"C. B. Hunt, Esq., London:

"Dear Sir,—It is with feelings of the deepest regret that we, the employees of the London Electric Company, have learned of your resignation as manager of the company. The ability with which you have filled this responsible office, but more, your uniform consideration and unfailing courtesy, have endeared you to all, and there will ever remain the pleasantest memories of our associations. We ask your acceptance of this bag as a small token of appreciation, accompanied by the hope that your health may be speedily re-established, and that length of days and every happiness may be yours.

"Signed, on behalf of the employees,
"HARRY RAPTY,
"R. A. LYONS."

Mr. Robert A. Lyons made the presentation. Mr. Hunt thanked the employees for their loyal support and co-operation during the many years they have been together. He carried with him the most pleasant memories of their association.

TO QUARANTINE PARALYSIS PATIENTS

Ontario and New York May Combine To Fight Mysterious Disease.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 3.—State Commissioner of Health Porter has been asked by the Rochester Academy of Medicine to undertake a field investigation of infantile paralysis and the legislature has been petitioned to appropriate sufficient money to carry on the work. The legislatures of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and several western states have made appropriations to fight the children's plague.

The resolution adopted by the academy of medicine and presented to the legislature, says:

"The attention of the state health commissioner is called to the fact that poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) is prevalent in Canada along the Niagara frontier, and there is constant intercourse during the summer between Canada and New York state, and that many cases of infantile paralysis in Buffalo in 1910 were probably infected in Canada, and that interchange of information and an agreement as to quarantine regarding poliomyelitis between Ontario and New York state would be most desirable.

"It is obvious that the disease can only be watched and controlled by a strong central authority, the state health commissioner, and that he should have a staff of skilled specialists at his disposal."

FIRE AT ST. KITTS.

St. Catharines, Feb. 3.—A mysterious fire destroyed the brick house and furniture of Edward McNamany on Lake street this morning, with loss of nearly $4,000. The building was insured for $1,200, but no insurance was

RECIPROCITY WON'T HURT RAILWAYS

Will More Than Make Up For the Losses.

SAYS SIR DONALD MANN

A Bigger Rush Than Ever of Settlers From Europe Will Result.

Ottawa, Feb. 4. — Sir Donald Mann, whose views as to the reciprocity agreement do not quite coincide with those xpressed by his partner, Sir William Mackenzie, says:

"I believe no harm can come to our Canadian railways from this reciprocity agreement. It is true that more traffic will flow southward across the boundary. On the other hand, the wider market opened to the products of the prairie provinces will attract a greater number of settlers from Europe and the United States. Their presence will create more business for the Canadian railways east and west as well as north and south.

"At present the transportation of Canadian grain from the point of origin to the terminal elevators at Port Arthur and Fort William is in the hands of Canadian railways. But from these points eastward to both American and Canadian export points it is largely carried by water. The Canadian Pacific Railway carries by the long rail haul around the north shore of Lake Superior a certain amount of wheat to be shipped as ballast by its steamers crossing the Atlantic. I believe Canadian railways will always control the all-rail export traffic in Canadian-grown wheat.

"In any event, it is evident that whatever may be the effect on Canadian railways, the situation is in the hands of the United States. We have always recognized that ultimately the United States would remove the duty from wheat regardless of what Canada does.

"On sentimental grounds, and in common with many Canadians, I would prefer a reciprocal tariff arrangement with the United Kingdom, but that aside, I can see only benefit in improvement of trade relations with the United States."

BULLDOG KILLED IN BATTLE WITH GORILLA

Took Giant Simian Just Two Minutes To Dispose of Canine.

New Iberia, La., Feb. 4.—A battle to the death between a gorilla and an English bulldog, in which the gorilla was victorious, was fought here early today, with almost the entire male population of New Iberia as spectators. Much money was wagered.

A pen twelve feet square and eight feet high with seats on all sides was arranged for the combat. The dog and gorilla were placed in the pen at midnight; at 12:02 a.m. the dog was dead.

The dog leaped at the gorilla immediately after being placed in the pen. The gorilla caught the dog just as a man catches a baseball, then bit quickly through the dog's skull into the brain, broke its back, and tore it to pieces.

STRATHROY.

Strathroy, Feb. 3.—The illustrated lecture on "Forest Scenes in Canada" by Abraham Knetchel, Inspector of Dominion forest reserves, in the St. Andrew's Church on Thursday evening, was largely attended, and all were delighted by the magnificent colored views. Mr. Knetchel pointed out the many great benefits of the forest to mankind. When the lecture was partly over, an intermission was given for a short time, when Miss McNeil sang a pretty song entitled "Killarney," in sweet voice. At the close of the lecture a hearty vote of thanks was tendered the lecturer. The young men of St. Andrew's Club, who were instrumental in securing the lecturer, hope to have Mr. Knechtel give another lecture from scenes in Europe.

Mr. Fritz Robinson, who has been ill for some time with rheumatism, has gone to Chatham to take a course of mineral baths.

Fresh eggs have dropped suddenly in price, 20 cents being the ruling figure.

Mrs. (Dr.) McCabe is seriously ill at her home on Front street.

Messrs. Smith Bros. are having a big removal sale before they move to their new store on Frank street.

The crowd at the court house on Wednesday to hear the local option cases was a record-breaker. There will be more excitement on Monday, when other cases are likely to come up, and the postponed cases proceeded with. Some interesting evidence is looked for.

Mr. Ira Downer, of Adelaide, and Miss L. Parker, of Strathroy, were married at the home of the bride's resent. Mr. Downer is a prosperous Wednesday evening. Only the immediate relatives and friends were parents by Rev. W. H. Graham, on farmer in Adelaide Township.

ARVA.

The W. M. S. held their monthly meeting on Thursday afternoon in the lecture room of the church. The stormy weather caused a rather smaller attendance than usual.

Mr. D. Anderson, who has been seriously ill for some time, is better.

Rev. Mr. Hartwell, a missionary to China, who is home on furlough, will give an address in the Methodist Church on Thursday evening next, 9th inst.

Division court will be held here on Thursday next.

A valentine social will be held at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. McNeill on Tuesday evening, 14th inst. Refreshments and a good programme will be given.

The Sifton estate farm has been purchased by Mr. Weld, of the Farmers' Advocate, who will conduct it as a model farm.

Quarterly services will be held in the Methodist Church on Sunday evening next.

TO QUIT NIAGARA POWER.

Toronto, Feb. 4.—City Engineer Rust is anxious to rid himself of his responsibility, as head of the Toronto hydro-electric system.

When K. L. Aitken was appointed electrical engineer in 1908, Mr. Rust was, by resolution of the council, placed in charge of the department.

In a report to the controllers today he states that as the system is now practically ready to receive energy, and to sell it to customers, the construction work being well on the way to completion, he should be relieved of it.

MAULED BY A LION WOUNDS ARE FATAL

A Brother of Sir Edward Grey Succumbs to Terrible Wounds.

[Canadian Press.]

Nairobi, British East Africa, Feb. 4. George Grey, a brother of Sir Edward Grey, the British minister of foreign affairs, died during the night at the hospital to which he was removed following his encounter with a lion last Thursday.

Mr. Grey with several companions was stalking lions near the Athi River, when he separated from the others and was suddenly set upon by a large beast. He was badly wounded before his friends could come to his rescue.

NEW UNIVERSES IN THE MAKING

Powerful Telescope Reveals Chaotic Swirling Mass of Gases and Fiery Liquids.

Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 4.—Reaching across billions of miles of space the powerful reflecting mirror of the Mount Wilson sixty-inch telescope has revealed universes in the making. It has found and photographed a chaotic, swirling mass of gases and fiery liquids —a gigantic pinwheel of celestial pyrotechnics, five hundred billion miles in diameter, in the act of throwing off a world.

The photograph portrays a spiral nebula. It apparently controverts the nebular hypothesis of the famous French astronomer Leplace and substantiates the more recent nebular hypothesis of Professor Chamberlain, of Chicago University.

PANTCHENCKO SAYS HE DIDN'T MURDER

Says He Was Induced by the Magistrate to Admit Guilt.

[Canadian Press.]

St. Petersburg, Feb. 4.—Dr. Pantchenko, the self-styled poison expert, today in court retracted his confession that he had deliberately murdered Count Vassili Beturlin at the instigation of the latter's brother-in-law, Count O'Brien DeLassy. The accused physician asserted that he had been induced to make the admissions of guilt by promises made him by the examining magistrate at the original inquiry.

Confederation Life ASSOCIATION

39th Annual Report Presented

A RECORD YEAR

The Thirty-ninth Annual Report of the Confederation Life Association was presented at the meeting which was held at the head office, Toronto, on Tuesday, the 31st day of January. The report, as in past years, was clear and definite in form, not being up to the Company's standard. The total insurance in force at the end of the year was $54,154,944.

NEW BUSINESS The number of applications received was 4,059, for an amount aggregating $7,718,220. Of these 3,758 were approved, the total new issue for the year being $7,040,174. 278 applications for $546,372 were declined, the lives not being up to the Company's standard. The total insurance in force at the end of the year was $54,154,944.

DEATH CLAIMS The claims arising from death among the insured were very favorable, being 226 lives, calling for a total sum of $366,850.

PAYMENTS TO POLICYHOLDERS— The large sum of $1,215,831.61 was paid during the year, in death claims, matured endowments, profits, annuities, etc. It is worthy of note that the matured endowments alone called for the payment of $326,795.80, which is an indication of how largely that form of insurance has taken hold of the insuring public. The payment of these sums has, no doubt, helped to bring comfort to some homes, and relieve financial pressure.

INVESTMENTS The most careful attention was given to the investment of the company's funds.

CASH SURPLUS The cash surplus over all liabilities was largely increased, and now amounts to the sum of $1,624,185.98, an increase over the previous year of about $340,000 net. The surplus earnings for the year amounted to over $466,000.

The year's record may be summed up as follows:

- Gain in Insurance Written.
- Gain in Insurance at Risk.
- Gain in Premium Income.
- Gain in Interest Income.
- Gain in Surplus Earned.
- Gain in Total Surplus.
- Gain in rate of Interest Earned.
- Reduction in Death Claims Accrued.
- Reduction in the Expense Ratio.

Full reports of the meeting are in press, and will shortly be issued.

Heath & Richardson
District Managers of Western Ontario Branch Office.
106 MASONIC TEMPLE.

SYSTO-SEAL

(Registered Trademark.)

The Great Kidney and Bladder Renovater

Cures Kidney, Bladder, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, etc. Price, 50c per box; 6 boxes for $2.50. Ask for it at your druggist's, or send mail orders direct to manufacturers.

Read What an East London Gentleman Has to Say About SYSTO-SEAL.

To Whom It May Concern: This is to certify that being a sufferer from rheumatism for years, and trying different remedies with no beneficial results, I procured a box of Systo-Seal from the Good Remedy Company, and I am pleased to say I have been entirely free from rheumatism since using it. Respectfully yours, E. W. PEARSON, Ealing P. O.

Other city testimonials upon application.

THE GOOD REMEDY CO.,
457½ TALBOT STREET, LONDON.

Try Eastman's Flash Sheets

For Night Photography.

J. H. BACK & CO.
4 Masonic Temple. ywt

Mild But Effective Remedies

Those who prefer homeopathic remedies to the regular old-school medicines, will find an unusually complete line at our store. Besides the leading lines of ready put-up specifics, we carry

Homeopathic Medicines

In bulk, and can furnish fresh mother tinctures, and pellets and tablets medicated as desired.

Strong's Drug Store
184 DUNDAS STREET.

CLEARING SALE NOW ON

Special prices on all our Ladies' and Gents' Ready-made Clothing and Furs in order to reduce our stock previous to stock-taking. It will pay you to call and get our prices.

CASH OR CREDIT.

M. Fishbein & Co.
628 DUNDAS STREET.
Open Evenings.

Laxative Cold Tablets

When you use

D. C. Cold Cure

you employ a very effective means of getting rid of a bad cold, and at the same time removing fermenting matter from the stomach. These tablets act as a tonic to the system. 50c AND $1.00.

THE LITTLE DRUG STORE,
468 Dundas Street. Phone 1429.

BLACKSMITH'S SMITHING COAL

Big Vein, George's Creek, for heavy work; Valley Forge for light work. These coals are the highest grade. Free from sulphur and the very best for all kinds of smithing work.

John M. Daly
KOALMAN.
'Phone 348. 19 YORK STREET

"JAP-NAMEL"

Made by the old reliable Japa-lac people. Is the latest, best and cheapest floor finish. Any person can do a first-class job with these goods. And when it's done it's there to stay.

The graining tool costs 50c.

The graining color costs 30c.

CAN YOU BEAT IT?

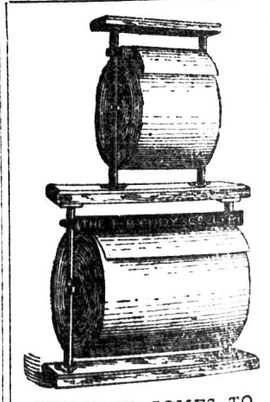
We also have a full stock of "Jap-a-lac," all in imperial measure.

Cowan's Hardware
127 DUNDAS ST.

Dyeing Women's Wear

We make a specialty of dyeing women's wear. We have the best facilities and the most expert workmen for this work. Give us a trial and you will be more than satisfied.

R. PARKER & CO.
Dyers and Cleaners,
211 DUNDAS ST., LONDON, ONT.



WHEN IT COMES TO

Wrapping Paper

We are everywhere with the Standard Goods. Wrapping Paper and MATCHES are our specialties.

The E. B. EDDY CO., Limited
HULL, CANADA.

The greatest thing in the world is a healthy stomach. Once it begins to "talk back" happiness flies away. "Little Digesters" keep the stomach in perfect condition. 25 cents the box, at your druggist's or by mail. The Coleman Medicine Co., Toronto.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

DRESSED HOGS THE FEATURE

Fourteen Loads on the Market Today at From $9.50 to $10 Per Cwt.

EGGS ARE IN DEMAND

Large Supply Kept the Price Down—Potatoes Were Very Scarce.

Dressed hogs were the big feature of the rather small market this morning, no less than fourteen loads of this kind of pork being brought in. The demand was fairly good, but the price took a drop. The highest price paid was $10 per cwt., while a couple of loads were sold at $9 50 and $9 75 per cwt.

The price of live hogs is also suffering a reduction, and the quotation for Monday's shipment is $7 per cwt. It is expected that there will be a good shipment if the roads are in condition.

There was a very large supply of oats in today, about 20 loads altogether. The price is the same that has prevailed all week. The best loads brought as high as $1 05 per cwt., while the interior loads sold at prices ranging from 98 cents to $1 02 per cwt. The demand is very good, but the quality of the oats that have been offered this week has not been exceedingly good.

Wheat at Eighty-five Cents.

For the first time this week there was some wheat brought in. However, the supply was not large, just two loads. Both went at 85 cents a bushel. The demand for wheat is very good, but there are no present indications of a rise in the price.

As predicted yesterday, eggs were cheaper today, and were also very plentiful. The highest price asked was 28 cents per dozen, while in some cases a good fresh dozen could be bought for 27 cents. Eggs are selling wholesale at 24 and 25 cents a dozen in crate lots.

The demand for eggs was very good, but the large supply kept the price down. It is expected that eggs will be very plentiful from now on, and a gradual reduction until the price reaches the proper level will likely take place.

Butter prices are the same as during the week.

Potatoes were very scarce, but the demand was not great, and last Saturday's prices prevailed.

Following are today's quotations:

Grain, Per Cwt.			
Barley, per cwt.	$1 00	to	$1 05
Oats, per cwt.	98	to	1 05
Wheat, per cwt.	1 42	to	1 42
Grain, Per Bushel.			
New wheat, per bu.	85	to	86
Hay and Straw.			
Hay, per ton	13 00	to	14 00
Straw, per ton	6 00	to	7 00
Dairy Produce.			
Butter, store lots, lb.	19	to	20
Butter, creamery, lb.	27	to	30
Butter, fancy, retail, lb.	24	to	25
Butter, choice dairy, lb., wholesale	22	to	24
Eggs, crate, wholesale	24	to	25
Eggs, fresh-laid, dozen	27	to	28
Honey, strained, per lb.	11	to	12
Honey, sections, dozen	1 50	to	2 00
Poultry, Dressed.			
Turkeys, lb., retail	21	to	22
Turkeys, lb., wholesale	20	to	21
Chickens, per pair	1 00	to	1 25
Chickens, lb., wholesale	14	to	15
Chickens, lb., retail	15	to	15
Old fowl, per lb.	10	to	11
Ducks, per pair	1 25	to	1 75
Ducks, lb., wholesale	15	to	15
Ducks, lb., retail	15	to	16
Geese, lb., wholesale	13	to	13
Geese, lb., retail	14	to	14
Poultry, Alive.			
Ducks, per lb.	10	to	12
Chickens, per pair	90	to	1 25
Old fowl, per lb.	9	to	9
Chickens, per lb.	10	to	11
Butchers' Meats.			
Beef, by the carcase	9 00	to	10 00
Mutton, per cwt.	9 00	to	9 50
Yearling lambs, lb.	11	to	13
Dressed hogs, cwt.	9 50	to	10 00
Veal, per cwt.	10 00	to	12 00
Pork, forequarters, lb.	11	to	12
Pork, hindquarters, lb.	12	to	12½
Live Stock.			
Select hogs, cwt.	7 00	to	7 00
Fat sows, cwt.	4 25	to	4 50
Stags, per cwt.	2 00	to	2 00
Export cattle, cwt.	5 00	to	6 50
Milch cows, each	40 00	to	60 00
Small pigs, pair	5 00	to	10 00
Hides and Wools.			
Lambskins, each	30	to	33
Wool, washed, per lb.	19	to	20
Wool, unwashed, lb.	11	to	12
Hides, No. 1, per lb.	7½	to	7½
Hides, No. 2, per lb.	6½	to	6½
Hides, No. 3, per lb.	5½	to	5½
Calfskins, per lb.	10	to	12
Tallow, rough, lb.	3½	to	3½
Tallow, rendered, lb.	5	to	5½
Sheepskins, each	45	to	65
Vegetables.			
Potatoes, per bag	70	to	75
Lettuce, per dozen	20	to	20
Celery, dozen bunches	30	to	50
Carrots, per bu.	35	to	35
Cabbage, per dozen	30	to	40
Beets, per bu.	40	to	40
Onions, per bu.	1 00	to	1 25
Parsnips, per bu.	45	to	45
Fruit.			
Apples, per bbl.	3 00	to	5 00
Apples, per bu.	1 50	to	1 50

PRODUCE.

DETROIT, Feb. 3.—Eggs—Receipts, 354 cases; fresh, current receipts, cases included, 21c per doz. Butter—Receipts, 140 packages; extra creamery, 25½c; firsts, 23c; dairy, 17c; packing stock, 14½c per lb.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 3.—Trade on the local pit was quiet both in futures and cash. Demand for the latter was small, and although the export bids were in line for lower grades very little was worked owing to the scarcity of wheat for sale. The number of cars inspected yesterday was only 18, as compared with 87 last year. Towards the close of the market a reaction from the low point took place on the American markets. Liquidation in oats was in evidence again and a decline of ⅜c took place. Cash wheat, No. 1 northern, 92¼c; No. 2 northern, 89½c; No. 3 northern, 86¾c; No. 4, 81¾c; No. 5, 74¾c; No. 6, 70c; feed, No. 1, 62c. Oats, No. 2 C. W., 30¾c. Barley, No. 3, 48½c; No. 4, 40c; rejected, 38c; feed, 36c. Flax, No. 1 N. W., $2 40.

TORONTO, Feb. 3.—The local demand for wheat continues slack. Cables are from ⅛d to ½d lower and exporters are doing nothing in Ontario grades. Oats are heavy and rye firm, with shipments of the latter across the border. Quotations are as follows: Ontario wheat, No. 2 winter, 85c to 86c, outside, according to location; Manitoba wheat, No. 1 northern, $1 01; No. 2 northern, 99½c; No. 3 northern, 96½c. Oats—Canada western, No. 2, 37c; No. 3 Canada western, 35½c, at lake ports, for immediate shipment; Ontario No. 2 white, 33c, outside; on track Toronto, 35c to 35½c. Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 52c, on track, Toronto. Peas—No. 2, 82c to 83c; No. 2, 64c to 65c. Barley, 58c to 60c outside, for malting, and 48c to 50c for feed. Buckwheat, 48c to 49c, shipping points. Manitoba Flour—listed quotations at Toronto are: Second patents, $4 90; strong bakers, $4 90. Millfeed—Manitoba bran, $22 per ton; shorts, $24, on track Toronto; Ontario bran, $22; shorts, $24 on track Toronto.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 4—Closing.—Wheat—Spot dull, No. 2 red western winter, no stocks; futures steady; March, 7s ½d; May, 7s ⅛d. Flour—Winter patents firm, 29s 6d. Hops (in London)—Pacific coast firm, £4 6s to £5 5s. Beef—Extra India mess easy, 125s. Pork—Prime mess western dull, 97s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, steady, 60s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs, steady, 61s 6d; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs, steady, 62s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, easy, 60s; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs, quiet, 64s; do, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs, quiet, 63s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs, quiet, 56s; shoulders, square, 11 to 13lbs, dull, 55s. Lard—Prime western, in tierces, dull, 51s; American refined, in pails, dull, 52s 6d. Cheese—Canadian finest white, new, strong, 59s; do, colored, new, strong, 61s 6d. Tallow (in London)—Steady, 36s 9d. Turpentine spirits—Firm, 58s 6d. Rosin—Common firm, 15s 4½d. Petroleum—Refined steady, 6½d. Linseed oil—Firm, 48s 6d. Cottonseed oil (Hull refined)—Spot quiet, 30s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 3.—Closing—Wheat, spot dull, No. 2 red western winter, no stocks; futures quiet; March, 7s ⅜d; May, 7s. Flour—Winter patents firm, 29s 6d. Hops in London (Pacific coast), firm, £4 6s to £5 5s. Beef—Extra India mess, easy, 125s. Pork—Prime mess western dull, 97s 6d; hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., steady, 60s; bacon, cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs., quiet, 61s; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs., steady, 61s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., easy, 60s; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs., quiet, 64s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., quiet, 63s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 30 lbs., quiet, 56s 6d; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs., dull, 55s. Lard—Prime western in tierces, dull, 51s; American refined in pails, dull, 52s 6d. Cheese—Canadian finest white, new, strong, 59s; Canadian finest colored, new, strong, 61s 6d. Turpentine spirits, steady, 58s 6d. Rosin—Common, steady, 15s 3d. Petroleum—Refined steady, 6½d. Linseed Oil—Firm, 48s 6d.

[From Charles Head & Co., by private wire to J. J. Tearney.]

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—May	96	96¼	95¾	96
July	93¾	93¾	93⅝	93¾
Corn—May	50¼	50¼	50⅛	50¼
July	51¼	51¼	51	51
Oats—May	33⅞	33¾	33	33⅞
Pork—May	18 25	18 25	18 20	18 25
Lard—May	9 85	9 85	9 80	9 80

[Special to H. C. Becher.]

WINNIPEG, Feb. 4.—The wheat market closed at the following prices: May, 96⅞c; July, 98c.

LIVE STOCK

TORONTO, Feb. 3.—City cattle market; total receipts for this week were 160 cars, with 2093 head of cattle, 1645 sheep and lambs, 2169 hogs, 197 calves and four horses. Union stock yards: Total receipts, 144 cars, with 2120 head of cattle, 2588 sheep and lambs, 963 hogs, 26 calves and 123 horses.

DETROIT, Feb. 3.—Cattle—Market dull and 10c to 15c lower than on Thursday. We quote: Best steers and heifers, $5 75; steers and heifers, 1000 to 1200, $5 25 to $5 50; steers and heifers, 800 to 1000, $5 to $5 25; steers and heifers that are fat, 500 to 700, $4 50 to $4 85; choice fat cows, $4 50 to $4 65; good fat cows, $4 to $4 15; common cows, $3 25 to $3 65; canners, $2 75 to $3; choice heavy bulls, $4 75; fair to good bolognas, bulls, $4 to $4 40; milkers, large, young medium age, $40 to $60; common milkers, $25 to $35. Veal calves—Market, 25c lower than on Thursday on common; good grades, steady; best, $8 75 to $9 25; others, $4 to $8 50. Milch cows and springers steady. Sheep and lambs—Market, steady at Thursday's closing prices. Best lambs, $5 50; fair to good lambs, $5 to $5 25; fair to good sheep, $3 50 to $4; culls and common, $2 50 to $3; heavy lambs, 85 lbs and up, $4 75 to $5. Hogs—Market, steady to 5c higher than on Thursday. Range of prices: Light to good butchers, $7 70; pigs, $7 75 to $7 85; light yorkers, $7 70; heavy, $7 50 to $7 60.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—Cattle Receipts estimated at 200, market steady; beeves, $4 80 to $6 80; Texas steers, $4 to $5 25; western steers, $4 30 to $5 50; stockers and feeders, $3 70 to $5 65; cows and heifers, $2 60 to $5 75; calves, $8 50 to $8 ... Hogs—Receipts estimated at 16,000; market steady; light, $7 50 to $7 85; mixed, $7 35 to $7 70; heavy, $7 05 to $7 55; rough, $7 05 to $7 25; good to choice heavy, $7 25 to $7 55; pigs, $7 50 to $7 90; bulk of sales, $7 45 to $7 65. Sheep—Receipts estimated at 1500; market steady; native, $2 40 to $4 30; western, $2 25 to $4 30; yearlings, $4 40 to $5 50; lambs, native, $4 25 to $6 10; western, $4 25 to $6 05.

COTTON

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Cotton—Futures closed easy. Closing bids: February, 14.26; March, 14.46; April, 14.44; May, 14.55; June, 14.55; July, 14.56; August, 14.27; October, 13.38; December, 13.22. Spot closed quiet, two points lower; middling uplands, 14.65; middling gulf, 14.90; sales, 500 bales.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 3.—Wheat closed: May, $1 02⅞; July, $1 03⅜ to $1 03½; No. 1 hard, $1 03⅞; No. 1 northern, $1 01⅞ to $1 03⅞; No. 2 northern, 98⅞c to $1 01⅞; No. 3 northern, 95⅞c to 99⅞c. Bran, $22 to $22 50. Flour—First patents, $4 65 to $5 05; second patents, $4 55 to $4 95; first clears, $3 05 to $3 45; second clears, $2 05 to $2 65.

OIL.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 3.—Oil opened and closed at $1 30.

OIL CITY, Pa., Feb. 3.—Credit balances, $1 30.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Turpentine spirits, steady, 58s 6d; rosin, common, steady, 15s 2d; petroleum, refined, steady, 6½d; linseed oil, firm, 48s 6d.

DAIRY

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Butter steady and unchanged; receipts, 5100. Cheese barely steady; receipts, 2300; state, whole milk, winter made, best, 11c to 12c; skims, 2c to 10c.

MONTREAL, Feb. 3.—Butter is weaker and 1c per lb. on supplies being in excess of requirements. Cheese is firm; all western stock cleaned up; westerns, 11¾c to 12c; easterns, 11⅛c to 11⅝c. Butter—Choicest, 24c to 24½c; seconds, 22c to 23c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 3.—Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, strong, 59s; do, colored, new, 61s 6d.

FLAXSEED.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Flaxseed—No. 1 southwestern, $2 56; No. 1 northwestern, $2 69.

CLOVER SEED.

TOLEDO, Feb. 3.—Cloverseed—Spot, $8 82½; March, $8 82½; April, $8 55; October, $7 55; prime alsike, $9 30; March, $9 10 per bu.

DETROIT, Feb. 3.—Cloverseed—Spot, March, $8 80; by sample, 40 bags at $8 25, 15 at $8, 31 at $7 25, 32 at $7 50 and 15 at $7 per bu. Prime Alsike, $9 10; by sample, 3 bags at $7 50 and 12 at $8 50 per bu. Timothy seed—Prime, 40 bags at $1 75 per bu.

BEANS.

DETROIT, Feb. 3.—Beans—Spot, $1 97; March, $2 02 per bu.

FINANCIAL.

[From Charles Head & Co., by private wire to J. J. Tearney.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—(10 a.m.) Sentiment is not specially bearish because of reaction yesterday, since after an advance of a week, such a decline was certainly due, and it is being regarded as only a natural setback in a bull market. There is no pressure of liquidation noted, while the shirt interest has undoubtedly been considerably increased by the bear operations. The significant factor in the situation is the strong bond market, for the larger interests would not care to see the rapid absorption checked by pessimism in Wall street incidental to a break in stocks. Further offerings by corporations are expected in the near future, for they need funds to take care of refunding and new construction. Some improvement in iron and steel industry is reported, and the bookings of orders will run above those of January, though the real revival of business waits on the decision of the inter-state commerce commission next month regarding increases in freight rates. The copper conditions are still depressing. Owing to the great prosperity abroad, it is said that the foreign purchases of our bonds will be large, there being plenty available money in Europe. The London market is irregular. We feel that the market has been helped by the reaction, and would not hesitate to buy the better class dividend-payers for higher prices.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—(Close)—Market opened firm and generally higher, with exceptional strength in special instances. The feeling this morning was not over enthusiastic, and a reaction of possibly a point or so was looked for. Money was in somewhat better demand, ¼ higher, time rates being also little higher. The bank statement, which was expected to make a good showing, did not turn out as expected, showing only $40 increase in reserves, with $9,750,000 gain in loans. Some of the shrewd judges of the market regard a reaction in prices as not only due, but necessary, and they look for lower prices during the early part of next week, still preserving, however, their bullish opinion as to ultimate results. Great Northern made a good showing for December, with net increase of $979,745, a gross gain of only $858,359. The great amount of new financing expected to take place this spring should be considered a bull argument, as the large bankers cannot permit the market to sell off materially, while disposing of new issues. Closing prices were near the highest for the day. We still favor the policy of buying on all fair reactions.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.

[From Charles Head & Co., by private wire of J. J. Tearney.]

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amal. Copper	65¾	66⅛	65½	66
Anaconda Copper	40½	40½	40⅛	40¼
Amer. Beet Sugar	44	46⅝	44	46⅝
American Foundry	41¾	..	..	..
American Smelters	79⅝	80⅞	79½	80⅞
Amer. Cotton Oil	60¼	61	60¾	61
Atchison, com	105⅞	106½	105⅝	106½
Baltimore & Ohio	105½	106	105½	106
Brooklyn Transit	78	79¼	78	79¼
Canadian Pacific	209¼	209¼	208⅜	209
Central Leather	31⅝	32¼	31⅝	32¼
Chesapeake & Ohio	84¾	85	84⅜	84¾
Chicago & G. W.	23⅞	..	..	..
Consolidated Gas	144¼	144⅝	144	144⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	35⅝	36	35⅝	36
Chicago & N. W.	149¾	149¾	149⅜	149⅝
Distillers	36⅜	37⅛	36⅜	37⅛
Erie, com	29½	29¾	29½	29¾
Erie, 1st pfd	48⅞	48⅞	48⅜	48¾
G. Northern, pfd	129¾	129¾	129¾	129⅞
G. Northern Ore	62¾	63⅜	62⅜	63¼
Inter-Met., pfd	54⅞	55	54½	54½
Kansas Southern	34⅞	..	..	..
Kansas & Texas	28⅜	28⅜	28	28⅜
Lehigh Valley	178⅜	180¼	179¾	180¼
Louisville & Nash	145⅞	146¼	145¾	146¼
M. Xican Central	27	..	..	..
Missouri Pacific	54¼	55¾	54¼	55¾
New York Central	114⅜	115	114⅜	114¾
Northern Pacific	120	121½	120	120⅞
Norfolk & Western	105⅞	107	106⅞	107
National Lead	58⅜	..	58⅜	58⅜
Ontario & Western	43⅝	44	43⅝	44
Pacific Mail	27½	28¼	27¾	28¼
Pennsylvania	128⅜	128⅜	128¼	128⅜
People's Gas	107⅜	..	..	..
Pressed Steel Car	35	..	..	..
Railway Spring	37	37⅜	37	37⅜
Reading	159⅜	160⅜	159⅛	160⅜
Republic Steel	34½	34⅜	34½	34¾
Rock Island	32⅞	33¼	32⅞	33¼
Rock Island, pfd	64	..	..	..
Sloss-Sheffield Steel	53½	55½	53½	55½
Southern Railway	28⅛	28⅜	28	28⅜
Southern Ry., pfd	65⅝	..	..	..
Southern Pacific	120	121¼	120	120⅞
St. Paul	131½	132¼	131½	132¼
Texas Pacific	28⅝	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞
Twin City	110⅜	..	..	..
Union Pacific	178⅜	180¼	178⅜	180⅜
Utah Copper	46	46⅜	46	46⅜
U. S. Rubber	42	42	41⅞	41⅞
U. S. Steel	80⅝	81⅜	80⅝	81⅜
U. S. Steel, pfd	120⅝	120⅞	120⅝	120⅞
Virginia Chemical	65½	66	65½	66
Wabash, com	16½	16¾	16½	16¾
Wabash, pfd	37	..	..	..
Western Union Tel.	74⅜	..	..	..
Wisconsin Central	63	..	..	..
Western Maryland	51⅜	..	..	..

TORONTO STOCK (CLOSE).

[From Dyment, Cassels & Co., Members Toronto Stock Exchange.]

TORONTO, Feb. 4.

	Bid.	Off.
Black Lake, com	14½	15½
B. C. Packers, com	39	42
F. N. Burt, com	87	..
F. N. Burt, pfd	112½	113
Canada Cement, com	21	..
General Electric	115½	..
Canadian Pacific	208¾	..
City Dairy, com	37	40
City Dairy, pfd	100	..
Consumers Gas	200	..
Detroit United	72	..
Dom. Steel Corporation	60¼	60½
Duluth Superior	82½	..
London Electric	17	..
Mackay, com	94	94½
Maple Leaf, com	..	47
Maple Leaf, pfd	..	92
Niagara Navigation	130	..
Northern Navigation	114	..
N. S. Steel, com	94½	..
Pacific Burt, com	45⅝	46
Pacific Burt, pfd	95	..
Penman, com	59	..
Porto Rico Railway	54½	55
Rio Janeiro Tram	108⅞	109½
Rogers, com	170	175
Sao Paulo Tram	157¾	158
Shredded Wheat, com	..	54
Toronto Electric Light	129½	130
Toronto Railway	126	..
Twin City, com	110⅝	111
Winnipeg Railway	187	189
Crown Reserve	264	265
La Rose	480	490
Nipissing Mines	..	1100
Trethewey	105	..
Bank of Commerce	..	210½
Dominion Bank	..	235
Bank of Hamilton	..	209
Imperial Bank	..	225
Merchants Bank	186	..
Metropolitan Bank	195	198
Molsons Bank	205½	..
Bank of Montreal	249½	250
Bank of Nova Scotia	..	278
Bank of Ottawa	210	..
Royal Bank	..	240
Standard Bank	220	..
Bank of Toronto	..	212
Traders Bank	144	145
Union Bank	152	..
Canada Landed	157½	160
Canada Permanent	..	166
Central Canada	200	..
Colonial Investment	66	..
Dom. Savings	72	..
Great West Per.	125	..
Hamilton Provident	130	..
Huron and Erie	200	..
Landed Banking	135	..
London and Canadian	112	115
National Trust	202	..
Ontario Loan	155	..
Toronto Trusts	175	..
Toronto Mortgage	130	..
Toronto Savings	160	..
Union Trust	165	175
Black Lake bonds	73½	..
Canadian Northern	98¾	..
Dominion Steel	94⅞	..
Mexican Electric	87¼	88
Rio Janeiro	98⅝	99
Sao Paulo	99	..

Closing Sales: Sao Paulo, 20 at 158¼, 70 at 157½, 25 at 157⅞, 25 at 157⅞, 66 at 157½; Shredded Wheat, 75 at 54; F. N. Burt, 5 at 101, 5 at 100¾; do, preferred, 10 at 112½, 10 at 112; Winnipeg, 15 at 189; Rogers, preferred, 12 at 112; C. P. R., 10 at 208½; Toronto Electric, 20 at 129½, 50 at 129⅝, 50 at 129¾; Porto Rico, 15 at 54½, 75 at 55; General Electric, 2 at 105; Rio, 367 at 108, 200 at 108¼, 50 at 108⅜, 200 at 108½, 25 at 108⅝, 150 at 108½, 75 at 108¾, 3 at 109, 50 at 108⅞, 250 at 109, 25 at 108⅞, 189 at 109; do, bonds, 1000 at 98⅞; B. C. Packers, 25 at 40; do, B, 82 at 90; Bell Telephone, 10 at 143½; Pacific Burt, 25 at 46; Bank of Toronto, 2 at 212; Royal Bank, 20 at 238; Duluth-Superior, 20 at 82⅝, 25 at 82¾, 85 at 82½; N. S. Steel, 100 at 94, 100 at 94½; Canada Permanent, 170 at 165; Canada Landed, 25 at 160; Twin City, 55 at 110⅝, 50 at 110¾; La Rose, 50 at 4.88, 70 at 4.87; Nipissing, 115 at 10.85, 100 at 10.95; Mackay, 100 at 94, 25 at 94¼. Ex-dividend: Penmans, common, 1 per cent.

Today's Sales—Montreal.

Closing Sales: Rio, 100 at 108, 100 at 108½, 50 at 108⅞, 25 at 109, 50 at 109¼, 25 at ...

A MEETING OF THE LONDON ART Association will be held in the lecture room of the Normal School on Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock. A cordial invitation to attend is extended to all interested in the promotion of the arts in London. 7c

109⅜, 50 at 109¼; Toronto Railway, 26 at 126, 5 at 125¾, 25 at 126¼, 50 at 126½, 25 at 126⅝; Porto Rico, 155 at 55, 57 at 55¼; Mexican, 25 at 91½; Detroit, 185 at 72¼, 235 at 72⅝, 10 at 72, 25 at 72¼, 25 at 72⅜; Montreal Railway, 50 at 220½, 87 at 220; Shawinigan, 150 at 113¼; Telephone, 6 at 143½; C. P. R., 25 at 208½; Power, 250 at 146½, 25 at 146¾, 25 at 147; Twin City, 28 at 110½, 75 at 110, 10 at 111; E. C. P. and P., 110 at 34; Ottawa L. and P., 47 at 163; Mexican, preferred, 20 at 107; R. and O., 5 at 98½, 25 at 98; Halifax, 25 at 143; Steel Corporation, 75 at 60¼, 250 at 60¼, 150 at 60, 425 at 60½, 50 at 60¼, 76 at 60½, 2 at 59½, 75 at 60½, 100 at 60⅜, 155 at 60¼, 475 at 60, 10 at 60¼, 175 at 60, 350 at 60¼, 1025 at 60, 25 at 60¼, 100 at 60⅛, 175 at 60; Ogilvie, 10 at 130; Cement, preferred, 130 at 86½, 40 at 86¾; Scotia, 25 at 93¾, 100 at 94, 25 at 94¼, 25 at 94⅛, 50 at 94½, 125 at 94¾, 60 at 95, 50 at 94⅞, 250 at 95, 125 at 94¾, 160 at 94⅞; Laurentide, common, 35 at 205; Textile, preferred, 71 at 99, 75 at 99¾; Black Lake, 225 at 15½; Converters, 52 at 43, 75 at 43½, 100 at 45; Textile, common, 175 at 70; Crown Reserve, 200 at 2.59; Canada Car, 75 at 75, 25 at 74¾; Ogilvie, preferred, 50 at 124½; Asbestos, preferred, 25 at 140; Iron, bonds, 3000 at 95¼; Merchants' Bank, 2 at 185; Bank of Commerce, 1 at 210, 10 at 210¼, 15 at 209½; Quebec Bank, 10 at 143, 257 at 145; Royal Bank, 32 at 239.

WHAT LEADING STOCKS YIELD.

Messrs. F. H. Deacon & Co., of Toronto, furnish us the following table showing the yield on leading securities at the present market prices:

	Price.	Div. P.C.	Yd. P.C.
Bell Telephone Co.	143½	8	5.57
F. N. Burt Co., Pfd.	112	7	6.25
F. N. Burt Co., Com.	101	6	5.94
Can. Pacific Railway	209	10	4.78
Can. Per. Mort Cor.	166	8	4.81
City Dairy Co., Pfd.	100	7	7.00
City Dairy Co., Com.	37	2	5.40
Consumers' Gas Co.	200	10	5.00
Dominion Bank	234	12	5.12
Dom. I. & S. Co. Pfd.	104	7	6.73
Dom. Sav. & In. Co.	72	4	5.55
Duluth - Superior Traction Co.	82½	5	6.05
Huron & Erie Loan & Savings Co.	200	10	5.00
Mackay, Common	94	5	5.31
Mackay, Preferred	75	4	5.33
Ont. Loan & Deb. Co.	155	8	5.16
Pacific-Burt Co., Pfd.	95	7	7.36
Penman's, Preferred	88	6	6.81
Penman's, Common	60	4	6.66
Rio de Jan. Tram Co.	108	5	4.62
Sao Paulo Trac. Co.	158	10	6.32
Standard Bank	220	12	5.45
Toronto Railway Co.	125½	7	5.57
Twin City Tran. Co.	110½	6	5.43
Winnipeg Elec. Ry.	189	10	5.28

LOCAL ITEMS

Board of Education.

The regular meeting of the board of education will be held on Tuesday afternoon next. There is little business of importance to be transacted.

Family Provided For.

Inspector Sanders has placed the children of the unfortunate couple found ill Friday with little food in the house, in the Children's Aid Shelter, and he also put the parents in the hospital.

Aged Citizen Ill.

Mr. William Higby, who has driven a hack in London for over 40 years, is seriously ill at his home, 492 Ridout street, with a severe attack of la grippe. Mr. Higby is a well-known local figure, and is one of the oldest "cabbies" in the city.

Visited Strathroy.

A number of the members of Prospect and Myrtle Lodges of the Knights of Pythias of this city visited White Lily Lodge at Strathroy Friday evening, when Grand Chancellor Hubert, of Hamilton, conducted the installation of officers. The visitors about a dozen in number were cordially entertained.

A Cock Fight.

The county police are working on a case against several men who are supposed to have conducted a cocking main just outside the city limits last night. It is claimed that a number of birds were brought here for the occasion, and that the London sports won from all comers.

Enjoyable Dance.

A number of Londoners attended a pleasant evening party and dance at the home of Mr. William Staibert, lot 6, concession 11, London Township, on Thursday night. An enjoyable time was spent with dancing and progressive pedro. Guests were also present from Thorndale, Granton and Ilderton.

Christian Endeavor Convention.

Those interested in Christian Endeavor work have received notification of a convention for the province of Ontario that will be held in the College Street Presbyterian Church, Toronto, on Feb. 15. Rev. Dr. Clarke, who founded the Christian Endeavor Society, will be one of the principal speakers. Dr. F. W. Tomkins, of Philadelphia, will also speak.

Did Not Arrive.

It was expected that Chief Engineer Sothmann and Engineer Beveridge, of the hydro-electric commission, would be in the city today to discuss power prices with the London Street Railway Company, but they did not arrive, but it is understood that pressure of business elsewhere prevented their coming. It is xpected that thy will b here on Monday.

Pleaded Not Guilty.

William Stevenson, the Glencoe man, who was committed for trial on a charge of stealing a bag of flour in that village a few days ago, appeared before Judge Macbeth at the court house at noon today and pleaded not guilty. He elected to be tried by a judge without a jury and was remanded until Thursday morning next at 11 o'clock, when the case will be proceeded with. A number of witnesses are to be heard.

Knights of the Maccabees.

At the regular review of London Tent of the Knights of the Maccabees held in Duffield Hall last night twelve applications for membership were received and five candidates initiated. Arrangements are being made to send a committee of upwards of fifty of the knights and a number of the ladies to the provincial convention in Toronto to endeavor to bring the next convention to London.

Masons at Home.

The first "At Home" of the Royal Arch Masonic Chapters of the city will be held on Wednesday evening next in the Masonic Temple. St. John's, St. George's, and London Chapters have united to make this event one of the greatest successes and it is expected that a very large crowd will be in attendance. No invitations have ben issued, but every Mason is eligible to attend. Tickets may be had from the officers of the various chapters.

Guinea Pigs.

Police Court Clerk John Moule, whose favorite hobby is the keeping of various pets, this week added two rare and beautiful little animals to his large collection in the shape of two pairs of guinea pigs. One pair comes from Peru and the other he received direct from Abyssinia. The guinea pigs are strikingly different in appearance, those from Peru having very long silky hair, while the Abyssinian variety have coats shorter and very smooth.

Vanneck "Lit."

The members of the Vanneck Literary Society held a very pleasant entertainment at the town hall at Komoka last evening before a large audience. County Clerk Capt. T. E. Robson occupied the chair, while a musical programme was provided by the following: Misses Nettie Robson, Violet Charlton, Neita Telfer and M. Telfer, and Messrs. Wallace, Randall and Telfer. A reading by Mr. Adam Robson was the feature number.

'BUS TURNED OVER INTO THE DITCH

Three Young Ladies Hurt in an Accident Returning From Hyde Park.

AT A SURPRISE PARTY

Exciting Experience of a Party of Young Londoners on Friday Night.

A party of Londoners who attended a dance at Hyde Park last night had a close call from being seriously hurt, when the 'bus in which they were returning to the city, slewed on an icy spot in the road, and, going into a ditch, overturned.

The occupants were thrown about in all directions, but no one was seriously hurt.

Three young ladies were, however, slightly injured, and all received a very bad shock. The party were able to get back to the city without assistance.

MONTREAL STAR HAS NIGHTMARE

Sees Canada Envolved By U. S. Through Reciprocity.

FORESEES ANNEXATION

And Scores of Other Terrible Things Are Going to Happen if the Agreement Passes.

[Canadian Press.]

Montreal, Feb. 4. — The Montreal Star this morning devotes its whole front page to a plea against reciprocity, under the caption, "An Appeal to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the One Man Who Can Save Canada."

It says: "We do not believe that his (Sir Wilfrid's) mgind was ever made up to accept so sweeping a reciprocity scheme as that proposed. It is no more than truth to say that none of us realized the inward meaning of the shrewdly-framed offer of the American Government, as cunning a trap as was ever laid."

"We know now," it adds, "that such a 'giant' can only be accepted by the barter of our commercial, and ultimately, our political, freedom."

The writer then goes on to picture the future under reciprocity, declaring that Confederation will be cut at vital points, Quebec become the "backyard" of New England, the aims of the new Transcontinental nullified, as far as Quebec city goes, and the west will cease to look to Ontario for goоods, turning to St. Paul, Minneapolis and the western American cities.

In the end, the article adds, the western farmer will gain nothing.

Prices will be enhanced for a time, but his trade will follow the lines of purchase; his great railway lines will degenerate into local lines, becoming mere feeders to the Hill lines, and the Hudson Bay Railway will be condemned before built. The Georgian Bay Canal and the Welland Canal will be stultified. It means, in fact, the article concludes, "annexation," and this in turn means the bleeding of Canada's financial, labor and other interests for the benefit of the United States.

"Today," it concludes, "Sir Wilfrid Laurier has the ball at his feet. The Canadian people have never watched him so eagerly. It is not a business deal, but the fate of a nation. In the seat of Sir John A. Macdonald, with the eyes of the empire-builder of history on him, he is deciding for or against the annexation of Canada to the American Union."

SEVENTH'S SPRING DRILLS COMMENCE ON MONDAY

Col. Campbell Is Looking For Some New Men For the Regiment.

The spring drill of the Seventh Regiment will commence in the Armories on Monday evening next. Col. Campbell is especially anxious to get all the young men of the city interested, and would like to have them join.

"The Seventh deserves the support of the citizens of London," he said today. "There is no finer regiment in the country. We want all the young men of the city to take the interest in it that they should. Every young man should learn how to shoot and drill. He owes it to his country and himself."

Col. Campbell states that there will be a number of changes in the officers announced shortly. Until the weather is fine enough for the men to go to Tecumseh Park and drill, the regiment will turn out for parade in the Armories, and on Monday evenings the right half will be put through battalion drill, and on Friday evenings the left half will receive the same instruction.

THE RATE OF PAY FOR NAVAL INSTRUCTOR

Captain Director Will Be Given a Salary of $10 50 Per Day.

[Canadian Press.]

Ottawa, Feb. 4.—A number of regulations in regard to the naval service are contained in this week's issue of the Canada Gazette. Candidates for the positions of naval instructors for the instruction of junior officers, are required to be British subjects, and to have lived in Canada for two years. They should not be over 27 years of age, and should possess an honor degree in mathematics. The rates of pay range from $4 per day on entry to $10 50 per day, received by a captain director of naval instruction. Travelling allowances of officers in the naval service are included, and the rates of pay of electricians and chief electricians in the service are revised.

A Well-Founded Preference.

If there is any writing on the wall which you should particularly heed in bicycle tire buying time, it is this: "That man is no friend of yours who tries to talk you out of your preference for Dunlop Tires."

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DEATH FOLLOWED CLOSE ON REUNION

Albert J. Smith Had Been Away for Over Thirty Years.

Albert J. Smith, whose sudden death was announced in The Advertiser Friday, had been absent from the old home of his boyhood for a period of thirty years. Twenty years ago he left Winnipeg and nothing was afterward heard of him by his relatives either in Winnipeg or Ontario.

For some unknown reason he never wrote to tell of his whereabouts. He appears to have spent the greater part of his absence from home in the Western States, and a short time ago was taken seriously ill in Kansas. He was taken to a hospital in that state, and while there he is said to have met an old London boy, who learned that he was not in correspondence with his relatives.

The man who had chanced to meet him, obtained his brother's address, and wrote telling him of his long-lost brother.

Mr. Robert F. Smith, of Hyde Park, who thus obtained his first knowledge of his brother's location, wrote to him at once asking him to come home on a visit.

Thoughts of Home.

The letter seemed to suddenly turn all his thoughts towards home and his boyhood friends. Leaving Kansas City immediately, he arrived in London Thursday morning and sent word to his brother Robert of his arrival.

The latter at once drove into the city, and the two brothers were reunited after their long separation.

So changed had they both become that they at first scarcely knew each other.

Going back at once to the old homestead in London Township, they talked together for several hours, and a number of old friends and neighbors also chanced to drop in.

The man who had been missing so long was deeply affected by his return, and talked about his old school days and old times, and appeared to be in the best of health.

Suddenly, about four hours after he had entered his brother's home, without any warning of approaching illness, he dropped lifeless to the floor.

Dr. Ross, who was called, attributed his death to heart failure.

The Survivors.

Besides his brother Robert, at whose home he died, he is survived by another brother, William, of this city, employed in Scott's machine shop, East London, and two sisters, Mrs. William Dodd, in Winnipeg, and Mrs. McDonald, in California.

The funeral was held this afternoon from his brother's residence, lot 21, concession 2, London Township, to Mount Pleasant Cemetery. Funeral services were conducted at 2 o'clock by Rev. Mr. Tancock, of the Hyde Park Anglican Church.

PROPOSES TO FLY BUFFALO TO TORONTO

Toronto, Feb. 4.—To fly from Buffalo up the Niagara River over the Falls and across Lake Ontario to Toronto, is the ambitious aerial scheme hatched in this city.

Victor Jossenberger, who has made many successful flights, stands sponser for the sensational journey's completion, and Controller Ward is working hard to make the attempt a success.

In all likelihood it will be performed in the middle of July next.

EAST LONDON NEWS

MISSION CIRCLE.

An unusually large number of the ladies of Adelaide Street Baptist Church gathered in the church parlor it being the monthly meeting of the Mission Circle. A great deal of business was disposed of, including arrangements for a women's meeting to be held this month for the purpose of arousing interest in mission work, and imparting information to those who are not familiar with it. A prominent missionary will address this meeting, and tea will be served. The introduction to Amy Wilson Carmichael's book, "Things as They Are," was read by Mrs. Fred Reid. These readings will be continued throughout the year, and all the ladies are urged to attend the meetings for they will be found very instructive. Several new members were proposed for both home and foreign missions. Miss Gladys Shaw sang a beautiful solo at the close of the meeting.

HURT PLAYING HOCKEY.

George Kemp, of 49 Egerton street, had a close call from losing one of his eyes last night while playing hockey on the street with some other lads. Someone lifted the puck, and it struck Kemp fairly in the eye, inflicting a deep cut, and causing injuries that were most painful. Fortunately, the sight of the eye was not hurt, although the puck struck only a fraction of an inch from parts that had they been injured would have caused young Kemp to become blind. As it is, Kemp is expected to be all right again shortly.

A RUNAWAY.

A horse belonging to E. Bourne, a butcher on the Hamilton road, caused some excitement in the vicinity of the Hamilton road and Rectory street yesterday afternoon, when it ran away. The animal succeeded in smashing the rig pretty badly before it was finally captured.

EAST LONDON NOTES.

Mr. Clarence Johnson, who has been spending the past six months in London, returned to his home in Detroit yesterday.

Personal Mention

Mr. B. S. Murray is out today, after being laid up for the past ten days with a severe attack of grip.

The condition of Mr. J. A. Nelles, who has been seriously ill for some time past, continues to show marked improvement today.

SLIDING ON THE ICE BROKE COLLAR BONE

Accident to Lorna Edwards, of William Street.

While sliding on a sheet of ice in front of her home, little Lorna Edwards, 8-year-old daughter of Mr. C. Edwards, a local milk dealer, residing at the corner of William and Grey streets, fell and sustained a fractured collarbone. The little girl was playing with several companions at the time, and when she slipped a couple of the others fell on top of her, causing the fracture. Dr. Graham was called to set the injury.

OBITUARY

The funeral of Alexander Irvine, a former Londoner who died in Cleveland, O., was held this afternoon from the family residence, 370 Dufferin avenue, to Woodland Cemetery. Funeral services were conducted at 2 o'clock by Rev. G. B. F. Doherty, of St. Paul's Cathedral.

Y. W. C. A. BUILDING FORMALLY OPENED

Dundas Street Rooms Thrown Open to the Public Yesterday.

The formal opening of the downtown building of the Y. W. C. A. was held at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Rev. H. H. Bingham gave the opening address, in which he remarked on the good work that is being done by the association among the young women, and the place the institution holds in the city.

During the afternoon a very successful sale of home-made cookies was held, about $46 being realized. The building was visited by over two hundred people during the opening, and all expressed themselves as well pleased with the building and the location.

Those in charge of the cake table were Mrs. J. Macpherson, Miss McBride, Mrs. Clerihew, and Miss Brown, while the candy table was under the direction of Miss M. Stewart and Miss H. Davidson.

Those in the tearoom were Mrs. Waller, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Orr and Mrs. Nixon.

During the afternoon, many pleasing piano selections were rendered by Mrs. Jerdon.

BILL TO SECURE PURE MILK FOR ALL

Authority For Municipalities to Insist Upon Cleanliness.

[By Canadian Press.]

Toronto, Feb. 4.—A bill that seeks to secure for the people of the Province a supply of clean and unadulterated milk, will be taken under consideration by the Government early next week. The basis of the bill will be authority granted to each municipality to trace all milk sold within its limits to the source of supply, and to insist on certain standards of cleanliness in the stable and in handling of the milk until it reaches the consumer. Power will also be given to any municipal inspector to refuse admission of the milk until the regulations are complied with. Pasteurization of milk will not be insisted on. The public, however, will be protected from spurious claims that milk is pasteurized, by the bill defining what pasteurization is, what amount of heat is required, etc.

AN ASSASSINATION AT TEHERAN

The Persian Minister of Finance Done to Death.

[Canadian Press.]

Teheran, Persia, Feb. 4.—Dowleh, the Persian minister of finance, was assassinated today.

The murderers also killed two policemen.

The Minister of Finance was 49 years old.

The assassins got a start on their pursuers and had not been overtaken late in the day.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

Cape Race, Nfld., Feb. 4.—The steamer Montreal, from London for Halifax and St. John, was in wireless communication with the Marconi station here when 180 miles southeast, at 8.15 a.m.

Boston, Feb. 4.—Arrived: Bostonian, from London; Cambrian, from London; Cestrian, from Liverpool.

Recital Sunday Night.

Mr. Jordan will give the third post service recital tomorrow evening in the First Methodist Church, when he will be assisted by Mr. Maurice Pourre. The programme will include compositions by Tschaikowsky, Wagner, Lemare and Vieuxtemps. Rev. Geo. Jackson, B. A., of Victoria University, will preach at both services.

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LONDON AND DISTRICT

Of the free lecture by C. J. Patterson, K. D. M., on "Where Are the Dead?" at the city hall Sunday at 3 p.m., Pastor Russell, of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, says: "Many facts and Bible truths known to theologians are plainly told to the public."

Will Preach at St. Thomas.

Rev. Hector Mackay, lately returned from an extended tour of Western Canada, will occupy the pulpit of Knox Church, St. Thomas, tomorrow.

Brotherhood of St. Andrew.

A meeting of the members of the Brotherhood of St Andrew was held in Cronyn Hall yesterday, and it was decided to call another meeting in the near future for the purpose of organizing a senior chapter of the society.

Sabbath School Board.

A meeting of the members of the Sabbath school board of the Diocese of Huron and of the Young People's Alliance was held in Cronyn Hall on Thursday evening, and it was decided to appoint a diocesan secretary to prosecute the interest of the two societies more vigorously. The appointment will be made later.

The Hermitage

The Hermitage will give their fourth annual "At Home" in the Masonic Temple on Feb. 17. This is always one of the prettiest dances of the season, and it will undoubtedly attract a very large crowd this year. The patroneses are Mesdames G. Morley Adams, C. W. Belton, Robert Muir Burns, Ward A. Casselman, William E. Greene, William A. Magwin, Fred H. Screaton, and Anthony Tillmann. Mr. C. J. Clarke is secretary of the committee in charge.

Y. M. C. A. Rummage Sale.

The ladies' auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. wish to appeal to the general public for contributions of second hand clothing or household effects for their rummage sale, to be held Feb. 16 and 17, in the auditorium of the Y. M. C. A. The articles should be at the Y. M. C. A. by Feb. 15. If it is not convenient to send kindly phone your name and address to the Y. M. C. A. and the goods will be called for.

Change in Dates.

The water commissioners will hold their regular meetings on the first and third Thursdays of the month, at 3:30 p.m. At a recent meeting it was decided to hold the sessions the first and third Fridays, but Mayor Beattie found this too strenuous. With the finance committee meeting on that same date, there would be a conflict, and as a result his worship would be kept more than busy. He made a request for a change, and the commissioners agreed to hold the meetings on Thursday instead of Friday.

SHOE MEN PROTESTED AGAINST RECIPROCITY

But This Was Before the Terms of the Agreement Were Known.

The protest of the London shoe manufacturers against reciprocity, mentioned in a dispatch from Ottawa, was made prior to the publication of the terms of the recent arrangement. At the time it was thought that shoes might be included in the new tariff schedule with the United States, and the manufacturers here made objection before any change was made. "We are not at all affected by the tariff," said one manufacturer today. "We are satisfied with it so far as we are concerned. The protest was sent before any of us knew the terms of the present agreement."

SON AND DAUGHTER ARE IN SCOTLAND

Salvation Army Receives a Pathetic Letter From a Woodstock Woman.

Major McGillivray, of the local Salvation Army immigration department, has received a pathetic letter from a woman in Woodstock, asking assistance for her son and daughter in Scotland, who desire to come to Canada. Three years ago she obtained a passage for herself and two of her daughters, through an immigration agent. Her youngest child, a little girl of 5 years, is still in Scotland, and has not seen her mother for three years.

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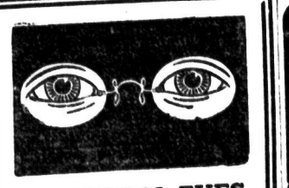
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50 One-Motion Collapsible Go-Carts, on sale Monday for $3.95 each. Regular price, $6.50.

LOOK!
$5 only all Iron, regular $7.50 Collapsible Go-Carts, on sale next week for $4.95 each.

We have some cut prices in Buffets, Sideboards and Dining Chairs that will interest you.
42 Couches, full spring edges, any color covering, in French verona, 27 inches wide, 6 feet 6 inches long. Regular prices, $10 to $14, to clear at, each $6.75
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123, 125, 127 KING STREET.

The letter received by the major tells a touching story of the family in the old land. Through lack of work they lost their home, and the mother was forced to support herself and ten children for a time on only 10s a week. Her son is a signalman on a Scottish railway, and her daughter is a weaver by trade. Already the patient little mother has situations awaiting them in Canada, and has as well a part of their passage money saved up.

Major McGillivray wrote back to her promising assistance, and the little girl will accompany her older brother and sister to Canada, where her mother is anxiously waiting for her.

"The Jolly Bachelors."

After it is all said and done it must be admitted that if you want to be entertained, if you want to get away from the world of business, and laugh long and hearty, see Weber & Fields' show. If you pay a dollar and a half to see "The Jolly Bachelors" you get five dollars' worth of amusement for your money. It's a melodious, screaming, jingling farce, with Stella Mayhew and the inimitable Al. Leech conspiring to make the audience assassinate buttons. Last night the crowd laughed and applauded for three hours, for it really is a long show, but so many good things are crowded into the evening that one imagines one has been in the house but an hour or so when the curtain falls on the last act.

Nobody bothers about a plot for the Bachelors. In the beginning one gentleman does solemnly aver that he will never get married—to use his own words, he will never be taken alive. But afterward, there is so much fun, so many songs and so many rip-roaring choruses, that it is impossible to keep track of anything, not even the time.

Stella Mayhew, fat, fair and—"twenty-five," is as clever as ever. As a mimic, she is a wonder, and her work is equally good as a colored belle or an Irish lady. Her song, "Has Anybody Here Seen Kelly?" is something new when she sings it, despite the fact that it has been plagiarized and sung on every street corner for a year. Another song in which Billie Taylor sings with her, "I've Lost My Gal," won over a dozen encores last night.

Al. Leech is inseparable from a pair of steps. Nobody ever saw Al. away from them, for they are his strong point in making fun. Last night he gave an exhibition of a man trying to walk up these steps under certain conditions, and he kept the house in a roar for ten minutes. This is no mean record for a one-man stunt, without a word or line to help him out.

Miss Lucy Weston is "the woman with the smile." She is one of the most clever and dainty, handsomely-gowned women who have ever graced a local stage, and when she smiles, well, the world is Lucy's. Her song, "The Mind Reader," proved her a clever comedienne as well as an excellent vocalist.

The song, "What Am I Going to Do to Make You Love Me?" rendered by Miss Weston and Mr Harold Crane, and chorus, is a very sweet number, and the gallery whistled it through a maze of encores.

On the whole it can be said that the Bachelors boasts of a very catchy, musical score, many very beautiful songs, bright comedy, some brilliant stage pictures, and a vim and go all through the performance such as is seldom witnessed.

Those who want to laugh and hear good music should not miss this attraction at the Grand tonight. The chorus is one of the largest, prettiest and best-drilled on the road.

Mr. Nat. Fields is a German comedian of no mean calibre, whose sauerkraut dialect appealed greatly, his "sea sick" act being enough to ruin the trans-Atlantic passenger business.

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Dress Special for Tuesday
February 7
Many beautiful designs in various colors in Afternoon and Evening Dresses are to be offered on Tuesday next at a **Special Price.** These gowns are Authentic Styles in silks of Messaline and Taffeta. We have a reputation for Superior and Reliable goods, and the garments we are offering are all up to the usual high standard of our merchandise.
Regular $22.50 to $35.00 dresses. **Special price,**
$17.50

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CANNOT INVADE ENGLAND
THE FIRST SEA LORD SAYS

Emphatic View of Sir Arthur Wilson—Landing of Even 70,000 Men Practically Impossible—Wireless Watching—Invaders' Problem.

THE ISSUE by Mr. Murray, of the second edition of "Compulsory Service," by General Sir Ian Hamilton, with an introduction by the Secretary of War, is as appropriate as it is valuable. What makes it so is the inclusion of a memorandum containing "the admiralty view of the risk of invasion," appended to which are the initials "A. K. W.," which stand for Admiral Sir Arthur Knyvet Wilson, the first sea lord.

How Sir Arthur Wilson's memorandum came to be drawn up is of interest. Last November Earl Roberts put down a motion for discussion in the House of Lords on his favorite topic of compulsory service, and the admiralty supplied notes for the use of the war office in the anticipated debate. Owing to the constitutional crisis Lord Roberts did not proceed with his motion, and the notes, Mr. Haldane points out in his introduction, are now printed by permission of the board of admiralty.

Trade Protection.

The notes drawn up by Sir Arthur Wilson may, for convenience, be divided into two parts:

1. The extreme improbability of a "surprise" invasion in any force.

2. Even if an enemy reached our coast in safety the landing of 70,000 men would be practically impossible.

"The really serious danger that this country has to guard against in war," Sir Arthur writes, "is not invasion, but interruption of our trade and destruction of our merchant shipping." He goes on:

"The strength of our fleet is determined by what is necessary to protect our trade, and if it is sufficient for that it will be almost necessarily sufficient to prevent invasion, since the same disposition of the ships to a great extent answers both purposes.

"The main object aimed at by our fleet, whether for the defence of commerce or for any other purpose, is to prevent any ship of the enemy from getting to sea far enough to do any mischief before she is brought to action. Any disposition that is even moderately successful in attaining this object will almost certainly be effective in preventing a large fleet of transports, than which nothing is more vulnerable or more difficult to hide, from reaching our shores."

"Wireless" Watching.

The practical difficulties of an intending invader have been enormously increased by wireless telegraphy and submarines. On these essential points Sir Arthur Wilson says:

"To realize the difficulty that an enemy would have in bringing such a fleet of transports to our coast and disembarking an army, it is necessary to remember that all the ships operating in home waters, whether they are in the North Sea, the channel, or elsewhere, are in wireless communication with the admiralty, and with the commander-in-chief, so that if a fleet of transports is sighted anywhere by a single cruiser, or even by a merchant ship, if she is fitted with wireless, every ship which happened to be in a position to intercept the transports would at once get the order to concentrate as necessary for the purpose, whether she was at sea or in harbor.

"It is further necessary to remember that even supposing that by some extraordinarily lucky chance the transports were able to reach our coasts without being detected, their presence must be known when they arrive there, and long before half the troops could be landed the transports would be attacked and sunk by submarines.

"Besides the submarines there would be always a large force of destroyers, either in the ports along the coast or within wireless call, as, in addition to those that may be definitely detailed for coast defence, the system of relief for those acting over sea will insure a large number being actually in harbor at their respective bases, or within call while going to or returning from their stations."

Invader's Problems.

Sir Arthur Wilson then proceeds, with arguments which should convince even scaremongers who have any reason left, to show how an invasion on even a moderate scale is "practically impossible."

"To understand thoroughly the small chance of an invasion from the other side of the North Sea being successful, it is necessary to put oneself in the place of the officer who has to undertake the responsibility of conducting it.

"His first difficulty will be to consider how he is to get his great fleet of transports to sea without any information of it leaking out through neutral nations or otherwise.

"Next, he will consider that somewhere within wireless call we have nearly double the number of battleships and cruisers that he can muster, besides a swarm of destroyers.

"He has probably very vague and unreliable information as to their positions, which are constantly changing.

"His unwieldy fleet will cover many square miles of water, and as all the ships will be obliged to carry lights, for mutual safety, they will be visible nearly as far by night as by day. How can he hope to escape discovery?

"Many of his transports will have speed of not more than 10 to 12 knots; so that there will be no hope of escape by flight if he is met by a superior force.

"If he is sighted by any of our destroyers at night, they will have little difficulty in avoiding the men-of-war and torpedoing the transports.

"Is it possible to entice part of our fleet away by any stratagem? Possibly. But even if he succeeds in drawing off half our fleet, the other half, in conjunction with destroyers and submarines, would be quite sufficient to sink the greater part of his transports.

"Finally, even if he reached the coast in safety, he would see that it was quite impossible to guard his transports against the attacks of submarines while he was landing his troops."

"Taking all these facts into consideration," the eminent sailor concludes, "he would probably decide, as the admiralty have done, that an invasion on even the moderate scale of seventy thousand men is practically impossible."

CANADIAN FARMERS IN THE VICINITY OF LONDON

From the New York Sun.

LONDON, Ont. — Twenty-five years ago, it is safe to say, a great majority of the farmers in the Province of Ontario were encumbered by mortgages and there was a rush of young people from the country to the towns and cities of Canada and across the border to the United States. Today there is scarcely a farm mortgaged and the young men and women are content to remain at home and share in the marvellous prosperity which has come to all sections of Canada, but particularly to the furthest west and to the western peninsula of Ontario, where such calamities as crop failures and droughts are unknown.

Many of those who went to the cities of the United States are returning to the land of their birth, and they are not returning alone, as statistics testify, for more than 200,000 home seekers passed the Canadian border during the last twelve months. The farmers of the Dakotas, Minnesota, Illinois, Iowa and other Western States have come by the thousand, having sold their corn lands for prices that enabled them to purchase double the territory in the Canadian wheat growing belt and leave a handsome balance to be placed in the bank on making their destination.

The farmer of the Northwest talks wheat, thinks wheat and dreams of that cereal when he goes to bed. He sows it on a big scale by thousands of acres in some localities and in the cultivation and harvesting of his crops he uses the latest inventions.

Times have changed since the days of the cradle and the wooden hand rake and there are no stumps where the grain had to be hoed about the roots as in the pioneer days of Ontario and Quebec. Instead are broad acres of virgin prairie soil over which have roamed countless herds of buffalo and other animals enriching for centuries a soil already full of the germs of promise. Great gangplows drawn by traction engines cut deep furrows, a swath eight or ten feet wide, and some of the plows have harrows of the disk pattern attached, which pulverizes the seed bed and make it ready for the planting. It is all over quickly and when the grain nods in the breeze at harvesting time the reaping and threshing machine combined is drawn by a score of horses, and the wheat is left in the fields in bags to be drawn to the nearest railroad station, where it is graded at the elevator, paid for at the current market prices, and held ready to be put into the cars and sent to all corners of the world.

The only fly in the northwestern farmer's ointment comes in the warning that he is taking everything and gives nothing. The natural fertility of the land will become exhausted unless a change is made from present conditions. The straw which is burned in the fields should be converted into manure and other artificial aids should be given to the soil. Failing this, a deterioration in the return an acre is in sight, and indeed in some of the older sections of the northwest has already arrived. There are many progressive men in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, and movements looking to the conservation of the wheat lands are under way. The money has come so quickly and so easily that many have become careless. The failure of the crop in two or three district the past season has brought a realization that frost and drought are evils to be reckoned with, and there is an indication that in some localities there will be a diversity of crops where hitherto wheat alone has been grown.

Here in Ontario, and especially in the vicinity of London, where the farming is diversified, the tiller of the soil sticks to some of the methods of his father and his grandfather. He uses as a rule the old-fashioned hand plough, and finds it comes up to the requirements of his needs. Most of the farms are of 100 acres, and not many individuals till more than that area, though here and there you can find a man who may have treble that amount of land under the highest state of cultivation. Generally such a farmer has sons who are associated with him in the work.

Originally every one of these farms was part of a forest of maple, oak, beech, hickory, birch, elm, butternut, walnut, cherry, ash, cedar, pine, poplar, hemlock, spruce or basswood, according to the location, the ridges being covered with valuable growth of hard wood. The men who came by boat to Toronto and Hamilton in the early days, waited for the advent of winter, and drove hundreds of miles over the snow in their rude sleighs in search of home sites. were hardy and courageous. The giants of the forests were felled, and a log cabin was built in the midst of the first opening won from the wilderness. Old settlers will tell you that the deer came to browse on the tree tops. Bears threatened the live stock, and wolves howled dismally. The woods were filled with game, and the streams teemed with fish. When spring came grain was sown among the stumps, the timber and brush having been burned, and step by step acre after acre was brought to a state of cultivation.

Today there is the merest fringe of timber, and the farmer, the grandson and great-grandson of the pioneer, is husbanding his wood. There was a time when the "down" trees, those blown prostrate by the gales of winter, were left to rot, and the axe sought only the soundest of the standing trees for fuel. Millions of dollars' worth of timber was abandoned thus, and it is only when the farmer is face to face with the fact that fuel is money that he has awakened to the benefits of conservation. Every dead tree is cut up, and the tops are cleaned to the last twig. Wire is taking the place of timber for fencing, and if the early settler could only return for a brief visit he would marvel at the change in the country his industry and courage helped to win.

The hogs which he butchered and brought to the nearby market he was glad to dispose of for $3 25 to $3 75 a hundred. Today they bring $12 50. The hay for which $6 a ton was considered a good price, has sold up to $18, and is today $12 50, and if it isn't a good quality of timothy or a mixture of timothy and alsike, don't bring it to market, for nobody will buy it. Eggs were a real drug at 10 and 12 cents a dozen. Today they are 35 to 40 cents. Butter as golden as dandelion and as sweet as a nut was for years 10 to 12 cents. Today in any Canadian market the best grade brings 30 to 35 cents. The primest fat chickens were 50 cents a pair, and any cut of beef, mutton or lamb sold at prices that would make the cost of living seem far from the problem it is now.

As has been said, mortgages were the bugbear of the farmer some years ago, and even the thriftiest had one to raise. Now there is a change. The average farmer lives in a brick house, and his bank barn with foundation of concrete, brick or stone, is warm and snug. He has more land under grazing and rears the blooded cattle, hogs and sheep which bring the money. The feed for his cattle in winter is cut by machinery, there is water in every stall, and taking care of the young things is play in comparison with what it was 25 years ago. The houses have water throughout, many have bathtubs, and where there is no piano or organ there is a melodeon or a phonograph to beguile the evening hours. He takes a daily or certainly some good weekly, and the telephone in many districts is at his hand to communicate with the neighbors or with the nearest town. The farmers of a community keep in touch with each other right along by phone, and any change in market conditions is speedily spread. There was a time when it was imperative for the tiller of the soil to get his products to market as soon as possible, for there was the interest on the mortgage coming due, or the lightning rod man's note had to be met. Prices cut no figure then, but today Mr. Farmer's granaries are ample, and he wants the quotation he thinks his offerings are worth.

In the section of Ontario between Toronto and Windsor, traversed by the lines of the hydro-electric, the farmer is about to bid adieu to kerosene lamps, as the current from Niagara Falls is at his very door. The gasoline engines which generate power for wood cutting and feed chopping will be abandoned, and the turn of a button will be all that is necessary to accomplish the change. Washing machines and churns will be run by electricity, and half the drudgery will disappear from the life of the farmer's wife.

The Sun man overheard a conversation between two young Canadians on a traction car here a few days ago, which reflects the spirit of the youthful farmer of today. Both were well clad, their faces were shaved a day under the skin and they were ruddy with health.

"Hello, Bill," shouted one, "did you buy a farm yet?"

"No; can't find what I want," rejoined his friend as they shook hands warmly.

"Come up to my place next week and we'll hunt one up. I've bought a new road horse, and he's a dandy. We can go all over the county. By the way there's a place not far from me, fair buildings on 100 acres of good land, for $10,000. Is that too much?"

"No," said the other; "I've got the money to pay for what I want."

"All right," was the rejoinder, and The Sun man heard the tail end of the conversation as the two stepped off the car. This was what the first speaker said: "There's a good schoolhouse across the concession where the kids can go to school." The answer was a playful punch in the ribs, and the two linked arms and walked away laughing.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian premier, said once that the twentieth century belonged to Canada. He could have gone further and said that it belonged to the Canadian farmer without trifling with facts.

WONDERS OF X-RAYS

Martyr to Science Has No Regrets—Address by a Sufferer.

SOME of the wonders of the X-rays, and the important part they play in modern surgery were revealed to an audience at Bishopsgate Institute, London, E. C., on Jan. 26, by Dr. J. Hall Edwards, who in his endeavors to relieve humanity has himself undergone much suffering.

The only practical use to which he knew the X-rays were put, apart from medicine, was, he said, the discovery of pearls. Instead of the oyster being destroyed in order to discover whether it contained pearls, the rays could be used, and if nothing was found the oyster was put back into the sea. The X-rays had the wonderful property of passing through every solid body in nature. They could show a needle inclosed in a bone, and, provided the exposure were properly measured, could detect a shrapnel in a 100-ton gun. Whereas twelve years ago it took forty minutes to photograph through a fair-sized human being, it could now be done in one-fifth of a second.

If the sun gave off X-rays, why, one asked, was it that human beings were not shrivelled up? His answer was that if they assumed the sun gave off the rays they also had to assume that the atmosphere, which surrounded the world to a thickness of 48 miles, offered so great a barrier that the rays could not get through it. Amid laughter, Dr. Hall Edwards declared that by X-ray photographs one could see what was in a person's pocket or what he had had for dinner. Perhaps in a few years it would be possible to tell what he was thinking.

"Unfortunately, X-rays are capable of producing very great harm," he continued. "No fewer than twelve brother-workers of mine have died in their efforts to produce the best from X-rays, and I have suffered very considerably. A great many men have sacrificed limbs and fingers in the interesting work of applying the X-rays for the benefit of humanity. But the sacrifice has not been made without producing a great amount of good, and I do not regret in the slightest what has happened at my expense, because I have had the personal pleasure of saving many lives." (Applause).

TULIPS AT $1,800 EACH

THE TULIP has always been considered the national flower of Holland, even by Dutchmen themselves, who to this day cultivate it with as much care and interest as did their forefathers before them.

In the seventeenth century no Netherlander with any social aspirations, no matter how much money or property he had, could consider himself of any importance if he did not devote a portion of his income to the growing of tulips.

In those days the bulbs had to be imported from Constantinople and the expense of this alone was enormous. In 1625 no less than six acres of very good arable land was given in exchange for one single bulb, and this was considered a by no means exorbitant price.

In 1636 there were in Holland only two specimens of the Semper Augustus, and these bulbs fetched no less than £440. Some time later one of the specimens alone was sold for £360, and a carriage and a pair of horses, with their harness complete.

A single bulb of the species known as the Viceroy changed hands for two loads of barley, two loads of corn, four fat oxen, eight fat pigs, two barrels of wine, four hogsheads of beer, 1,000 pounds of Dutch cheese, a bed complete, with all linen and blankets, a complete suit of clothes and a silver goblet. The record of these sales can be found in the National Library in Amsterdam.

Marnier, in his book, "Stories of Plants and Birds," tells an amusing story of the misfortunes attending on tulip growing, and tulip importing.

"One morning a merchant who was notorious for his parsimony was sitting in his counting house, when a sailor rushed in to tell him that a ship which he had been anxiously expecting to arrive from Africa, with a valuable cargo, consigned to him, had just been sighted.

"The merchant was overjoyed at the good news, but his joy did not outstrip his prudence, so he with due ceremony presented the bearer of the good tidings with a salt herring for his breakfast, and resumed his writing. As the sailor, doubtless overcome by this unwonted generosity, was walking through the shop to gain the street, he caught sight of what he took to be a succulent-looking onion nestling between a roll of velvet and a roll of silk. He was immediately struck with the idea that this delicious-looking onion would make an excellent addition to his breakfast, and forthwith annexed it, and placed it in his pocket.

"He slowly strolled back to the jetty and prepared to enjoy his frugal meal, utterly ignorant of the fact that his 'onion' was a very good specimen of the Semper Augustus, worth at least £240.

"Shortly after, the merchant, who had finished his writing, glanced round the shop, and missed this particular bulb. Instantly all was the wildest confusion — clerks, servants, messengers, were subjected to the most rigorous searchings and cross-examinations. All, however, was useless, no trace of the precious Semper Augustus could be found.

"Suddenly the merchant bethought himself of the sailor who had brought him the good news earlier in the day. Instantly the whole household started in pursuit of the unconscious cause of all the trouble. He was ultimately found contentedly sitting on a coil of rope, calmly finishing the last mouthful of the Semper Augustus, his breakfast having cost no less than £240.

"The sequel, however, is sad to relate. The unfortunate sailor digested his somewhat expensive meal within the four walls of a prison, where, history states, he languished for many months."

Such a sad incident as the foregoing, however, could not occur today, for tulips have so multiplied that specimens which in the seventeenth century sold for £250 now can be bought for 5d.—Gentlewoman's Magazine.

THE HEALTH OFOLD LONDON AND OTHER CITIES

From the London Daily News.

THE ANNUAL report of Sir Shirley Murphy, the medical officer of health for the county of London, yields a great deal of material to students not only of London, but of national life. In some aspects, London may be regarded as a compendium of the urban life of the whole kingdom. All our races meet in London; the habits and fashions of its people become increasingly those on which the people of other British cities model theirs; the same might perhaps be said of many of its philanthropic or scientific attempts to improve conditions of life. No doubt it is equally true that there are very great differences. The back-to-back houses of Leeds; the huddling together of cottages and large works which is so marked in the industrial parts of Manchester, the primitive substitutes for a drainage system which still prevail in many northern towns these London has not; nor, on the other hand, have the northern cities, at least in England, any parallel to London's high percentage of overcrowding per room, or the small proportion of her working-class families who can afford to be sole occupants of a self-contained cottage, or the enormous amount of time spent on the average by her bread-winners in travelling to and from work. Taking London as a whole, she has a very much lower death rate than the northern towns—in 1909 only two English towns of over 200,000 population, namely, Leicester and Bristol, excelled her in this; and the fact seems to run loosely parallel to her superior system of water-borne sewage throughout, and her purer air which results from less industrial smoke and larger water spaces. But within the county, if the different boroughs are analyzed separately, very great differences exist The death rate of Shoreditch in 1909 was much higher than that of Hull and practically the same as Liverpool's. The death rate of Poplar was markedly higher than that of Sheffield or Bradford or Leeds or Birmingham, though inferior to that of Manchester. Many of these differences may be ascribed to local conditions, such as the prevalence of old large houses let in rooms or tenements, which makes the Finsbury death rate so unceasingly high. Many must be ascribed to differences in the policy or the zeal of the local borough councils. The parcelling out of London under 29 practically independent health authorities is a great handicap to the metropolis.

The gradual but still persisting improvement in our urban health conditions is reflected in a fall of the death rate, which, though slow during the last few years, shows up very conspicuously, if you compare 1909 or 1908 with the average for the ten years, 1891-1900. Unfortunately this is more than balanced on the other side by the rapid fall in the birth rate. The two things, as is well known, commonly occur together. Hampstead, which is almost entirely a residential area, and which has the lowest mortality, has also conspicuously the lowest birth rate among the London boroughs. Taking London as a whole, the legitimate birth rate (when calculated on the married female population aged 15-45 years) has declined 29.5 per cent, if you compare 1909 with the years 1870-72; but the decline has been immensely greater if you take those boroughs in which the largest proportion of comfortably-off people reside. Yet when all is said the figures which show our rate of natural increase (i. e., the margin of what we gain by births over what we lose by deaths), are more favorable for Greater London than for any other white capital except Copenhagen. Against a Greater London rate of 11.1 per thousand, and a London rate of 10.2 per thousand, Berlin in 1909 could only show one of 6.5 per thousand, Rome of 3.4 per thousand, and Paris of .3 per thousand. Moreover, though the London rate for 1909 shows a decrease on the average rate for the five years previous, Berlin, Rome and Paris all show decreases which are proportionately much more rapid. The only continental capitals which at all rival London in respect of the rate of natural increase are Copenhagen, which beats us, Amsterdam, which is closely on a level, and Stockholm, which is not far behind. St. Petersburg has the highest crude birth rate, but the enormous death rate almost blots it out.

If we leave on one side cancer, whose causes are still obscure and whose blows (unlike those of any other widespread disease), fall on the rich no less than on the poor, the main heads of preventable diseases in a modern city are three: 1. Tubercular diseases, chiefly phthisis. 2. Diarrhea, chiefly responsible for infantile mortality. 3. Epidemic diseases. The last do not now play a very important role, though it is worth mentioning that London shows up worse in respect of them than any other great European capital, always excepting St. Petersburg. It is doubtful whether we should not to some extent revise our estimates of the different infectious diseases. Scarlet fever, for instance, which we isolate and extirpate with all the pomp and circumstance of a notifiable disease, has now sunk to near zero, and claims the merest fraction of the serious death toll that is exacted yearly by the almost unregarded measles. With regard to diarrhea, its melancholy importance remains really unremoved, though the cold, wet summers of 1909 and 1910 effected some apparent reduction in it. The attractive theory of a few years ago, which associated its spread with the carriage of bacteria by house flies, seems to be breaking down under multiplied observations. Dr. Hamer, who investigates the subject on Sir Shirley Murphy's behalf, is rather inclined to fall back on the view that the main factor favoring the disease is careless or unskilled nursing, and the main remedy is to be sought in educating mothers. Certain it is that the various schools for mothers, which in recent years have sprung up in many parts of London on the model of those in St. Pancras and Chelsea, seem to be having some traceable effect on the lowering of the infantile death date. With regard to phthisis there is an important report from Dr. Wanklyn, dealing especially with the question of notification. The city and 21 London boroughs have now a system of voluntary notification; the remaining seven, which are the seven most decidedly working-class boroughs in London, have none. As voluntary notification appears to disclose only about 14.5 per cent of the phthisis cases in a district, its success cannot be called great. Compulsory notification has been tried in Bolton and Sheffield, but though it discloses more, its success is also relatively slight. There seems no effective way of getting consumptives to notify themselves, unless some benefit of treatment is held out to them as an inducement to notify. In fact, in the case of phthisis the hard and fast barrier interposed between our service of public health and the provision of curative treatment appears to be breaking down, and public health authorities are having more and more forced upon them the need for abandoning it.

THE THIRSTY TRADES.

Occupations Which, It Is Said, Predispose to Drinking.

AN ADDRESS was delivered recently at a meeting of the British Society of Medical Officers of Health on the relation of public health to industrial diseases, by Dr. W. S. Dearden, medical officer of health to the port of Manchester.

Dr. Dearden said that alcoholism appeared to pick out certain trades in the exercise of its deleterious effects. Workers subjected to excessive heat, as in glass works and rubber works, were on account of the thirst created addicted to the use of alcoholic drinks and suffered accordingly.

There were also certain outdoor occupations involving exposure to vicissitudes of the weather which had a similar influence, and the alcoholic tendency of hatters and shoemakers was well known.

Indulgence in this excess by workpeople engaged in certain unhealthy processes was highly injurious. Waterproof cloth spreaders, who were subjected to naphtha fumes, were very rapidly affected by alcohol, and it was well known how suicidal it was for workers in lead to indulge in the habit. The rapid breakdown through alcoholism of men engaged in arduous occupations was well illustrated in the iron and shipbuilding trades.

Insufficient air space and bad ventilation had a distinct influence on the creation of lassitude in workers through rendering the respired air impure. Carbonic acid had an ill-effect upon both nervous and muscular tissues, so that an excess of this blood, associated with the products of muscle activity and deficiency in oxygen, readily explained the tiredness of a worker subjected to these conditions, and his consequent inability to get through his work in a satisfactory manner.

Further, arduous occupations, such as riveting in shipbuilding yards, created a severe strain on the muscular powers and work in compressed air should only be executed during short periods. In certain dangerous processes also short working shifts were highly essential.

THE FAMILY PISTOL.

In the hands of the inexpert a pistol is not especially effective in close quarters, and at long range it is not effective in any degree. Shooting at a target does not necessarily develop a faculty for shooting straight when the target is a man. Buck ague, which sometimes causes a green hunter to miss a stag with a shotgun, is a mild form of nervousness compared with that which is experienced by the law-abiding individual who tries for the first time to shoot a human being. If the man on the other side of the argument is a practical criminal he has a fair chance to get out of harm's way. He may get the pistol out of the hand of the person who is a novice in its use as a man-killer, and turn it upon the owner. Few burglars are killed or crippled by the family pistol, but it claims many victims in the household.

SURGICAL OPERATION UNDER TRAIN

Passenger's Leg Amputated Without Anaesthetics — Wonderful Fortitude.

A SURGICAL operation was performed in extraordinary circumstances, at Earlestown station (Lancashire), on Jan. 17, in order to save the life of a workman whose leg was jammed between the wheels of a carriage.

Edward Greenlees, a fitter about 50 years of age, living in Warrington, left that place by the 5:30 a.m. train, and on his arrival at Earlestown attempted to leave the carriage before it had stopped. He missed his footing, fell between the platform and the coaches, and was dragged down to the wheels, where his leg was held fast.

Assistance was quickly rendered, but all attempts to get the unfortunate man from under the wheel failed. Owing to his position, it was decided not to move the engine either backward or forward.

Dr. Lawrence, a local practitioner, was summoned, and was soon at the station. Crawling under the railway carriage the doctor made a rapid examination of the position of the mutilated limb. The lower part of the thigh was crushed beneath the wheel, and Dr. Lawrence saw that amputation was inevitable, and must be performed at once.

Meanwhile, Greenlees, despite his terrible predicament, kept his presence of mind in an astonishing manner. While the doctor was making dispositions to insure the man being saved as much pain as possible, Greenlees conversed with him quite calmly, and explained how he came by his accident.

By the light of railwaymen's lamps, which were placed beneath the carriage, the doctor, whose task, owing to the cramped quarters in which it was perforce carried out, was one of very great difficulty, effected the amputation quickly and skillfully. No anaesthetic, of course, could be administered. During this ordeal Greenlees gave hardly a sign of distress. Only once— at the crucial point of the actual operation—did he give vent to a sharp exclamation of pain.

Ambulance men had come on the scene, and Greenlees, who had been given brandy from time to time, was now lifted on to the platform. A special engine and van were brought up, and he was conveyed to the Warrington Infirmary. On the way he preserved the same stoical demeanor, and even smoked a pipe with apparent contentment.

The man may live.

WORLD'S GREATEST BATTLESHIPS

Two Most Powerful Fighting Machines Yet Designed Begun in England.

ON JAN. 23, work was commenced at Portsmouth and at Devonport on the two latest additions to the British fleet of Dreadnoughts.

The King George the Fifth which is being built at Portsmouth, and the Conturion, which will be turned out at Devonport, are sister ships. Great secrecy is being observed in regard to their construction and equipment, and the ships will be guarded by police.

Portsmouth's new Dreadnought will be as great an improvement upon the original ship of the class as the Dreadnought was upon the King Edwards. She will carry the 13.5-inch gun, ten of them, and an increase in her anti-torpedo armament and armor plate protection against the new torpedo accounts for a notable increase in her main dimensions. The King George V. will be twenty feet longer than the Orion, her predecessor on the slip, and 2,000 tons bigger, and can be regarded as the most powerful, but not the biggest, fighting machine in the world. Her chief dimensions will be as follows:

Displacement, 25,000 tons.
Length, 570 feet.
Beam, 89 feet.
Horsepower, 27,000.
Speed, 21 knots.

Great secrecy, as usual, is being observed, and no official statement as to the new ship's qualities is made. Night and day the slip will be guarded by Metropolitan police, and no unauthorized person is to be allowed to use the carriage-way past the vessel's bow. The old covered slip alongside has been converted into a huge workshop, equipped with all the latest labor-saving tools and electrical appliances for moving great weights. The new ship will be launched about August next, and will probably be the first Dreadnought to enter the new 35,000 ton floating dock, which is expected at Portsmouth at that time.

The distribution of the armament is not yet known, but it is assumed that all the ten 13.5-inch twin barbettes will be on the centre line, with the second and fourth so raised as to permit of a four-gun fire ahead and astern. All ten can fire on the broadside with large arcs of fire. The ship will carry the new 21-inch torpedo, and there will be but one tripod mast, the "wireless" being carried down to a small pole mast aft. The vessel will have quite a flat bottom, and to prevent rolling she will have huge bilge keels.

LADY MEUX TOOK REVENGE

Left Little Money to Her Husband's Family Because They Refused Her Social Recognition.

PROBATE has now been granted of the will of Lady Meux, formerly an actress. The estate has been valued for probate at £201,150 18s 7d gross, with net personality £200,967 9s 10d, "so far as at present can be ascertained." The bequests are substantially as reported a few days ago. Considerable interest was aroused on the publication of those bequests, by the fact that Lady Meux has left so large a proportion of her wealth to others than those of her or her husband's family. She refers to the circumstance, and states that she desires the reason to be recorded in the following words:

"In reference to the sums given to my husband's family, I desire to record the fact that the provision made for them is not large, by reason of the omission on their part and on the part of members of their respective families to properly receive me, as the wife of my late husband, and as such, as a member of his family, and by reason of their omission to show a proper sense of gratitude for the benefits conferred upon them by me during my lifetime."

A bequest of £3,000 to Lord George Cholmondeley, son of the Marquis of Cholmondeley, is "on the condition that he marries a lady in society." The bequest to Waltham Cross of the Imperialist Unionist Club is upon the conditions that it shall be used only for the purpose of spreading the principles of tariff reform, but "not for Radicals on any pretence whatever, and that the whole of the malt liquors consumed by the club shall, so long as Meux's Brewery Company, Limited, and the club shall exist, be purchased from the brewery company."

Bequests to servants include £500 to Robert Pulling, head gardener at Theobalds Park; £400 to Frank Scull, head gardener at Daantsey; £300 to Ralph Gibbons, her head keeper; 15s per week for life to her former butler, Pierre Gabin, and 10s per week for life to each male domestic servant of 25 years' service, whose wages do not exceed £80 per annum.

BLAMEDITON "SOCIETY"

Why an English Hunting Man Threw Over His Fiancee—Interesting Breach of Promise Suit.

MR. Under Sheriff Barchell and a jury at the London Sheriff's Court on Jan. 25, dealt with a breach of promise case remitted from the high court for the assessment of damages. The plaintiff was Miss Evelyn Dent, an actress, of Fulham and the defendant was Hubert Smith Gwynne, known in Worcester as a hunting man.

Mr. R. E. Colam, for plaintiff, said that the defendant was known as Hubert Smith. His father was a well known owner of race horses, living at the Round House, Worcester. The defendant hunted a good deal, and rode horses in steeplechases. He made the acquaintance of the plaintiff ten years ago, and they became engaged. Suddenly, in November last, the defendant broke off the engagement. He wrote:

"Eva dear, I put down the fact of not hearing from you the possibility of your having heard that events had occurred which have entirely changed my plans for the future completely, and which render it inevitable that you and I will have to cease correspondence. Eva, expressions of regret are too feeble to convey my feelings, and would not make matters any better for either of us. The events in questions commenced seven years ago with an affectionate friendship between a certain girl in the county set. This culminated in a big row, which was partly responsible for my departure to China with Robin. Some time ago we met again and renewed the friendship in spite of many remonstrances. We went about together, hunting, riding, and dining in society, and we thought nothing of it except friendship; but the world thought otherwise, and the friendship ended in what was called a 'compromising the,' and people began to talk, and refused to invite us to various social functions, and now her people say there is nothing but marriage to save the situation, and as we have decided to give way to public opinion and marry —although I cannot really afford to— we shall have to exercise the most rigid economy to manage at all and make both ends meet. . . . It is a very fair mess, and comes of flying in the face of social conventions even to so small a community as Worcester County society. . . . I don't know if the news will be a severe blow to you, but I hope with my heart and soul that you will be able to wipe it off as an unpleasant memory of a man who was never worthy of you at all."

For years, said Mr. Colam, the defendant had been protesting that the plaintiff was all the world to him, and all the while he was going about with a girl who was said to be the daughter of a magistrate in the neighborhood. The plaintiff was so upset by the letter that she had to break all her engagements under medical advice. Engagements which brought her in £10 a week.

The plaintiff in the witness box said she lived in Hestercombe avenue, Munster Park, and she first met the defendant four years ago at Worcester, when she was playing the leading part of "Cinderella," in the pantomime. They had arranged to be married in September last, but the ceremony was put off owing to her mother's illness.

The defendant, in reply to the under sheriff, said he was a horse trainer, and his means were precarious.

Are you a jockey? No. I am really a horse-breaker. I have ridden as an amateur in steeplechases.

Mr Colam: You say you went out hunting, riding, and dining? That was part of my business, riding.

An dining? One must dine, I suppose.

The jury assessed the damages at £100, and judgment was entered for that amount, with costs.

TOYS ALIKE THROUGH AGES.

In the graves of ancient Peru have been discovered spinning tops almost identical in shape with the ones used at this modern age. In China was made a discovery of a top almost exactly like the one found in Peru, and scientists are at a loss to understand how these little articles could have been so much alike, and yet be found in countries so far apart. It has been estimated that the toys are at least 3,000 years of age. Old Egyptian toys have been found which show that they were arranged on wheels, much as the toys of today are made. Toys, very much alike in all particulars, have been discovered in all parts of the globe, and their age dates back into the thousands of years.

Late Old Country News

ENGLAND

DOG THOUGHT DEAD TURNS UP O. K.

Found in a Drain Very Hungry and Lonely After Long Search.

A Yorkshire terrier has just been restored to its owner at Bristol, who for a week had looked on it as drowned. The dog fell into the harbor, and although the owner got a boat and searched for it he could not find it. A week afterwards the river police, passing in a boat, heard the faint cry of a dog, and found the terrier in a drain, where it had crawled for safety. It was returned to the owner, and is now recovering from its long fast.

An exciting little incident happened the other week at Bishop's Stortford where the Essex Staghounds chased a stag into the town during the polling for the parliamentary representation. After traversing three streets, the animal arrived close to the polling station. Here it was stopped by the election vehicles. It then took refuge in the yard of an inn, where it was captured uninjured by the pack, amid great commotion.

A clever theft was perpetrated in London the other day when furs to the value of £100 were stolen from one of the leading firms. A gentleman called to look over the goods, and was given three fur coats to take to his temporary lodgings, "to show his wife," and sent the porter who carried them back for a fourth coat. By the time the porter returned the man —and the three coats had gone.

The cheapest and most effective means of getting rid of rats in the county of Suffolk has proved to be the offer of a penny for each rat tail produced to the local authority. The Cosford Rural District Council adopted this method and found it productive of much better results than the laying down of poison. At Lavenham alone no fewer than 3,428 rats' tails were paid for during last month.

"I have struggled to the last, and am beaten." Such was the pathetic and tragic note left by [illegible] bois, an 80-year-old Teddington solicitor, who committed suicide in a boathouse near Molesey by severing the main artery in each wrist. "His business was leaving him," said his brother-in-law at the inquest, "but he would not retire. He declared he would die in harness."

Farmers in Codford and district have formed an association whose object is the destruction of sparrows, which are so numerous that they have become a pest to this part of Wiltshire. According to the bylaws of the association each member must kill no fewer than 100 sparrows by April 30, or be fined 1d. per head for any under that number not destroyed.

Through the death of his father, the Earl of Ancaster, Lord Willoughby de Eresby, the newly-elected member for the Horncastle Division of Lincoln, for which he has sat for sixteen years, will have the strange but by no means unparalleled experience of having been elected to a House of Commons in which he will never sit.

One of the leading firms in Covent Garden recently received two small boxes, each holding three pounds of hothouse strawberries, from Worthing. They were sold for £2 13s. a box, or 17s. 8d. a pound, wholesale—a record price.

GIRL OF ELEVEN IN PLUCKY RESCUE

Rolls Little Sister on the Floor When Clothes Caught Fire.

The story of a plucky rescue by a girl of eleven years of age was told in London recently. While the girl's sister, Phyllis Elizabeth Wilkey, a child aged nine, was reaching to the mantel-piece in order to get a box of paints, her dress caught fire. Her sister went to her assistance, and rolled her on the floor, and with the help of a neighbor the flames were extinguished. The child was taken to the London Hospital, where she died the next day from shock following severe burns. The little heroine was also slightly burned, but her injuries were not serious.

A great naval calamity was recalled the other week when the admiralty gave directions for the battleship Camperdown and the cruisers Tribune, Retribution, and Pique to be placed on the sale-list. None of the four ships have flown the Union Jack for some years. The Camperdown and the Victoria were in collision, seventeen years last June off Tripoli, when the Victoria sank with the loss of Admiral Tryon and 370 officers and men. The Tribune, the Retribution, and the Pique were built under the naval defence act.

The infallibility of the finger-print system of identification was called into question the other day at Highgate, in the case of a man who was charged with loitering with intent to commit a felony. A police officer stated that it had been proved by means of finger-prints that the prisoner was a man who was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for a previous offence. The prisoner, however, conclusively showed that he was in the army at the time, and could not have been the man referred to. He was discharged.

An extraordinary case was heard the other day at Windsor, when a young man named Beasley made application for his father to be sent to an asylum. The father had shown a decided suicidal tendency. On one occasion he swallowed five half-pints of paraffin. On another occasion he swallowed some pieces of old china belonging to a teacup which was over 100 years old. He had also swallowed two hooklings, and tried to swallow the brass knob of a bedstead.

A GIPSY SHOT FOR A PHEASANT

Gamekeeper Fired Into Bush Behind Which Was Man.

A gipsy named William Smith was at Chiddingfold, Surrey, recently shot in mistake for a pheasant. Smith obtained permission to cut some briar wood from a copse on the estate of Mr. John Pyde, and while in the act of doing so a gamekeeper named James Linnett, who was out shooting pheasants, came on the scene. His attention was attracted by a noise in the wood, and mistaking it for two jibes ants fighting got within fairly good range and, taking aim through the undergrowth, fired point blank at the moving object. On going to the spot Linnett was horrified to find Smith lying full length, groaning, and bleeding from his wounds.

Within a few days of her release from Holloway Jail, the death has occurred of Mrs. Mary Clarke, a well known suffragist. She was organizer of the Brighton branch of the Women's Social and Political Union. Mrs. Clarke, who was a sister of Mrs. Pankhurst, was released after undergoing a month's imprisonment for breaking windows in connection with the suffragist disturbances at the Houses of Parliament. Her message to Brighton suffragists upon her release was: "I gladly pay the price of freedom." These words are inscribed on a laurel wreath which has been sent from the Brighton branch. It had been arranged to hold a meeting at Brighton to give her a public welcome on her release from prison, but now it will be replaced by a memorial gathering.

From all quarters news comes to hand of the havoc wrought by the recent gales. The state of things which led to the abandonment of the Liverpool steamer St. Leonards in the Atlantic formed a thrilling story, as told by the boatswain, J. Ofulberg, on his arrival at Shields. Carrying a crew of 30, the vessel left the Tyne, bound for Galveston. Ten days out she encored a British ship, which had been 125 days at sea, bound from Chili to Hamburg, having consumed all her provisions. Two days later the steamer's propeller fell off, and she became helpless. Many anxious days and nights followed. Twenty-four days after the steamer had been disabled, when both crew and vessel seemed doomed, the Fallin steamer Lacon came in sight, and at once made arrangements for saving the poor fellows on board.

A grizzly story was told the other day by the crew of the Cardiff steamer Crowder George, which was wrecked in the North Sea. The captain said, "We left Cardiff with a crew of six hands, and made a fair passage through the English Channel to Dover. After that, however, we encountered a succession of gales. The keel of our vessel struck on a sandbank and heavy seas poured over her aft. We burned flares, but no help came. Tons of water poured down into the cabin and engine room, putting out the fires. We could see the cabin table floating about. We clung on to the wreck, knowing our vessel must speedily sink, and as soon as a faint streak of dawn appeared we got our boat over the side after great difficulty." The crew were eventually rescued by the men of a lightship.

A curious incident is reported in connection with the pantomime of "Sinbad the Sailor," being played at Battersea, England. Mr. H. Lyle, a well known motorist of the United States, is brother-in-law to Mr. Maple, who, with his wife (both being known as "The Mapleos"), is playing in the pantomime, and a short time since he cabled that he would attend the first performance. To accomodate this Mr. Lyle had to travel several hundred mile from his home at Hokoma West to New York, where he caught the Mauretania on its famous return journey, thus reaching London in ample time to fulfill his promise. By the time Mr. Lyle returns he will have covered more than 7,000 miles.

Quite a romance of the workhouse is the story of an aged couple, who are to be married soon. They, along with eighteen other aged inmates of Lewisham Workhouse are to leave the institution and claim for the first time the old age pension. The prospective bride is 78, and for 20 years has lived in the workhouse. She occupied one of the cottages with her late husband, during the greater part of that period. The husband died twelve months ago. During the last three months another inmate, aged 73, has been paying attention to her. These are both unacceptable to the venerable widow, and their wedding is expected to take place shortly.

A rather novel fraud was committed at Nottingham a few days ago. A boy named Rowlett was summoned by the inland revenue authorities for attempting to pass old stamps as new ones. Accused, while in the employ of a fishmonger, had torn a number of stamps from receipted bills. He then opened a savings bank account, and pasting the stamps to represent one shilling on forms provided for the purpose, had attempted to place their value to his credit. The fraud was detected in London on a minute examination of the stamps being made. The boy at first denied the allegations, but afterwards admitted they were true.

IRELAND

GREAT BRAVERY OF IRISH GUARDSMAN

Swam Out With Line to Crew Perishing Off Coast.

Great bravery was shown the other week by an Irish coast guardsman in attempting to effect a rescue when five lives were lost as the result of two fishing boats, belonging to men named Somers and Brown, being swamped. Captain Tyrell, of the agricultural department's dredger, said he saw the boats put off, and noticed Brown's boat driven ashore and the crew washed out. Then he observed the boat belonging to Somers being pounded by big seas. Fishermen attempted to go to their assistance, but were driven back. The captain launched a lifeboat and took off two of the crew, but the others were washed away. Coastguard Downey told how he stripped on the beach and swam out to Somers' boat with a line. One of the crew was unconscious, and was being supported by Somers, as the boat was full of water. After the dredger's boat had taken off the two survivors, Downey swam ashore again.

Found guilty of the murder of his wife's sister, after having been tried three times, an American army pensioner named Scanlan was hanged at Cork Prison the other week. Twice the jury had disagreed, and Scanlan's trial had also been postponed owing to the illness of witnesses. One important witness died between the man's first and second trial. The evidence was purely circumstantial, and the prosecution was unable to impute any motive for the crime. Scanlan, it was alleged, met the woman by appointment at Charleville, County Cork. Afterwards she was missing for nine days. Her body was eventually discovered in a field, near which she and Scanlan had been seen passing on the day of her disappearance. The woman had been shot.

Some time ago, while excavations were in progress at the ruins of one of the seven old forts in the vicinity of Derriaghy, some interesting relics were discovered under the surface of the ground including bullets and pieces of gunmetal. Among these was a silver coin, about the size of a sixpence, bearing on one side the profile of James II., and the reverse having the royal arms, and the whole design bearing little the worse for wear. It is believed that the financial straits of the Government having necessitated the raising of the face value of the coinage, the coin discovered was meant to pass current for a florin. King William II. is known to have passed through Derriaghy when travelling in that direction, and, as other articles have since been found at the same spot, further investigations are now being carried on in the vicinity.

A shooting accident of a most distressing character occurred recently at Lisdowney, a district in the northern end of Kilkenny, from the effects of which a handsome, bright little boy of ten years, named John Dullard, has died. The boy was paying a visit to his aunt, and the accident occurred in the morning, when he was about to return to his parents. While his aunt was out of doors she heard a noise like the cracking of a stick. Almost immediately afterwards she heard the little fellow call out "Oh Mick! Mick!" She rushed indoors and saw her two sons supporting the little fellow on a chair. Blood was streaming down his knees, and she found that a gun had gone off accidentally, and the charge entered his knee. The little lad died before his parents reached the scene of the accident.

A steeplejack who has been engaged for some time past repairing the 200 foot chimney at a thread works in Lisburn, County Down, had a marvellous escape from death the other day. When within about ten feet of the top of the stack he accidentally lost his grip of the handrope by which he raises and lowers himself, with the result that he came down at a rapid rate. Some sixteen feet from the ground he struck a steam pipe, and was flung off his wooden seat into a tree, from which he dropped on to the grass, escaping without the slightest injury. After the mishap hour he resumed his work as if nothing out of the ordinary had happened. It is calculated that he fell about 240 feet.

The two new White Star giants, Olympic and Titanic, have been insured recently in the London marine insurance market for £5,000,000 each. With the exception of the two Cunarders Lusitania and Mauretania, which are subsidized by the British Government and were valued when new at £3,000,000 each, no other steamer in the British merchant service has ever reached that sum for insurance purposes. The Olympic and Titanic insurances have been placed on special conditions which provide that the underwriters are immune from all claims under £750,000, but are liable for all damage in excess of that sum. Both liners are now under construction at Belfast by Harland & Wolff.

An accident of a most unusual character occurred at Lisburn a few days ago, resulting in the death of a little child, aged four years, named Robert Walker, under melancholy circumstances. When playing with his brother in the kitchen he unaccountably got into his mouth a cinder, which he swallowed, and his screams drew to the attention of his parents, who had him promptly taken to the infirmary where an operation was performed, which relieved his breathing, but failed to disclose the location of the cinder. The little fellow grew worse, and eventually succumbed to bronchopneumonia, caused by the cinder lodging in his lung.

The greatest indignation was manifested in Ballinglare, County Wicklow, the other week, when it was discovered that the fine monument erected in the market square of the town in memory of Michael Dwyer, Sam McAllister and the Wicklowmen who perished during the struggle of 1798 had been made the subject of a most wanton and blackguardly outrage. The monument consists of a lifesize marble figure of an insurgent peasant standing on a granite pedestal. The whole being most artistically executed. The perpetrators of the outrage made use of tar with which the face and portions of the body of the marble figure were besmeared.

On a farm on the hill of Tara, Meath, which is announced to be sold is the fort. Rath of the Synods, under which tradition says the Ark of the Covenant lies buried. A former owner commenced excavations in search of the Ark but only discovered some gold coins and ancient weapons.

SCOTLAND

SEVEN UNCLES IN PENINSULAR WAR

Scotch Miner Dies in His Ninety-ninth Year.

There has just been buried at Tobermory an old man, ninety-four years of age, named Malcolm MacGillivray, whose father and grandfather, born in the same house in the Ross of Mull as himself, lived to the age of 103 and 105, respectively. Seven of his uncles served in the Peninsular war.

As the last request of Capt. James Marshall McLaren, of the Gordon Highlanders, was to hear the lament of the bagpipes which had in martial mood so often led on his regiment to gallant exploit, four pipers of his regiment played by the side of his deathbed. Capt. McLaren won great distinction in the Boer war. At his request the regimental pipers played the lament, "The Flowers o' the Forest," the strikingly sad air played by the pipers at King Edward's funeral.

Five fishermen were drowned by the swamping of a fishing boat recently, in Kirtomy Bay, near Bettyhill, on the north of Sutherland. The boat was returning after having drawn lobster creels. The disaster was witnessed from the shore, but the boat went to the bottom immediately, and a rescue was impossible. One of the boat's crew succeeded, by the aid of two oars, in reaching the rocks, but he was carried off again by the sea, and drowned. Two of the crew were brothers, who were married to two sisters.

The Earl of Leven and Melville, the new Scottish representative peer, is the head of a distinguished family, and very rich. He is probably, except in point of precedence, the most important of the sixteen Scottish or Irish, to take his seat, either without an hereditary seat in the House of Lords. It is to this fact that he owes his election as a representative peer at the early age of 24 years.

Large quantities of iron ore have been discovered in the island of Eriskay, Inverness-shire, by a firm of Edinburgh mining engineers who prospected on behalf of a leading company of Scottish ironmasters. The deposits have been passed, since the discovery, by the company, and it is expected that it will become a mining centre of importance.

The festivities at the reception after the wedding of Miss Wood and Mr. MacKenzie, at Berwick, were stopped by a tragic incident. The bridegroom's father, Mr. Thomas MacKenzie, aged sixty-nine, quay master of North Shields, rose to propose the health of the bride and bridegroom, when he fell back suddenly and died.

STRANGE ESCAPADE OF A MADMAN

Enters a House During the Night, and Sets It Afire.

News of an extraordinary escapade by a madman at Colmoncil, has come to hand. Early one morning Mr. Craig, the tenant of Pinwherry House, was awakened by a noise, and going downstairs he found a man inside the house, who threatened him. Mr. Craig loaded a gun and got his wife to fire it out of a window to raise an alarm. This brought a gamekeeper and some workmen. A struggle with the intruder, who had meantime set fire to the house in several places, ensued. He struck the gamekeeper a severe blow on the head and tried to stab another man with a dinner knife which he took from his waist belt. When he was ultimately overpowered his pockets were found to be filled with spoons and other articles.

The remains of the late Sir Neil Menzies, Bart., who died suddenly in Paris, were interred the other day in the family burial ground at Weem near Castle Menzies. The remains encased in a polished oak coffin with silver mountings, and enveloped in the Clan Menzies plaid, which did duty on the occasion of the late Sir Robert Menzies' funeral seven years ago were placed on a catafalque in front of the castle while a short and impressive service was conducted. Thereafter, the Menzies and Atholl pipers, wearing a sprig of jumper in their glengarries, the clan emblem of mourning, headed the solemn procession to the place of interment, playing the "Flowers of the Forest," and the coffin was carried in relays by the dead chief's retainers.

A proclamation of marriage was made in Moulin Parish Church the other Sunday, under somewhat unusual circumstances. As the heating apparatus is being repaired, the congregation are worshipping in Pitlochry Church, which though under charge of the parish minister, is only a subscription church. In order to meet the legal requirements the minister gathered two or three persons in Moulin church, before whom he made the proclamation, which was repeated subsequently before the congregation at Pitlochry to meet the case of any objector.

A remarkable farm worker is Mrs. Watt, Storhill, Cairnie, the woman "plowman" who won a prize at the crange Plowing Match recently. When the day's work was done, Mrs. Watt looked fresher and more active than the majority of her rivals. She is a native of Cairnie, is married, and is 29 years of age. When interviewed by a reporter Mrs. Watt told that she was exceedingly fond of all kinds of out-of-door farm work. I have to help," she said with a smile. "I am the only person at home to work our craft, my husband being a horseman on a neighboring farm." When asked if she engaged in other kinds of work apart from plowing, she answered readily, "Oh, certainly! I have no desire to boast, but I can build stacks, sow, harrow, work a scythe, and feed the stock. But I'll admit that I never could drill. I can put ground to potatoes, but drilling fairly beats me."

A bitter disappointment was experienced recently by a gang of Dundee shopbreakers. Their attention had been attracted by a tempting display of bottles, bearing the label of a well-known whiskey manufacturer, which was shown in a grocer's shop, and they determined to gain possession of them. About two o'clock one morning a policeman patrolling his beat in the vicinity of the shop was startled to hear a sound of smashing glass. Rushing to the shop, he discovered that the window had been broken and that number of bottles were missing. He observed four men running from the spot, and immediately gave chase, and the four thieves were before long safely lodged in the police cells. The chagrin of the shopbreakers must have been great, however, when they discovered that the stolen bottles contained, not as they fondly imagined tatted, "mountain dew," but "colored water" made up for display.

Sir Archibald Geikie On Roman Literature

The Roman Owed Much, But Not All, to the Greeks—Their Attitude Toward Nature and How They Expressed It in Literature.

SIR ARCHIBALD GEIKIE, the other day, delivered a fascinating address at the annual meeting of the British Classical Association, of which he is president. Sir Archibald's subject was "The Love of Nature Among the Romans." The address was a delightful excursion by a man of science into the realm of classic literature. His purpose was to show how far the writers in the golden age of Latin literature expressed feelings about nature in sympathy or at variance with those that prevail today. We were sometimes told, he said, that the Romans were essentially a practical and even a prosaic people; that while in law, administration, military affairs, and other spheres of social and political activity they were unrivalled by any nation of their time, yet in literature and science they owed their knowledge and inspiration to the Greeks. That the intellectual debt of Rome to Greece was gigantic had never been disputed, but such a masterful race could not always live in intellectual fetters. There might be difficulty in discriminating between what was borrowed and what was native, but a genuine, national Roman spirit could be recognized both in her literature and in her art. It was inconceivable that an intellectual people could live in such a land as Italy without being directly and powerfully impressed by the various natural features around them, and without finding expression for their feelings in language of their own choice. Probably no part of Europe more than Italy was fitted to quicken the growth of patriotic spirit and at the same time to stimulate that love of nature which was implanted in man as one of his pristine instincts. It was the mingling with the most devoted patriotism of a deep and pure affection for nature that gave to the poetry of Virgil an undying charm.

Proceeding to develop his subject, Professor Geikie considered the attitude of the Romans towards (1) flowers, (2) rural scenes, (3) mountains, and (4) the sea. The love of flowers, he said, was one of the simplest and most rudimentary forms of the feeling for nature. Among the Romans the love of flowers was intense and universal. It pervaded their social customs, found expression in their art, and gave a tender touch to their literature. The love of flowers involved an affection for gardens, and in the Roman cities the desire to gratify the taste for gardens was most conspicuous. As to the second point, the growth of the city of Rome made it by degrees so intolerable in summer that all who could escaped from it to a country or seaside retreat. The summer exodus became the vogue, and the fashion was in those days as imperious as in these. The proportion who had a genuine love of the country may have been small, but to those who took pleasure in the fresh and open face of nature these absences from the town must have been an occasion for the recruiting of mind and body. They were so, for instance, to such a man as Cicero. The Latin poets delighted in depicting rural scenes, and even when they lived in the city it was in the memory of the country that they found their inspiration. Lucretius, among all the poets of ancient and modern times, stood out as one who could most fittingly and in the widest sense be called a poet of nature; but by none of the Latin poets were the landscapes of Italy sketched more beautifully or with more devotion than by Virgil. Horace was an eminently social being, and was fond of Rome and its varied life, but he often longed for the quiet of his country home, where he found the fullest pleasures of life. He claimed that he could write better there than in the town. As to mountains, they received scant treatment in Latin literature, and references to them were generally in terms of disparagement, and allusions to the sea were of the same character. Even Lucretius could only see in storms a warning to mortals to avoid the ocean, and never trust it though it smiled with alluring calm.

If we looked back across the gulf of twenty centuries and tried to formulate a mental vision of that memorable period of human history the first impression that suggested itself was that it was a period of continual unrest. We saw the downfall of the republic under which Rome achieved greatness, and noted the rise of a great military empire. We thought of the alternations of despotism and brutal tyranny that marked the empire during the centuries, and seemed to hear the discordant voices of the different schools of philosophy, each with its specious panacea for the ills of humanity. The old religion and morality no longer controlled men as in the bygone days, and we perceived the religion of Christianity, the cause of the most gigantic moral upheaval, steadily making its way. Yet in the time with which they were dealing there were long periods when the pax Romana was maintained. Wealth rapidly increased, bringing in its train an increase of luxury and extravagance, and yet the openings for the gratification of political ambition and the attainment of civil distinction tended to become restricted or closed, when the direction of affairs fell into the hands of one man. It was only natural, therefore, that the mind of man should seek to recover some of its freedom in science and art and poetry. It was then that were produced some of the literary masterpieces of Rome. The chords which were then struck in Roman literature were those which vibrated most clearly in our own hearts and brought us into closest touch with the inner soul and spirit of the best of the Romans, for they expressed the instinctive joy of man in the world around him. This, as a universal bond, brought into a common brotherhood the people of every century and every tongue.—(Cheers.)

BLOOD BAD IN THE WINTER

INDOOR LIFE, TOO LITTLE EXERCISE, BREATHING IMPURE AIR, EATING ARTIFICIAL FOODS.

Is it any wonder that the system becomes poisoned with impure waste matter in the winter time, when you think of the artificial life we lead?

With doors and windows tight shut we breathe the same air over and over again until it is incapable of purifying the blood.

In vain effort to cast the poisons out of the system the liver and kidneys are worked overtime until they too are played out. Then comes the pains in the back, the headaches, the attacks of constipation and indigestion.

The quickest and most certain way to overcome this condition is by the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. They act definitely and directly on the liver and kidneys, awaken them to renewed energy in filtering poisons from the bowels and remove the cause of indigestion, backache and other body pains.

You are not experimenting when you use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. They are unique in their combined action on the liver and kidneys and for this reason stand without a rival as a means of purifying the blood and cleansing the filtering and digestive systems.

One pill a dose, 25 cents a box at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" WILL CURE RHEUMATISM

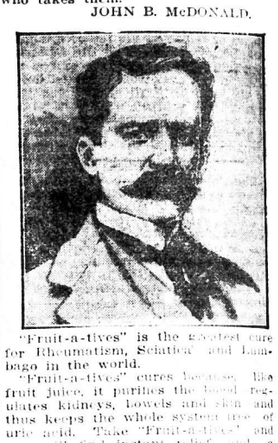
McMillan's Corner, Ont., Sept. 30, 1910.

"Your remedy, 'Fruit-a-tives,' is a perfect panacea for Rheumatism. For years I suffered distressing pain from Sciatic Rheumatism, being laid up several times a year and not being able to work at anything. I went to different doctors who told me there was no use doing anything, it would pass away.

"Fortunately about two years ago, I got 'Fruit-a-tives,' and they cured me.

"Since then I take them occasionally and keep free from pain. I am satisfied that 'Fruit-a-tives' cured me of Rheumatism, and they will cure anyone who takes them."

JOHN B. McDONALD.



"Fruit-a-tives" is the greatest cure for Rheumatism, Sciatica and Lumbago in the world.

"Fruit-a-tives" cures because this fruit juice, it purifies the blood, regulates kidneys, bowels and skin and thus keeps the whole system free of uric acid. Take "Fruit-a-tives" and you will find instant relief and a prompt cure.

Fifty cents a box, six for $2.50, trial size 25 cents. At all dealers or from Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.

BLACK SNOW IN THE ALPS.

Covered a Swiss Valley and Surrounding Hills to Depth of Six Inches.

A CURIOUS phenomenon has been observed during the last few days in the lower Emmen Valley above the Lake of Brienz, Switzerland.

Last week the inhabitants woke up to find that it had been snowing both in the valley and on the slopes of the surrounding hills. About six inches of new snow was lying, and as far as the eye could see it was not white, but of a greyish black color, as if a thick coasting of dust and soot had accumulated upon it.

It was much blacker than snow which has been lying a week in a city exposed to all the smuts of the surrounding chimneys, whereas of course in the Emmen Valley there was nothing to soil it.

The only explanation which any one can offer of the phenomenon of black snow is that it may be due to volcanic ash brought by winds across the sea and the mountains from Etna, which has lately been in eruption.

Red snow, of course, is a fairly common phenomenon in the Andes and was remarked by Darwin. So far no other part of the Alps except the Emmen Valley seems to have had the unpleasant experience of a fall of black snow. The snow, moreover, is getting darker and thicker here.

The inhabitants of the valley are herdsmen, who in their chalets make the famous Emmenthal cheese, while those who live on the shores of the Lake of Brienz are chiefly engaged in wood carving.

COSTLY LIVING IN CAIRO

One Can Get Modern Conveniences But Must Pay a Big Price.

WHEN I first went to Egypt to live, about twenty years ago, residence in Cairo was very different from what it is now," writes an Englishwoman in the Queen. "Houses were inconvenient, had neither pantries nor bathrooms, and servants had no English training at all in the way of orderly housekeeping.

"Of course there were always the one or two exceptional servants to be had and occasionally a decent house or two to be found, but these things both cost a mint of money and were not available to the young official. The English community was small, perhaps 300 or 400 souls at the outside, and their residences were scattered over a wide area of many miles.

"Mrs. Jones had called; but where did she live? Right away on the other side of the city, down the riverside road, under a gateway, through a cotton repository, and then into a one storied flat bungalow surrounded by gardens. And Mrs. Smith, where did she live? Out on the desert, two miles from nowhere in a corner of the old soldiers' barracks; no address, no road no sign posts.

"Still you had to find it, and in so doing you made great friends for your pains, and everybody absolutely knew everybody else. In winter things were quite gay, but funnily enough in summer they were still gayer. All the unfortunates who were left behind to spend the heat in Cairo clubbed together, full of real friendliness and goodwill, to give each other a good time.

"I am afraid that sort of thing is quite done away with now. Cairo has grown too big, too prosperous, too busy to bother with the next door neighbor. The change seemed to come with the change of government. In the old days when the Sudan was a military fighting unit the pick of the English army spent its holidays from Halfa and Assouan with us in Cairo, coming and going throughout the year and made up of England's best form of sportsmen.

"In Cairo itself the present influx of hundreds of young educational officials had not come into vogue. The club, not full to overflowing, was quite small, very cosey, very homey, very dear. The men had no wives and we few ladies had our drawing rooms always full with delightful bachelors.

"And now, twenty years later, what has happened? One's winter is spent in returning endless calls from unknown acquaintances sent from other acquaintances just passing through. You pass friends you would like to know only in the rush and tear of Savoy dinners or other hotel dances. You are out every night and in bed all day resting for the next bout.

"Rents are enormous, servants' wages are ruinous. You must have endless dresses for such a climate, and in April when your money is all gone, you still have got to leave for Europe, else you spend the whole of next winter getting over the heat of a summer spent where you are. Everything has increased in price. The old houses are unfit for habitation and the new ones want £250 a year rent for five rooms. Even then you can only stay there half the year. Added to this you must come and go with your family and you must keep alive somewhere during the other six months.

"You can at exorbitant wages throw out your servants when you leave, but it is better to pay them a reasonable rate and keep them through the summer. After all they too have got to live, and their wives and children; also if you get a reputation for closing the house no servant living will take much interest in your welfare and will incessantly rook you during the winter months because he must.

"The cook's wage is high, but he has rent to pay, a family to keep and no summer work available. You must feed your English cook and pay her rent. It averages the same with the good one, and the bad ones we do not keep at all. Your black butler boy is your English parlor maid and in these days quite as haughty. He also stops at the silver and the door and will not touch the dustpan.

"There is little to choose in these days between the price of a good flat and service in Cairo and the same in the centre of London. You can get everything now—sanitary, well built flats, telephone, electric light and gas stoves, motor and electric trams just at the corner, but also you must have not less than £1,000 a year. In England if you are comfortable you can stay there all the year round but in Cairo the moree babies there are and the more the expenses increase, so much the more urgent it is that you must move out in summer and repeat all your bills in another country more sanitary and with better climate.

"That is what makes Cairo so expensive for the poor man. I have seen humble creatures with humbler wives arrive full of joy at a salary of £600 a year. With the best intentions, both pulling the load, living in summer on cheap servants, they could not make both ends meet. You cannot help yourself out of the trouble. You cannot go to market, you cannot visit your own kitchen full of Arabs, you cannot help being cheated.

"You must pay, or else you must do with cheap, bad servants who are stupid and inefficient. If a cook is clever at cooking he is clever at your accounts, and you may stand over him while he weighs the beef and he will still get his proportion. He has only six months in which to make enough to keep him going while you are away during the summer. Pay, and he will give you the best of good times, good dinners, no worries, no tempers, the house running on oiled wheels, but you must pay, remember that."

ADD TO YOUR PERSONAL ADORNMENTS

By the Use of Newbro's Herpicide

A pretty woman may enhance her beauty and a plain woman become good looking by the proper care of her hair.

Nice hair, pretty hair, growing on the head it adorns, is one of nature's greatest beautifiers.

The kind of hair which always makes us look the second time, follows the use of Newbro's Herpicide, and is possible for every woman.

Regular applications of Herpicide kill the hair-destroying dandruff germ, keeps the hair from coming out and add to it that luxuriance, soup and lustre which are essential to hair beauty.

Newbro's Herpicide is the Original scalp prophylactic. All other hair remedies claiming to kill the dandruff germ are simply trying to trade upon the reputation of genuine Herpicide.

Application may be obtained at good barber shops and hair dressers.

Send 10 cents in postage to The Herpicide Co., Dept. R., Detroit, Mich., for sample and booklet.

One dollar size bottles sold by all druggists under an absolute guarantee. Anderson & Nelles, 268 Dundas street, special agents.

STOMACH DISTRESS AND DYSPEPSIA GO

Heartburn, Gas and Indigestion Vanish and Your Stomach Feels Fine in 5 Minutes.

As there is often some one in your family who suffers an attack of indigestion or some form of Stomach trouble, why don't you keep some Diapepsin in the house handy?

This harmless blessing will digest anything you can eat without the slightest discomfort, and overcome a sour, gassy Stomach five minutes after.

Tell your pharmacist to let you read the formula, plainly printed on these 50-cent cases of Pape's Diapepsin, then you will readily see why it makes Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Heartburn and other distress go in five minutes, and relieves at once such miseries as Belching of Gas, Eructations of sour, undigested food, Nausea, Headaches, Dizziness, Constipation and other Stomach disorders.

Some folks have tried so long to find relief from Indigestion and Dyspepsia for an out-of-order stomach with the common, every-day cures advertised that they have about made up their minds that they have something else wrong, or believe theirs is a case of Nervousness, Gastritis, Catarrh of the Stomach or Cancer.

This, no doubt, is a serious mistake. Your real trouble is, what you eat does not digest; instead, it ferments and sours, turns to acid, Gas and Stomach poison, which putrefy in the digestive tract and intestines, and, besides, poison the breath with nauseous odors.

A hearty appetite, with thorough digestion, and without the slightest discomfort or misery of the Stomach, is waiting for you as soon as you decide to try Pape's Diapepsin.

Try

Red Rose Tea and you will find the same fine flavor and tempered strength that has kept it the tea of quality since 1894. It's mellow richness will show you why

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

NEVER SOLD IN BULK

Your Grocer Will Recommend It

SILK PHOTOGRAPH FRAME.

When your friend gives you her—or his—photograph, here is a little frame which you can make to fit in almost no time at all, and a very attractive little object it is, too. How about sending your own picture to the chosen few this incased?

Cut a stout piece of cardboard into the required shape and size, with an oval, round or square cut-out for the photograph. Then pad with cotton wool the portion that is to form the front and cover it with pretty figured silk, pasting it down neatly on the back and sides.

Old Dutch Cleanser

Shortens your cleaning work in the kitchen ---throughout the house.

This One Cleanser in handy sifter can keeps the house and everything in it spick and span with half the time required with old-fashioned cleaners.

Cleans, Scrubs, Scours, Polishes

For porcelain ware and on the bath tub. Old Dutch Cleanser is the one safe cleanser to use.

The New and Better Way

Sprinkle Old Dutch Cleanser on a wet cloth, rub well, wipe with a clean, wet cloth. Takes off all discoloration and scum and will not scratch. Use it for all your cleaning. The one best cleanser for the farm.

LARGE SIFTER CAN 10c

So strong, so rich, so flavorful—a little of

Shirriff's True Vanilla

Goes further—and the difference in its exquisite aroma and tempting fragrance is wondrous. You will find real economy in Shirriff's. Ask the groceryman.

Caution:—A smaller quantity required than of any other extract.

Other delicious Shirriff flavorings are:

Lemon, Almond, Rose, Pineapple, Strawberry, Ratafia, and ninety more.

The Mexican Vanilla

14 Bean Gatherer

Of Interest To Women

Odd Conceit of Spring Frock

Here's the latest wrinkle in lingerie dresses — the very newest out—straight Fifth avenue shop—and it is worn over a colored silk slip! The hem of the slip, to be perfectly correct, must show at least four inches below the embroidered edge of the dress.

The photograph shows an all-over embroidery dress worn over a Helen-rose silk slip. This Helen-rose hue bows its farewell to the past, for it, too, takes its name from a favorite color worn by a president's daughter at her coming-out party — this very winter.

The Helen-rose hue is already meeting with such tremendous favor that the gown makers are endeavoring to depart, if possible, from the solid whites of summer time and introduce the Helen-rose into the spring and summer gowns. This is how the stunning gown, photographed above, was brought into existence.

CORRESPONDENCE

Edited by Cynthia Grey.

Dear Miss Grey: Am much in love with a girl and succeeded in winning her affection against her mother's will. After having been away for a year I find that the mother has succeeded in changing the girl's mind. How can I win back her affections?

BROKEN-HEARTED.

A.—If you really want her, remember that "Faint heart never won fair lady." But are you quite sure you want the girl whose affections are so light? Could you ever trust her? See if you can't become interested in others—that's the way to find out whether your heart is really broken over this one girl.

Dear Miss Grey: What is appropriate to wear at a college junior hop, especially in the line of wraps?

READER.

A.—Evening wraps are loose, with large kimono sleeves. They are often made of black material with light linings. Evening gowns are simply made and materials are satin, crepe de chine, marquisette, net or chiffon, over a lightweight silk slip. A pretty evening dress recently seen was a black chiffon slip worn over a white summer frock. It was very effective.

Dear Miss Grey: How can I clean soiled spots off pink kid slippers?

CONSTANT READER.

A.—With benzine. Be careful about fire.

LATEST FASHIONS

It is prophesied that stripes will be worn a good deal this spring.

The newest thing in overblouses is chiffon embroidered in beads of mingled bright colors, a somewhat barbaric color scheme, but effective in small quantity.

Long lace kid gloves are in great favor.

Oriental embroideries display motifs emphasized by beads of gold or silver.

Satin strongly rivals velvet for dress and costume purposes.

The popularity of silks and satins does not die out.

Many of the black hats are trimmed high with black malines.

LINEN GLOVE CASE.

To make a linen glove case for travelling cut out a square of linen and measure it off into three vertical sections.

Scallop and buttonhole the first; leave the second plain and scallop, buttonhole and embroider the third. To the edges of the second attach two long linen tabs like apron strings. These fold in over the gloves, which are laid in the second section, and the third section is then folded over the first, fastening by a pearl button and a crocheted loop.

One very pretty case of the kind seen recently was in flower design, with petals worked solid and leaves in outline with seed stitch filled in. Another was in pink chrysanthemum in lazy-dazy stitch, with little pink and green dots all around.

It is a pretty gift to give your friend who is going away on her honeymoon or otherwise.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF.

DAILY MENU

BREAKFAST.

Oranges, cereal and cream, scrambled eggs, corn bread, toast, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON.

Barbecued ham, toasted corn bread from breakfast, chopped and sautéed potatoes, (a left-over), onion muffin, (a left-over), crackers, heated and eaten with cream cheese and marmalade, cocoa.

DINNER.

Yesterday's soup, yesterday's roast warmed a la Milanaise, with sultana raisins and pine nuts; mashed potato, stewed salsify, canned peach pudding, black coffee.

"THE HEAVEN OF LOVE"

"I rose at midnight and beheld
the sky,
Sown thick with stars, like
grains of golden sand,
Which God had scattered
loosely from his hand,
Upon the floorways of his house
on high,
And straight I pictured to my
spirit's eye,
The mighty worlds, their
course by wisdom planned,
The weary wastes, the gulfs
no eye hath spanned,
And endless time forever passing by,
Then filled with wonder and a
secret dread,
I crept to where my child
lay fast asleep,
With chubby hands beneath his
little head,
What cared I then for all the
stars above?—
One little face shut out the
boundless deep;
One little heart revealed the
heaven of love."

MARY'S COOK BOOK

Brown Hash.

Free cold cooked beef or mutton from fat or gristle and chop fine, seasoning it very highly with salt and pepper. Add an equal quantity of cold potatoes, also chopped fine. Put in frying pan, adding sufficient stock —water must be used if you have no stock—to moisten thoroughly. Heat slowly, stirring very often until very hot. For one pint of hash spread over the top one tablespoonful of sweet beef drippings or butter, cover closely and draw to one side for 20 minutes, where it will crust on the bottom without burning. Fold over like an omelet and turn out on a hot platter.

Apple Cutlets.

Make a stiff apple puree, sweeten to taste and stir in a little softened gelatin. Set aside to cool. Meanwhile cut some slices of sponge cake, trim them neatly, and lay them on a flat dish. Moisten each with a little fruit juice, and when the apple puree is partly cool cover each sponge cake with a layer of puree, keeping the whole shapely. When quite cold arrange on lace paper doilies or in an ornamental dish. Ornament with cut angelica and crystallized violets.

Hominy Croquettes.

Take one pint of boiled hominy; if cold, add one-quarter of a cupful of milk, and heat in a double boiler, salt, pepper and onion juice to taste; one large tablespoonful of chopped parsley and two beaten eggs; then cook until thick. When cold mold in croquettes, dip each first in slightly beaten egg, then roll in fine, dry bread crumbs. Fry golden brown in smoking hot fat.

Sour Cream Cookies.

One cupful of sour cream, very thick; sweeten with one teaspoonful of soda, one cupful of sugar, beat well together, two cupfuls of flour, sifted, with one teaspoonful of baking powder, one teaspoonful of vanilla, one teaspoonful of salt. Sprinkle sugar and cocoanut if preferred on the top and roll in before cutting. Roll quarter of an inch thick. Bake a light brown.

Handkerchief Case.

A novel handkerchief case consists of two squares, a little larger than a folded handkerchief, of cardboard, padded and covered outside with cretonne and inside with silk, with a buttonholed edge or a band of gilt galloon. The handkerchiefs go between these and the case is held together by a circlet of silk rubber with a lace edging. The case is convenient for travelling, as it holds a number of handkerchiefs and does not take up the space of the ordinary handkerchief case.

LABELING CHILDREN.

The next time you have a few spare moments get some tape and embroider your small son's or daughter's name on it as many times as there is room for. Then sew that tape on everything the child owns—underwear, collarbands, sleeve edges, inside of hats, everywhere. In a few convenient places add the address. Then when John or Mary gets lost you will not need to rely on a faulty memory and a possible policeman to bring the wanderer home again.

Of course, if embroidery would take too much of your time you can write the name and address on the tape and sew it on all the garments, not forgetting gloves, umbrellas and rubbers, this time for purposes of protection against loss and theft.

The Steering Wheel

BY ROBERT ALEXANDER WATSON.

CHAPTER I.

Dick Arrives.

Bannington Park, comprising fifteen acres, is situated in the second rise of the Jersey Hills. Landscape artists had not been called on to add to its natural beauty to any great extent, and the ancient trees had fought their own way into an exalted station, where they reigned in dignified complacency.

In front of the large square brick house, the lawn was well kept, and the box hedge which surrounded the entire place was luxuriant and fairly well trimmed, but there were few flowers, and these were of the sturdier and simpler kinds. Other country homes were clustered along the well-kept road, or, rather, street, which continued into Minster, and the entire neighborhood suggested discriminating content and comfortable independence.

Richard Bannington was a name of national familiarity, and yet the man himself was known to but very few. He had been written up and he had been written down; but there was nothing to indicate that all this very skillful writing had given him a moment's irritation or modified to the slightest degree a single one of his actions.

On this July morning he was pacing up and down the library and, as was his custom, talking to himself in a low and grumbling tone. "I'll be glad to see the young scamp again," he said, as he paused at a window overlooking the driveway. "Come to think of it, I haven't seen much of him since he went to college. Haven't quite lost track of him, though. If the young cub can only earn money one half as easily as he spends it, he'll be a big help to me— Well, what do you want?" to a tall, dry-looking footman in dingy green livery, who had just entered. All the male servants at Bannington were tall and had the appearance of having been seasoned in a dry-kiln, and of having been kept in just a shade too long.

"If you please, sir," answered the footman, "the carriage broke down."

"Broke down! On such a morning as this! Don't you know enough to see that things are in good order when you know that they are going to be needed?"

"The coachman told you over a month ago, sir—" began the footman, but was interrupted by a hasty wave of the hand.

"Never mind—it'll be all the better," said Mr. Bannington, pursing up his lips. "It will give me a chance to see what kind of rig he hires to drive out in. Tell the coachman to have the carriage put in good order, and next time not to bother me with such details."

The footman bowed and withdrew, and Richard continued to talk to himself. "I hope he's got the most of these college fellows. But that trip around the world should have put a finish on him. Hope it has. I could never stand it if he was one of the strolling clothes-forms. Not much fear of that, though. Probably has the same cool, calculating, practical head his father had. I do hope he has ideas, and is ready to pitch in and help me to fight Burton. I hate to let him know how hard put to it the old Bannington Plant is."

His brows were drawn down in a fierce scowl and a weary droop came to his mouth for a moment, but he shook it off with a toss of his head, and with a dry, throaty chuckle continued, "I wonder if he will stand driving as well as I did? His father was only two years older than I, but land! how he did goad me through a stint of work. I'll not be hard on the fellow. I can't see why it should take four times as long to change from a boy to a man nowadays as it did fifty years ago. He'll have to make a quick job of it, I need him, and he has to make good. The trouble is that these rich men's sons are pampered and fussed over until— Well, what is it?" to the butler, who had entered noiselessly and was standing in a respectful posture.

"Shall I give orders, sir, to have Mr. Dick's bath drawn as soon as he comes into sight?" inquired Higgs.

"Now, see here, Higgins," replied Richard Bannington severely, "Mr. Dick is twenty-four years old, and if he hasn't sense enough to tell when he needs a bath and how to get one when he does need it, why I'll get a governess for him, but I want you to treat him as though he were a full-grown man, a full grown man. Understand?"

Higgins bowed apologetically. "I only thought, sir, that being as how Mr. Dick had been away for so long around the world and over in China and Africa and India and—"

"That will do," interrupted Bannington. "I am not interested in hearing the unabridged directory of the earth."

"And you don't think, then, that I need to have his bath drawn, sir?" persisted Higgins.

"Hang it, no!" exclaimed Mr. Dick's uncle. "He has probably stopped long enough along the route to take a bath. If not, they'll give him one quarantine. Now clear out! Wait, come back here. When he does come, I want all the servants drawn up at the steps to receive him. He is bringing some titled foreigners back with him, and I want to show them that we can do the thing right. If we want to—though it's all bluster both as to me and to him. I don't want you to show that it is idiotic nonsense, though. I want you to do things in some style. That's all."

It was plain enough from his manner that Mr. Bannington was a man who had little patience with nervous people. He was himself nervous this morning, and it was easy to see that he was also disgusted with himself. He picked up the morning paper, glanced at it, threw it down, looked at his watch, saw that less than a quarter of an hour had elapsed since he had last looked at it, and made a motion as if to throw the watch down, but arranged his mind and strolled over to the window instead.

"I wish that boy would come," he muttered. "It seems to me as if I have been waiting for him ever since the day I sent him off to boarding school. I don't see how I could have done it, but I did, and if he really were my own son, I'm afraid I'd be disappointed in him. He's pretty hard to say just what I would do. He's two years too slow. I've seen him. Two years can make a powerful change in a boy, but these years don't make a man. That is what is the trouble with the good rotation, the best generation now in the finishing, carries up a bunch of useless stuff, the second generation gets nothing added to it, and the third generation is a shuffling, characterless mass of fads and fashions, and then they want to become idle aristocrats. Now of that for Dick. He comes from a working stock, and he has his own work to do. I swear I do believe I see everything and everybody get out of the horizon than to have him get the notion that he's something better than common people. Not much danger of that, though; this is the common man's country, and Dick will fit into it all right."

Mr Bannington looked at the pictures on the walls, read over the titles on the books and demonstrated other symptoms of a busy man being forced to wait. Finally he walked into the hall and met the maid who was bringing in her hands. The maid was not of the same order as the male servants. She was fresh and attractive, and had the appearance of one who found the world quite amusing and much to her liking.

"What are you going to do with those flowers?" asked Mr. Bannington.

"I am going to put them in Mr. Dick's room, sir," she answered.

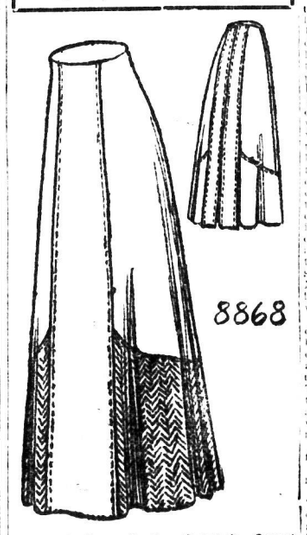
"Stuff and nonsense!" he exclaimed. "Now, I want his room kept clean and comfortable, but he's not a school girl, and I don't want any foolish frills. Put 'em in the dining-room."

The maid gave her head a toss as she turned to carry out this order and her master strolled awkwardly up and down the hall for a few minutes. When he returned to the library he noticed his entire domestic staff gathered at the foot of the front steps, and his face lighted in anticipation.

"He must have been sighted!" he exclaimed. Hang it, I'll bet wager they don't look like real servants, too humble a girth on every face. What's the difference? It will be a good thing to let his foreign friends see right at the start that in this country we pay more attention to the realities than we do to the trimmings.

ADVERTISER PATTERNS

Beauty Pattern Company.



No. 8868—One of the Season's Smart Skirts—Seven-Gore Skirt With or Without Flounce. For Misses or Small Women.

This design is not only chic and modish, but also becoming and graceful. It may be made with the regulation or raised waistline, and with or without the flounce, which, however, adds to the attraction of the design. The skirt is cut on slender lines, but is not too narrow to be comfortable. It is suitable for any of this season's popular dress materials. The pattern is cut in three sizes—14, 16, 18 years. It requires 5 yards of 27-inch material for the 14 year size. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

PATTERN DEPARTMENT OF THE ADVERTISER.

Please send above-mentioned pattern, as per directions given below, to

Name .....

Street Address .....

Town .....

Province .....

Measurement: Bust ..... Waist .....

Age (If child's or misses' pattern) .....

CAUTION—Be careful to inclose above illustration and send size of pattern wanted. When the pattern is bust measure, you need only mark it 32, 34 or whatever it may be. When in waist measure, 22, 24, 26 or whatever it may be. If a skirt, give waist and length measure. When misses' or child's pattern, write only the figure representing the age. It is not necessary to write "inches" or "years." Patterns cannot reach you in less than one week from the date of order. The price of each pattern is 10 cents in cash or in postage stamps.

PATTERN DEPARTMENT, LONDON ADVERTISER.

A POST CARD BRINGS HELP FOR THE KIDNEYS

GIN. PILLS SENT FREE.

We want all sufferers from Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Lame Back and Rheumatism, to test GIN PILLS, and see for themselves that GIN PILLS will really cure all these troubles.

If your Kidneys are weak—if it pains you to urinate—if your backaches—if hands and feet are crippled with Rheumatism, give GIN PILLS a chance to prove that they will relieve you and cure you. It won't cost you a cent. You don't have to buy them. Simply write us for a free sample.

A short time ago I received a free sample of GIN PILLS, which I have taken with such good effects that I herewith inclose 50 cents for a box of them. I believe GIN PILLS are just the things for me."—Richard Hamlyn, French River.

GIN PILLS are so called because they contain the medicinal principle of Juniper berries, the essential principles of Gin, but do not contain alcohol. Fifty cents a box, six for $2 50, at dealers, and guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded. Sample box free if you write us. National Drug and Chemical Company, Dept. G., Toronto. 63

Royal Vinolia Talcum Powder

The largest 25c. tin of the finest grade Talcum Powder, contains about double the quantity of powder in usual size packages. Exquisitely bland, cooling and soothing. Perfectly absorbent—easily brushed away, leaving skin and pores clear. Delicately scented with the charming Royal Vinolia Perfume.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS

On Sale at all Good Druggists. 113

VINOLIA TOILET SOAPS AND PREPARATIONS FOR SALE IN LONDON BY CAIRNCROSS & LAWRENCE.

He picked out the back—fifty cents apiece—that's a good sign!

"By George, the boy has filled out! He looks like a man. But what is he doing? He's shaking hands with the coachman, he's shaking hands with the cook. Good Lord! I thought he was going to kiss the maid. Now he's shaking hands with old Nixon, the gardener, and hanged if he isn't introducing his quality friends. Quite-looking minikin, too."

The old man raised the window, and in a voice which shook a little from excitement, called, "Here, Dick! stop that confounded nonsense and come in and speak to me."

"It looks to me as if he had solved a show," he grinished, as he turned to the door to meet his nephew. "From the very day that child came into the world he has been a constant surprise to me."

The next moment Dick, his brown face shining with health and the joy of a long-deferred home-coming, burst into the room, seized his uncle's hand and shook it vigorously, backed off a few steps, surveyed him critically, pounced on the dazed one more, and after another vigorous shaking, exclaimed: "By Jing, uncle, you are in corking form! I never saw you looking better. Maybe a pound or so too fine, but this is hot weather, and there's no use jogging around a lot of surplus fat."

The elder man's face had broken into involuntary smiles at the boy's breeziness, but the twinkling welcome in his eyes shone through an unexpected haze at the sight of the boy, and the effort of the task of bringing this boy through to manhood, and it affected him more than he cared to show, when he looked into the clear, steady brown eyes and noted the open courage with which the boy greeted his glance.

"I'm mighty glad you're back, Dick," he said gravely. "You're looking well. Are you ready to pitch in and work?"

"Pitch that bet open, uncle, and—I'm with a fortune," answered Dick, seriously enough. "I'm strong for the life of toil, and I want to begin right away."

"That's right. By George, Dick, you've taken a load off my mind. I was afraid you might come back with a bee of some sort in your head," Bannington smiled heartily and a trifle apologetically.

"Never fear," replied Dick seriously. "I have had my fling, and now that I have found my life work, I want to go on and without it promising waste. For you, I present my friends. This," Claude Lorrain, he is a count of one of the most ancient French families, but has cast aside his title and entire patrimony in order to devote himself to his favorite art."

Lorrain bowed gracefully and took out a white, slender hand as he said, with a very slight accent, "I am rejoiced to meet the uncle of my best friend. I have heard so much of monsieur's good qualities already he seems like an old friend also."

Mr. Bannington's brows had drawn together as he scrutinized Lorrain critically. "I am always glad to meet one of Dick's friends," he said, in a voice which held a faint trace of reserve, "but a little later I want to learn more of this coaching aside business. Doesn't sound practical to me."

"And this is Emil Bickhead, uncle," continued Dick. "You'd be sure to like him. He talks like a double-entry ledger."

It was evident that the stolid German found more favor and there was no reservation in the hearty handshake he received. "You don't look to me like a man who has given away his brains," said Bannington dryly.

"It is impossible for a man to have right to give away," replied the German, as though from a platform. "My brains right cuttles me to a little less than the strength of the earth's yearly production of wealth. Grab I more, I be one robber, accept I less, I am a fool. That is, I am a fool indeed."

"And this is Ivan Michaelowski, uncle," put-in Dick. "Here is a genuine Russian peasant who speaks and writes seven languages, and is one of the nicest possible fellows you ever met. You'll like him, I know."

The Russian was a tall, lean man, with straight black hair worn rather near. His expression was tense in its gravity and his deep eyes burned with the fire of a consuming purpose, and yet a twinkle of amusement flashed in Richard Bannington's eyes as he drifted his hand. "I am glad to meet you," he said, and the Russian merely bowed.

To Be Continued.

BERTH MURDER CASE STILL UNSOLVED

Man Supposed to Have Been Killed Turns Up All Right.

[Canadian Press.]

Hamilton, Feb. 3.—Mrs. Thomas Green, who believed that it was her son Thomas, who was the victim of lower berth 13 murder at Thief River Falls, Minn., received word this morning from her husband, who is working at Fort William, that Thomas is employed there as a molder.

A daughter of Mrs. Green identified the body of the victim as that of her brother by a photo which appeared in a Chicago paper, but she was mistaken.

ROGERS AT OTTAWA

Has a Talk With R. L. Borden About Entering Federal Politics.

[Canadian Press.]

Ottawa, Feb. 3.—Hon. Robert Rogers, who is here with Premier Roblin of Manitoba in connection with the provincial boundaries question, had a conference today with R. L. Borden, lending color to recent rumors as to his entry into federal politics as a lieutenant of the Opposition leader. Mr. Rogers, however, refused to discuss the matter in any way, not even denying it. He was willing to talk freely on other subjects today, and says the 1911 outlook is far the most prosperous year in the history of the west.

HIS WISH GRANTED

Man Who Wanted to Die Quickly Drops Dead.

[Canadian Press.]

Toronto, Feb. 3. — "When I die I want it to be quick," said James Fulford, a glass beveller at McCausland's, when talking to his friends a couple of days ago in the shop. Yesterday after lunch he took up the paper to read a few minutes before returning to his work. When his shopmates loked his way the next time Fulford was dead.

A WHISKY PROTEST.

Kingston, Ont., Feb. 3.—An appeal will be made to the Washington authorities by the H. Corby Company, of Belleville, whose consignment of whiskeys were held in Buffalo, N. Y., on alleged violation of customs law. The liquor was sent in several casks totalling 100 gallons. The customs officers held liquor must be contained in one barrel of 100 gallons. The Canadian company says it was advised by the United States consul-general that its consignment was all right.

IT'S OF INTEREST TO EVERY PERSON

HOW OVILA MARCOTTE'S BRIGHT DISEASE WAS CAUSED AND CURED.

A Cold Was the Cause and Dodd's Kidney Pills the Cure—He Recommends Them Because He Has Proved Them Good.

Lafond, Alta., Feb. 3.—(Special.)—In these winter days, when nearly everybody has a cold, and the cold goes to the weak spot, Backache and other symptoms of Kidney Disease are almost epidemic

For this reason the statement of Ovila Marcotte, of this place, is of interest to everyone. He had a cold. It developed Backache, Kidney Disease, and finally the dreaded Bright's Disease. Here is his full statement:

"For three years, due to a cold, I suffered with Backache, Kidney Disease and Bright's Disease. I was treated by a doctor, who did me no good. It was four boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills did this work. I recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to all persons who suffer from diseased Kidneys."

Neglected Kidney Trouble brings suffering and disease, that too often proves fatal. When a cold shows you that your Kidneys are weak or disordered, the only safe plan is to tone them up with Dodd's Kidney Pills. They always cure all forms of Kidney Trouble.

GRAND UNION HOTEL

Opp. GRAND CENTRAL STATION NEW YORK CITY

ROOMS $1.00 a day and upward

Baggage to and from Station Free. Send 2c stamp for N. Y. City Guide Book and Map

LINSEED COMPOUND

is a reliable old English Home remedy for—

COUGHS, COLDS, Asthma, Bronchitis & all Lung & Throat Troubles.

Since 1847

Since 1847 the mark of the world's best silver plate has been

"1847 ROGERS BROS."

This name on knives, forks, etc., is a guide in buying and an assurance of worth.

Best tea sets, dishes, waiters, etc., are stamped MERIDEN BRITA CO.

SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS

"Silver Plate that Wears"

SANITOL is Life and Accident Insurance for your teeth. The germs that produce decay and discolor teeth cannot exist where Sanitol is used. Sanitol is a scientific germicidal preparation assuring white solid teeth, hard healthy gums and leaving a refreshing taste. Sanitol is pure white—no coloring matter to cover a deficiency.

SANITOL Tooth Powder & Paste

At your Druggists 25c. each.

STELLA MAYHEW.

Two Pictures of This Actress, Who is the Life of the Play, "The Jolly Bachelors."

Behind The Footlights

Coming Attractions at the Grand.

Today—Matinee and Night, "The Jolly Bachelors."

Monday, Feb. 6—"Seven Days."

Tuesday, Feb. 7—Edward Terry in "Sweet Lavender."

Wednesday, Feb. 8—Al. H. Wilson in "A German Prince."

Friday, Feb. 10—Margaret Illington in "The Encounter."

Saturday, Feb. 11—Matinee and Night, "The Spendthrift."

Next Week's Attraction.

THE Grand Opera House will be open five nights next week and amusements of various kinds will be given Opening on Monday will be that roaring farce, "Seven Days," dramatized from the serial story of "When a Man Marries." The story was intensely interesting, but the play is even more so. On Tuesday evening Edward Terry comes here in that sterling comedy drama, "Sweet Lavender." Mr. Terry is a famous English comedian, and has scored many successes, but this play is his best. A very popular German comedian is Al. H. Wilson. Year after year he comes to visit his friends and has a new play each time. This trip he has a play called, "A German Prince." An actress who has never appeared in London as a star is booked for Friday night. Margaret Illington is her name, but fame has been hers for many years. She has been leading lady and star and makes her initial visit here in a new play called, "The Encounter." For Saturday, "The Spendthrift," a society drama, appears for two performances. Included in the cast of this company is Robert T. Haines, for some time leading man for Miss Fiske. Other notable people are also with the show.

"Jolly Bachelors" Today.

London theatregoers will enjoy a treat tonight when they go to the Grand Opera House to see "The Jolly Bachelors." The company came to this city in a special train of seven cars, in which it has travelled since the first week in September last. The "Bachelors" played to full houses in Hamilton and the critics of the three Hamilton dailies declare the show to be right up to the mark in every respect.

The Great Comedy Hit, "Seven Days."

At the Grand Monday evening next, Feb. 6, the Wagenhals & Kemper Company will present Mary Roberts Rinehart and Avery Hopwood's "Seven Days," the greatest comedy success the stage has had in years. New York has never laughed so heartily over any play as it has over "Seven Days." The comedy has broken into the second year of its run at the Astor Theatre, and Broadway is still splitting its sides over it. It ran straight through the summer without a break, and, as the New York American said, "Rocked Long Acre Square with loud laughter and great joy." Chicago, too, howled with delight for six months over "Seven Days," while it ran at the Illinois Theatre. Local playgoers will have a glad welcome for this comedy, which Acton Davies, the well-known dramatic critic of the New York Evening Sun, says is "a whole magnum of fun."

THAIS MAGRANE,

Leading Lady of "The Spendthrift," Which Comes to the Grand For Two Performances Saturday Feb. 11.

Mr. Edward Terry.

When Mr. Edward Terry, the distinguished English actor, comes to the Grand Tuesday evening, Feb. 7, he will present that delightful play, "Sweet Lavender," which has been one of his greatest successes. This play was originally produced at Terry's Theatre, London, March 21, 1888, and since that time this excellent comedian has delighted the theatregoers of almost every city of any size in the British Empire with his characterization of the whimsical hero of this play, Richard Phenyl. Mr. Terry has produced many plays and scored innumerable successes, but they have not lessened the desire of his admirers to see him now and again in this part, which is so admirably adapted to display his great gift of comedy. Here is a figure that lingers lovingly in the memory. Seats selling.

Al. H. (Metz) Wilson.

Al. H. Wilson, the German dialect comedian, will bring his latest success, "A German Prince," to the Grand, Wednesday evening, Feb. 8. This information will no doubt be interesting news to his many admirers in this city, who never miss the opportunity to witness a Wilson performance. The great secret of Mr. Wilson's success as an actor is that he is natural. He is so interested in the character he assumes that one forgets the individual and sees only the rollicking and light-hearted German, who long ago sang his way into public favor with his melodious voice. Seats Monday.

Margaret Illington.

At the Grand Friday evening next, Feb. 10, Margaret Illington will be seen presenting for the first time here the new play, "The Encounter," the latest dramatic importation to America from France. The play is said to be one of dignity and power, and to represent the best efforts of this gifted author, Pierre Berton, who is much admired by patrons of the playhouses in America by reason of the reputation that came to him in "Zaza," which is also of his writing, and a play that is recalled as a magnificent example of dramatic construction.

From other viewpoints, Miss Illington's coming must be regarded as among important offerings of the dramatic calendar. In the first place, it brings her here for the first time in the dignified position of star. Then, again, her reputation for careful and conscientious effort is so well recognized that any new production at her hands is bound to command serious attention. Last, but not least, is the recommendation of authorship which "The Encounter" carries; it is said to be a much more vigorous play, and one with a greater appeal than was found in "Zaza," which also claims Pierre Berton as author. Seats on Wednesday.

"The Spendthrift" Next Saturday.

One of the elements of "The Spendthrift's" tremendous success is the skillful manner of its presentation. Frederic Thompson is gifted with rare judgment in the casting of a play and he has never selected to better purpose. Robert Haines has the role of Richard Ward, a power in finance, and the part might have been written for him, so well does it fit his methods. His portrayal is unquestionably one of the triumphs of a brilliant career. Thais Magrane plays to perfection the difficult role of the luxury-loving, extravagant, frivolous-minded, yet lovable wife. Her characterization has given her a place among the country's prominent leading actresses. T. Daniel Frawley and Mattie Ferguson, in distinctive character parts, score individual hits, and the work of the remaining members of the cast—Sumner Gard, Vivian Martin, Robert Cain and Grace Gibbs—is all that could be asked for. At the Grand, Saturday, matinee and night, Feb. 11.

Mischa Elman, Violinist.

Mischa Elman, the young Russian violinist of widely heralded fame, revealed himself as a master of his instrument and a musician of large artistic stature. His success was instantaneous. Although he is only 19 years of age, and on the concert platform looks several years younger, Elman is entitled to the treatment accorded not to the prodigy, but to the mature artist. He is a player of extraordinary accomplishment. His technique is sure, and apparently equal to all possible demands, and he performs the most difficult feats with apparent ease. His tone is large, of silvery penetrating sweetness in runs and arpeggios, and rich and warm in cantabile. His intonation is true, even in the most complicated passages. Mr. Elman possesses complete confidence and repose, his first bow to the audience, before he begins, suggests his consciousness of just triumphs and expectation of others to come. Because of his youth, his coming appearance here on Tuesday evening, Feb. 28, in the Grand Opera House, is creating considerable interest among the public as well as the musicians.

"Vanity Fair," now being presented in New York, is remarkably cast. Those taking part in the play include at least a dozen actors and actresses who have either starred themselves, appeared at the heads of stock companies, or been leading men and women in famous plays. Among the number are Miss Marie Tempest, guest artist; Mr Louis Calvert, producer and former star; Rose Coghlan, William McVay, Frank Gillmore, Thais Lawton, Helen Reimer, Lee Baker, Miss Olive Oliver, Mrs. Harriet Otis Dellenbaugh, Ben Johnson, Ferdinand Gottschalk, Albert Bruning, Graham Browne, Olive Wyndham and John Sutherland. Miss Tempest, of course, is the Becky Sharp, Mr. Browne, the Captain Rawdon Crawley; Mr. Bruning, the Marquis of Steyne; Mr. Calvert, the Sir Pitt Crawley; Mr. Gillmore, the Pitt Crewley, jun.; Mr. McVay, the General Tufto, Mr. Johnson, the Mr. Wenham; Mr Gottschalk, the M. de Trufigny; Mr. Sutherland, the Mr. Bowls; Miss Oliver, the Marchioness of Steyne; Miss Lawton, the Countess of Bareacres; Miss Wyndham, the Miss Sedley; Miss Coghlan, the Mrs. Crawley; Miss Reimer, the Mrs. Firkin, and Mrs. Dellenbaugh, the Miss Crawley.

The first performance of Charles Klein's new play, "Maggie Pepper," with Rose Stahl as the star, was given at the Grand Opera House, New Haven, on Jan. 30.

Miss Stahl was supported by Frederick Truesdell, Stewart Grant, Herbert Ayling, J. Harry Benrimo, Eleanor Lawson, Beatrice Prentice, Beverly Sitgreaves, Agnes Marc, May Maloney, Jeannette Horton, Lee Kohlmar, Lawrence Eddinger, H. R. McClain, Grace Carlyle, Marie Hudson and Stuart Robson, jun.

H. S. Sheldon, author of Henry Miller's Bijou Theatre, New York, success, "The Havoc," is not, as some of the New York critics imagined, the author of "The Nigger," which was produced last season by the New Theatre, and which was written by Edward Sheldon. The author of Henry Miller's play is a new addition to the ranks of American dramatists. He has been very successful as a writer of one-act plays for vaudeville theatres; in which thirty of his sketches are now running, but "The Havoc" is his first big play. Sheldon is a native of Copenhagen, Denmark, and when he came to the United States eight years ago, was unable to speak or write the English language. As a result of the success of his first play, Mr Sheldon has received a commission for a new play from one of the large independent producers, and is under contract to deliver the play before the end of the present season.

A few minutes delay in treating some cases of croup, even the length of time it takes to go for a doctor often proves dangerous. The safest way is to keep Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the house, and at the first indication of croup give the child a dose. Pleasant to take and always cures. Sold by all dealers. 1

EDWARD TERRY,

This Distinguished English Comedian Will Appear at the Grand on Tuesday Night in "Sweet Lavender."

THEATRICAL CHRONOLOGY FOR FEBRUARY

1. Henry Miller born 1860.
2. George A. Cooke died, 1905.
3. Booth's Theatre, New York, opened, 1869
4. "Humpty Dumpty" produced at Booth's Theatre, New York, 1880.
5. "Master and Man" acted first time in America, at Palmer's Theatre, New York, 1890.
6. Gadski's first appearance in the role of Elsa in "Lohengrin" in 1901 at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York.
7. "Damon and Phillida" presented at David Douglass' Theatre, New York, 1759.
8. Aaron Hill, dramatic author, died, 1750.
9. "Wealth" produced first time in America at Palmer's Theatre, New York, 1891.
10. First American production of "The City Directory" in 1890, at the Bijou Theatre, New York.
11. Henry C. DeMille died 1893.
12. Thomas Brereton, dramatic author, died, 1722.
13. Steven Gossom, dramatic author, died 1624.
14. Frederick G. Lewis born, 1873.
15. "Bonnie Prince Charlie" produced at Wallack's Theatre, New York, 1897.
16. "Impulse" first acted in America at Wallack's Theatre, New York, in 1855.
17. "The Big Bonanza" produced at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York, 1785.
18. Mrs. W. J. Florence died 1906.
19. Adelina Patti born 1843.
20. "Youth" produced in America at Wallack's Theatre, New York, 1882.
21. Owen Fawcett died 1904.
22. "The Green Mountain Boys" was first acted in 1823 at the Park Theatre, New York.
23. Archibald Clavering Gunter died 1907.
24. "The Two Escutcheons" produced at Garden Theatre, New York, 1896.
25. George M. Cohan, in "The Governor's Son," 1901, at the Savoy Theatre, New York.
26. "My Daughter-in-Law," produced At Lyceum Theatre, New York, 1901.
27. Ellen Terry born 1848.
28. "Nothing Superfluous" presented first time, Mitchell's Olympic Theatre, New York, 1842.

AL. H. WILSON,

The Popular German Comedian Will Visit London on Wednesday, Feb. 8, in a New Play, "A German Prince."

Facts Not Generally Known

THAT Harry Lilford, who plays Rev. Master Todd in "The Sorrow" in which Mr. Edmund Breese is starring, played Wilks in the original American production of "The Master" when it was produced at the Garden Theatre, New York, Feb. 15, 1898.

That Walter Allen, who plays Mr. Phelps in "The Country Boy," was in the original production of "Tabasco," when it was produced at the Broadway Theatre, New York, May 14, 1894.

That Edmund Breese, who is starring in "The Sorrow," was in the original production of "The Musketeers," a dramatic version of Dumas "The Three Musketeers," by Sydney Grundy, when it was given for the first time at the Broadway Theatre, New York, March 13, 1899.

That Charles Nirdlinger, the author of "Polly Medium," the play in which Henry B. Harris will star Elsie Ferguson, was a co-author of "More Than Queen," in which Julia Arthur starred, and which was presented for the first time on the New York stage, Sept. 24, 1895, at the Broadway Theatre.

That Grant Stewart, who is prominent in Rose Stahl's supporting company of Charles Klein's play "Maggie Pepper," was in the original production of Captain Marshall's "Shades of Night" when it was produced at the Broadway Theatre, New York, Feb. 23, 1901.

A MEAL WITH MARLOWE.

[By Ada Patterson.]

"It was food," Miss Marlowe's confidential companion told me whisperingly, that had driven the star from one of the most magnificent hostelries in America.

"Isn't the food good at Blank's?" I gasped, recalling the melting deliciousness of cakes I had there absorbed with my tea.

"It is too rich. Miss Marlowe insists upon simple food, and when they wouldn't cook it simply for her as she wished, she moved."

We were skirting the territory of Miss Marlowe's fad, or is it unfair to designate the normal preference of a normal woman? Certainly she is interested in the study of the chemical constitutents of food. Calling upon her one day, I found that one older and wiser had previously claimed her morning. She had gone to call upon Horace Fletcher. She accompanied the aged dietician in his visits to the slums, where he talked with her about the improvement the art of mastication had wrought in the children of those dark corners of New York. When she returned, it was with eyes shining with zeal for the new idea.

"Hereafter this household shall chew, chew, chew," she said.

A meal at the Marlowe board thereafter became a rite. "At least 32 times," were the solemn adjurations of the actress to her friends, of her friends to herself, of her mother to all of them, and of all of them to her mother.

"It's a little tiresome, but I really think it's good for one," said one of the guests, an English composer.

Miss Marlowe became interested in the health foods of a certain manufacturer, and banished all other foods from her table for a time, until, in fact, nature rebelled against the heroic treatment, and the theatre was closed one night. The newspapers deplored Miss Marlowe's "severe cold." It was less intimate and irreverent than "acute indigestion."—From an article in the Green Book Album.

THE ETERNAL QUESTION.

That eternal question, whether it is wiser to struggle with dishwashing and the servant problem or by fleeing to a boarding house end all in indigestion, gives no worry to a group of progressive housewives in Carthage, Missouri, says Collier's Weekly.

A year ago they started with the idea of a co-operative kitchen. They have been approaching an ideal home life without drudgery. They ordered that each family bring its own table linen, its own blue and white dishes — or whatever other sort carried fond associations—its own birth-mark or silver or celluloid napkin rings, its own cut glass and flowers. The tables should look just like those at home. The menus must suggest "real home cooking." The kitchen should have no hotel and restaurant cooking apparatus—such as warming tables, for example, which bring with them the temptation to cook the steak in the morning to gain time, and then allow it to steep all day. The proper sort of cook was hard to find. The first one couldn't free his mind from restaurant superstitions. His employers discharged him one morning before breakfast and hired a woman instead. Buying was easier and cheaper for the co-operation than it had been for individuals. Contracts were made with farmers for the freshest of milk and eggs and butter and vegetables. In the winter time the kitchen bought whole lambs and pigs. Every one from whom the co-ops had to buy anything was gracious and obliging. The simplest work of all was to get good headquarters. The present one is a two-story, eight-room brick residence. It is called "The Kitchen," but includes, besides that and the dining room, a reception room and a parlor and quarters for the servants. For the 30 members of the co-operation and only four servants are required, and these four, enjoying each other's company, work better and more cheerfully than if they were scattered in homes. The assessment for each patron of the kitchen is $4 a week.

MISCHA ELMAN,

A Youthful But Famous Violinist, Who Comes to the Grand Tuesday, Feb. 28.

Shiloh's Cure

quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs - 25 cents.

What Has Dandruff Got to Do With Baldness?

You see the statement every day that the one cause of baldness is dandruff. But is it?

True, dandruff often precedes the departure of the hair.

It is equally true that you know men with a shock of hair you can hardly pull a comb through, who have carried around a dandruff-laden collar as long as you have known them.

You have also seen men whose scalp was kept as clean as a baby's, whose hair was surely departing.

That dandruff talk sounds well and convinces a good many of us, but let us not fool ourselves.

Of course dandruff isn't a good thing to carry around, but it is only an indication.

The same trouble that causes the hair to fall out usually causes dandruff, so if you get at the cause and arrest the loss of hair you will stop dandruff too.

Those who use Nyal's Hirsutone find it the most satisfactory hair healer and hair dressing they have ever used.

It does stop the hair from falling out. It will also stop dandruff.

Your Nyal Druggist cheerfully recommends it—$1 and 50c, in sprinkler bottles. Sold and guaranteed by all London druggists.

Nyal's FAMILY REMEDIES

LOOK FOR THE DANDELION COLORED PACKAGE

One for each everyday ailment

THE WONDERS OF ARSENIC.

"You no doubt have observed the lily white complexion of some women. These women are sacrificing years of their lives for that beautiful satin by the use of arsenic," said D. V. Duval, a chemist, of Manchester, Eng.

"It is a well known fact that thousands of women in all countries of the world use the poison in small quantities to bleach the skin. It is an affective means of whitening and clearing the complexion, but the complexion given by its use has no permanency unless the absorption of the drug be continued.

"Arsenic, as science has long told us, is an accumulative poison. When one takes it either by prescription for the upbuilding of an appetite or for the bleaching of the skin he does not feel any ill effects for several years. The effect of the drug is healing and makes a person feel like eating, it also aids the digestion. The average user of the poison takes it in such small quantities that he does not realize how much of it will accumulate in his system in the course of four or five years.

"Being an accumulative poison it often takes that length of time to see the results of the drug. Then the user may complain of not being able to control his fingers or toes. Subsequently he loses control of his hands and arms. Arsenical poisoning is the result.

"Five years ago in Manchester there was an epidemic of paralysis. Several thousands of persons were stricken. Several hundred died and the medical profession of England made a thorough investigation of the malady and traced it to beer. The investigators discovered that the brewers were using a chemical in the brewing of their product which was found to contain a small quantity of arsenic. This drug, imbibed in small quantities in beer, had gradually accumulated in the bodies of thousands of persons, had impoverished their blood and left a great percentage of them helpless."

Only One "BROMO QUININE," that is Laxative Bromo Quinine

Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days

E. W. Grove on every box. 25c

MARGARET ILLINGTON,

An American Actress, Who Visits London For the First Time on Friday, Feb. 10, in "The Encounter."

JAMES MANLEY AND HARRIET WORTHINGTON,

In a Scene From "Seven Days," Which appears at the Grand on Monday Next.

BREAKING THE BANK AT MONTE CARLO

Those Who Do It Today Will Be Broken by the Bank To-morrow—So the Legend Runs—People With Systems —Incidents of the Gambling Inferno.

HE WHO BREAKS the bank today will be broken by the bank tomorrow," is a very popular phrase on the French Riviera, but there are very few people who break the bank at Monte Carlo today or any other day. Such things only happen once in a while and in Harper's Weekly we read:

As for systems to break the bank, there is seldom a day during the Monte Carlo season that one is not put in operation on a small or large scale, and even in the summertime—the Casino being open every day in the year—when the croupiers punt against each other for iced drinks and the chef de partie is dozing in his chair, all of the tables but one or two being cleared out of the great echoing halls, the visitor is sure to encounter some perspiring enthusiast who has come to demonstrate an infallible method of play whereby he intends to carry away with him wealth beyond the dreams of avarice. The administration welcomes the "system," and is again overjoyed when it wins for a time, even when the player is wise enough to go away with his spoil. The administration of the Casino does not use the advertising columns of the newspapers, but that it treats the reporters who visit Monte Carlo with consideration may be gathered from the circumstance that in the last published report to the shareholders, there is, among other items of expense for the "maintenance of the Casino proper," one that reads: "Press subvention, 625,000 francs."

Only a short time ago an English mathematician who had figured out a system absolutely sure to win at trente-et-quarante, took it to Maurice Jenks, known in London as "the baccarat king,' he having made a million sterling at that game—always acting as banker. The inventor of the system desired to explain it to Jenks, in order to induce him to join a syndicate he was organizing to provide the £5,000 essential to begin the campaign at Monte Carlo.

"You need not mind explaining to me," said Jenks, "I will put up half the amount on one condition."

"What is the condition?" inquired the mathematician, eagerly.

"That you play your system against me," replied the expert.

There was one occasion, however, when M. Blanc was forced to buy off a Frenchwoman whose method of play completely confounded the Monte Carlo administration and defied all laws of mathematics. The story, which probably appears in print here for the first time, was told by former Director-of-Play Duval, of the Casino, to the late Chevalier Edward A. Delille, once editor of Galignani's Messenger in Paris, and before that secretary to Napoleon III. The chevalier was in the habit for many years of spending two or three months each winter in Monte Carlo at the expense of the "Anonymous Society of Sea Baths and Strangers' Club" (the full title of the gambling establishment), as the representative of several English and French newspapers. His notes of the occurrence, which he did not make use of himself, the old gentleman turned over to the writer not long before his death.

According to Chevalier Delille the incident in question occurred during the winter of 1896-97, and he quoted M. Duval as saying that it was the only occasion on which a "system" ever gave the bank a moment's anxiety. One afternoon in December or January, M. Duval noticed an old Frenchwoman, who had been a frequenter of the Casino for many years, and who made her living by obtaining good places at the tables when the salles des jeux were opened in the morning, and selling them to players with more money who came in later. She was sitting at the second table to the right on entering the roulette salon, known as the "suicides' table," and the reason M. Duval noticed her on this occasion was that she was with a good-looking young Italian, and they were playing with gold louis, instead of five-franc pieces, the minimum sum permitted to be staked, which was madame's usual practice.

M. Duval took very little notice of the play, however, except to congratulate madame when she rose to go to dinner, whereupon she turned to him with what he called a surprising air of defiance, and asked:

"How much will monsieur give for the secret of an infallible system at roulette?"

"Nothing," he replied, laughing. "We are not buying secrets today."

To this she replied: "Ah, but monsieur will be glad to purchase it some day."

"For several days I did not see the old woman," M. Duval told the chevalier, "and the matter passed completely from my mind. One afternoon a week later, however, I saw her at the same table in company with the men. The chef de partie whispered to me that they were winning heavily, and I told the surveillants to watch and report. An hour later one of the men came to me and said that madame and her party had won 70,000 francs, and that, strangest of all, they only played the maximum, and scarcely ever lost.

"That evening I looked on at their play myself several times, and certainly they seemed to win each time they staked. The curious point, however, was that in twenty or so turns of the wheel they would never play more than twice, first one of the partners, and then the others, but on each occasion they won the maximum in all combinations—en plein, the color, the column, the dozens, and the transversal. Indeed, the system certainly seemed to bear out the prophecy of madame, and to be actually infallible. In spite of my knowledge of the fact that no system can beat a roulette wheel, I began to grow interested, the more particularly as by the end of the week they were several thousand francs ahead of the game, all of which had been safely lodged in the Credit Lyonnais and transferred to a bank in Milan.

"By the end of the next week matters were growing serious, for they had broken the bank at their table three times, and I telegraphed to M. Blanc in Paris. He asked for further reports; and, as these were unsatisfactory, he came to Monte Carlo to see for himself. What he saw greatly disconcerted him. Madame and her party were winning most assuredly, but with all our experts watching them at different times we were entirely unable to get the slightest clue to their system.

"To cut a long story short, M. Blanc finally was compelled to ask for an interview with madame, and, after long haggling he purchased her secret for 200,000 francs—and it was cheap at the price, for her syndicate had already banked about half a million francs.

"The money being paid after play had ended and the rooms closed, madame led us to the table and astounded us by her statement. She told us that she knew positively that no system was infallible; but that after years at this same table she had noticed, when registering the numbers, that certain of them always followed others under certain conditions. Thus, if the croupier spun with the number 9 opposite him, 26 was certain to be the next, and that if zero was in the same position, 32 would surely follow. For weeks she followed these numbers, and then played and won. Then through the good-looking young Italian whom she let into the secret, she got together her successful syndicate.

"And why was is that these numbers turned up in sequence? It was quite simple, when we got the clue. The roulette wheel had become in the very slightest degree warped by the heat, and was not quite round, in so much that if turned at a certain point it invariably stuck at a certain other point, which would only have been noticed by a person keeping track of the numbers for weeks and months as madame had done. That is the only system that has ever been infallible, and I need hardly say that since then we have been careful to test all the roulette wheels every day."

In 1901 there was talk in Monte Carlo of a successful robbery at the Casino carried on by croupiers and clerks. It was reported in the newspapers that the booty amounted to 2,000,000 francs, and that a dozen employees were dismissed. But to continue:

"The big players have never succeeded in carrying away very much money from Monte Carlo. In 1905 a London newspaper published a story to the effect that an American from Chicago had won 500,000 francs there in one day, and had taken the money home with him, but his name was not given. In the early nineties the sensation at Monte Carlo one season was the play of a Chicago youth of 21, named Harry Rosenfeld, who made something like half a million francs in a week, playing during the day, but lost most of it at night at baccarat after the Casino had closed.

The late David Christie Murray used to tell a story of a sensational play at Monte Carlo that he witnessed himself. "It was my fortune," he said, "to be in the Casino on a Sunday night in 1899, when a French nobleman bearing an historic name entered the room with a fancy to play on No. 8. He was followed by a valet who was marked 'pugilist' from head to heel, and carried a cashbox, which proved to be full of thousand-franc notes. 'Numero huit,' said Monsieur le Duc, 'et maximum par tout.' He was known, and his challenge was accepted before the cash-box was opened. The maximum on any single chance at roulette is 6,000 francs, but it is possible to repeat it seventeen times on the same coup. You can play en plein—that is to say, on a single figure; you can play at each corner, and at each side of that figure; you can play the column, the dozen, the pair or impair, the passe or the manque, and the color.

"In the instance I recall No. 8 turned up three times running. Monsieur le Duc netted three times seventeen times 6,000 francs in about three minutes, and the bank was closed. What brought his historic dukeship there in the nick of time for that trifold peace of luck nobody can tell. He did not want the money, for he had just married a few odd millions, and he did not seem to care whether he won or lost, but stood impassive as a red Indian through the few minutes of that stupendous game. It was within a quarter of an hour of closing time, and there were not many people present, but the salle went mad."

The two biggest winners at Monte Carlo of recent years to figure prominently in the newspapers are Charles Wells, a Londoner, who won 750,000 francs in a few weeks, and lost it back, and considerable more, and a Yorkshire mechanic named Jaggers, who won 3,000,000 francs on a system, and was rapidly losing it back on the same system, when he had sense enough to quit the game. He got away with considerably more than a million francs.

It is not likely that the gambling establishment will suffer, however. For more than a quarter of a century the tables have paid all the rents and the taxes of Monaco, the lighting and the water, and the expenses of such religion as is essential. Even the bishop draws his salary from the profits of the tables. Altogether if the Prince of Monaco's allowance of $250,000 a year, with $100,000 more for expenses of his bodyguard, police and law courts, be included the Sea Bath Society exists and spends about $5,000,000 before its profits begin. And its profits are between $5,000,000 and $10,000,000 annually.

THE SEA OF GALILEE AS IT LOOKS AT PRESENT TIME

The Holy Lake About Which Christ and the Apostles Lived — Digging Out the Synagogue Where Jesus Preached—Talks With Fishermen.

TIBERIAS, Palestine.—I am in a fisherman's skiff on the Sea of Galilee, writes Frank G. Carpenter. We have just left Tiberias, the ancient city of Herod, near the southern end of the lake, and are on our way to Capernaum, where Christ lived and preached. It seems strange that one can carry the whole Sea of Galilee in his eyes. I have always considered it as only little less than an ocean, or, at least, as big as the largest of our great freshwater lakes. The truth is it is only a puddle compared to Lake Michigan. It is about half as large as Lake Cayuga, at Ithaca, N. Y., and standing on any of the hills which rise precipitously about it the whole body of water can plainly be seen.

The Sea of Galilee is only six miles at its widest part from east to west, and from where the Jordan flows in at the north to the place where it empties out at the south the distance is a scant thirteen miles. The sea lies in the depression of the Jordan valley, the river forming a winding canal 200 miles long, which connects it with the Dead Sea at the south. The descent to the Red Sea is over 600 feet, and the waters wind like a corkscrew all the way down to that salt sea of death.

Lake Superior is a little more than 600 feet above the level of the ocean. The Sea of Galilee is more than 680 feet below that level, and it lies in a nest of beautiful mountains which slope up from the water in picturesque shapes.

Over there at the west the shores are bright green and are spoted with wild flowers. The grass makes a waving sheet of emerald velvet, and it seems to almost reach the fleecy white clouds of the blue sky above.

Farther to the south are the Galilean mountains, now grey in the morning sun, with masses of smoky clouds hanging over them. They are full of water; and, as I look, lo! the rain comes. The sun is still shining; and it has painted a rainbow over that part of the lake covering the town of Magdala, which, as you remember, was Mary Magdalene's home.

Looking through the rainbow, you can catch sight of the Mount of the Beatitudes, upon which our Saviour sat when he preached the Sermon on the Mount, and on the sloping little hill at the left is where, it is said, he commanded the weary multitude to sit down on the grass and feed the five thousand.

Now look at the east, to the lands on the opposite sides of the lake and the Jordan. They rise precipitously from the water. The hills are so steep it would be almost impossible to climb them, and they are ragged and rough. That is the land of the Gadarenes, where our Lord cast out the devils into the swine, which ran violently down a steep place into the sea.

All about us are the most familiar scenes of the Scriptures. Every bit of these shores has been hallowed; and as we look the figures of the Old and New Testament spring into life. It is impossible to read the Bible in the Holy Land and not feel that its people were real men and women. The apostles had the same feelings as ours; they lived in a world much the same; they breathed the same air; they enjoyed the same grass and flowers; and they loved and sorrowed as we do today.

I doubt not our Lord appreciated the beauties of Galilee. Its scenery is as picturesque as that of any lake which lies in the Alps, and it charms in beauty at every hour of the day. I saw the sun set last night. The clouds hung heavy over the hills to the east of the Jordan and the sun gilded the top of the Mount of Beatitudes as it went down in the west. A little before that these waters were a glorious yellow, which faded away into a rich copper bronze. At the same time the heavens were burnished with copper, cloud piled upon cloud, and the whole was mirrored in the glassy surface beneath. The Sea of Galilee has always been noted for its wonderful beauty. It was a pleasure resort at the time of Herod Antipas, and the palaces of Tiberias and Capernaum were famous all over the east.

Let me give you still another view of the lake. It is moonlight. The great round queen of the heavens, her golden face at its full, shines out of a mass of dark blue, with black clouds behind it. The rays of the moon strike the sea obliquely, and they paint a wide path of silver running through the hills of Gadara across the waters to Tiberias. I am looking at the scene from the window of my hotel over the minarets of a Mohammedan mosque. It reminds me of Lake Como and of some of the Scottish lakes.

As we ride up the lake I watch closely the fishermen handling our craft. We are in a skiff, about thirty feet long and four feet in width. It has a white leg-of-mutton sail, which is filled by the wind from the south, and we are speeding over the water. The sea is now quiet, and our boat leaves a pathway of diamonds painted there by the sun. I reach over the side of the boat and let my hand trail in the water. It is cool. I dip up some in my palm and drink it. It has a slight taste of salt.

Now the fishermen have laid their oars across the side of the boat. They are depending on the wind to carry us onward. Some are asleep, and among them one at the prow who lies with bare legs outspread, his bronze face in the full glare of the sun. He is snoring. At the right is a man mending a net, and on the other side of the boat are two chatting. The scene might have been one of this same lake nineteen hundred-odd years ago, when Christ called men like these from their boats to be "fishers of men."

By and bye the subject of fishing comes up, and I ask the men if there are still many fish in the lake, thinking of the great draught which Simon Peter and the other apostles drew up when they cast their nets at the command of our Lord at the time he appeared to them here after his crucifixion. They tell me that the sea is still alive with good fish, and that quantities are carried to Nazareth and other Galilecan towns every week. Some are sent to Damascus by railroad, and some are salted and shipped off to Jerusalem. About a year ago a party took five tons of fish in one day. The catch was so great that fish sold in Tiberias for one cent apiece, and six pounds or more could be bought for a penny. There are fishing villages all along the lake, and the fishermen are still to be seen dragging their nets or mending them as they float near the shore. I am told that there are three ways of fishing. One is by hooks and two by nets. One kind of net is cast. It is used from the shores or by the man wading breast-deep into the water. The net is a great ring or disk of thread weighted with lead. It takes the shape of a dome as it sinks, falling upon the fish it incloses. After this the fisherman dives down and draws the leads together and carries net and fish to the banks. Much fishing of this kind is done near the village of Magdala. Another net is a dragnet, which floats at the top, with leads at the bottom. This is usually worked from boats which carry the nets, so that they form a loop and scoop in the fish. Among the fish caught are excellent bass, some of which we have had at the hotel. An especially curious fish is that known as the chromis simonis, the male of which carries the eggs and young about in its mouth.

The storms come up quickly on Galilee. I have seen several since I arrived in Tiberias and have experienced one or two on the sea. The day I landed was hot. The sirocco was blowing when I left the Mediterranean, and at Nazareth the travellers who had just come from Tiberias warned us that it was terribly hot on the lake. We had strong winds all along the carriage road to Tiberias, and our first sight of the sea showed waves which were rolling to and fro, not unlike those of the ocean. The clouds hung low over the waters, and great masses of black rested on the hills down which the swine ran. The boats were tossing this way and that, and at times it seemed they might sink. It was during such a storm, in a similar boat, that the apostles came to our Lord, who was sleeping, and begged him to save them. He arose and rebuked the waters, and, lo! it was calm.

At the time of another storm he was not with them, having gone up into a mountain apart to pray. The ship was in the midst of the sea, tossed by the waves, when the disciples saw him walking on the water. They were troubled, and thought him a spirit and cried out for fear. It was at that time that Jesus said: "Be of good cheer; it is I; be not afraid."

And you remember how Peter tried to go to him, and how, when he saw the wind boisterous, his heart failed him and he began to sink, Jesus stretched forth his hand and caught him, saying: "Oh, thou of little faith, wherefore didst thou doubt?" And when they were come into the ship the wind ceased.

But our wind also has dropped. The boatmen are lowering the sails and we are gliding to the shores of Capernaum. They are now covered with rich meadows, among which here and there are plowed fields and crops of fast growing grain. From the boat we can see no signs that a city once stood on the spot. The only evidence of life is a low, grey, one-story monastery, belonging to the Franciscans, who are excavating the ruins and digging temples and synagogues out of the soil. They own several hundred acres, running east and west along the beach and extending for a mile perhaps up the hills. Some of their lands are under cultivation, and there are orchards of lemons, oranges and almonds to the east of their buildings.

We land at a wharf and enter a door in the walls which surround the excavations. I make myself acquainted with Father Wandelin, an austere-looking priest, who speaks German. He takes me around and shows me the results of the work. He says they are digging up what is believed to be the actual synagogue in which Jesus Christ taught when he came here from Nazareth. As you must remember, Capernaum was his home, and it was from here that he took the most of his disciples. Here he cured Simon's wife's mother, who lay sick of the fever, and here saddened with the wickedness of the city, said:

"And thou, Capernaum, which art exalted unto heaven, shall be brought down to hell; for if the mighty works which have been done in thee had been done in Sodom, it would have remained unto this day."

The prophecy then uttered has long since come to pass. The city of Capernaum is not. And it is only now that the excavations of these monks is showing its ruins.

The synagogue which is being dug up shows the splendor of the ancient city. I walked around its boundaries. It was 54 feet long and 72 feet wide, facing the sea. Its front was a mass of marble columns, and it was built in two stories, the upper of which was for the women. Many of the columns have been entirely dug out and the walls have been excavated to the height of my head. The columns are three feet thick, smoothly finished, and exquisitely carved. The marble work is that which was common in Rome shortly before the time of Christ, and much of it is uninjured.

So far only a small portion of the ground on which the city has stood has been explored. There are a thousand acres or so left that in all probability contain valuable ruins, which, when exposed, may cast new light upon the days and time of the Saviour. At present the work is managed by a close corporation. The Franciscan monks will not permit relics to be taken away, and they forbid the use of cameras. Father Wendelin carries a long, black snake whip with him, and I am told that he uses it if he is not obeyed. The other day a woman tourist brought in a camera under her coat and took a snapshot, notwithstanding his objections, whereupon he laid hold of her and threw her out of the place.

I am stopping at Tiberias in a little German hotel where I have a comfortable room at a cost of $2 a day. Tiberias is the largest settlement on the sea. It lies on the western shore, at the southern end, within a mile or so of the Horns of Hattin, where it is said Christ delivered the Sermon on the Mount. It is only a short ride by boat from where the Jordan flows out to the Dead Sea, and from Semak, where the railroad now goes north on its way from Haifa to Damascus.

The city was the capital of Galilee, and it was at the height of its prosperity when Christ was living at Capernaum. It was founded by Herod Antipas, the son of Herod, the baby-killer, and was named after the Roman Emperor Tiberius. It was constructed while Christ was living in Nazareth, and was a new and thriving city during his residence at Capernaum. It is doubtful that he ever visited it, for the Bible does not mention his doing so.

Tiberias had a palace and a race-course in those days, and after the destruction of Jerusalem it became the chief seat of the Jewish nation. It is still one of the three holy cities of the Jews, and it has many Israelites among its citizens. They go about in long coats and caps bound with fur, and are noted for their piety and for their knowledge of the Talmud. Many of the Jews are Spaniards who have come here to live on account of the holiness of the city.

The Tiberias of 1910 is not attractive. It is a mass of grey stone and brick buildings, with flat roofs, painted white. The streets are narrow, dirty and filthy, and the Arabs have a saying that the king of the fleas lives here. The human population is something like 8,000, of which about two-thirds are Jews and the remainder Mohammedans and Christians. The Jews have ten synagogues, and there is also a Mohammedan mosque. The northern limits of the place are marked by the ruins of the Roman town, and the remains of its walls and a gate are still standing.

There are hot springs on the shores of the lake a half-mile from the city, which are still used, and which were famous in the times of the Romans. They are in many respects similar to those of Carlsbad, the waters containing sulphur, chloride of magnesia and iron. They are good for skin diseases, and if they were under American management might be made to pay well. One of the most interesting and valuable institutions in this city is the hospital belonging to the Scottish missionaries, and managed by Dr. Torrence, of Edinburgh. It has thousands of patients a year, and is doing great good.

I came here from Nazareth, riding over the mountains of Galilee in a carriage. The road is fairly good, although it is up or down hill all the way. About six miles from Nazareth I stopped at the village of Cana, where our Lord visited the wedding feast, and turned the water into wine. I even saw the stone jars or tubs which the people who own one of the churches there say were the original jars which were used at that time. They are kept inside the church and it took several fos to see them. They are great limestone receptacles, looking much like mortars, and it is likely that they have been used for the crushing of wheat by means of a pestle. I took a photograph of one, standing beside it, and, resting my camera on a stool, my guide pressed the button.

I also visited the spring at Cana. There is only one, and it must have been from there that the water which was turned into wine was drawn. Four camels, six sheep and two cows were drinking at it as I stopped, and half a dozen girls with water bags were waiting for their family supply. It is probable that Cana was much larger and more prosperous in the days of our Saviour than now.

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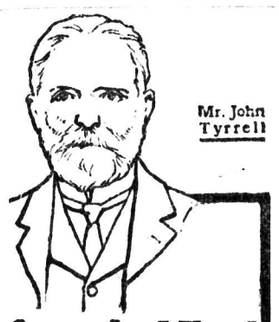

Mr. John Tyrrell

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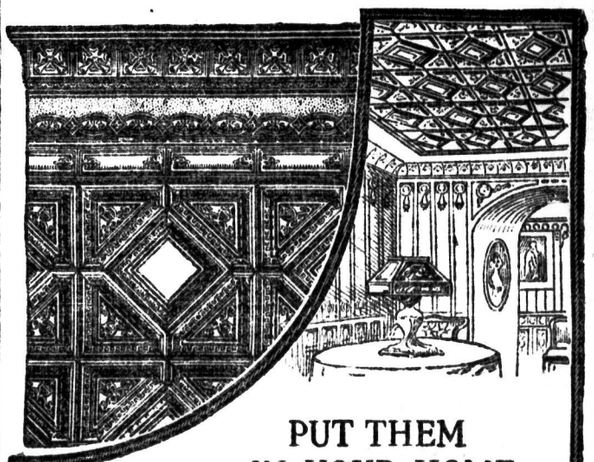

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GREAT PAGEANT IN LONDON

The Festival of Empire—Great Exhibition at Crystal Palace From May to October—Overseas Dominions Represented.

UNDOUBTEDLY the greatest event of the coronation year of King George V. will be the Festival of Empire, with its Imperial Exhibition and Pageant of London, which is to be held at the Crystal Palace, London, from May to October next, under the patronage and receiving the active support of his Majesty's Government. The festival, which was originally arranged for last year, was abandoned in consequence of the death of King Edward VII., but the reconstructed programme far and away outshadows the original arrangements, and will now be run on lines of broad, comprehensive, national, and imperial magnificence. It is important to bear in mind that the Festival of Empire is not a commercial scheme for private gain—the entire profits will be devoted to King Edward VII.'s hospital fund.

It would be futile to give here any comprehensive idea of all the features that will be introduced into this epoch-making festival. Suffice it to say that even down to the smallest item in the long list of arrangements for the entertainment and amusement of the visitors to London for the coronation, everything possible is being done to insure the success of the undertaking.

The festival will be arranged and conducted on a scale of magnificence never before attempted in the history of London, and the festival will, at the same time, serve as a meeting-place and an "At Home" for the people of the metropolis of the empire to the peoples from overseas during the coronation of the King.

With such eminent men as are members of the council, the festival is already an assured success. Men famed in politics, in the administration of the affairs of this vast empire, in finance, science, drama and the fine arts, captains of industry, premiers, and ex-premiers, cabinet ministers, viceroys, and the governors-general of all the overseas dominions, all have accepted office, either as active members of the council, or as vice-presidents. And every one of them doing his utmost to insure the complete success of this scheme, which will go down to history as one of the greatest imperial events of our times.

With this object in view the governments of the various dominions of the empire are co-operating with the council, and representative buildings which contain a comprehensive exhibition of the life history of each country are now being completed or are in course of construction. Here will be shown the resources and industrial and social development of the respective dominions, together with possibilities of expansion and cohesion with the mother country, on a scale never yet attempted.

For the visitor from beyond the seas who has never yet been to London and is not familiar with its huge Crystal Palace, with its many broad acres of beautifully laid out grounds and sloping terraces, which will be utilized in their entirety for the requirements of the festival, it is difficult for him to conceive the magnitude and magnificence of the whole undertaking.

As an instance, on the fine slopes beyond the grand terrace, the various colonial governments will be represented by three-quarter size exact replicas of their parliament buildings, in which will be exhibited examples of the productive and industrial wealth of the different dependencies.

The necessary colonial atmosphere will be provided by scenic artists and mechanical experts. Painted screens will surround the colonial courts, portraying typical landscapes with workmen at their daily avocations—extracting gold from the earth or gleaning golden grain to fill the granaries of the empire. Thus will the stay-at-home Briton be able to learn much that is interesting and instructive, and at the same time be able to realize the significance of our great self-governing dominions.

In addition to the respective colonial sections there will be an all-British exhibition, which will be held in the existing buildings of the palace. Here the industrial, commercial and productive resources of the empire will be fully displayed.

Undoubtedly one of the most interesting features of the festival will be the pageant, to be held under the direct patronage of her Royal Highness Princess Louise, where historical scenes of the empire's history will be enacted. A committee of leading historians will show the main current of the empire's unparalleled history. The arrangements and production will be under the personal direction of Mr. Frank Lascelles, who is famed the world over for the magnificence of his pageants. Mr. Frank Lascelles is already well known in the colonies as a master of pageantry, for it will be remembered that he was responsible for the production of the tercentenary festival at Quebec a couple of years ago, which was undoubtedly one of the greatest historical pageants ever witnessed; and also he was the producer of the festival held at Cape Town to commemorate the opening of the Union of South Africa Parliament by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught last year. In this no fewer than 15,000 performers will take part, and there will be altogether 24 scenes, eight of which will be represented daily in the magnificent open-air amphitheatre, designed by Sir Aston Webb, R. A.

In order to conceive a better idea of the significance and splendor of the pageant, it might be interesting to note that for the past eighteen months a large staff of specially selected artists has been engaged at the various museums and private country-houses in making copies of various characters from old paintings and tapestries for the purpose of having exact replicas made of the costumes, and to insure the dresses being complete in every little detail of the mode of the period.

From these colored drawings, the costumes and dresses have been designed. Of the ten thousand costumes required for the pageant, over six thousand have already been completed; while a special armory was established at the Crystal Palace many months ago where all the mail armor is being turned out.

The materials used in the dresses are of the finest texture, and the principal characters will be robed mostly in silk, satin and velvet. The costumes alone will form no small item of the expenditure, for some of the dresses are of an expensive character. Indeed one outfit—Queen Elizabeth's—cost just a tride over thirty guineas.

Besides the two principal features of the festival—the Imperial Exhibition and the Pageant—there will be innumerable other attractions, such as empire concerts, in which vocalists and musicians from all parts of the empire will take part, carnivals, battles of flowers, military tattoos, naval and military tournaments, flying demonstrations, and theatrical and musical entertainments.

To a Shiftless Young Man

Herbert Kaufman, in Chicago Record-Herald

YOU ARE now at the age of irresolution. You have not as yet condescended to outline your future plans. You are plutocratic with years; so rich in youth that you see no necessity to count the coins in the purse of Time.

You can afford to squander your hours; you can hit-and-miss for a decade—try your hand in this direction and that—there is no need to hurry—all of your life is ahead—you carry a colossal balance of Tomorrows.

You aren't burdened with a family's responsibilities. You are free—an independent lance—at liberty to indulge in any caprice that pleases your fancy—accountable to no one but yourself.

You are the sole dancer to the music, and the fiddler knows where to send his bill.

You are as cocky as an Irish terrier in a kennel of poodles.

You sneer at the greybeard and the baldhead who advise you against careless days and reckless nights.

If your work doesn't suit, what of it? You know that you can always get another job. So why permit duty to interfere with your pleasures? You mean to have your fun in a lump, and then after it is all out of your system, soberly apply yourself to painstaking industry, and show these old fogies—these has-beens—that it wasn't because you couldn't do better, but simply that you hadn't begun—you'll buckle down, put your heart and soul into your ambitions, and zip! you'll go whizzing by 'e mall with open throttle and fourth speed——

BUT——

My dear, long-eared, warped friend, that's when you'll bump yourself awake. You won't be able to fulfill your aspirations—you won't be trained for the job—you'll be past the sapling age—your present bent will have its influence upon your final form—you'll have to keep on the way you began to grow.

You quite forget that this is your springtime, and the habits which you acquire now will be fixed in your grain and your brain. There are only four human seasons—the calendar of man does not repeat itself in the same lifetime.

You can't change your roots. They'll be fixed hard and fast in carelessness and incapability. You're planting your energy in the barren soil of pleasure, and later on, when you try to be a producer, you'll find your efforts sterile.

That's when Old Soberface, the Plugger, will have his inning. He's a mighty poor sport—saves his earnings and his vitality—he's up when the first alarm clock begins to crow, and he's in the Land of Nod when you're just starting out to gather night roses in the gardens where the highballs tinkle. He's enduring a little healthy restraint and self-denial now—investing his splendid, eager forces so sensibly that he can live on the interest of his principles when he has attained the age which discloses the only worth-while interests of existence.

You're selling your birthright for fool's gold.

He's turning his mind into a mine, and he'll have you toiling for him on a weekly wage when he's ready to smelt his ore.

SERMON FROM SHAKESPEARE

Teach thy necessity to reason thus;
There is no virtue like necessity.
Richard II., Act. I., Sc. 3.

RICHARD II. had just condemned Bolingbroke to banishment. The condemned man was overcome by the thought of having to remain for six long years absent from the "sweet soil" of England. His father, John of Gaunt, with the wisdom of years, was endeavoring to comfort him. His philosophy was: Look on the bright side of things; let not misfortune sap your strength; it is an ill wind that blows no one good; shake off your depression; there is no place or circumstance in life that cannot be turned to good purpose by the man possessed of strength of will and courage:

"All places that the eye of heaven visits
Are to a wise man ports and happy havens.
Teach thy necessity to reason thus;
There is no virtue like necessity."

But Bolingbroke was inconsolable. To him the memory of his England would but make his exile more wretched, more unbearable. However, this was but temporary depression caused by the unexpected severity of his unjust sentence. In his exile he made a virtue of necessity, and planned and plotted till the time was ripe for his return to England. The injustice done him roused the sympathy of the powerful nobles of his country and they rallied to his standard. He had, even before leaving England, by his own confession, set his eyes on the crown, and while abroad he studied with fixed purpose how to win it. Had he remained at home the jealousy of the contending factions would doubtless have prevented the attainment of his desires. Through making a "virtue of necessity," and using his exile and the confiscation of his estates as a means of rousing sympathy Bolingbroke won the peerless prize, a seat on the throne.

Shakespeare is not afraid to repeat himself. The same idea expressed in very much the same words will be found in a number of his plays. In "Two Gentlemen of Verona" when Valentine was captured by brigands he was found to be scholarly, brave and of such goodly bearing that the Robin Hoods of the Italian forest urged him to become their leader. They offered him the generalship of their band, or, if he refused it, death.

"Are you content," they said, "to be our general,
To make a virtue of necessity,
And live, as we do, in this wilderness?"

Valentine made a virtue of necessity, and so wrought with the rough material over which he had command that when he returned to civilized life he was able to say for his men:

"Let them be recalled from their exile!
They are reformed, civil, full of good,
And fit for great employment."

There are excellent lessons to be learned from both of these situations. When the shadows fall blackest it may be but the lowering clouds that herald the rain that is to bless and fructify the earth. Of the crudest, roughest, most uncivilized material it is possible to mold and fashion things beautiful. Delicate perfume has been extracted from coal tar. By making a virtue of necessity Valentine was able to turn the brutal outlaws into worthy citizens.

Shakespeare was not the only man or the first to use the expression "make a virtue of necessity." It was an ancient proverb. The Latins used it, and probably, if we could call back the civilization of the Aryans, we might find it among them. Chaucer, the father of modern English, used it, too, and Shakespeare no doubt found it a common aphorism in his own time. He indorsed it, however, and anything that Shakespeare indorses the bank of humanity has been in the habit of accepting as his.

The same thought appears in its most familiar form in George Farquhar's "The Twin Rivals," as, "Necessity, the mother of invention." Primitive man found himself when he awoke to self-consciousness, in an antagonistic world. The progress of the race can be traced in its weapons, from the rude stone axe of the paleolithic age to the machine guns, the Dreadnoughts and the airships of the twentieth century. England was of necessity, by her island character, shut out from the rest of the world. She made a virtue out of her necessity, and by her industry and mastery of the sea rose to the premier place among the powers. The ocean that isolated her from other European countries she made her chief means of defence.

Necessity has been the "argument of tyrants" and the "creed of slaves," according to Pitt. Church and state have excused their barbarous deeds, claiming necessity as their reason. Slaves and dullards have patiently borne the yoke, feeling themselves fated to their lot. In these instances instead of making a virtue of necessity, it is made a vice.

Pope has said: "Whatever is, is right." At any rate whatever is may be made right. No matter in what position a man may be placed in life he can, if he has the will, make good out of ill, as did Valentine; turn loss into gain, as did Bolingbroke.

Had a Distressing, Tickling Sensation in The Throat.

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Mrs. J. A. Smith, Marshville, Ont., writes:—"I had a very bad cough and that distressing tickling sensation in my throat. It was so bad I could not sleep at night and my lungs were so sore I had to give up work.

"Our doctor gave me medicine but it did me no good, so I got a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, and by the time I had used two bottles I was entirely cured. I am always recommending it to my friends."

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Redmond Reassures Ulster

No Danger to the Minority in Home Rule—Ulster Casts a Home Rule Majority—Tribute to Protestant Patriots.

IN AN ARTICLE in Redmond's Weekly, John Redmond, the leader of the Irish Nationalists, successfully combats the assertion that Ulster is solidly Protestant, and anti-home rule. He quotes the last census as showing that in the nine counties and one borough (Belfast), constituting the Province of Ulster, the Protestants number 883,624, and the Catholics 699,202, the latter being 44.1 per cent of the whole. Then as to the voting power. The Home Rulers cast 42,901 votes, against the Unionists' 41,693, a majority of 1,298 for home rule, notwithstanding that the Unionists hold one more seat than the Home Rulers. He says:

"But the idea that Protestant Ulster and Unionist Ulster are synonymous terms is a mistaken one. Of the 19,000 votes polled for Liberal candidates in the Ulster counties at the recent election, a very large proportion were Protestant, and every Liberal candidate was either a declared Home Ruler or a Home Ruler perforce. Mr. Devlin, in West Belfast, and Mr. W. Archer Redmond, in East Tyrone, must have polled a large Protestant vote. The Ulster Liberals were appealed to to support home rule in a stirring manifesto signed by Irish Protestants of such wealth and commercial and social standing as Lord Pirrie (head of the great shipbuilding firm of Harland & Wolff, of Belfast), and Sir Hugh Mack, of Belfast; Mr. Edward Archdale, Castle Archdale, Fermanagh; Mr. Joseph Carr, of Killyleagh, County Down; Mr. S. R. Kneightley, of Lisburn, and Mr. Thos. Shillington, of Portadown. And what was the pith of the manifesto? That they have perfect confidence in their Catholic fellow-countrymen; that it is only in Protestant Ulster that bigotry and intolerance have a vigorous growth; that the Nationalists do not desire separation; and that only a large and generous measure of home government can make Ireland contented, pacified and prosperous. That is the true voice of Protestant Ulster on the question of home rule, and that voice is growing in volume day by day.

"It is to me a matter of deep regret that I should have to speak of Protestants and Catholics in this connection. Ours is not a sectarian, but a national movement. If home rule were granted, the Protestant minority would have equal rights and liberties with their Catholic fellow-countrymen, who entertain feelings of deep respect and affection for them. The national movements of Ireland for generations have been led by Protestants. A Protestant Parliament—Grattan's Parliament—in 1793 struck the first blow at the penal code and commenced the work of Catholic emancipation. Protestant patriots shed their blood on the scaffold and in the field in defence of the liberties of their Catholic countrymen; and there is not a single one of the Catholic leaders of the people today who would not reject with scorn and derision any settlement of the Nationalist question which did not secure for the Protestants of Ireland full civil and religious liberty."

THE TEN BEST HYMNS

A Methodist Congregation Polled—"Nearer My God to Thee" Leads the List.

RELIGIOUS journals often print articles on "how to improve the music in our churches." Such efforts sometimes represent the minister's point of view; oftener the organist's or choir-master's. Seldom do we get an expression from the pew. One such has been obtained by the Rev. Frank B. Upham, who tried to find out what, in the judgment of "nearly two hundred people in a church of an average spiritual fervor," were the "ten best hymns." The church, it may be said, was a Methodist church, and the choice was made from the hymnal of that denomination, yet most of the "favorites" are to be found in common usage throughout the other churches, and this list will therefore have a widespread interest. Organists may be asked whether it represents "improved" music. In the Christian Advocate (New York), Mr. Upham reports on the experiment:

"Their decision was guided—possibly misguided in certain instances by the pastor, who presented to each one a list of fifty hymns, 'the fifty in our hymnal that he would retain most heartily if compelled to part with the others.' Each member who cared to do so was asked to select from this list the ten which were 'dearest' to him. In the pastor's larger list were included a few hymns that seem to be necessary on certain great occasions, for example, 'My Country, 'Tis of Thee,' also in his list were three gospel hymns. Each one of these gospel hymns promptly found a way into the list of ten chosen by the church!

"'Nearer, My God, to Thee' led the popular vote. There were 112 votes cast for this hymn out of a total of 185. 'Abide With Me' came second with 107 votes; 'Jesus, Lover of My Soul' third with 92 votes. Strange to say—some of us think it to be strange—'I Love to Tell the Story' came fourth (89 votes). Close after this came 'Lead, Kindly Light' (84 votes). The others chosen were: 'Rescue the Perishing' (80 votes); 'Rock of Ages' (75 votes); 'Onward, Christian Soldiers' (67 votes); and 'What a Friend We Have in Jesus' (61 votes). Four great hymns just failed to get into the list, each of them receiving more than 50 votes: "Love Divine, All Loves Excelling,' 'Just as I Am, Without One Plea,' 'Faith of Our Fathers! Living Still,' and 'In the Cross of Christ I Glory.'"

The voting furnished an interesting diversion for the church members, we are told. Lists of the fifty hymns were taken home, where they were talked over, the ten chosen and revised, and finally brought to church. We read on:

"It was no easy task to choose among so many favorites, yet many were glad to attempt it. A large proportion of the answers were given by men who supposedly are not deeply interested in the music of our services. The place of the gospel song, the song with a chorus, is higher in the estimation of our people than many of us have believed; indeed, than many would have it hold. Three of the ten chosen are relegated by many of us to the prayer-meeting or to the more fervid and informal after-service during the season of revival. The people would have them in their most dignified hour of praise. The people prefer to sing, for example, 'I Love to Tell the Story,' rather than 'O For a Thousand Tongues to Sing'; at least this vote would so indicate. Wesley's great hymn that is ever to begin our hymnal, ever to be the first hymn in all Methodist collections of sacred song, had only sixteen votes, while its humbler contestant had 89. 'Rescue the Perishing' had more votes than 'Rock of Ages,' and twice as many votes as 'All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name.' This fact may be accounted for, very probably, by the personal interest felt in Miss Fannie Crosby, who captivated the church while this vote was being taken by the story of some of her songs. Undoubtedly many voted for her hymn because of love for the writer of it.

An analysis of the type of hymns chosen shows certain facts worth noting:

"Prayer is the attitude of the soul in the first five hymns chosen—petition, not praise, nor personal appeal. Seven of the ten have the first personal pronoun in the first line. 'Nearer, My God, to Thee' is the first hymn chosen. 'What a Friend We Have in Jesus' the last one. What would have been the order had the last hymn had the line 'What a Friend I Have in Jesus?' Oliver Wendell Holmes says somewhere that Dr. Smith showed his genius in writing 'My Country, 'Tis of Thee,' not 'Our Country.' The power of the humble poet, 'whose songs gushed from his heart,' is strikingly emphasized. Henry Francis Lyte leads Charles Wesley and Miss Katherine Hankey leads Cardinal Newman. Mrs. Sarah Flower Adams leads all of them. There is a refreshing catholicity. A Methodist church chooses as its dearest hymn one written by a Unitarian! A Methodist church chooses only one of the hymns of the Wesleys to remain in its list of ten! A Methodist church puts a Roman Catholic hymn well up toward the top among its favorites! 'The Son of God Goes Forth to War' had a very respectable vote (21), and 'O Love That Wilt Not Let Me Go' one equally respectable (20 votes). When we consider that twenty people think that these hymns are the dearest they know, we may be well assured that our people are singing with the 'understanding' as well as with the spirit."

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PLANS FOR THE CORONATION PREPARATIONS AT ABBEY

Service Will Be Same as Nine Years Ago—How the Peers and Peeresses Will Be Accommodated—Route of the Procession.

PLANS AND specifications have already been prepared by the office of works for the construction of the stagings and platforms which it will be necessary to erect in Westminster Abbey for the coronation ceremony. No special surveys have been made, as the figures relating to King Edward's coronation are sufficiently recent to be accepted as correct.

In well-informed circles the opinion is held that the form of service will be practically identical with that employed at the coronation of King Edward and Queen Alexandra. This form, it may be remembered, was prepared by Dr. Davidson, the present Archbishop of Canterbury, who was at that time bishop of Winchester, Archbishop Temple being too aged and infirm to undertake a task calling for a good deal of research. In the main the procedure at the coronation of King William IV. and Queen Adelaide was closely followed, the more modern example afforded by Queen Victoria's coronation failing to supply the parallel of the crowning of a consort.

The present Bishop of Winchester, Dr. Ryle, will occupy the position of Dean of Westminster at the time of the coronation, and in that capacity he called upon to take a prominent part in the service. He will hand the crown to the archbishop at the central moment of the ceremony, place the imperial mantle and pall of cloth of gold on the King's shoulders, convey the orb and cross to and from the altar, and perform many other important duties. One of the chief reasons for Dr. Armitage Robinson's resignation from the deanery is believed to have been due to the great difficulty which he would have experienced in fulfilling these complicated functions in the present state of his eyesight.

An innovation in 1902 was the crowning of Queen Alexandra by the Archbishop of York. The precedent will undoubtedly be followed this year, the duty of anointing and crowning Queen Mary falling to the lot of Dr. Lang, the youngest archbishop of modern times.

Although less than nine years have elapsed since the crowning of King Edward, the three ecclesiastics taking the most prominent ceremonial part in the coronation next June — the Archbishop of Canterbury, Archbishop of York, and Dean of Westminster — will each discharge his office for the first time.

No date has yet been fixed for the contractors to commence their work in the Abbey, but it may be taken for granted that the building will be handed over to the office of works at the end of February, which is just before Lent opens.

The peers' gallery will be erected in the north transept, and the peeresses' gallery in the south transept, overshadowing poets' corner. Special accommodation will again be provided for the King's scholars of Westminster School, whose part in welcoming the King and Queen upon their arrival at the Abbey was one of the new features at the coronation of King Edward.

Interviewed by a Daily News representative, Canon Duckworth, subdean of the Abbey, stated that there is no likelihood of a revival of the custom of erecting a gallery behind the altar, which was abolished by King Edward.

"It was a thoroughly bad arrangement," the sub-dean declared, "for it was not only damaging to the fabric and objectionable from the point of view of reverence, but also exceedingly dangerous to those having seats on the gallery, owing to the sharp angle at which it had to be constructed.

Care of the Fabric.

"When we hand over the Abbey to the office of works we naturally feel anxious to be assured that the utmost care will be taken of the fabric. One of the conditions laid down is that no nails or supports must be driven into the walls, but that the whole of the temporary structures must be self-supporting; and so thoroughly was this condition observed at the last coronation that I was assured the Abbey could be lifted solidly from its foundations, if such a thing were possible, without disturbing the galleries and platforms. Of course, in the old days the structure got terribly knocked about, as anyone can see."

Although the matter rests entirely with the office of works, Canon Duckworth has reason to believe that an annexe very similar in design to that of eight years ago will be erected at the northwest corner of the Abbey to serve as a hall of assembly and for the marshaling of processions.

"The annexe was a wonderful imitation of the grey Abbey walls," he recalled. "There can be no doubt about its cleverness, though some people thought it in bad taste. So excellent was the imitation that a gentleman observed to me as we were walking through broad sanctuary: 'I have passed here scores of times, yet I can't remember ever having seen that building before.'"

The mayor of Gravesend has written to the coronation committee asking that foreign warships, particularly a French vessel, may be stationed off that town during the coronation. The letter has been referred to the admiralty.

A ROADWAY WHILE YOU WAIT

10,000 Farmers Co-operate in Iowa and Reconstruct a Road Clear Across the State in One Hour.

THE PEOPLE in Montgomery County, Kansas, by volunteer work, built a modern highway twenty miles long. That record is now outclassed by something that has been done by citizens of Iowa. The greatest piece of road-building on record was accomplished in that state recently when in the space of one single hour a line of road 380 miles in length and stretching entirely across the state, was put in the most perfect condition of any road west of the Mississippi River. Weeks and months were spent in preparation for the work, but not a pick or shovel was used until the designated second was ticked off. Then, as if by magic, 10,000 workmen swarmed out on to the roadway, and when they ceased work 60 minutes later, Iowa had one of the finest long-distance roads in the entire west.

And not the least interesting thing in connection with the tremendous piece of work is the fact that not a man of the entire 10,000 engaged on the work received one cent of wages. Goodwill and patriotism alone are responsible for the splendid showing. Last winter the Iowa roads became so fearfully bad that traffic was practically killed, and farmers were simply compelled to remain in their homes. Finally the matter became a political question, and both parties got behind the movement. Governor Carroll called a "good roads" meeting at Des Moines early last March, and out of this meeting was evolved the plan of a "river-to-river" road, stretching from Council Bluffs, on the Missouri River, to Davenport, on the Mississippi, a distance of 380 miles straight across the state from east to west.

"Make the river-to-river road as near perfect as it is possible to make just common dirt," was the sense of the good roads convention.

Instead of appointing new committees to handle the work, the regular Republican and Democratic committees in each county through which the road would pass were appealed to. The chairman of the committee of each party was asked to get in the game and work for the road. Everybody agreed to do so, and soon a rivalry was created between Republicans and Democrats, each to see which party would have the most workmen "on the job," when the time for work arrived.

A Saturday was selected as the day, and from 9 to 10 o'clock the hour of work. Every farmer along the way was personally seen, and agreed to give the one hour that was asked for. Farmers were asked to bring their plows, scrapers and road drags, and an organization equal to those employed in professional railroad building was worked out. In the weeks preceding the work all bridges and culverts along the road were repaired and put in first-class order, that no delay might come to the road-builders when once the latter started working.

The result of the organization was shown on the appointed Saturday. Shortly before 9 o'clock in the morning farmers began getting out in the road. Hundreds and thousands of plows, picks, shovels, scrapers, road drags, grading machines and other implements were brought along. Every farmer brought his team with him. Superintendents and overseers had been appointed in readiness, when, promptly at 9 o'clock the order was issued to "fall to." And 10,000 determined men "fell to." For a few hours they continued, working with might and main. At 10 o'clock the job was finished, and the farmers went back to their fields, leaving Iowa the possessor of the finest piece of long-distance roadway in the west.

LEARNING HOW TO FLY

Mr. Drexel Describes His Schooling in France Under Mr. Bleriot.

ONCE upon a time multiplication seemed the most impregnable bulwark that your little brain could storm.

But because you tried hard, and mastered one table after another, you eventually had such a grasp on figures that you actually found yourself cutting a path through the jungle of fractions, and after a few years of persistent application you even conquered compound interest.

All that you did then was to keep at it—mastering your allotted daily tasks until you "knew your little book."

There isn't a problem on the face of this earth that can't be solved by patient and gradual and thorough endeavor.

What you lack is method. You plunge into the middle, leap to the end and then hop back to the start.

There's no system to your mental processes, so half your work is wasted.

Your ideas do not link in a logical, consecutive chain. Your brain smatters and scatters. You don't pursue a clearly defined path of reason.

An express train constantly switched into sidings won't reach its destination as quickly as a slow freight that puffs steadily along the right-of-way.

Survey your track before you steam up. Lay your ties on ballast and spike down one rail before you set the next.

Speed is a loss instead of a gain if stability doesn't lie in its wake.

You can't understand why so many men are travelling ahead of you. You're brighter, but you're erratic—you haven't your knowledge in proper array.

You're not running on schedule—you haven't a pre-determined route.

They've left you in the rear because a straight line is the shortest distance to any point. You've been jumping the track, investigating all the by-paths. You haven't stayed put.

You have a name for unreliability. Your moral integrity is above question—it's your mental dishonesty that classes you as a second-rater.

You can't be found where you're wanted when you're needed. You haven't established a partnership with the clock—you don't tick according to standard time.

Your teamwork is bad. You aren't on your base when the ball comes your way.

You're playing solitaire when your associates are playing the game.

You don't know your book. You've skipped some of the dull but essential lessons in your eagerness to reach the next course.

You're so impatient to do important things that you haven't equipped yourself with the necessary training.

You're anxious to rule, but you haven't expended the required effort to acquire rules.

Your foundations are wobbly, so every time you start to build—crash! goes your little House of Dreams.

The walls won't stand—the underpinning is weak—the bricks don't hold together—you haven't given the mortar a chance to set.

You haven't trued your work with the spirit level and the plumb line, and until you do you'll never get your ambitions under roof.

Go back to school! Select a text, and don't turn to page two until you know every line on page one; you'll accomplish volumes if you'll simply learn each chapter in its due order.

OPEN BEDROOM WINDOWS.

Winter or summer the bedroom windows should never be closed except on such occasions as blowing rainstorms. Sleeping in cold air is all right if heavy enough clothes are used and the head is properly protected with a nightcap, or woollen hood or whatnot to suit the season. Dangerous to sleep in an over-heated bedroom where the heat dies down seriously before morning. Risky leaving a hot sitting-room and going into a cold bedroom and cold sheets. Lots of folk believe that a big bedroom does away with the need of open windows. Nothing to it. Many people cannot breathe foul air without at once getting a heavy, sleepy, stupid headache, a sneezy, running nasal catarrh or a dry sore throat. Such natural warnings should be heeded and not defied.

ALMANACS.

As almanacs have just been renewed for the year, it is interesting to learn, from Ave Maria, that their history goes back to very ancient times. The Greeks of Alexandria certainly had them, although the date of their first appearance in Europe is not known with certainty. In the British museum there are specimens of manuscript almanacs dating from the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, but the first printed European almanac that anything is known about, was compiled by the astronomer Purbach, and appeared some time between the years 1450 and 1461. It was, however, Purbach's pupil, Regiomontanus, who brought out the first almanac of real importance. It gave the usual astronomical information, not merely for one year ahead, but for the 57 years, 1475-1531. Regiomontanus (whose family name was not so big a word, but simply Johann Muller, or John Miller), besides being a great astronomer, was a bishop.

THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC

Offer for Sale Lots in the Townsite of

Lots Within 3 Blocks of Main Street Size 50x140 Price $100
Corners $150

BIGGAR

Land Is All Open, Clear, Smooth and Level
All Lots Are Very Sightly and Splendidly Located

Biggar Is a Divisional Point on the Main Line The Terminus of Two Important Branch Lines

Biggar is a Grand Trunk Pacific Divisional Point on the Main Line between Winnipeg and Edmonton. This great Transcontinental Railway has seven miles of trackage in its Biggar yards—the roundhouse of the Grand Trunk Pacific at Biggar is one of twelve stalls, and an addition of six stalls is to be added at an early date. The Grand Trunk Pacific passenger station at Biggar is a model—has waiting rooms, restaurant and other conveniences. Biggar is the terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific branch line to Battleford, also the terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific branch line to Calgary. These lines are to be hurried to completion. The grading on the Battleford line is practically completed and the laying of steel is expected to commence early in the spring. The branch line to Calgary has been surveyed and grading will start at an early date on this line. In addition to these three lines, Biggar is also a station on the Winnipeg-Edmonton line of the Canadian Pacific, therefore a town on two of the three great Transcontinental Railways of Canada. Biggar is located in a rich and productive agricultural district of the greatest grain country in the world, the New West. Biggar's future is practically assured.

Biggar Lots Should Make Money For You

Practically without exception, early investments in lots in Western Canadian cities when they were just starting, as Biggar is today, made big money for investors. If you stop to think you will recollect many times that you could have purchased lots in cities at prices, which if you had purchased, would have made you independently rich. The opportunity is again offered; you can now purchase close in lots in this future city of Western Canada at from $100.00 to $400.00 each, and you can buy them on easy terms—10 per cent of the purchase price with application and order, balance in equal payments, one each month for nine months, or, if you pay in full with order a discount of 5 per cent is allowed. These same lots, when Biggar becomes a city (as it is almost certain that it will, within the next few years), will bring not only double what they can be bought for today, but should sell for several times what you can buy them for now. This certainly is an opportunity most extraordinary, an opportunity that the public will be quick to appreciate, and those who would profit by the sale of these Biggar lots should act promptly.

TOWNS WITH RAILWAY FACILITIES EQUAL TO BIGGAR HAVE GROWN AND BECOME CITIES IN LESS THAN TEN YEARS.

Take, for comparison, the divisional points on the Canadian Pacific Railway—Revelstoke, Calgary, Medicine Hat, Swift Current, Moosejaw and Brandon—all have made wonderful progress within the past ten years. If you had purchased ten lots in any one of these six towns a few years ago, securing lots close in (such as the lot in Biggar we now offer) and held the same, you could now turn your investment at a profit of at least 1,000 per cent. What has been accomplished in the last few years in these divisional point cities on the Canadian Pacific Railway will most certainly be accomplished in this Grand Trunk Pacific divisional point of Biggar within the next few years. Western Canada is just commencing to be developed. Indications all point to developments and settlement in Western Canada in the future being far in excess of the past. The growth and development of Biggar should be even more rapid than the growth and development of any of these towns in the past. Biggar real estate should, therefore, advance more rapidly. Investment in Grand Trunk Pacific townsite lots at Biggar is an investment that is practically certain to pay big profits.

An Empire in the Building

An Empire is being built in the West greater than the most enthusiastic ever dreamed of—unequalled railroad facilities are being supplied—towns and cities are showing magic growth—population is increasing rapidly — agricultural resources are being wonderfully developed. Indications are that this Great West will, in a decade, be producing a billion bushels of wheat annually and that this great Western country will have a population of thirty millions in a few years.

THIS WILL BE A GREAT YEAR FOR WESTERN CANADA.

Indications are that more people will visit and settle in Western Canada this year than in any previous year; already trainloads of immigrants from England are pouring into that section. It is said that ocean vessels plying between European ports and Montreal are booked to their entire capacity for months ahead. Canadian Government agents in the United States report that there will be an unprecedented movement from the States to Western Canada this year. In fact, this movement has already begun. The Biggar district and Biggar should get a large number of these settlers, because of the advantages and opportunities that Biggar offers—and because Biggar is a new town—because the territory around Biggar is only partly settled—and because Biggar will be one of the important and most talked of towns in Western Canada.

GROWTH OF WESTERN CANADA MEANS GROWTH OF BIGGAR.

The increase of population in Western Canada means more people for the Biggar district, and every addition to the population of the territory surrounding Biggar means more business for Biggar, more people to transact this business—a greater demand for business and residential property, and higher prices for property. These Biggar lots at present prices should yield their purchasers handsome profits, as every lot offered for sale by the Grand Trunk Pacific will likely be needed to provide for the future growth of the town.

This Will Be a Great Year For Biggar

Thousands will visit this new and much talked of town—and future city of Western Canada. Some to look over the ground and make their plans, others to settle and establish in business, and grow with the city. Houses and store buildings are now under construction—many others will be built. Provision will have to be made to supply those who settle in Biggar and the surrounding country. Biggar will undoubtedly be an exceptionally busy commercial centre, as well as a distributing point and a railway centre. This must necessarily be the result. Biggar's railway facilities, natural resources, push and progressiveness of its citizens assure Biggar's success.

FIGURES THAT ARE ASTOUNDING.

From the most accurate figures obtainable it is found that the assessed valuation of real estate in the live and growing cities of Western Canada last year increased more than one hundred million dollars. This does not include improvements, but the actual increase in value of real estate in these cities. These figures are secured from records which have been gathered directly from original sources, and shows that in eight western cities the increase of real estate values in land alone for the past five years has averaged 562 per cent, or an average annual increase of 112 per cent for each of these cities during the past five years.

What do these figures indicate? They indicate that an investment in the live and growing cities of Western Canada is as safe and as sure as anything can be, and that an investment in Biggar lots is almost certain to make you 100 per cent profit each year.

What does this mean to you? It means that you can participate in the profits by buying real estate in these Western Canadian cities. The time to buy is when the cities are just starting, when you can get close in lots at bottom prices, such as offered you today in Biggar. Every dollar invested in Biggar today should multiply many times in the next few years.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY BIGGAR PROPERTY. BUY LOTS IN BIGGAR AND MAKE MONEY.

Prices are now at the bottom. The town is just getting started. Buy now and benefit by future advances, which are certain with the increase in population, growth and development of Biggar.

Lots in Moosejaw that sold a few years ago for $100 each, are today worth from $1,000 to $3,000.

Lethbridge a few years ago was a small frontier town. Lots in Lethbridge now command fancy prices, $10,000 to $12,000 has been paid for Lethbridge lots.

Lots that sold in Saskatoon ten years ago for $100, are today worth from ten to fifty times that amount.

Lots that you could have bought in Edmonton ten years ago for $100 each, are worth today from one to ten thousand dollars. Those who purchased lots in Edmonton ten years ago are now possessors of property worth a thousand per cent more than the prices at which it was originally purchased, an average increase, in value of 100 per cent each year.

At Fort William the same rapid advance in values has taken place. Lots which sold for from $100 to $200 each five years ago have since sold for from $1,000 to $2,000.

It is almost impossible to credit the rapid advance in Calgary, Regina, Winnipeg, Vancouver, and other cities of Western Canada.

Buy lots in Biggar now while they are selling at ground floor prices; they are almost certain to double in value within the next year, and within the next few years may be worth many times what you can buy them for today.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

Our illustrated and descriptive circular of Biggar, with plan of townsite and prices of lots, sent on request. Fill in this coupon and mail today.

Date .....

INTERNATIONAL SECURITIES CO., LTD.,
Biggar Department,
Somerset Building, Winnipeg, Man.

Send me illustrated and descriptive circular of Biggar, with plat of town and price list of Grand Trunk Pacific Town Lots at Biggar.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

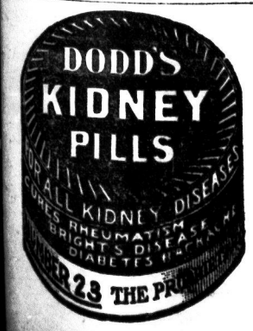
International Securities Company, Limited

Selling Agent for

Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co.

SIXTH FLOOR, SOMERSET BLOCK, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Exclusive representatives in London for sale of these Grand Trunk Pacific lots: KNOTT & SANGSTER, Masonic Temple.



HISTORY OF THE WESTERN FAIR THE FAVORITE ANNUAL EXHIBITION

Secretary A. M. Hunt Has Gleaned a Great Deal of Information in Regard to the Different Shows Held By the Association.

HOW THE FAIR WAS FIRST LAUNCHED

Memorable Meeting Which Was Held in Balkwill's Hotel Away Back in 1867—The Men Who Have Guided the Destiny of the Great Exhibition.

MR. A. M. Hunt has just completed a history of the Western Fair, which is given in full below:

In order to have a clear understanding of the beginning of this association, it is necessary to go back a few years before its organization and give a brief account of the East Middlesex Agricultural Society, and the London District Horticultural and Agricultural Society, as it was by the amalgamation of these two societies at a joint meeting of their respective boards held on the evening of April 22, 1868, that the Western Fair Association was formed.

East Middlesex Society.

This society had been organized for several years previous to 1868, and held yearly a fall show. Their show grounds were situated on Talbot street, north of Oxford street. These fall shows were of great interest to the farming community, and in addition to exhibits of live stock, etc., a plowing match was usually held.

The Provincial Exhibition, an exhibition which was held under the direction of the Provincial Government, and passed around to the different provinces, was held in London in the year 1865, and this, no doubt caused those interested to think that a yearly exhibition on a larger scale than had been carried on would be of great benefit to the city, and much more profitable for all. With this object in view, a move was made at the annual meeting held Jan. 15, 1867, for the purpose of the Talbot street property, and to secure the use of the military grounds situated on Richmond street, but the motion was lost, and a committee consisting of the president, Mr. Magee, Mr. Wheaton and Mr. John Elliott, were appointed to confer with similar committees from the city and county councils "to discuss plans for holding larger fairs in the near future."

Meeting in 1867.

A resolution was passed at a meeting at Balkwill's Hotel on May 3, 1867, asking the city, through Mr. Frank Smith, who was then mayor, later Hon. Frank Smith, for the use of the military grounds for their fall show. The Talbot street grounds were leased to Mr. Harvey for the sum of $30 for the summer, at a meeting held May 25 of the same year, but as arrangements could not be made for the military grounds in time, the show of that year was held in the usual place. At the annual meeting held Feb. 18, 1868, mention is made by the president, Mr. McGee, in his annual address, that the Western Fair is about to be organized.

The officers for the East Middlesex Society for this year were the following: Mr. Geo. McGee, president; Mr. John Wheaton, first vice-president; Mr. John Pincombe, second vice-president; Mr. Henry Anderson, secretary; Mr. Abe Kerr, treasurer. Directors—James Anderson, George Jarvis, Chas. Tuckey, J. B. Lane, Alex. McKenzie, Thos. Friendship and the mayor of London.

At a meeting held March 21, 1868, a request was presented from the president of the London District Horticultural and Agricultural Society to meet their board at 2 o'clock the same day. At this meeting it was carried unanimously after considerable discussion that "it is expedient to unite the funds of both societies for the purpose of establishing an annual exhibition, to be held in the city of London under the management of the joint boards of directors of both societies." A committee was then appointed to prepare articles of union, and report at a general meeting of the boards to be held April 22 of the same year.

L. D. H. and A. Society.

The London District Horticultural and Agricultural Society was organized as a result of a public meeting called by his worship Mayor Frank Smith and held on Nov. 13, 1867. At this meeting a committee was appointed to canvas the citizens for funds to start an exhibition. It was at a meeting held on the evening of Feb. 6, 1868, that definite action was taken, and a full list of officers elected as follows: James Johnston (better known as Sunnyside Johnston), president; James M. Cousins, vice-president; William McBride, secretary, John Stuart, treasurer. Directors—Thos. Routledge, London Township; John Nixon, Westminster Township; R. Tooley, Dorchester Township; W. R. Vining, Nissouri Township; W. S. Smith, mayor of the city; Ald. John Campbell, Ald. Jas. Durand, John Elliott and Mayor Arkell, of St. Thomas.

Bylaws were drawn and committees appointed for different purposes. It was during this year that the Government passed an act allowing small grants to agricultural societies holding shows, and this new society at once took advantage of this act and drew their grant, as well as East Middlesex Society, which was used to good advantage, and continued for years according to the membership each year.

At the meeting of April 22, 1868, referred to previously, the amalgamation of funds and efforts was accomplished, which has been continued to the present time, as both societies referred to, are in existence books, and their present officers still form a part of the Western Fair Association.

Name Chosen for Fair.

The officers appointed at this joint meeting were therefore the first board of the Western Fair Association, and were as follows: Mr. Jas. Johnston, president; Mr. McGee, vice-president; Messrs. McBride and H. Anderson, secretaries; Messrs. Alex. Kerr and John Stuart, treasurers.

The name chosen was the Western Fair Association. These two societies thus uniting their forces at this meeting held April 22, 1868, was the commencement of this association, and by hard work during the following spring and summer were prepared to hold the first Western Fair on Sept. 29 and 30 of that same year. There has been an exhibition each year since that time without a break, and as we will not be able to give details in connection with them, it might be of interest to give some information regarding this the first one.

The exhibition was held on the military grounds, which were then situated on Richmond street north where the C. P. R. station now stands. It is on record as being a decided success, although the weather especially on the second day, was far from favorable. Owing to the Crystal Palace, which was situated on Wellington street, between what is now Hyman street and Central avenue, being occupied by the military, the old drill shed which stood where the Collegiate Institute now stands, was used for such articles as required to be placed inside a building, while the live stock was shown on the grounds near the palace.

Oldtime Exhibition.

The horse classes are reported as being well filled, and the following exhibitors are mentioned: A. McTavish, of Lobo Township; A. Laurie, of London; Robert Murray and Alex. McArthur, of Westminster; William Saddler, of Dorchester; J. W. McLaug and T. McLean, Lobo, in cattle. Messrs. Peters and Pincombe showed a number of Devons, and Mr. George Robson, of London Township, carried away first prize for the best pair of working oxen.

A few sheep and swine were shown, and a fine display of poultry was made by Messrs. Peters, Rogue and Routledge. A number of implements were shown, the principal exhibitors being Mr. John Elliott, of the Phoenix Foundry, London, showing a specimen of the Ball's Ohio combined reaper and mower. The Jos. Hall Works, Oshawa, reapers, with self rake attachment, the Ayr Combined, shown by J. Watson, of Ayr, Ont.; Anderson's combined Pea Harvester and Hay Rake, exhibited by Stewart Bruce & Co., seed drills and plows by William and James Walker, of Westminster; hand grass seeder by Geo. Murray, of Westminster; Messrs. Maxwell & Whitelaw, of Paris, exhibited seed drills; E. Leonard exhibited wood sawing machines; plows were exhibited by Geo. Gray, of London, and J. McSherry, of Iona; ditching machines by Robert Robson; hay forks by Eliot Grieve; harrows by Jacob Metzer; pumps by N. Reynolds and J. M. Cousins; wagons by Plummer & Pacey; straw cutters by J. M. Cousins; carriages by J. Campbell, Abbot Bros., Thompson & Moran, Smith & Gordon, McKellar & Stewart, Pacey & Sons, and Shotwell & Hodgins.

Furniture was shown by Mr. Moorehead and C. Coombs; stoves by McClary's, and many other articles of interest were on exhibition. The exhibition was considered a success from a financial standpoint, as the receipts including all grants, was $3,670 20, and the expenditure, including $1,530 paid in prizes, was $2,833 45, leaving a balance to the credit of the association of $837 75.

Provincial Exhibition.

Another Provincial Exhibition was held in the year 1869, of which there is very little on record. Two hundred dollars was appropriated for the use of the local committee in preparing the grounds for the same. It was this exhibition that Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, visited when in London, and the attendance is reported as being very large.

At the annual meeting of the East Middlesex Society, held Jan. 20, 1870, it was on motion unanimously decided to sell the Talbot street property. Arrangements had, in the meantime, been made with the city as to the permanent use of the military grounds for exhibition purposes.

A large amount of money having been expended on buildings by the Government, assisted by the city, for the Provincial Exhibition of 1869, the Provincial Exhibition of 1870, had left everything in good condition for the Western Fair of 1870, preparation for which was entered into heartily by both societies, and the dates fixed for Sept. 27, 28 and 29, being a three-day fair.

This exhibition was a success, and after expenses were paid, and prize money paid to the amount of $3,459 25 to the exhibitors, a balance of $950 12 was left in the hands of the treasurer, Mr. A. S. Emery. Up to this time very little had been paid in salaries to any officials, only a small sum of about $20 a year being paid the secretary for his work.

The exhibition of 1871 was a four-day fair, being held Sept. 26, 27, 28 and 29, with Mr. Rich. Tooley, M.P.P., as president, and Mr. William McBride as secretary.

In 1872 the Provincial Fair being held in Hamilton, and from other causes, it seems to have been somewhat of a hard year. Ten thousand dollars was offered in prizes, $6,624 50 of which was paid. A very gratifying event which took place during this exhibition was a visit of his excellency the Governor-General and Lady Dufferin.

Mr. Wm. Saunders was president this year, and Mr. McBride, secretary, Mr. A. S. Emery being treasurer.

The exhibition of 1873 was the Provincial Fair again.

Had Its Troubles.

The exhibition of 1874 seems to have had its troubles. An agitation was started early in the year to open certain streets through the grounds, and dispose of the property for building purposes. The officers of the different societies opposed this in every possible way, and succeeded in having a vote of the people taken, when it was carried by an overwhelming majority to leave the grounds as they were. This uncertainty seems to have had a bad effect on the exhibition, but after all expenses and prize money were paid, a cash balance of over $4,000 remained to the credit of the association. Mr. James Johnston was still president, and Mr. McBride, secretary.

Of the 1875 exhibition very little is left on record. Twelve thousand dollars was offered in prizes, of which over $7,000 was paid. New stables were erected this year, and new fencing placed around the grounds.

The exhibition of 1876 seems to have been very unfortunate on account of bad weather, and while the exhibits were good and a large number of them, the attendance was small. This being the year of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, a large number of farmers and others having attended there, it had the effect of reducing the attendance during this exhibition.

The exhibition of 1877 was the provincial one.

Of the exhibitions of 1878 and 1879 there is very little information. They were a success financially, as it is found that at the close of 1879 exhibition, there was a balance to the credit of the association of $5,459 07, after having paid prizes of over $7,000 and construction account of $1,491 35. The officers of the society had been changed somewhat during these years. Mr. A. McCormick was now president; Messrs. John Nixon and Thomas Partridge, jun., vice-presidents; Wm. McBride, secretary; Wm. Belton, treasurer, and J. B. Smyth, superintendent of grounds. County directors—Jos. Johnston, John Wheaton, R. Whetter, Robt. Dreaney, John Kennedy, D. McKenzie, Geo. Douglas, H. Anderson, G. Scatcherd, Leon O'Dell, City directors John Christie, John Plummer, W. Y. Brunton, John H. Griffith, A. S. Emery, John Williams, Geo. D. Sutherland, C. W. Andrews. Auditors J. S. Dewar and A. G. Smyth.

Selling the Grounds.

In the year 1880 an agitation was again started to sell the grounds, and a bylaw submitted to the people which was voted down again. The exhibition was held and showed a balance on hand of over $5,000. Mr. J. B. Smith was treasurer.

The year of 1881 was the Provincial Exhibition. It was during this year that the secretary, Mr. McBride, was accidentally drowned in the Victoria disaster on the River Thames, and suitable resolutions of sympathy were passed by the different boards referring to the same. Mr. J. B. Smyth was elected to succeed him.

The exhibition of 1882 was held on the first week of October, which was a very successful year. Over $11,000 was taken from the sale of tickets, $1,600 from the sale of booths and privileges, and $1,000 each was given over from the two societies as grants. Over $8,000 was paid in prizes; $1,200 for advertising, and nearly $2,000 for construction work. The year closed with a balance of over $6,000 reported by the treasurer, Mr. D. McKenzie.

The prosperity attending the 1882 exhibition seems to have inspired the directors to large expenditures for 1883. Two thousand four hundred dollars was added to the prize list. Some attractions were secured, and an evening performance was attempted. A grand stand was erected at a cost of $1,100, and a fence placed around the horse ring costing $300. Over $10,000 was paid in prizes, and although the receipts were good, the surplus dropped about $2,000, and the board was blamed for adding so much expense.

The exhibition of 1884 is on record as being very successful as regards entries and exhibits. The weather conditions were bad, and the attendance is estimated to have fallen off by six or eight thousand, and it was passed on for the next board to seriously consider a reduction in the prize list, as the amount paid out in prizes exceeded the gate receipts by $375. The general opinion seems to have been that more money must be spent in advertising the exhibition.

The Provincial Exhibition was again held in 1885.

In 1886.

In 1886 the exhibition seems to have been considerably disturbed on account of certain portions of the grounds having been sold, but the best use possible was made of the balance. Application was made to Hon. John Carling for the use of the stables at the old brewery in case they were needed, which was freely granted. The exhibition was held under great disadvantage from various causes, and after it was finally settled up the surplus was found to be only $2,857 05. Mr. Richard Whetter was president, Mr. George McBroom, secretary, and Mr. D. McKenzie, treasurer. This seems to have been a critical period in the history of the exhibition, but notwithstanding the discouragement, a number of citizens met together on the evening of April 28, 1887, at a provisional board meeting held in their office, which had been established in the Victoria Buildings (opposite the city hall), and proceeded to organize for the exhibition of that year. A bill had been presented to the Legislature in the meantime asking for an act of incorporation for "The Western Fair Association," signed by James Cowan, mayor of the city; A. W. Porte, J. W. Little, Richard Whetter, Lawrence Cleverdon, Donald McKenzie, Geo. Douglas, John Walker, Thos. Green, W. Y. Brunton, T. H. Marsh, John Green, R. C. Struthers, John Wolfe, W. J. Reid, A. M. Smart, W. R. Hobbs, T. R. Parker, Robert Lewis and M. Masuret. This had been granted, and went into effect April 18 of the same year. This act gave membership in the society by representatives being appointed from the city council, East Middlesex Agricultural Society, the London District Horticultural and Agricultural Society, the board of trade and various other societies and organizations, that might from time to time apply for membership. The board of directors was to consist of not less than fifteen or more than twenty-four members. The mayor of the city and five aldermen, six from East Middlesex Agricultural Society and twelve to be elected at each annual meeting of the membership, making twenty-four in all.

A Strenuous Year.

Notices were then sent out, and the first annual meeting under the new act was held on April 29, 1887, at which the following directors were elected: Messrs. A. W. Porte, F. B. Leys, W. Y. Brunton, W. M. Gartshore, T. H. Marsh, W. R. Hobbs, A. M. Smart, R. Lewis, W. J. Reid, J. W. Little, J. D. Sharman and Allen Bogue. At a subsequent meeting Mr. Porte was elected president, Mr. McBroom, secretary, and Mr. D. McKenzie, treasurer.

This seems to have been a very strenuous year, as the question of suitable grounds had to be considered, as the Richmond street property had been broken up by the entrance of the C. P. R. and other causes. Application was at once made to the city council for a bylaw to be submitted to the people, asking for an expenditure of a sum of money sufficient to purchase new grounds and erect suitable buildings thereon. East Middlesex Society released their claim on the old grounds for certain consideration in the new ones, and Queen's Park was purchased. The old grounds were sold, and active preparations made for the exhibition of 1887 to be held the entire week of Sept. 19.

The exhibition was in every way a success. It was carried on in a much larger way than any former ones. Large and commodious buildings had been erected at an expense of about $60,000, a good half-mile track had been built, and everything put in excellent condition. The total receipts for this year were $19,619 60, and the surplus after paying all expenses and prizes was only $413 40. This, of course, was only the exhibition account, and does not include grounds or buildings.

A Nine-Day Fair.

The annual meeting for 1888 took place on Feb. 15 of that year. The full board of directors and officers elected were as follows: A. W. Porte, president; Geo. Douglas, first vice-president; J. W. Little, second vice-president; Geo. McBroom, secretary; D. McKenzie, treasurer; J. Hook, superintendent of grounds. Directors—R. Whetter, Mayor Cowan, Ald. Callard, Ald. Connor, Ald. Winnett, John Pope, W. R. Hobbs, T. H. Marsh, F. B. Leys, A. M. Smart, W. M. Gartshore, R. Vining, Allen Bogue, A. J. B. McDonald, Robert Lewis, J. D. Sharman, W. Y. Brunton, W. J. Reid and F. Shoro.

The board took a very active interest in their work, and at once organized committees to prepare for the exhibition. It was decided to hold a nine-day fair, and the dates were fixed for Sept. 20 to 29. Two thousand five hundred dollars was appropriated for printing and advertising, $4,000 for attractions, and $2,000 for improvements on grounds and buildings. This exhibition appears to have been a great success. The gate receipts were 20 per cent in advance of the previous year; $2,366 was taken for booths and privileges, and the receipts were all good. The expenses were also heavy, nearly $9,000 being paid in prizes, and the year ended with only a small cash balance of $281 51. A dog show under the control of the London Kennel Club, was held this year, of which there is no record left.

The exhibition of 1889 was the Provincial Exhibition, as per arrangement with the new board.

Secretary Resigns.

On Jan. 20 of this year, Mr. George McBroom resigned the position of secretary of the association, and Mr. Thomas A. Browne was appointed his successor.

At the annual meeting held in February, 1890, the following directors were elected: A. W. Porte, J. W. Little, W. J. Reid, W. R. Hobbs, T. H. Marsh, A. M. Smart, W. M. Gartshore, R. Lewis, J. S. Pearce, W. T. Brunton, Geo. M. Reid and William Yates. The directors from the city council were Mayor Taylor, Ald. Jones, Garratt, Wyatt, O'Meara and Dreaney, and from East Middlesex—Messrs. R. Vining, A. R. Rowat, D. McKenzie, Jas. Bell, F. B. Leys and Wm. Scatcherd. Mr. Jos. Hook was appointed superintendent of grounds, and preparations made for the exhibition. The date were fixed for Sept. 18 to 27, the live stock to be there from 22nd to 27th. On account of the damage done to the buildings while idle during the year, the city council were asked to place a caretaker in charge of the grounds and buildings for the entire year. A dog show was held this year also, but at a loss of $160. The exhibition proper was a great success. Such distinguished visitors as Lord Aberdeen, Hon. John Dryden, Prof. Wm. Saunders, and others, were present, and expressed their approval and appreciation at the extent of the exhibition. During this year a 75-horsepower boiler was installed for power in the machinery hall. This year ended with a cash balance of $2,277 86.

The directorate for the year 1891 was changed very little, Col. Leys' name was substituted for Col. Gartshore, who came to the board from the city council, and Wm. Walker took Mr. Leys' place from East Middlesex. During the year Mr. Marsh resigned, and Mr. Wm. Jones was elected in his place. The dates for the exhibition were Sept. 17 to 26. The grounds were improved during this year by laying out drives and walks through them, and a number of trees planted, which added considerably to the general appearance. The year ended with a surplus of over $5,000, after transferring $2,036 to capital account.

Nearly Twenty Years Ago.

The dates fixed for 1892 were Sept. 15 to 24. From the standpoint of entries and attendance, this exhibition was in advance of all others previously held, but as was always the case the expenses were also larger. Over $10,000 was paid in prizes, and the year ended with the surplus somewhat less than 1891.

The exhibition of 1893 was held Sept. 14 to 23. Some new directors appeared this year on the board from the city council, as follows: Ald. Thos. Jones, Ald. J. Welford, Ald. J. Pritchett, Ald. J. W. Jones, and from East Middlesex, Mr. Chas. Trebilcock and Wm. Moore. In the live stock department the entries were larger this year than any previous exhibition. The machinery hall was filled. During this year the last payment of $2,250 was made on the property bought by the association on the west side of the park, and for which they paid $8,900, not including interest. There had also been paid on Queen's Park property up to this time, in addition to the above, $7,658 48 for construction work and permanent improvements, and had spent for furniture and chattels $3,134 10, so that it might well be said that the Western Fair Association had come to stay. The year 1893 ended with a cash surplus of $5,006 57.

The exhibition of 1894 passed off successfully, the gate receipts showing a slight decrease. The plan of having a daily parade of the prize animals inside the ring was adopted, and proved very satisfactory. The directors and officers were the same as for 1893.

The exhibition of 1895 was held Sept. 12 to 21. On the evening of Sept. 12, the opening day of the exhibition, a disastrous fire occurred, which swept out the fine carriage building and poultry building, and while the exhibits were all saved, the loss of the buildings was very keenly felt by the board. Temporary quarters were at once provided in tents and other buildings, and the exhibition held as if nothing had happened. President Porte in his address at the annual meeting held Feb. 19, 1896, is reported as saying that "although the circumstance of the fire was very unfortunate, that the city council had already taken the matter up, and plans had been prepared for new buildings, not only to replace the ones destroyed, but also new horse and cattle barns, sheep and swine pens, and a re-arrangement of the other buildings, for which $25,000 had been voted by the council.

A Record-Breaker.

The exhibition of 1896 was a record breaker. The receipts were over $4,000 more than 1895. The new buildings had been built and $8,624 49 paid by the association towards the same. The gates and grand stand receipts were over $19,000. The booths and privileges $2,896; over $10,000 was paid in prizes, $2,000 in advertising and printing, and $4,000 in attractions. The year ended with a cash balance of $928 70 after paying the above amounts on buildings and improvements.

At the annual meeting held on Feb. 17, 1897, Capt. Porte resigned the presidency of the association on account of his removing from the city. A suitable resolution was passed by the board, and a present of a handsome watch and chain was made to Mr. Porte.

The following board was elected for 1897: Col. F. B. Leys, president; Mayor J. W. Little, first vice-president; Allen Bogue, second vice-president. Directors—In addition to the above from the annual meeting, Messrs. A. M. Smart, Jas. H. Brown, J. S. Pearce, W. M. Spencer, W. R. Hobbs, Wm. Yates, W. J. Reid, Geo. Taylor, Lieut.-Col. W. M. Gartshore, Col. H. Lewis and Capt. A. W. Porte. From the city council—Ald. Chas. Taylor, J. Nutkins, J. W. McCallum, R. W. Bennet and Joseph Johnston. From E. Middlesex—D. McKenzie, John Kennedy, Wm. Moore, C. E. Trebilcock and J. Laidlaw; Thomas A. Browne, secretary; D. McKenzie, treasurer; Jos. Hooke, superintendent of grounds and buildings.

The exhibition was held from Sept. 9 to 17 of this year, and was a very successful one. The entries were good, the attendance large, and after paying all expenses and prizes to the amount of $9,800, there was a cash balance of $3,154 in the bank, after paying out $2,017 on construction work and improvements.

A Banner Year.

In 1898 two new names appear on the list of directors as elected at the annual meeting, Messrs. R. Shaw-Wood and A. Carrothers. Lieut.-Col. W. M. Gartshore was elected president; Mr. J. S. Pearce, first vice-president; and Allen Bogue, second vice-president; Mr. Jas. H. Brown who was chairman of grounds and buildings, acting as superintendent of the same. During this year an art annex was built to the main building at a cost of $1,682. The year closed with a cash balance of $8,496, and a recommendation for the next board to place $5,000 of this amount in a special reserve fund, to provide for a "rainy day." Also a recommendation to raise the prize list as only about $9,000 had been paid out this year.

The exhibition of 1899 was held Sept. 7 to 16. In May of this year, Mr. Thos. Browne having been appointed to the position of postmaster of the city, resigned the position of secretary, and Mr. J. A. Nelles was appointed as his successor. A committee was appointed and a suitable memento was secured and presented to Mr. Browne for his long and efficient services. During this year large expenditures were undertaken by the board, some $6,222 being expended on grounds and buildings, the principal item being $2,859 for a new open stand. At a board meeting held Sept. 12, during the exhibition, Mr. Jas. H. Brown was presented with a gold watch on behalf of the association for his services as chairman of grounds and buildings, and superintendent over the large amount of work done during the year. The year was a good one financially. After paying all expenses, the treasurer reported a cash balance of $2,621. During the winter of this year the Provincial Fat Stock Dairy and Dressed Poultry Show was held upon the grounds, and occupied the buildings, but the records show that it was not very well patronized by the general public.

Fair of 1900.

Very little change was made in the board for 1900, with the exception of the directors sent from the city council, who were nearly all new men. They were the following: Mayor E. G. Rumball, Aldermen Jas. Malloch, Richard Wray, W. H. Winnett, J. W. Bartlett and H. Winder. Lieut.-Col. Gartshore was again elected president, J. A. Nelles, secretary, and D. McKenzie, treasurer. The dates were Sept. 5 to 15, and reports show a very good year. Gates and grand stand receipts were over $18,000, and booths and privileges $4,494. Prizes to the amount of $11,000 were paid, over $3,000 expended on grounds and buildings, and a surplus of $3,633 was reported at the end of the year.

At the annual meeting for 1901, one new director was elected, Mr. Geo. G. McCormick, one new one from East Middlesex namely Mr. T. Hardy Shore and five new ones from the council, viz.: Ald. C. T. Campbell, Wm. Gerry, N. Cooper, J. Garratt and Geo. Olmstead. Lieut.-Col. Gartshore was again elected president, J. A. Nelles secretary and D. McKenzie treasurer.

Bylaws Revised.

The bylaws were revised this year, and several important changes made, one of which was that no paid official can be on the board of directors. The dates were fixed for Sept. 5 to 14. In August of this year Mr. J. S. Pearce resigned and Mr. Isaac Waterman was elected in his place, and made chairman of the Main Building. At the same meeting Mr. James H. Brown resigned his position as director, and Mr. W. Gammage was elected in his place, and made chairman of the Horticultural committee. During this year the buildings were painted, which added very much to their appearance. The weather conditions were bad during the exhibition, the gates and grandstand receipts dropping to $12,813 85, over $11,000 was paid in prizes, and $2,921 on grounds and buildings. After all expenses were met the cash balance reported was less than $100.

Very little change was made in the election of directors at the annual meeting for 1902, during the year two of them were removed by death, the late secretary, Mr. Thos. Browne, and Mr. John Kennedy. Mr. George M. Reid was elected to fill Mr. Browne's term. Col. Gartshore was again elected president, and Mr. Nelles secretary. This exhibition was a success in every particular. The president is quoted as saying in his annual address that while they started with nothing in the treasury at the beginning of the year, after meeting all obligations they were enabled to carry forward a balance of $2,901 07.

Board of 1903.

The board of 1903 was formed with very few changes except from the city council, Mayor Adam Beck, Ald. Dr. Becher, R. Matthews, Wm. Wyatt and R. S. Abram being new men. Col. Gartshore was again elected president, J. A. Nelles secretary, and Jas. H. Brown superintendent of grounds and buildings. During this year the general offices were located in the rooms occupied at present, corner of Richmond and Carling streets, second floor. The dates were fixed Sept. 11 to 19. During the year Mr. Isaac Waterman and Mr. Shaw-Wood having died, Messrs. J. Pringle and J. W. Jones were elected to the board. It was during this year that the necessity of a new Dairy Building forced itself upon the board, and the president in his annual address called attention to the fact. Although Thursday, one of the principal days of the exhibition was wet, a cash surplus of $4,494 was reported on hand. This amount was divided by placing $4,000 in the bank to the trustee account and the balance to current account.

New Dairy Building.

The first business taken up by the board of 1904 was the new Dairy Building. After considerable work on the part of the board, and after several deputations had waited on the Government regarding a grant, it was decided to build; tenders were called for accordingly, and the new Dairy Building was erected in time for the exhibition, a grant of $10,000 having been secured from the Ontario Government toward the same. The exhibition of this year was honored by the presence of the Premier Hon. G. W. Ross and Hon. John Dryden, then minister of agriculture, who officially opened the new building on Tuesday, Sept. 13. This is reported as a good year, and ended with a cash surplus to the credit of both accounts in the bank of the sum of $6,864 73.

Several new directors were elected on the board for 1905. The full board were as follows: Elected at the annual meeting: Lieut.-Col. W. M. Gartshore, Lieut.-Col. F. B. Leys, Lieut.-Col. J. W. Little, Messrs. A. M. Smart, Wm. Gammage, Wm. McNeil, Geo. M. Reid, W. J. Reid, Geo. G. McCormick, R. A. Carrothers, John Pringle and J. W. Jones. From the city council: Mayor Campbell, Ald. J. H. Saunders, R. Matthews, W. Carson, Wm. Gerry and R. S. Abram. From East Middlesex: Messrs. Allen Bogue, Wm. Fleming, Wm. Moore, C. E. Trebilcock, T. H. Shore and George Scatcherd.

Mr. W. J. Reid was elected president, J. A. Nelles secretary, D. McKenzie treasurer, and James H. Brown superintendent of grounds and buildings. The dates this year were Sept. 8 to 16.

Prize List Increased.

A motion was carried at a meeting held March 11 of this year to increase the prize list in the live stock department ten per cent. During the exhibition of this year Col. Leys died, and a suitable resolution was passed by the board. This year closed with a cash balance of $9,897 26 in the bank.

For the year of 1906 two new directors were elected at the annual meeting, viz.: Dr. G. A. Routledge and A. W. Smith. Two new ones from the city council, Mayor Judd and Ald. Armstrong, and one from East Middlesex, Mr. R. Oke. Mr. W. J. Reid was again elected president. During this year Mr. J. A. Nelles who had acted as secretary for five years, resigned, and A. M. Hunt was appointed his successor. It was also during this year that the death occurred of Mr. G. F. Jewell, who had for years acted as auditor. His son, Mr. F. G. Jewell, was appointed to succeed him. There was a very large expenditure of money this year on grounds and buildings, toward which the city contributed $2,000. The exhibition was very successful. The gates and grandstand receipts were over $23,000; booths and privileges brought in $4,786, and other receipts accordingly. Over $11,500 was paid in prizes, $3,000 spent in advertising, $5,600 in attractions, and the year closed with a bank balance of the sum of $11,667.

Year of 1907.

One change only was made in election of directors for 1907. Lieut.-Col. R. McEwen was elected to succeed Mr. Smith. A Dog Show was held this year, which was a success in every way. Six thousand, two hundred and sixty dollars was expended this year on the grounds and buildings. A system of sewerage was installed, and large lavatories built. A large addition was built to the horse barns, and the buildings all painted, adding greatly to the general appearance of the grounds. Two thousand dollars of the above was paid by the city and the balance by the association. The attendance was large and receipts good, and after paying all claims, and meeting the above expenditure the year closed with a cash balance of $10,742.

Of the exhibitions of 1908-9-10 very little need be said. Large expenditures of money on grounds and buildings have been made each year, toward which the city have contributed liberally. A new open stand had been built, a new building for cement exhibits, was erected last year, and a cold storage system installed for the cheese exhibits. The track has been re-clayed and the interior of almost all the buildings changed. Dog and Cat Shows with liberal prizes have been held each year. Over $17,000 was offered in prizes in 1910, of which $14,600 was paid. The Ontario Government are now making a grant of about $1,200 each year direct to the association instead of through the other societies, and the two societies, viz.: East Middlesex and the London District Agricultural continue to pay over all their available funds yearly. The board closed the exhibition year of 1910 with a surplus of $10,000 with a surplus of $10,000 after paying during the past three years out of their own funds $7,500 towards permanent improvements.

The Expenditure.

Since the organization of the Association the city has expended over $125,000, and the Western Fair Association have paid out of their own treasury, on grounds and buildings account alone, over $80,000, all of which has gone to the merchants and workmen of London for supplies and labor. Thousands of dollars have been paid for caretakers and help of all kinds, over $350,000 has been paid in prizes to exhibitors, which all goes to show to some extent the amount of money put in circulation through the medium of this association. There are only four officials who receive salaries, viz.: Secretary, treasurer, superintendent and auditor, none of whom give their whole time to the work.

Great praise should be given the directors who have stayed by this association year after year, who, without any remuneration whatever, have given freely of their time to advance its interest, knowing, as they did, that whatever was for the best interest of the association was also of great advantage to the city of London, and all will admit that this association is one of the best assets the city has at the present time. The directors each time an exhibition is arranged for, assume a liability of about $45,000, and should the exhibition, from unfavorable weather, or any other cause prove a failure they would be personally responsible for these obligations. It, therefore, becomes the citizens generally to help by every effort possible to make the exhibitions each year more successful. The board are prepared to extend their efforts still farther, to spend more money in advertising the exhibition, and thereby advertise London, to enlarge the prize list and thereby induce more exhibitors to come. If the citizens of London and vicinity and the city council give them to feel they are with them in this regard, and thus build up the exhibition, and by so doing, build up a greater London.

Healthy Children Are a Blessing

Healthy babies are good babies, and the good baby is a blessing in every home. Nothing can give the mother or father more pleasure than to see baby play. Every movement is watched with delight; every new word spoken brings pride to the fond parents. It is only the sickly baby that makes home wretched and mothers, it is not baby's fault when he is sick. You are the one to blame. Perhaps you give him candies, cakes and other food which his little stomach is unable to digest. Then when he is cross and ailing you give him some "soothing" mixtures to quiet him. That is wrong—remember his little stomach is not as strong as a grown person's, and also remember that every spoonful of "soothing" mixture you give him only does him more injury—it does not remove the cause of his fretfulness—it merely dopes him into an unnatural sleep. What is needed to make baby healthy and happy is Baby's Own Tablets—a medicine with a guarantee of safety. About them Mrs. Mathies McCormick, West St. Peters, P. E. I., writes: "We have used Baby's Own Tablets with good results. They are certainly a blessing for mothers that have cross sickly babies. They sweeten the stomach; give refreshing sleep and make baby fat and healthy." Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

UNCLE SAM'S FOOD SUPPLIES; TOO MUCH CITY, TOO LITTLE FARMING

Minneapolis Journal Undertakes to Explain Why Prices Are So High — Population Has Grown Faster Than Production of Food.

MALTHUS dies hard. After the sentimentalists and socialists of every generation have decried and condemned the Malthusian theory, of a sudden it bobs up again, being again illustrated by some juncture of circumstances and events. "The Matter With Us," an article in the Atlantic by William S. Rossiter, finds the matter to be too many people in proportion to the food supply, too little agriculture in proportion to the whole population, too wasteful and unintelligent tillage, too much city and excitement psychology among our youth. The writer does not name Malthus; but, were Malthus now living, he would be pleased with the article. The figures tell the story. Here are some: In the decade, 1890 to 1900, some 13,000,000 human beings were added to our population. In the decade, 1900 to 1910, some 15,000,000.

Meat and Egg Supply.

In 1890 there were in the United States 57,649,000 meat cattle. By 1900 the number had decreased to 52,489,000, a decrease of over 9 per cent., as against an increase in human population of 20.7 per cent. An increase of 17,200,000 meat cattle in the decade would have been required to have kept pace with the increase of human beings. The statistics for the last decade are not available, but there is no chance that 1900-1910 has reversed 1890-1900. On American farms are approximately 40,000,000 more hogs than in 1870; but "the American citizen has increased more rapidly than the American pig." In 1850 there were 1,309 hogs to each 1,000 inhabitants; in 1880 there were 995; in 1900 there were 837. In 1850 there were 924 sheep to each 1,000 inhabitants; in 1900, but 525. In 1889 the hens laid seventeen dozen eggs for each inhabitant. To maintain that ratio, such has been the increase of population, that this year, 1910 hens must be laying 221,000,000 dozen more eggs than they laid in 1899.

Shifting Agricultural Population.

The thirteenth census, so far as announced, shows actual decreases or small increases in agricultural population. High cost of living is thus rendered intelligible. The cause is more fundamental than tariff or combination or transportation. The supply of food must be increased to meet the wants of the increasing mouths. To accomplish that, however, is a psychological as well as material problem. Cost of high living will have to be eliminated. Love of city life will have to be diminished and emigration encouraged. In Mr. Rossiter's words: "It is to be hoped that the problem of living now before us will be settled by a healthful change of public and private sentiment, creditable to an eminently common sense nation like the United States."—Minneapolis Journal.

Grains and Vegetables.

In 1899 there was 95.6 gallons of milk for each inhabitant. To maintain that per capita the bulk supply of 1910 must exceed that of 1899 by 1,242,800,000 gallons. Per capita amount of butter produced in 1899 was fourteen pounds, to maintain which in 1910 would require 182,000,000 pounds greater production than in 1899. Per capita amount of potatoes produced in 1899 was about four bushels, to maintain which in 1910 would require 52,000,000 more bushels than in 1899. On the other hand, the number of males engaged in agriculture in eleven north Atlantic states decreased 2.7 per cent. in the decade from 1890 to 1900; farms in the middle west group, comprising Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan increased only a little more than 6 per cent., although the population of the group increased 19.8 per cent.

The Nova Scotia "Lumber King" says: "I consider MINARD'S LINIMENT the BEST liniment in use.

"I got my foot badly jammed lately. I bathed it well with MINARD'S LINIMENT, and it was as well as ever next day. Yours very truly.

"T. G. McMULLEN."

SIDELIGHTS ON NOTABLE PEOPLE

BY THE MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

LORD Esher's daughter, the Hon. Sylvia Brett, is about to become the virtual queen of an important sovereign state in the far Orient. For her engagement is announced to C. Vyner Brooke, the rajah of Sarawak, and its regent, in the absence of his father, Sir Charles Brooke, whose 80-odd years, and their attendant infirmities, compel him now to live altogether in England. As the wife of C. Vyner Brooke, Sylvia Brett will become invested with the title of "rance," or queen, and the predicate of "highness," while, when her father-in-law dies, she will share her husband's right, not only in the Orient, but also in England, to the honors due to an oriental sovereign, and to a salute of 19 guns.

The future ranee of Sarawak, like her brother, Captain, the Hon. Maurice Brett, who married the London actress, Zena Dare, at Cardiff, last week, and her eldest brother, the Hon. Oliver Brett, who is in New York at the St. Regis Hotel, is a grandchild of old Baroness Van der Weyer, wife of the Belgian diplomat who was for so many years Belgian envoy in London, and the personal representative there of Queen Victoria's uncle, Leopold I. of Belgium. The baroness was a daughter of Joseph Bates, of Boston, the American partner of the great banking house of Baring. Joseph Bates spent a portion of each year in London, and had a most picturesque, historic and hospitable suburban home at Twickenham, on the Thames, known as York House. It was there that all those distinguished Americans who visited England during the first 50 years of the Victorian era were enabled to meet the leading men of Great Britain.

The story of Sarawak is one of the romances of the British Empire, and it may be said to owe its existence as a sovereign state to the late Lady Burdett-Coutts. More than half a century ago she fitted out at her own expense, an armed expedition for the purpose of suppressing the pirates who then infested the straits of Malacca, seizing English merchant shipping bound for Chinese ports and either massacreing the crew and passengers on board, or else carrying them off into horrible slavery. Lady Burdett-Coutts intrusted the command of the expedition jointly to the late Admiral Sir Henry Keppel and to Sir James Brooke, a wealthy officer of the Bengal army, who had done a good deal of cruising in the Indian Ocean, and in the Straits of Malacca, on his armed yacht. Between them, Sir James Brooke and Sir Harry Keppel practically wiped the piracy of the straits out of existence.

Sir James declined to return with Sir Harry Keppel to England, when their mission was accomplished, and obtained the consent of Lady Burdett-Coutts to his retaining the ships of the expedition, and also their armaments, in order to assist the Sultan of Borneo in the suppression of the fierce Dyak head hunters, who had revolted against his rule. So valuable was his assistance that the sultan subsequently, in token of gratitude, surrendered to him the sovereignty of a portion of his dominions, namely, Sarawak, embracing the northern and western portions of the great Malay island of Borneo, and bestowed upon him the title of rajah. There Sir James set up a government, as far as possible, on the English lines, the British Government allowing army and navy officers on half pay to take temporary service under his orders; while Lady Burdett-Coutts continued to act as the financial backer of the enterprise, in which she took an immense amount of interest, by reason of its civilizing influence in the far state of about 100,000 square miles, with a population of about a million, with many navigable rivers, splendid roads, 23 postoffices, and a telephone system extending over a considerable portion of the state.

Sir Charles Brooke is the nephew and heir of Sir James, succeeded to his throne about 40 years ago, after eleven years' service in the English navy, and is married to the sister of Harry de Windt, the explorer.

Two or three years ago Sir Charles had a dynastic quarrel on his hands. He had made the mistake of inviting his nephew, Brooke Johnson, to join him in Sarawak, and appointed him governor of one of his provinces, postmaster-general, chief justice, and, I believe, even commander-in-chief of his army. At any rate, Brooke Johnson directed several military expeditions for the suppression of insurrection, and for the reduction of unruly chiefs to subjection. In some way he fell out with his cousin, Sir James Brooke's son, C. Vyner Brooke, who is now marrying Lord Esher's daughter, and who, besides being a member of the Travellers' Club in London, and a graduate of Magdalen College, Cambridge, is, as I have mentioned above, a rajah, and regent of Sarawak, in his father's absence. The quarrel resulted in Sir Charles dismissing his nephew from his service, and in banishing him from his dominions.

Brooke Johnson thereupon established himself as a trader in the territory of Lawas, belonging to the sultanate of Brunei. When Sir Charles Brooke subsequently purchased from the Sultan of Brunei the sovereignty of the Province of Lawas, he called upon his nephew, Brooke Johnson, to clear out. Having built up a lucrative trading business in Lawas, Johnson refused to do so, and accordingly Sir Charles, although well over 70 years of age at the time, marched at the head of an army officered by Englishmen, and consisting of about 10,000 splendidly trained Malay Dyaks, armed to the teeth with the most modern magazine rifles and machine guns, into Lawas, to drive out his nephew.

Under ordinary circumstances the English Government would probably have felt called on to interfere in a war thus taking place between two of its citizens in the far Orient. But this would have constituted an infraction of the sovereign rights of Sir Charles Brooke, which had been guaranteed to him by the British Government, in return for his acceptance of its suzerainty. Needless to say, that Sir Charles Brooke and his son, the fiancee of the Hon. Sylva Brett, carried the day in their fight against their kinsman, Brooke Johnson, who was obliged to quit the Province of Lawas, and to transfer the scene of his trading operations to a more remote portion of the Malaccan archipelago.

Lord Newborough and his American wife, who was Miss Grace Carr, of Louisville, Ky., have just been plunged in mourning by the death of his mother, the Hon. Mrs. Thomas John Wynn. Lord Newborough, it may be recalled, succeeded his grandfather in this Irish peerage, which dates from the year of the proclamation of the independence of the United States. So that his mother was never permitted to enjoy the title or the coronet.

The titles Lord and Lady Newborough are more widely known on the continent of Europe than those of any other members of the Irish peerage, owing to the extraordinary romance of the wife of the first Lord Newborough, who was able to convince a very large number of people that despite her pre-nuptial career on the stage as a ballerina, under the name of Marie Stella, she was in reality a royal princess, the daughter of Duke "Egalite" of Orleans, and of the duchess, and that she was the victim of a substitution in the cradle, where her place had been taken by a baby boy, born on the same night as herself, who, according to her, was the son of the Jailer Chiappini, of Modigliana, in Tuscany, and who subsequently became ruler of France, as King Louis Philippe.

Marie Stella was on the stage at Florence, at the theatre of the Plaza Vecchia, when she attracted the attention of the first Lord Newborough, who became so infatuated, that he ended by marrying her. After twenty years of marriage she became a widow, and four years later contracted a second marriage, with the Russian Baron Ungern-Sternber.

In 1820, being a woman of 47 at the time, and separated from her second husband, Lady Newborough found herself in Italy at the time when Laurenrio Chippini, the former jailer of Modiglinana, died at Florence. She visited him repeatedly during his last illness, and afterwards claimed to have received from him a letter, which she showed, which bore his signature, in which he confessed that she was not his daughter, but the child of a French noble, with whom he had exchanged babies in August, 1773, at Modigliana.

Equipped with this letter, she managed to obtain from the tribunal of the grand duchy of Tuscany, a decree ordering the amendment of her birth certificate, and her designation thereof as the daughter of the Comte and Comtesse de Joinville, of France, instead of the daughter of Laurenzo Chiappini. This decree bore the date of 29th May, 1824.

On the strength of this decree, Lady Newborough for she had retained her English title after her second marriage built up a story to the effect that she was the lawful daughter of "Egalite," and of his consort, and that Louis Philippe was merely a changeling. In fact, she embodied this story in a pamphlet, which bore the title of "Maria Stella; or, Criminal Substitution of a Maiden of the Most Illustrious Rank for a Boy of the Most Lowly Parentage." This pamphlet was circulated far and wide. It was sent to every monarchical court in Europe, and for a time found pretty general credence. Lady Newborough went so far as to attempt to institute legal proceedings in the French courts in 1833, with the object of establishing her claim to be a royal princess of France. But the Tribuntal de la Seine, to which she addressed this application, declined to take her demand into consideration.

This was a mistake. Had the matter then been brought into court, and threshed out in due form, the myth would have been exploded long ago, and the royal house of Orleans would have been spared much annoyance, and especially much indignity on the part of the comic press, French and foreign, which throughout Louis Phillippe's long reign of eighteen years, was never tired of portraying him in the role of an Italian jailer.

For the proceedings in court would have disclosed a fact generally unknown, and which had never since then been brought to light, namely, that although the Florentine tribunal had by its decree of May 29, 1824, ordered the amendment of the birth certificate of Lady Newborough, and her destination therein as the daughter of the Comte and Comtesse de Joinville, afterwards Duke and Duchess of Orleans, yet that this decision had been reversed by a subsequent judgment, rendered three years later, that is to say, in 1827.

This reversal was based on the fact that the testimony submitted to them by Lady Newborough was false from beginning to end, and that the alleged confession of substitution signed by Laurenzio Chiappini was as fictitious as the other documents submitted by her in 1824, in support of her pretensions. The court gives as a further reason for this reversal of the judgment of 1824 the sworn testimony of the midwife who had been present at the birth of the child of the Chiappinis in 1772 at Modigliana, and who proved that it was a girl, and not a boy whom the wife of the jailer had brought into the world.

In the early part of the last century there were relatively few newspapers, while the means of communicating news from one country to another, were of the most elementary character, there was no proper postal service, and electric telegraph and railroads had yet to be introduced. That is why the second judgment rendered by the Florentine courts in 1827 remained unknown, until unearthed only a few years ago, by means of diligent research on the part of that well known historical student and writer, the Vicomte de Reiset; who was further able to show, by official documentary proofs obtained from the national library at Paris, that Louis Phillippe was born in the summer of 1773, not in the Tuscan town of Modigliana, nor indeed anywhere else in Italy, but at the Palais Royal, in Paris, where his parents were living at the time, and where his birth was registered in due form, within a few hours after his appearance in the world, by the ministers and dignitaries at the nativity of a prince of princess of the blood.

It is only fair to add that "Maria Stella," Lady Newborough, died crazy, and it is just a question whether she did not get her first idea of putting forward pretensions of being a princess, owing to the fact that the armorial bearings of her first husband, Lord Newborough, bore a considerable resemblance to those of the Bourbons, consisting of three fleurs-de-lys on the shield; armorial bearings which Lord Newborough inherited from the ancient Welsh chieftain Collyn Ap Gangno, from whom he was descended.

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You can get these Pills through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2 50, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

HISTORIES THAT MADE MISCHIEF BETWEEN ENGLISH AND AMERICANS

Albert Bushnell Hart, An American, Pleads for Fairer School Books—False Views of the American Revolution Have Kept the Two Countries Apart—A Plea for a Better Understanding.

MR. ALBERT BUSHNELL Hart, a noted American, has published a plea for a better understanding between Great Britain and the United States. He admits that the American revolution has been much misrepresented by American historians. His paper in part is:

The revolution has been a fruitful source of national hatred toward the mother country. It was the great and absorbing event in the history of North America, down to the civil war; it was adorned with great names; it abounds in lofty principles. According to most of the American textbooks the revolution was an unprovoked attack upon the American people by the British people. Entirely out of focus are the trifling details that the colonists were English; that they had the freest self-government then known to mankind; that at least a third of the people in the colonies were opposed to independence; that no taxes were ever laid on the colonies for the support of government or military authorities outside of America; that a strong minority in England was opposed to the war.

Thus Miss Willard, in her well-written and generally sensible history, published in 1842, sums up the issues of the revolution as follows: "Finally she claimed the right to collect from the provinces, a revenue, either by external duties imposed for the regulation of trade, or by internal taxes, on articles to be consumed by the colonists. It was the subject of internal taxation, on which the most decided opposition of opinions prevailed. The Americans did not dispute the right of the British, in respect to external taxes, except where carried to a vexatious extent, as in the case of the law called the sugar act; but the subject of internal taxes, having been deeply considered, they deliberately determined not to submit to their imposition in any manner, or by any assembly, except by one composed of their own representatives."

Quackenbos author also of "A Natural History," and a "Rhetoric"), in his similar work, which was the first introduction of the writer of this article to the details of his country's history, thus summarizes the causes of the revolution: "The people of America were descendants of men who had fled from oppression, and braved the hardships of the wilderness for the blessings of civil and religious liberty. They had endured incredible sufferings, and through their own unaided industry had at last prospered and grown strong. When poor and feeble, they had been neglected by the mother country; as soon as they became worth governing, Britain had sent them governors; and now that they were growing rich, she sought to increase her revenues by taxing them." Quackenbos is also strong on British atrocities, as for example: "At this early period were commenced those acts of savage cruelty which too often disgraced the British troops in the course of the war. Percy allowed his men to plunder and fire a number of houses on the route." And again: "During Prevost's incursion, the Whig families in the neighborhood of Charleston suffered much from the brutality and rapacity of his soldiers. Plantations were devastated. Money, jewels, and plate were carried off; slaves were stolen, to be sold in the West Indies; and what could not be taken away was destroyed." Nevertheless to Quackenbos it appeared perfectly natural that the South Carolina patriots should appear "when least expected, cutting off straggling parties, swooping down on the rear of their armies, always fearless and generally victorious." N. S. Dodge, in his "Stories of American History," reduces the difficulty to the following statement in easy words: "But there was one trouble. England was the mother country, and the people had a quarrel with England. George the Third was king, both of England and America, and he wanted us to be governed by laws which he made, and not laws which we ourselves made. We refused. He was angry. And so his Parliament passed a law, which was called the Boston port bill."

The war of 1812 also gives opportunity for an arraignment of England. The raid on York in 1813 is in a schdol history by Quackenbos transformed into a gallant and desperate expedition: "Among the trophies transmitted to the war department was the mace used by the speaker of the provincial legislature, above which a human scalp was found suspended." The battle of Lundy's Lane was an American victory: "At midnight they gave up their efforts, and left the Americans in possession of the field."

Few thoughtful people on either side of the water would now dispute the statement that the revolution was, on the whole, an advantage to the world; because the Americans could render a greater service to mankind as an independent nation than as a colony of Great Britain. Nor would anybody deny that the revolutionary leaders were convinced that they were suffering from tyranny; a passionate feeling of resentment keyed up the Americans to continue a struggle against what seemed overwhelming odds. Nevertheless dispassionate historians nowadays, whether English or American, whether John Fiske or Trevelyan, fail to find evidence of deliberate ill-usage of the colonists, or a denial of what, up to that time, had been supposed to be the rights of the people.

The revolution was really part of a protest of the English-speaking race against arbitrary and one-sided government. Sir Edward Thornton, when minister of Great Britain to the United States in 1880, said in public: "All thoughtful Englishmen now recognize that you Americans were fighting our battles." In England the struggle finally worked out into a development of parliamentary responsibility, and then into a reformed electorate; in America a somewhat similar constitutional change resulted in the formation of state and federal government of a different type; but the impulse was the same.

It is one of the world's misfortunes that this struggle took the form of such a division of the English race as left the seeds of bitterness behind. To be sure, England soon lost the feeling of resentment; about 1789, when Lord North was baited in Parliament for having brought on the American war, he had no defence to make for his lack of political wisdom; his only reply was that his critics also believed in making war when the struggle began. On the American side the feeling of antipathy to England lasted more than a century. It was much strengthened by the belief that a monarchy is necessarily a tyranny, that there is no just and popular government except a democracy of the American type.

The aristocratic system of England, its titles and social privileges, have added to this feeling, partly because of social discriminations which Americans, who justly thought well of themselves, have experienced in England. Trevelyan believes that one of the principal causes of the revolution was the overbearing manners of the Englishmen, military and civil, sent over to America; and until about fifteen years ago the average Englishman, all over the world, wherever he met an American, was inclined to browbeat or ignore him. The American retaliated with sneers at the British lion, or with defiance. There is a story of an American naval officer who, soon after the war of 1812, was invited to dine on board a British ship, and was warned beforehand that he must take no notice of Lieut. Postlethwaite, for that officer had a habit, when ever he got drunk, of reviling Americans; to which the American replied that it was very unfortunate, for he had the habit, whenever he got drunk and anybody spoke ill of his country, of throwing his insulter overboard. The story well enough illustrates the popular notion that an Englishman would naturally decry the Americans. English books of travel in the first half of the nineteenth century also gave offence, chiefly because of the truths they included; although the Americans were probably right in thinking that Miss Martineau saw a very limited area of American society, and that Martin Chuzzlewit was a gross exaggeration as applied to the whole country.

The rancor against Great Britain was somewhat relieved by the war of 1812, in which the original aggression was indubitably on the British side, but which finally was declared because of the American expectation of conquering Canada—an expectation which was ingloriously defeated. Still, the victories at Plattsburg and New Orleans left the Americans with the belief that they had somehow been the victors, and gave rise to the million times repeated boast: "We have licked England twice, and we can do it again."

In the fifties the relations were more friendly than they had ever been, but the civil war gave them a terrible wrench, principally as we now see because the American Government was determined not to treat the hostilities as war, but as a kind of domestic difficulty ("the late onpleasantness," as Artemus Ward dubbed it), to which our own favorite principles of international law and neutral trade did not apply. From the British point of view the court of St. James showed almost reprehensible favor to the northern side; but the wrong turn was taken in the Alabama matter. Although in the treaty of Washington, in 1871, the British Government did what few governments have ever done, except under military necessity, formally apologized for its action—nevertheless for 30 years a considerable majority of Americans felt hostile to England.

The turning point came at about the time of the Spanish war of 1898, when the official goodwill of the British Government was made evident; and when also a great revolution came about in the attitude of England towards America. Apparently the English nation has suddenly come to understand how important it is that the two great English-speaking nations of the world should act in harmony.

Certainly, never since the peace of Ghent in 1814 has there been good reason for the prevailing national dislike of Great Britain, which was much fomented by the hostile feeling of the Irish in America. During the last hundred years has steadily gone on that interchange of visitors, that coming of immigrants, that exchange of literature, that steady and enormous trade, which all contribute to bring the two nations nearer each other than almost any other two great powers in the world. In general, the foreign diplomacy of Great Britain has been amiable; in the half-dozen serious incidents that have arisen, most of them boundary questions, the British foreign office has usually been reasonable and patient; where a settlement could not be reached otherwise it has urged arbitration; and as a rule the administration in the United States has shown a desire to be at peace and concord with Great Britain.

The time has come when schoolbooks prepared for both American and British youth should recognize this state of things; when the revolution should no longer be treated as a causeless aggression, but as a deep and broad Anglo-Saxon movement, in which both sides had some right and both had some wrong. To children should be pointed out the general good temper of British diplomacy toward America at times when it was very aggressive in other parts of the world. The evident disposition of Great Britain to assume brotherly relations with the United States should be reciprocated. The century of peace between the two countries is a reason for pride to both of them, for they have had many objects of rival desire which one after another have been settled; the northeastern boundary, the northern boundary, the seal fisheries, the Alaskan boundary, the Samoan tangle, the Venezuelan puzzle, the Newfoundland fisheries, and complicated questions of trade and commerce.

What is the use of trying to teach little children to dislike a nation which includes millions of little children, because three or four generations ago there was war between the two countries? The groundwork of American intellectual and political life is and will always remain English. The true principle in writing text books ought to be to dwell upon our glorious heritage of all of England down to the Revolution, and much since that time. Shakespeare is our dramatist; Elizabeth was our queen; Tennyson is our poet; Dickens is our novelist. We ought to recognize the fact that the English have been working out a magnificent system of popular government on their own lines; that king, lords, and bishops do not interfere with a government subject to public opinion; that of all the nations of the world Great Britain is that one which is nearest to the United States in kinship, in institutions, and in aspirations.

ONLY MONKEY IN HERALDRY.

"On the Leinster coat-of-arms are three monkeys, standing with plain collar, and chained; motto, 'Crom-a-Boo' (To Victory). This is the only coat-of-arms, I am told," writes Mr. Curtis in his book, "One Irish Summer," "that has ever borne a monkey in the design. It was adopted by John Fitzthomas Fitzgerald in 1316 for romantic reasons.

"While this Earl of Leinster was an infant he was in the Castle of Woodstock, which is now owned by the Duke of Marlborough. The castle caught fire. In the confusion the child was forgotten, and when the family and servants remembered him and started a search they found the nursery in ruins.

"But on one of the towers was a gigantic ape, a pet of the family, carefully holding the young earl in its arms. The animal with extraordinary intelligence had crawled through the smoke, rescued the baby, and carried it to the top of the tower.

"When the earl had grown to manhood he discarded the family coat-of-arms, and adopted the monkeys for his crest, and they have been retained to this day. Wherever you find the tomb of a Fitzgerald you will see the monkeys at the feet of the effigy or under the inscription."

HEALTH AND DIRT.

The mortality of ancient Athens does not seem to have been much greater than in our own day. Five hundred years B. C. the average of human life was reckoned at about 33 years. We are often astonished at the enormous population assigned to some countries. There were few large cities in the modern sense of the term; as the houses were seldom more than two stories in height, the population cannot have been very dense. In Athens the reputable women seldom went out of doors; the men spent most of their time in the open air. What effect occasional overcrowding produced may be seen from the description of the terrible plague in Athens near the end of the fifth century B. C., as given by Thucycides, when the surrounding population was driven into the capital by the exigencies of war.

The population of China is evidence that filth is not incompatible with an exceptionally large number of inhabitants to the square mile, notwithstanding the prevalence of infanticide. The writers who have made the most careful study of the economic condition of France have reached the conclusion that the population of the country at the close of the middle ages was as great as it is now. It was, however, fearfully cut down by the hundred years' war and the plague. Yet during all this period there was no rational practice of medicine. Until quite recently most of the villages of Continental Europe were without a resident physician. Such is still the case in many parts of the world that are reckoned civilized.

While nobody doubts that medical practice fills an important want in modern civilization, there is no question that it is largely due to civilization that it exists.—From an article in the New York Medical Journal.

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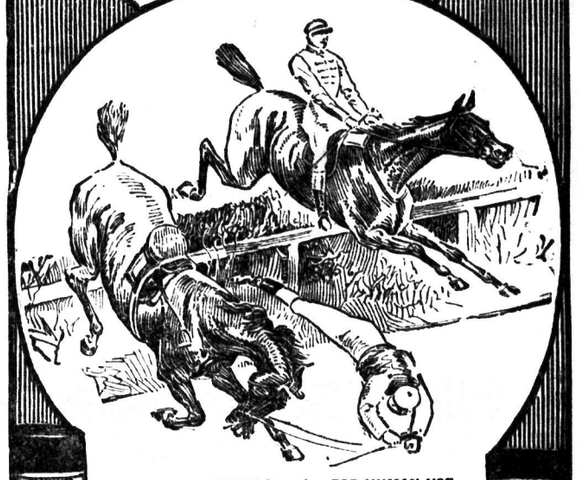

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Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT per annum has been declared upon the paid-up Capital Stock of The Home Bank of Canada for the three months ending 28th February, 1911, and the same will be payable at the Head Office or any Branches of The Home Bank of Canada on and after the 1st March next.

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