

YORK STREET MISSION HALL

Divine Service will be held (D.V.)
Sunday, March 6
Prayer and Praise, 10 a.m.
Preaching, 11 a.m.
Sunday School, 2:45 p.m.
Preaching, 7 p.m.

W. Percival - - Leader

Good speakers will be there. Come, and bring your friends and neighbors. Everybody welcome. Seats free. No collection.

This Mission is purely undenominational. Open to all.

RAILWAY Time Tables

CORRECTED Feb. 1, 1935.
I requested that local railway officials at the Advertiser posted as to changes whenever made.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY Southern Division.

MAIN LINE-Going East.			
Express	Mail	Passenger	Freight
10:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	12:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.
2:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	5:30 p.m.
6:30 p.m.	7:30 p.m.	8:30 p.m.	9:30 p.m.

MAIN LINE-Going West.			
Express	Mail	Passenger	Freight
10:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	12:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.
2:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	5:30 p.m.
6:30 p.m.	7:30 p.m.	8:30 p.m.	9:30 p.m.

Sarnia Branch.			
Express	Mail	Passenger	Freight
10:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	12:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.
2:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	5:30 p.m.
6:30 p.m.	7:30 p.m.	8:30 p.m.	9:30 p.m.

London, Huron and Bruce.			
Express	Mail	Passenger	Freight
10:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	12:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.
2:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	5:30 p.m.
6:30 p.m.	7:30 p.m.	8:30 p.m.	9:30 p.m.

Toronto Branch.			
Express	Mail	Passenger	Freight
10:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	12:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.
2:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	5:30 p.m.
6:30 p.m.	7:30 p.m.	8:30 p.m.	9:30 p.m.

St. Marys and Stratford Branch.			
Express	Mail	Passenger	Freight
10:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	12:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.
2:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	5:30 p.m.
6:30 p.m.	7:30 p.m.	8:30 p.m.	9:30 p.m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RY.			
LONDON TIME			
Express	Mail	Passenger	Freight
10:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	12:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.
2:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	5:30 p.m.
6:30 p.m.	7:30 p.m.	8:30 p.m.	9:30 p.m.

Canada Southern Division-Going East			
Express	Mail	Passenger	Freight
10:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	12:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.
2:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	5:30 p.m.
6:30 p.m.	7:30 p.m.	8:30 p.m.	9:30 p.m.

Canada Southern Division-Going West			
Express	Mail	Passenger	Freight
10:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	12:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.
2:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	5:30 p.m.
6:30 p.m.	7:30 p.m.	8:30 p.m.	9:30 p.m.

North Shore Limited (daily)			
Express	Mail	Passenger	Freight
10:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	12:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.
2:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	5:30 p.m.
6:30 p.m.	7:30 p.m.	8:30 p.m.	9:30 p.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Going East.			
Express	Mail	Passenger	Freight
10:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	12:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.
2:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	5:30 p.m.
6:30 p.m.	7:30 p.m.	8:30 p.m.	9:30 p.m.

Going West.			
Express	Mail	Passenger	Freight
10:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	12:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.
2:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	5:30 p.m.
6:30 p.m.	7:30 p.m.	8:30 p.m.	9:30 p.m.

L. E. & D. R. R.			
Express	Mail	Passenger	Freight
10:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	12:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.
2:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	5:30 p.m.
6:30 p.m.	7:30 p.m.	8:30 p.m.	9:30 p.m.

There Will Be a Boom in Emigration This Summer.			
Express	Mail	Passenger	Freight
10:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	12:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.
2:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	5:30 p.m.
6:30 p.m.	7:30 p.m.	8:30 p.m.	9:30 p.m.

Lord Strathcona Seems to Have Been Doing Good Service in London.			
Express	Mail	Passenger	Freight
10:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	12:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.
2:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	5:30 p.m.
6:30 p.m.	7:30 p.m.	8:30 p.m.	9:30 p.m.

Many Emigrants For Canada.			
Express	Mail	Passenger	Freight
10:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	12:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.
2:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	5:30 p.m.
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Election Returns.

None of the Official Declarations Affect the Government Majority.

Bitter Feeling in Ottawa Over the Slaughter of Slattery.

Some Big Majorities Recorded for Liberal Candidates.

AT OTTAWA.
Ottawa, March 5.—The fact that one Conservative candidate in this city managed to squeak in by a vote of two, and may yet be routed by a Liberal on a scrutiny, does not agitate much as the revelation of how the other Conservative nominee was slaughtered in the house of his friends. Mr. Slattery was put up by the Conservatives, along with Mr. Powell. Mr. Powell was a strong Protestant, and Mr. Slattery, an equally strong Roman Catholic. At the close of the polls it was found that Mr. Powell had been given 531 votes more than Mr. Slattery. Many of them "plumpers." The Journal says that the discrimination seems to indicate the existence in the city of a heaven of un-intelligent narrow-mindedness among some Protestants when the great majority of their fellows must heartily condemn. The resentment against the slaughtering of Mr. Slattery is now very great, and it will be many a long while before any similar combination will be joined in by the Catholics of Ottawa.

HOW IT WAS DONE.
In East Simcoe, the Conservative candidate was elected by 21 in a three-cornered contest. The Patron candidate, Train, polled 515 votes, all Liberal. The defeat of Patrons by Conservatives in every constituency among the light was single-handed shows that the Conservative Patrons very generally deserted and returned to their old political lines.

CHANGES BY OFFICIAL COUNTS.
The changes made by the official figures from many constituencies yesterday were for the most part unimportant and failed to affect the standing of the parties as announced by The Advertiser for several days past, viz., government 49, opposition 43, Patron vacant 1; total 94. Yesterday at the parliament buildings Mr. Tucker declared that he was still an independent and it is altogether likely that he will support Mr. Whitney. By the government can do without his vote if he were to choose to go over permanently to the opposition. One of the ridings announced as doubtful, or likely to go Conservative, fell into line and is officially nonpartisan. Mr. Elgin, as already reported, Manitoba willing to bet weekly Dr. Peil in East Algonia, gave the doctor only 36 votes. Mr. Farwell's majority in the West Algonia, and more Conservative hopes are dashed.

LIBERALS—49		
Algonia, E. Farwell	224	
Algonia, W. Commie	250	
Brant, N. Burr	102	
Brant, S. Hardy	530	
Brookville, Graham	138	
Bruce, S. Trux	Acc.	
Bruce, N. Bowman	268	
Bruce, C. Maccom	216	ch
Elgin, W. Elfish	11	pr
Essex, N. McKee	11	pr
Essex, S. Auld	677	th
Haldimand, Holmes	102	th
Halton, Barber	137	
Hastings, E. Russell	110	
Huron, E. Hyslop	521	is
Kent, E. Ferguson	552	un
Kent, W. Fard	102	
Kingston, Harty	290	bu
Lambton, E. Peetypiece	48	lin
Lambton, W. Burt	300	pe
Larnak, N. Caldwell	151	pr
Lennox, Aylsworth	46	ec
London, E. Taylor	91	a
Middlesex, N. Ross	201	a
Middlesex, W. Ross	151	fa
Orkney, Harcourt	212	fa
Muskeg, Bruchard	32	bo
Nipissing, Loughrin	32	bo
Norfolk, S. Charlton	341	me
Norfolk, S. Serpente	24	te
Norfolk, S. Dore	81	te
Northumberland, W. Clark	103	po
Ontario, L. Lumden	1,023	in
Oxford, S. Kford	1,023	in
Oxford, N. Pattullo	1,023	in
Ferry Sound, Beatty	1,000	ea
Perth, N. Brown	293	ea
Peterboro, E. Biezahl	216	St
Peterboro, W. Stratton	1,000	pr
Peterboro, S. Kford	Acc.	
Prenfrew, S. Campbell	1,000	spe
Velland, German	682	br
Velland, E. Craig	168	pr
Velland, M. Murrie	128	pr
Ventworth, S. Dickenson	102	ye
W. E. Richardson	418	

The Klondike Obstructions Should Now Cease.

A dispatch from Ottawa says that the discovery of the stray or second moon is claimed by Prof. E. Stone Wiggins, despite the claims of Dr. Waltemath of Hamburg, Germany, to the honor. The moon is one which astronomers on this continent were requested to watch for on Feb. 3 last. It passed over the sun, and will do so again on July 30. Wiggins said today: "Canadians will surely take pride in the claim that I made the discovery in 1882. Since then astronomers have been searching the heavens to find the second satellite, and now that it is found, Germany claims the honor when the honor is Canada's." This is an important matter to settle, but our friend Wiggins may find himself outclassed. Many astronomers since more than one belated traveler asked to confidential friends that they had seen the second moon "as clear as day." Will Dr. Wiggins' declaration that the German professor made solemn denials that they did not see their moons under like conditions?

advantages as a great railway center. The fastest time and the best connections are none too good for this live business city. The Grand Trunk on Monday begins a new train from Owen Sound to London, via Stratford, and providing increased service to and from Southampton, and to and from Durham. The train will leave Owen Sound at 6 a.m., and reach London at 11 a.m. The train goes out at 5:55 p.m. giving ample time for business men to catch their occasional live policy agents, but they are all enthusiastically united in desiring the progress and upbuilding of London.

An Overestimated Leader.
After all, there is a good deal of humbug in the ascription to Mr. Whitney of qualities of leadership beyond those of Sir Wm. Meredith. We do not believe that anything Mr. Whitney either said or did in the campaign as leader amounted to a row of pins. The real campaign on the part of those who

kill-hunt after combinations. Neither Mr. Whitney's ability nor personality was in it to any appreciable extent. Indeed, his very mediocrity rather disarmed fear, and invited lethargy on the part of his opponents. Nor do we consider him a leader to be feared on the floor of the House, confronted by veterans like Mr. Hardy and Mr. Ross.

The fact that the United States have an eye on Cuba, and would like to control that fertile, if badly governed, island, makes interesting the statement that our neighbors already control a West Indian "dependency." There is a law on their statute book which provides that when a citizen of the United States discovers guano on an island not owned by any other nation, or occupied by the citizens of any other nation, such citizen may, if the president sees fit, "be considered as pertaining to the United States." Under this law the United States has control of the island of Navassa, off the west coast of Hayti.

Our contemporary, the Montreal Star, professes to be much shocked because of the action of The Advertiser in the late Ontario campaign in this city. Its particular grievance is that we defended the policy of the Government with regard to the establishing of a Normal School for Western Ontario in London. The Star says that our energetic action in placing all the facts avant the matter before the public partook of the nature of a bribe to the constituency. It objects to our having printed a beautiful engraving of the new structure in these columns, and it hints that the only proper course for a public journal would have been to say nothing on the subject, what ever. The Star is a Quebec Province paper, and probably can be excused on the ground of ignorance when it berates us and draws inferences from our alleged degeneracy. Surely if it had chosen to become a zealous of the facts it would never have printed a line of argument so ill-founded and so unfair to this journal, and to the Administration of the Province.

There was no bribery or contemplated bribery in the discussion of the Normal School question in the recent campaign. To us in London it was a pure matter of public policy. When the money for beginning the construction of the Normal School was voted, the leading members of the Opposition in the Legislature objected strongly to the construction of the school here. The principal Conservative journals in the Province, headed by the Toronto Mail and Empire, followed up this opposition with arguments that a Normal School for Western Ontario was unnecessary, and that the institution should not be placed here. As we got into the campaign, these Opposition objections became bolder. They not only alleged that the pupils of Western Ontario should be compelled to go to education, but they maintained that the Normal School would never be built here. That merited that the Conservatives carried the Province, the institution would not be established, and the old system would be continued or it was a direct insinuation that if the Government was sustained, faith would not be kept with the people, and the money voted for the structure, and decided Opposition protests against it, would be withdrawn.

This was the situation which The Advertiser had in front of. It pointed out that the Government had been consistent in its policy; that the position of London as an educational centre had been recognized by the Legislature; that the money had been voted, but that there was danger in endorsing a candidate whose associates in the Legislature and their newspaper advances had at every turn opposed the construction of the institution. The logical inference was that a loyal Londoner, who would stand up for keeping faith with the people, supporting the declared policy of the Government, should be indorsed by the citizens of London.

The material welfare of our citizens, as well as of the people of Western Ontario generally, which we have always endeavored to look after to the best of our ability, were at stake, and we hold that we rightly placed the Normal School question, as well as every other item in the policy of the respective parties, before the public, and asked indorsement for the views that in the public interest we championed. As to the legitimate success of this course, let the result of the voting in this western district on Tuesday last be the testimony. We decline to refrain from discussing the respective attitudes of the two parties on all questions of public policy, even though our course may disturb the serene soul of our critic in Montreal.

Mr. I. B. Lucas, the newly-elected
M. P. for Center Grey, is a Western
Ontario man. He was born in War-
wick, Lambton county, Sept. 13, 1865,
and is consequently 32 years of age.
He was educated at the Strathroy and
London Collegiate Institutes, and
earned the law in the office of Messrs.
Becher, Street & Becher, this city. In
1883 he settled as a lawyer at Mark-
ham, and has done well.

"Persons who talk of the smallness of the majority should also remember the smallness of the House. The last Liberal Ministry in Great Britain took office with a composite and unreliable majority of 40 in a House seven times the size of the Ontario Legislative Assembly. Mr. Hardy probably will have a majority of proportionate size, in a House in which party discipline is much more effective than it is in the loosely-knit party of which Lord Rosebery was the nominal leader."

What is more, the Government majority will grow, as happened after the last three general elections in the province.

Reports from wholesalers in Montreal and Toronto, as well as in this city and other business centers, show that March 4, one of the big settling days in the commercial world, was passed satisfactorily. Paper has been met fairly well, and the prospects of a good business all over the province are bright.

The London Advertiser is shaking hands with itself, and well it may. If ever a newspaper put up a clean, honorable, hard fight for a candidate, The Advertiser did for Col. Leys. To this paper's skilful advocacy his success is in a great measure due.

[Presbyterian Review.]

According to the British exchanges, Scotland is rapidly ceasing to be a Sabbath-keeping country, taking Aberdeen as an example. In that city on a certain Sunday lately, there were 554 shops closed, and on another Sunday 372 hit-men passed along the Deeside road in an hour, while as "many as 300 young men have been seen playing football near the Bay of Nigs on the Lord's Day." This is certainly a serious condition of affairs, and it is well that the churches are being aroused to a sense of their duty.

The causes of Conservative gains in general elections are being discussed, and various reasons given. A study of the election returns will show that there was but one main cause—the general desertion of the voters from the Conservatives, and the folly of Liberals being faithful to the Patron party. And there a local issue may have intervened, the result on either side, but the great gains made by the Opposition were of seats held by Tories. The Patron Liberals were confounded by their Conservative brethren, and that was the whole story. Tory campaign managers cut no figure in the result.

[The church companion.]
An English clergyman of eminence was asked, "What is the best sermon you have ever heard?"
"If I were," he answered, "the sermon which has influenced me most, I could tell you, and never be forgotten, I in the streets of Boston was preached upon by a blind man."
"He?" said the inquirer, he said, in Phillips Brooks' church.
"I started to walk back to the house," he said, "and I was staying. Being a stranger in Boston, I was very much confused, and turning to a man who was in the street, I asked him to be directed to the house."
"Why, it is the preacher!" exclaimed the inquirer. "I know you by your voice, for I have heard you, and heard you preach." I am blind, but you tell me the way. I can take you to the door."
The clergyman protested that the man, and that of troubling the blind man, and that he could find his way by himself.

[illegible]

PINEAPPLES.

We do not grow pineapples in the north, but, as everyone knows, we eat them in large quantities; hence, they are grown some way in which they are grown should not be another mystery. They grow within the tropics, and sometimes across the border, in the temperate zones of Mexico, Florida, and the West India Islands far from them in large numbers. But we cannot give you the perfect idea of the pineapple of the tropics as it grows in its native home. Those shipped here have to be pulled before they are ripe. When sold here, the fruit ripens on the stem where it grew, the fragrance that fills the air tells you that it is ripe; and the grower has to try it; and the grower who has the fruit when eaten can only be conjectured by those who have never tasted it, to be quite good. Oftentimes it is grown on rocky land. Sometimes it is this case on soil what is known as "barren," or the coast of Florida. These islands are of coral formation, and it is said that no attempt is made until the ground systematically. Whenever a little tract of earth is found, a pineapple is raised. In moist, warm weather they grow very well, and the plants sometimes attain the height of four feet.

The plants are multiplied through

pets which grow around the base of the fruit, and which are not removed with the fruit, but left to develop until the planter is ready to utilize them. Suckers are also used, which spring up from the root of the old plant. The plants commence to bear about eighteen months after they are planted. They are set from two to three feet apart each way. They grow spines which make the labor of tending them disagreeable, unless the workmen are well protected by clothing made for the purpose. They come in many varieties. Some of the plantations embrace hundreds of acres.—Farming.

Official Figures for West Middlesex—
Detailed Results in Other

Constituencies.		
WEST MIDDLESEX.		
Mr. S. Blackburn, returning officer for West Middlesex, makes the official return of the vote in West Middlesex:		
Caradoc—		
Division 1.....	72	82
Division 2.....	54	83
Division 3.....	52	104
Division 4.....	126	79
Division 5.....	82	59
Division 6.....	72	39
Division 7.....	89	40
	589	460
Ekfrid—		
Division 1.....	58	58
Division 2.....	42	49
Division 3.....	81	54
Division 4.....	70	61
Division 5.....	47	51
Division 6.....	56	68
Division 7.....	59	60
	424	351
Metcalfe—		
Division 1.....	42	52
Division 2.....	11	58
Division 3.....	43	57
Division 4.....	41	55
Division 5.....	69	69

Delaware—	207	258
vision 1.....	71	45
vision 2.....	63	81
vision 3.....	39	43
vision 4.....	28	44
	201	213
Mesa—		
vision 1.....	55	66
vision 2.....	115	61
vision 3.....	71	87
vision 4.....	85	66

[illegible]

Western South	351	253	Non-
Eastern South	177	138	tion.
North of Mexico	564	432	pronounced
Old South	282	202	in the
Old North	224	234	which
Washington	119	147	are
California	233	233	is
Central	521	297	it
Far West	294	105	known
Far West	294	246	to
Far West	294	56	fulmine
Totals	3,138	2,461	of
for Aud. 677.			
SSEX NORTH-TOTAL VOTE			
McKee, Winterm.			
(Lib.) (Con.)			
790	1,013	feels	
1	104	to	
188	76	By	
rich town	188	138	Now
rich town	315	219	bin
rich West	118	118	starch,
don	239	185	into
don	231	382	the
don	79	18	me
River	291		
Totals	2,683	2,588	

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.....	153	..	pounds
.....	279	..	All dr
.....	62	..	be had
.....	57	..	in larg
.....	..	176	three w
.....	..	..	J

.....	667	473	stay in F
.....	555	553	try where
Junction	482	572	time to b
pronto	151	171	ing of th
e	442	459	tion abou
.....	2,642	2,425	has now

itching, scaly, bleeding palms, shapeless nails, and painful finger ends, pimples, blackheads, oily, mothy skin, dry, thin, and falling hair, itching, scaly scalps, all yield quickly to warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, and gentle anointings with CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure.

Cuticura

Is sold throughout the world. **POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO.,** Sole Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

— "How to Produce Soft, White Hands," free.

ITCHING HUMORS Instantly relieved by CUTICURA REMEDIES.

A SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY OF THE
UTMOST IMPORTANCE TO DYS-
PEPTICS AND THOSE SUFFERING FROM CONSUMPTION OR OTHER WASTING DISEASES.

What European Scientists Have to Say About It.

[illegible]

It is such a food. Its basis is really digested starch—the food producing and energy-giving. It is certain abundance. With the supply of the wastes of the body, and the agents which aid in supplying immediate nourishment, it stimulates the natural tendency, and induces the opinion of the best cure who said that "the Nutrol supplies what he digests as digestion." He characterizes it, and another, as the most pronounced characteristic of the digestive dyspepsia is fear of food. They like to see even though they crave it, they are afraid to take it, and if they reason that they fear all sorts of disagreeable going on, the fear of gas, sense of the heart, headache, constipation and other torments. What that fear into their that nature is telling them that their stomachs are interesting certain and they are better off without it.

shall this condition be relieved? Nutrol. And how you can use the digestive principles contained in this artificially digested food, the stomach, and dyspepsia, will have been relieved. It is not excruciating pain.

consumption and all wasting diseases.

digestion was their one source of cure prove their cure. Let a man eat heartily and digest adequately so. So long as the food fed in check, the disease need not be the latest development of research. It is delicious in increases the appetite at being. The change noted in finding it is almost as startling. It has the indorsement in Europe, highest authorities, and is used in instances at hospitals of Germany use a gain of twenty-five percent occurred in a single month. In trial bottles for 25 cents each, full bottles sufficient for nearly a year's supply.

J. H. BROUGHTON,
145 York Street, London.
General Agent for Ontario.

a Ramabai has sailed from
London, and after a short
England will come to this coun-

She is expected to arrive in the Rangoon at the annual meeting of the National Association at the middle of next year. 350 girls under her care. On the continuance of the plague in the city, she has been sent at Rangoon about 24 miles to the village of Kung Kyau, where they are all doing well and which is free from the plague. The Malay circles were organized in March. A little more than \$100,000 was raised by them and raised and expended by them for the relief of the plague victims. The continuance of the plague has not yet been decided whether either the continuance of their work or some other work will make it up and carry on the work. The result is that they are not more earning, during the last few years, the result of the continuance of the plague is such that many of the girls have been sent to the school can no longer be kept. The school, though it is not a religious school, is a very proper one and a very good one, and it is wholly unsectarian. The girls are communicated to the school and a message of their readiness to go on to the next term. Rangoon is a very warm, welcome of the girls.

persons necessary? The teaching of the inference almost uniformly says it is not. Of course every one admits that infection can be carried by means of fomites, and that if a doctor sits upon a patient's bed and rubs his head against him in listening to his lungs or gets his hands soiled with infectious material while inspecting his throat and then straightway goes around carrying himself against another patient he may carry the disease. But suppose he does not do these things, and that he merely washes his hands—that is, the person that have actually touched the patient. A experience goes to show that this infection

And persons is a mere bugbear. It is well known that in general, the hospitals which are the most successful, and in which, even if they are divided in separate wards, the doctors and nurses direct from one ward to another, although any one disease may be the cause of the occurrence, while, we would as soon not the case that medical students may take their time with them on their rounds without any harm to the patients, as the most eminent of the physicians in London used to take his children with him on his rounds, and he would take the fever hospital to take his children to the door or let them play in the garden, or he came out when—soaked with infection, and the people would get into the hospital and driven away by the police? Not at all. Did they catch scarlet fever? Not at all. Did they catch diphtheria? Not at all. Did they catch typhoid? Not at all. Did they catch all this dread and terrible disease? Not at all. And this may happen now and then. But this may infection is ordinarily spread, and this may make an exception in the case of or variola, smallpox in unincorporated communities.

to speak thus plainly because medical men, and especially medical officers of health, have shown themselves all too ready to ignore what we believe to be the unnecessary restrictions of the order of work of daily life. But if such a spread is only of occasional occurrence, do not let us pass silly laws. We have perhaps best judge of the manner in which law should be made. Let us have visitors' to control the movements of patients, to control the fever and to operate by recalling the very things that the medical man is exactly such a visitor. Already people are to be sent to quarantine ready to attribute illness to infection carried by the air, and we may have a law at law which would be to endow a devoted head if such prejudices were realized into form by legislative enactment.—London Hospital.

the downfall of the new woman ever to pass—admitting, for the sake of sentiment, that she has ever had anything in ascendancy—and if the story of

"Infall is ever written, it must be
"All on Account of a Collar But-
"To ensure undoubtedly will be
"will be due, and, as you say,
"The refined woman can stand content
"extensibility; she cheerfully puts up
"with inconvenience and ugliness of
"return. She apparently wouldn't
"be staying stoned, or for other
"reasons, but when it comes to the
"strongest and persistent attacks of the
"rheumatism, she finds herself vulnerable;
"her sister put it, "than a new Sandow
"can accuse the collar button of
"its. Unlike the ballet, it knows no
"choreography; it evidently believes that
"the collar and woman have equal rights
"in it is concerned. You may have
"your neck in crumpled velvet and
"within all your days, but no sooner
"than you put yourself the linen collar
"on you are liable to have your self
"in trouble. It isn't just you yourself all
"the time, it's the collar, too. It has a
"role in the course of adjustment;
"an adorable sensation—always con-
"flicting and critical and undesirable—
"moments—of the collar suddenly
"to lose from its moorings, and
"on slides down your back in eager
"to join the four or five already there.
"The collar, to reflect that there
"is a collar, to have the collar, the
"ethic of the collar, to have the collar.
"Just look at all the time, energy
"to men that men have lavished
"enough, if expended upon, well—
"over the collar. I brought the
"men several million years ago.
"The world women have hopes of getting
"out of the collar button, unless,
"of men as much the superior of
"the collar say they are!—New York

Leach and Du Maurier, recovered from a long and disilluminating sight which had become incurable and became where I was introduced to Leach, with whom I quickly became friendly. It was he who presented Leach one night at one of Mr. Leach's smoking concerts in 1860. I remember feeling somewhat lest he should take me for an account of my name, and when he went out of my way to mention that he had met John Bull himself. It didn't matter the least. I have no doubt he knew it all; he was kindness and self, and I experienced to the full the delightful of a young man's smile, and face to face a celebrity whom he had long at a distance. In the words of Byron:

apt
sweet and sudden passion of youth
tense in its eldier.

U Maurier in Harper's Maga-

A Thoughtful Hen.

he lived for some time when
he married on a Mississippi cot-
ton-plantation, says among their
men was a hen who developed a
more civilized way of doing
the house to the henyard
at an opportunity of mounting
it. She was always
in a hurry to get
it, but they did not cause her
trouble. Finally she conceived
making an offering to the in-
chick in return for accommo-
dation every day she would
an egg in the shoe that
open at that time of day in
the family were so amused at
the difference they allowed her to
without molestation. — Ex-

think that the life of a court lady that of a butterfly may learn that cleverness with culinary skill are required wish to be maids of honor in Russia. They have also to stand for any

best rules in conversation
say a thing which any of
can reasonably wish had
said.

Buying Battleships.

Spain Manages to Get Both Money and Credit,

And Secures Some Powerful Vessels for Her Navy.

Jubilee Anniversary of the Italian Constitution.

The Canadian Governor-General—New Disgrace Suggested.

Feeling in Spain—The Franco-Russian Entente—Chinese Victories Rebellious.

EXPLANATION FROM RUSSIA WANTED.

London, March 5.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Tien Tsin, China, says: Japan has addressed a note to Russia demanding an immediate and explicit statement of the question of the continued occupation of Port Arthur.

THE LONDON ELECTIONS.

London, March 5.—The result of the elections for members of the London county council is that the Progressives have secured 48 seats and the Moderates 42. The election in Hackney was postponed owing to the death of a candidate.

Lord Dunraven has been re-elected to the council, representing Wandsworth.

SPAIN THREATENED WITH FAMINE.

London, March 5.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says: The general opinion here is that the United States dare not make the mistake of suspending the grain duty on wheat from the United States.

THE RAILWAY WAR.

London, March 5.—The papers today have flaring headlines, "Great Railway War in Canada," detailing what is spoken of as an outbreak of Canadian indignation at an outbreak of Canadian policy of the Grand Trunk. In the city more hopeful, the situation is regarded as impossible to believe that the full share of the prosperity will be the Canada's improved commercial position.

TROUBLE IN CHINA.

Shanghai, March 5.—A special correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph writes: Kiu Kiang alleges that the viceroys at Hankin and Hu Kiang have entered into a compact with the governor of Hunan to take the affairs of the adjoining provinces to govern this region.

It is argued that Canada and the other sister nations of the British Empire have outgrown the stage of tutelage and governors should be chosen from the inner circle of young men, who, though in the position of under secretaries, really rule the destinies of the Empire.

These reformers urge that the best Canadian governor would be a man like Hon. George N. Currier, Hon. W. St. John Broderick, Hon. James W. Lorimer, or Sir Edward Grey. These enjoy the highest social position, now bear a large share of the burdens of the Imperial Government, and will, beyond doubt, take the men in the near future.

BUYING BATTLESHIPS.

London, March 5.—Spain has purchased two cruisers which the Armistones have been building for Brazil, named, of 400 tons each, 22 knots and 10 guns. Spain is also negotiating for a similar type which have been building in France for Brazil.

Amazonia is ready for launching, and her sister ship will be ready shortly. The Spanish Government is endeavoring to secure guns and large supplies of ammunition in England and on the continent. Mr. Petersen is still showing at the Metropole to possible financial and shipping co-operation in the ships for the fast line the model of his ship. He still maintains that he will carry the project through despite the great difficulties which he alleges are largely due to disappointed rivals.

A FUNNY M. P.

Mr. Morin, of Dorchester, Causes Much Merriment at Ottawa.

Ottawa, March 4.—Mr. Morin, Conservative M. P. for Dorchester, Quebec, made a very odd speech in the House of Commons last night. It was his maiden speech, and he was evidently very nervous.

He said that he was a member of the House of Commons, and that he was a member of the House of Commons.

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Letter from Lady Aberdeen.

Novel Expedition to the Klondike Region.

The Victorian Order of Nurses to Go There to Take Care of Sick Miners.

Government House, Ottawa, March 4, 1898.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

Every newspaper we take up tells us of fresh dangers to the Klondike. Allow me to tell your readers of the Victorian Order of Nurses' Klondike expedition.

Those who have read letters from the Klondike, and especially those who have noted the letters from the Klondike, will remember the emphasis laid upon the sufferings of those who have been overtaken by accident or illness or frostbite.

Under these circumstances the hardships which press heavily upon the miners in perfect health must be borne in mind, and heavy must be the burden of those who are called upon to care for the sick and suffering.

And, let alone the ordinary chances of life, we need reflect but little the danger from epidemics and fevers during the brief, intense summer, in a district where no sanitary arrangements exist, where swarms of mosquitoes are pressing in by day.

The work of the Victorian Order is to care for the sick and suffering, and it is to be hoped that the order will be able to do so in the Klondike.

But in its infancy and it needs all its resources at the present time for the work of the order is to be hoped that the order will be able to do so in the Klondike.

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Where to Give the Alarm.

New Fire Alarm Boxes—All the Old Boxes Have Been Replaced by New Ones.

The work of replacing all the old fire alarm boxes (60 in number) with new ones has been completed, and below is given a list of the entire system. No alarm has been made in the location of any of the old boxes, but all the numbers have been changed.

12—Police station, Carling street.

13—Dundas and Ridout.

14—Ridout and Fullerton.

15—Richmond and Piccadilly.

16—Talbot and Kent.

17—Richmond and Raglan.

18—Carling's Brewery.

19—Richmond and Sydenham.

20—Dundas and Wellington.

21—Waterloo and Queen's avenue.

22—Colborne and St. James.

23—Maitland and St. James.

24—Dundas and Maitland.

25—Colborne and Princess avenue.

26—William and Princess avenue.

27—Dundas and Adelaide.

28—Dundas and Lorne avenue.

29—Dundas and St. James.

30—Dundas and Quebec.

31—Dundas and Dufferin avenue.

32—Dundas and Campbell street.

33—Wellington and York.

34—Waterloo and Bathurst.

35—Waterloo and Burwell.

36—Waterloo and Fullerton.

37—Rectory and G. T. R.

38—Rectory and Hamilton road.

39—No. 2 fire hall.

40—Clarence and G. T. R. crossing.

41—Wellington and Simcoe.

42—Clarence and Hill.

43—Clark's bridge (south end).

44—Maitland and St. James.

45—William and Hill.

46—Ridout and Talbot.

47—Ridout and York.

48—Bathurst and Thames.

49—Stanley and Perry.

50—Whitcliffe road and Byron avenue.

51—Blmwood avenue and Edward street.

52—Richmond and Bathurst.

53—Talbot and Horton.

54—Talbot and Grand avenue.

55—Ridout and West avenue.

56—Clark's bridge (north end).

57—Maitland and St. James.

58—William and Hill.

59—Ridout and Talbot.

60—Ridout and York.

61—Bathurst and Thames.

62—Stanley and Perry.

63—Whitcliffe road and Byron avenue.

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140—Stanley and Perry.

141—Whitcliffe road and Byron avenue.

142—Blmwood avenue and Edward street.

Go to Bed if You Have Little Children and There is No Available Remedy for Croup in the House?

because it is sweet and pleasant. In case of croup, put the child to bed in a very warm room, the air of which must be made moist by the continuous steam from a boiling kettle. Put a warm poultice around the little one's neck and give Shiloh's

S. C. Wells & Co., Le Roy, N. Y. GENTLEMEN:—My baby took a severe cough; became so hoarse you could hear him all the time. The doctors said it was croup, but did him no good. We gave him Shiloh's Cough and Consumption Cure and helped him quick.

NANCY S. TERRY, Crews Depot, Ala.

GENERAL LABOR NOTES

ard English preparation at 60c
a large bottle; trial size, 25c

decided, they each accepted the
 on, like the gentlemen they are.
 a's Companion. The

make an effort to keep genially
and they will be surprised at the
element in their looks.

is a mistaken notion, which

to the ERIE MEDICAL COMPANY,
L. O. N. Y., and refer to seeing the accounts
offer in this paper.

Selfishness is that detestable vice which no one will forgive in others, and one is without himself.

ness is that detestable vice
to one will forgive in others, and
s without himself.

Care of Children's Eyes.

Precautions Often Neglected by Parents.

Steps Taken to Examine the Eyes of Pupils in the Public Schools—An Oculist Tells of the Importance of the Project—Necessity of Watching the Eyes of the Young.

[New York Sun.]

Nine mothers out of ten neglect the eyes of their children. The question is often asked, "Why do we see so many children wearing glasses nowadays?" Eye specialists reply with another question, "Why do we see so few young people wearing glasses?" and they answer their own question by saying, "Because parents are so ignorant of the importance of caring for the eyes of their children." The average mother looks after the teeth of her babies from almost the time that the first little grains of rice, as she calls them, make their appearance, but it does not always occur to her that the color, brightness, and shape of the eyes in a child may lead to poor sight or even blindness.

An effort is being made in the public schools of this city to have a care for the eyes of the children, but those interested are hampered by want of money to carry on the work. For ten years or more Superintendent James has been interested in looking after the eyes of the public school children, not merely so far as diseases of the eye are concerned, but also as to the day is and simple. He says that the day is surely coming when the eyes of each individual pupil will be examined by a specialist, and those that are not normal will be properly cared for.

"Such a reform," he continued, "cannot be effected in a day or two. It takes both time and money, but it will come." Last June the president of the board of education appointed a commission of three experts among the three oculists of the city to report to the board on the best way to have the eyes of the children examined. The commission's report was made last week, and the board expressed a wish that a commission might be appointed and paid by the board of health, whose duty should be to examine the children of the public schools with reference to defective sight and hearing, defective breathing, and any abnormal or defective physical condition.

Toward the last of October Dr. Chas. Stedman, Bull, Dr. Henry D. Noyes, and Dr. Emil Gruening, the commission, reported that they had visited a large number of schools. They suggested that it was not advisable to have blackboards on the wall directly opposite the windows in any classroom, as was done in several buildings. They found that the blackboards were placed directly in front of the windows, so that the light was not reflected in the eyes of the pupils. They objected to painting the wall space between the sills and the top of the windows a dark color, as that made a too marked contrast with the side walls. They advised the use of dark yellow or light brown without any mixture of red, and suggested light buff tints for ceiling and side walls as satisfactory to eyes of teachers and pupils. These authorities reported that the quantity of light in a room was greatly influenced by the color on the walls, and that the red end of the spectrum should never be used in decorating schoolrooms, as much light was lost in the employment of certain colors. Lighter and more delicate shades, such as yellow or gray, were suggested as the best. The quantity of light in a room also varied greatly, and the colored woods for all school furniture and the woodwork of the buildings. The building committee is doing all it can toward carrying out the suggestions of this special commission so far as concerns locating blackboards, arranging desks that the light may fall on them properly, and in decorating walls and ceilings.

"That is a step in the right direction," said a prominent eye specialist, speaking of this effort of the school board, "but the care of a child's eyes should begin at home long before he enters a kindergarten."

"Really the care of the eyes should begin before the birth of one's great-grandmother, but since ancestors took no thought of this precaution in our favor, we must do the best we can for ourselves by having our eyes examined comparatively frequently, and by taking good care of them if they prove normal, or by treating them properly if not normal. It would shock many a mother to learn that her child is blind through her own ignorant carelessness, and yet this is true in a great many cases. Our asylums for the blind are filled with people shut out from the light because their eyes were not cared for when they were young. The educated, thoughtful mother of today who neglects a child's eyes is almost certainly a criminal. The child's eyes are the most important part of his body, and it is the mother's duty to look after them in the right way, his actions and speech not only denote his character, but also his mental and moral condition. The child's eyes are the windows of his soul, and it is the mother's duty to keep them clear. The ignorant mother calls this manner of neglecting the child to keep it up. These headaches are as common to childhood as rheumatism, which parents tell the little sufferers is nothing but growing pains, and nine times out of ten are the direct result of eye strain."

"Eye strain is frequent in children without the resultant headache. It is

CATARH SUBJECTS



This dread malady lurks behind the most important head cold, and when the seeds of disease are sown steals away the beauty bloom and makes life a pleasure a misery.

DR. AGNEW'S CATARRH POWDER will cure the incipient cold and the most stubborn and chronic Catarrh cases. It puts back the pink and sheds sunshine in its trail.

"My wife and I were both troubled with distressing Catarrh, but we have enjoyed freedom from its distresses since the first application of Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Powder. It acts instantaneously, gives grateful relief in 10 minutes, and we believe there is no case so deeply seated in the eye as it cures."—Rev. D. B. Moore, New York.

rarely recognized by mothers, though. Many people ask why so many folks, particularly children, are wearing glasses for this being the case. First of all, our ancestors were careless about their eyes, and then the methods of modern civilization are extremely trying to the eyes, and last of all, people are being gradually educated to the necessity of wearing glasses. The environment of our forefathers and our own environment combined are the conditions that put glasses on so many noses.

"Take the Indians, for example. You never found an Indian raised on the plains in need of glasses for any condition of the eyes except that of old cotton field negro with other than a mal eyesight. Seamen and their children of seamen have proverbially good eyes. On the other hand, the Germans are notoriously myopic. What do I mean by that? They are given to a state of refraction, not eye diseases, Mark Twain may have exaggerated the German things a little when he said that a German father would not accept a child as his unless it was born with glasses, but he was almost right in making the statement. This can be accounted for on two grounds. An American may be just as studious as a German, but he is not so studious while devoting himself to his book, and he is not so studious when he changes his vision constantly. Not so with the German. He limits his range of vision to such a short distance that the muscles of accommodation known as the ciliary muscles, whose business it is to adapt the eye so that it may see objects close at hand, is in a constant state of contraction. There is no muscle in the body intended to be in this condition. Even the muscles of the heart have regular periods of rest. Any body with ordinary gumption can read gently overworked, overexerted, must cry out in the only way that a muscle can—that it is in pain. This accounts for the many conditions of so-called neuralgia and rheumatism of the head, from which our grandparents suffered through their ignorance and the ignorance of the doctors of their time. This continued dragging and pulling on the ciliary muscle is bound to have a time to have a bad effect on so delicate an organ as the eye, and by changing or interfering with the passing and exit of the fluids through the interior of the eye, give rise to a generation and disease of the delicate coatings in the interior. Eventually it leads into an elongation of the eyeball, which is a condition known as myopia or nearsightedness. Many a child can thank its mother for being so near-sighted. She has encouraged some strain over books for first honor or some silly prize and the result is a bad case of near-sightedness. The elongation of the eyeball is not a rule, but it certainly is, and when such is the case a confinement over books will surely ruin the eyes."

"When a child has what is known as far-sightedness, or hypermetropia, the light led in the open is not nearly so far as it should be. If a far-sighted child is allowed to read, he is playing in the country or in the park the best part of his time, it will probably go through its whole life without any eye trouble. Far-sightedness has many theories as to its cause, but most authorities agree that it turns out near-sightedness if the subject does continuing work. Because a child sees as well as its parents, it is not straightened out permanently by the use of glasses, and much mental irritation consequent upon continual pain avoided later in life."

"Mothers do not always attend promptly to signs of inflammation about the eyes of their children. It is seldom that an eye specialist sees a case unless it has been referred to him by the family doctor after he has examined the child's eyes. Few families realize that a few far-sightedness or any of the conditions mentioned, the teacher in direct charge of the system was once established, and would be but little trouble. A general examination of the eyes would hardly be necessary more than once a year. The regular examination of a child's eyes should begin at birth and should be made by an eye specialist. It is a simple enough matter to examine a child's eyes, and an expert does it very rapidly by means of a little instrument known as the ophthalmoscope. With only those eyes showing a condition other than normal by this instrument would it be necessary to go through a longer and more thorough examination. The moment that a mother, be she poor or rich, sees that a child's eyes are inflamed in the least, she should take it to a specialist. Those who are not able to pay for advice should patronize the dispensary where special attention is given to the eyes. "Is color blindness common?" asked the reporter.

"Not very," answered the physician. "A lot of people are color blind and yet can differentiate between colors, but not shades of color. It is only by very careful testing that color blindness can be discovered, and it is sometimes the forerunner of atrophy of the optic nerve. The sense of green goes first, then red, then blue, and finally white. A condition of color blindness is seldom called to the attention of the specialist. True, examinations as to color blindness are made by railroad managers in employing men, as a protection to themselves and the traveling public, but as this is about the only occupation where busi-

ness interests and life itself depend on a differentiation of colors, it hardly feels that it would be wise or just in this proposed examination of the eyes of all children to tack upon them the stigma of being color blind.

"Mothers should not allow growing boys and girls to read or study at night, and they should train them to change the range of vision frequently. A child 3 or 4 years can be taught that when his eyes are tired from looking at objects close to it, it will rest them to look at things off in the distance. Children should also be taught to read and study sitting in almost a vertical position, with the book nearly on a level with the eyes, and at an angle so that the light shines on it from over the shoulder. The so-called simple remedies for the eyes and inflamed eyes should be shunned as we shun a plague. Poultices of bread and milk, camomile and tea leaves, and applications of rose water, belladonna, witch hazel and so on are very injurious. No hot or even warm applications should be used on the eyes unless directed by a specialist. More ulcers of the eye are the result of such home treatment than of any other cause. In removing foreign bodies from the eye the lined or eyelid should never be resorted to, for, in the first place, it is liable to pass from view behind the lid, often causing additional inflammation, and then it is an excellent vehicle for germs."

A Smile: A Laugh.

"This is not a smoking-car."

"I know it, sort. I'm not smoking."

"But you've got your pipe in your mouth."

"Yes, sort, an' I've got my feet in me boots, but I'm not walkin', sort."

"Have you followed my argument?" inquired the gentleman who was short on ideas and long on words. "Yes," replied his impatient friend; "but I tell you candidly I'd quit my company right here if I thought I could find my way back."

Playing for Safety.—"I guess, said Maude, thoughtfully, "that I play anything but classical music hereafter."

"But a great many people don't enjoy it," said Mamie.

"I know it. But they have to say 'Yes,' and they don't know whether I make mistakes or not."

"Habit is hard to remove. If you take the first letter, 'a,' left, if you take off another letter, you still have a 'bit' left. While if you take off another the whole of 'it' remains. If you remove another it is not 'it' totally used up. All of which goes to show that if you wish to get rid of a bad habit you must shake it off altogether."

Their First Trip to Town.—"Here's some more of the horrible things they monopolists," said Farmer Hayton, as he hung his coat over the bed.

"Goodness! Where?" asked his wife. "Here's a sign what says, 'Don't blow out the gas.' They make these folks burn it all night, so's to run up their bills on 'em!"

Doubtful party (to gentleman)—"Can you assist me, sir, to a trifle?" "I'm stranger in a strange land, 15,000 miles from home."

Gentleman—My goodness! Where is your home?"

Doubtful party—Australia.

Gentleman—Handing him a copper)—"How do you expect to get back there?"

Doubtful party (balancing the penny)—"Well, if I don't get back in this, sir, I suppose I'll have to walk."

Mrs. N. has a nice little daughter named Nancy. One occasion Nancy came to her mother and said:

"Mamma, do you like stories?"

"Yes," said her mamma, "if they're true stories."

"This one is. Do you get mad when people tell you nice, true stories?"

"Why, never. It's just good manners to get mad when a person tells you a nice story."

"All right," said Nancy. "Once upon a time there was a little girl, and she got into the pantry and ate almost all the jelly in a jar. Her mamma, and her story, mamma, and me was the little girl."

A nervous young lady called a physician for a slight ailment, but one which she magnified in her own estimation, into a serious one.

"Run," said the doctor to a servant giving him a prescription, "to the nearest drug store and buy me the medicine as quickly as you can."

"Is there much danger?" inquired the young lady.

"Yes," said the doctor; "if your servant is not quick it will be useless."

"Oh, doctor, shall I die?" gasped the patient.

"There is no danger of that," said the doctor, "but you may get well before John returns."

PREACHERS AND PEOPLE OF ONE MIND.

A Host of Witnesses Tell of the Wonderful Cures Effected by Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Powder.

Right Rev. Bishop Sweatman, D.D.; Rev. W. H. Withrow, D.D.; Rev. Mun- go Fraser, D.D.; and others sound its praises. It cures young and old. Mrs. George Graves, Ingersoll, writes: "My little daughter, aged 13 years, suffered from catarrh of the very worst kind. No physician or remedy cured, until we used Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Powder, and using two bottles my child was completely cured. It is a pleasant, safe and speedy remedy for Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis and Deafness."

Sold by W. S. B. Barkwell and all druggists.

TOO LATE.

A young man, upon whose upper lip the first faint signs of adolescence had begun to manifest themselves, had become deeply enamored of a maiden several years his senior.

His home, and hers as well, was in an ancient college town in the middle West, among whose municipal regulations—but let us not anticipate. He had been under the influence of the tender passion for a period certainly not less than four weeks, and could wait no longer to know his fate.

One evening, after waiting for her, and down the sidewalk in front of her home until nearly 9 o'clock, he went up the doorsteps, rang the bell, and was admitted. The young man, who had been waiting in the parlor, and without the least hesitation, declared himself in the most impetuous manner.

There was a brief silence.

Then the deep tones of a distant bell were heard.

"Harry," she said, patting him gently on the head, "there goes the curfew. Come earlier next time."

Good night!

We Eat Many Tons.

Enormous Amount of Food That Is Consumed by a Man in Seventy Years.

An article by Mr. P. W. Everett, Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society, in which is calculated the enormous amount of food and drink consumed by a healthy man in a 70-year life, appears in Pearson's Magazine. The most remarkable results at which he arrives are rendered more striking by the accompanying photographic designs. We quote a few interesting conclusions:

In one day a healthy man will eat, on an average, one and a half pounds of bread in the form of the white or brown loaf, biscuits, pastas, scones and the like, all of which, of course, have for their essential element baked flour. For the first ten years of life and the last ten we will assume that only our typical man consumes, on an average, one and one-half pounds of bread each day for 60 years. This works out at between 14 and 15 tons of bread in a lifetime!

Meat is an important item. The man who regularly partakes of two rashers of bacon for breakfast and his chop for lunch and half a pound of steak for dinner, being required to order his life's supply of meat at birth, could put it this way: Slices of bacon to reach from Westminster Abbey to St. Paul's; all the beef on 20 full-sized bullocks.

Before dismissing the statistics of the food consumption for those of the drink consumption, let us take stock up to this point. Allowing our man 1½ pounds of bread each day, one pound of flesh foods, one-half pound of fish, two pounds of vegetables and fruit and one-half pound of sundries, we have a total of 5½ pounds of solid food daily, or nearly a ton a year! Taking this average to extend over 60 years, the exact weight of solid food consumed in a lifetime is very approximately 32½ tons.

The liquid refreshment of the inner man will provide some statistics of a hardly less startling nature. Three pints of liquid daily, a fair average consumption, taking winter and summer together, means three pints a day, or 1,095 pints a year, and, for a lifetime of 70 years, 76,650 pints, or roughly, 76,700 pints, allowing for the extra days in the leap years. The weight of this 76,700 pints of liquid amounts to 42½ tons.

Altogether, then, the healthy man, with a good appetite and average drinking capacity, assimilates into his system during his 70 years 80½ tons of material, solid and liquid, or putting it in another way, and assuming his weight to be 12 stone, he consumes over 1,280 times his own weight of nourishment in the course of a lifetime.

INVESTMENTS IN PHILANTHROPY

It is now about five years since Lord Rowton, who was a member of the House of Commons, undertook to demonstrate that judicious philanthropy "paid" by opening Rowton House, a great hotel for the London homeless, in which a man can be at the cost of sixpence a day.

Handsomely equipped and judiciously managed, the house returned 5 per cent on the capital invested. The result warranted other like work, and three weeks ago, and two more are building. In New York the same idea by Mr. D. Ogden Mills.

The Rowton House, like "Mills House," offers home comforts and the thing like club luxuries to the poor man who has nothing better than the cheap lodging-house and the saloon. His time for all his life, he has a right to the kitchen, the bath-room and the library; he can smoke and talk and write or read. The smoker and talker may be a pauper, but he pays his dues as he preserves him from the feeling of pauperism. He is proud that he has a home in the house.

We quote the London, rather than the New York, experience, for the reason that the Rowton Houses have had time to establish a record. Results in decorous surroundings; and the most hopeless gain courage from an environment of comfort.

Naturally the Rowton Houses have elevated the neighborhoods in which they are located. "Cheap lodgings" are no more. Saloons that used to be poor man's club—as the apologetic phrase goes—attract few loungers. The street corners are almost bare of idle and mischievous men.

In short, 2,000 persons directly, and many thousands indirectly, have been helped by the Rowton Houses to help themselves—and have willingly paid for the help.

We commend the facts to the people who feel that the very poor are beyond relief; to others, who wish to know what may be done to help them; in common-sense philanthropy; above all, to persons who, when they invest money, like to find not only the present personal interest but the future general good—Trotter's Companion.

Accountant.

FRANCIS G. JEWELL, 388 Richmond

Auction Mart, Storage and Moving.

PORTER & CO., phone 1,162.

MILLER'S ELECTRIC PARCEL EXPRESS, 228 Dundas, phone 826.

Artists.

J. P. HUNT, 344 Dundas street.

Architects.

J. A. GAULD, 189 Dundas.

Banks.

BANK OF TORONTO, 369 Richmond.

MERCHANTS' BANK, open custom house.

DOMINION SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.

CANADIAN SAVINGS AND LOAN.

Brass Founders and Finishers.

IRWIN & GELDART, phone 1,347.

Blank Book Manufacturers.

REID BROS. & CO., 391 Clarence.

Brushes.

THOMAS BRYAN, 61 Dundas street.

Building and Loan Companies.

BIRKBECK LOAN CO., 169 Dundas.

PEOPLE'S BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, Molsons Bank Bldg.

Bill Posters.

BELTON & ROOT, Opera House.

Books and Stationery.

JAS. I. ANDERSON & CO., 183 Dundas.

Combination Organ.

SCRIBNER ORGAN AND MFG. CO.

Clothing.

BURNS & LEWIS, 237 Richmond.

R. GREENE MFG. CO., 137 Carling.

LONDON FANT AND OVERALL MFG. CO.

Coal, Wood and Coke.

HUNT BROS., 363 Richmond street.

Cigar Manufacturers.

KING BOLT CIGAR CO., phone 516.

Confectionery.

JOHN FRIEDT, 117 Dundas street.

Dyers and Cleaners.

STOCKWELL'S, 259 Dundas street.

Drygoods.

R.C. STRUTHERS & CO., Rich & York.

ROBINSON, LITTLE & CO., 243 Rich.

Engines and Boilers.

E. LEONARD & SONS, York street.

Fancy Drygoods and Millinery.

JOHN C. GREEN, & CO., 122 Ridout.

Walter Baker & Co., Limited.

Dorchester, Mass., U. S. A. The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of

PURE, HIGH GRADE

Cocoas and Chocolates

on this Continent. No Chemicals are used in their manufacture. Their Breakfast Cocoa is absolutely pure, delicious, nutritious, and costs less than one cent a cup. Their Premium No. 1 Chocolate is the best plain chocolate in the market for family use. Their German Sweet Chocolate is good to eat and good to drink. It is palatable, nutritious and healthful; a great favorite with children. Consumers should ask for and be sure that they get the genuine Walter Baker & Co.'s goods, made at Dorchester, Mass., U. S. A. CANADIAN HOUSE, 6 Hospital St., Montreal.

Williams' Music House

Just the Place to Buy Musical Instruments.

Bargains in Williams Pianos.

Bargains in Musical Instruments.

Bargains in Sheet Music and Books.

Bargains in Merchandise.

Williams' Music House

171 DUNDAS STREET.

French P. D. Corsets.

The Celebrated P. D. Corsets are absolutely without rival in natural occupy the FIRST POSITION in the World's Corset trade.

P. D. Corsets are tailor cut and hand finished and only the very Best Materials are used in manufacturing these nonpareil goods.

They have been awarded Ten Gold Medals and received again the Highest Prizes in Brussels in 1877, which shows the merits of these corsets.

To be obtained at all leading drygoods stores from \$1 to \$30 per pair.

22 1/2 yds

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22 1/2 yds

22 1/2

FINGER POSTS

point the direction, and just as surely a business education points to success.

FOREST CITY BUSINESS & SHORTHAND COLLEGE, LONDON, ONT.
is a thoroughly equipped and modern business school. Particulars of either course from Miss Stanford, who secured the position of stenographer with H. Richardson & Co., coal dealers, City.
J. W. WESTERVELT, R.P., Principal.

SCOTCH TWEED SUITS

\$17 and upwards.
All new goods.

O. Labelle, Merchant Taylor,
372 Richmond St.

Have You

put off papering that room because you thought the cost would be too great? Then you needn't put it off any longer. We have papers with which you can have your walls decorated at very low prices. Neatly designed, well colored and of various styles. We put the paper on the wall for you, and your friends would judge you paid at least double what we ask.

R. LEWIS, 434 Richmond Street.

Wedding Days

Means wedding presents. You may be at a loss to know just what to buy. Come to us, we can help you and just now can save you money, as we are selling any article in our Silverware Department at a big discount.

H. DAVIS & SON,
Jewelers,
170 Dundas Street.

THE VERY FINEST QUALITY

Of Hard and Soft Coal at Lowest Prices.

Best Beech and Maple Cordwood, \$6.00 per cord.
Best Hardwood Blocks, \$6.00
Best Softwood Blocks, \$5.00
Best Kindling Wood, \$5.00

C. P. R. Coal and Wood Yard, cor. C. P. R. Track and Richmond Street. Phone 363.

FAIRBAIRN

MERCHANT TAILOR.
Opp. City Hall, Upstairs.

THE PLUMBER YOU WANT.

J. A. Johnston makes a specialty of the plumbing, heating and repairing. Seventeen years' experience. Have him do your work.
802 Dundas Street. Phone 1,364.

ARE YOU SATISFIED?

With your laundry, with the service, with the work? Perfect in laundering is obtained at the Parisian, the only and original steam laundry. Skilled help, modern machinery, perfect system. Phone 653, and our wagon will call.

Parisian Steam Laundry.

FITZGERALD and FITZGERALD,
Barriers, 171 Dundas Street.

DR. S. J. CAMPBELL,

DENTIST, 480 PARK AVENUE,
Between Dundas and Queen's Ave. Phone 202

R. K. COWAN,

BARRISTER, ETC.,
County Buildings, Court House Square

MONEY TO LOAN—\$100,000

At 5 per cent.
James B. G. Ford, Barrister,
462 Richmond Street. Telephone 1,332.

OUR OBJECT

Is trade. We want your good-will by selling you the best cigars in the market. This is easily secured, as our brands are fresh.

GOLDNER'S, 208½ Dundas St

The value of all classes of farm animals in the United States on Jan. 1, 1898, was \$150,000,000 greater than the year before.

Don't Let It Ache.

If your stomach, liver and bowels are working properly you will have no headache. Burdock Blood Bitters will keep you right, so there is no need to let your head ache. There is lots of proof that this is so. I had severe headache for over three years, and was not free from it for a single day. Finally I used Burdock Blood Bitters, with the result that it has completely cured me." MRS. APFLECK, Toronto.

The climate is cold in Siberia in winter, but the summers are fine, and Southern Siberia is much such a country as the Dakotas.

Dr. Chase's Catarrh After Operations Pill.

My boy, aged fourteen, has been a sufferer from catarrh, and lately we submitted him to an operation at the General Hospital. Since then we have been on Monday afternoon's edition of a box of this medicine has made a complete cure.

H. G. Ford,
an, Cowan Avenue Fire Hall.

FOR TEN FIVE DOLLAR BILLS...

We Can Sell You Our
1898

DOMINION BICYCLE.

One that you will be proud of, and for which you will be glad to pay. Let us show it to you.

WM. GURD & CO.,
185 Dundas Street.

The Man Hardest to Suit.

Is the man worth suiting. We take pleasure in fitting the particular man. That's the way. We want the one who sometimes finds fault, because no fault can be found with our goods.

SOUTHCOTT'S, 361 Richmond St

FAR WEATHER.

Toronto, March 4-11 p.m.—A storm which has apparently moved quickly up the coast from the West Indies during the day, is now off the Middle Atlantic coast, in advance of which cautionary signals have been displayed at maritime ports. The pressure continues to fall, and a general decrease over the Northwest. Minimum and maximum temperatures: Esquimaux, 40-52; Edmonton, 12-29; Qu'Appelle, 12-29; Winnipeg, 4-22; Port Arthur, 21-28; Parry Sound, 22-34; Toronto, 14-38; Ottawa, 10-35; Montreal, 12-34; Quebec, 6-30; Halifax, 28-40.

Probabilities—Toronto, March 5-11 a.m.—Lower: Breezy. Continued fair weather; stationary or a little higher temperature.

Local temperatures—The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at the observatory here yesterday were 35 and 19 above.

You'll Relish

Our bread, because it's the kind that's easily digested. Delivered to your door by the city.

Phone 318.
Johnston Bros.

Just Received

A TRAIN LOAD—20 CARS

Of Beautiful Hard Coal, good to look at and good to burn. We invite inspection at yard and office. We absolutely guarantee all coal sold.

Harold A. Richardson,
395 Richmond Street.

London Advertiser.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS:
107.....Business Offices
184.....Editorial Rooms
178.....Job Department

News About Town

—Miss Horton, of this city, has been visiting at Mr. J. MacArthur's, Henderson, Cal., where they will reside.

—Miss Stanfield, pupil of the Forest City Business and Shorthand College, has accepted the position of stenographer with H. Richardson & Co., coal dealers, City.

—The reappearance of Miss Katherine E. Oliver, the talented Scotch reader, who not long ago gave a delightful evening at the Lyceum, is announced for March 26.

—Rev. Wm. Hartley, of St. Thomas, is to preach anniversary sermons in Adelaide Street Baptist Church tomorrow. A special collection will be taken up in aid of the building fund.

—Leamington News: Mrs. Holmes, of London, was a guest at Mr. W. E. Ekins', lake shore, this week.

—Mr. and Mrs. Holmes will move to town in April. They will occupy their residence on Erie street south, opposite Mr. J. C. Ross.

—Mr. D. B. Sells has sold the Morrow homestead of 100 acres, on the corner of the second line and the side of this city, for the sum of \$3,500. Mr. Gray also purchased Mr. Morrow's farm of 100 acres, the old Waltham homestead, lot 17, east half in con. 2, for \$3,500.

—Kingston News: Rev. E. B. Lancaster, of London, the pastor suggested by some of the official board for the Sydney Street Methodist Church, was in the city yesterday visiting the acquaintances. He seems well pleased with the church, and those members whom he met and whom he expects to lead as pastor for the coming conference, and is generally satisfied with the outlook.

—Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Carpenter (father and mother of Capt. Carpenter of Wolseley Barracks), and their son, Mr. Lorne Carpenter, were at Algiers on Feb. 18. Mr. Carpenter writes: "Just a word, old man, to tell you that we are still alive after all the tramping we are having. Five hours' drive about this French and Moorish town in a climate like a June day with us. Leave for Naples tonight."

—Many friends of the family will regret to learn of the death of Mr. David Meacham, after an illness of some three months, aged 77 years. He was never recovered from the effects of a runaway accident, which occurred on Dundas street some time since. A wife, two daughters and three sons survive.

—Mrs. J. Moore, Mrs. W. Bartlett, Miss Jane Meacham, James (city), William (St. Thomas) and George (Quebec). The funeral was private yesterday afternoon to the Gormery cemetery.

—Coming of Mrs. Rorer, the celebrated teacher of cooking, is being looked forward to with a great deal of interest. Her first demonstration will be on Monday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the Y. M. C. A. building, and she will remain in the city for a week. On Monday afternoon she will give a free lecture at the Auditorium on "Hygienic

Cooking." Mrs. Rorer has probably

done more to elevate and teach hygienic and economic cooking than any other woman on the continent.

—The regular meeting of the city union of King's Daughters and Sons block, last night, with the president, Mrs. (Rev.) G. B. Sage, in the chair.

Mrs. Thomas Evans gave the Scripture lesson, and the various circles presented reports regarding the work done among the deserving city poor at Christmas. Mrs. Lawson reported on the convention of the National Council held in this city. The annual meeting of the city union will be held in June, and the secretaries of circles are urged to send their reports to Miss Margaret Brown, union secretary, before May 1.

THINGS TO THINK ABOUT.

The garden hose.

The lawn mower.

The flower beds.

The clover seed.

And, above all, the snow shovel.

PATENT REPORT.

Below will be found a complete report of patents granted this week to Canadian inventors by the United States Government. The report is prepared specially for this paper.

Messrs. Marion & Marion, solicitors, of St. James street, Temple built, Montreal: 599,412, John Edmonds, Woodburn, draining machine; 599,400, Chas. V. Ex. Comp. John Lander, Ottawa, stamp tappet; 599,247, Peter McMurray, 233, John M. Parkinson, "Amos, detachable fastener for cuff links; 599,619, Marmaduke Matthews, "Zirconiaide, special for rheumatism, "Zirconiaide."

HOSPITAL AFFAIRS.

The hospital trust met in the office of Col. R. Lewis yesterday, those present being Messrs. R. Lewis (chairman), J. Compin, T. H. Hume, J. W. Winnipeg, 4-22; Port Arthur, 21-28; Parry Sound, 22-34; Toronto, 14-38; Ottawa, 10-35; Montreal, 12-34; Quebec, 6-30; Halifax, 28-40.

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Sweet (Mixed) Pickles

in bulk. Every one likes them. They are tasty and appetizing. Come and sample them, if you like.

Olives...

We can give you the finest (by the quart).

FINEST MAL/CA GRAPES.

T. A. Rowat & Co.,
284 Dundas Street.

Drygoods and Millinery,
Dundas Street.

Carpets and House Furnishings,
Carling Street.

KINGSMILLS

THE OLD ESTABLISHED DRYGOODS AND CLOTHING HOUSE OF WESTERN ONTARIO.

Men's and Youths' Made-to-Order Clothing

The men's outfitting department in connection with the Gigantic Dry Goods Business is conducted on the same principle, the various departments, viz., the best possible value for the least possible price. Is it any wonder our staff is kept constantly working? There's a saving here whatever price you pay. The styles, the cloth, the fit and the prices all command interest. Your overcoat saving will nearly pay for a suit here.

There's a Price-Surprise in values like these:

Men's Tweed Suits, mixed effects, special.....15 00

Men's Bannockburn Tweed Suits, special.....18 00

Men's Extra Scotch Tweed Suits, special.....20 00

Men's Fine Venetian Spring Overcoats, 10 colorings.....15 00

Men's Fine Black Worsted Spring Overcoats, special.....17 00

Men's Fine Tweed Trousers, to order.....3 75

Men's Fine Tweed Trousers, to order.....4 50

Men's Fine Tweed Trousers, to order.....5 00

New Tweeds! New Tweeds!

Special purchase of Tweed Suitings, suitable for youths' and men's wear, which we will cut for you, Free of Charge, at 25c, 45c and 50c.

Needless to say we guarantee a perfect fit in every instance.

N.B.—Special importation of Men's Cashmere and Tweed Waterproof Coats. Ask to see them.

KINGSMILL'S,

Dundas and Carling Streets, London, Ont.

WESTERN ONTARIO.

The prospects of the Essex peach crop are good.

St. John's Church, Tilburg, will be replaced with a new \$5,000 structure.

Rev. C. N. Mitchell, of Forest, preached farewell sermons Sunday last, and will move to Chilliwack, B. C.

The death occurred Thursday night of John Early, of the 11th con. Right leg 65 years. Deceased leaves a wife and family.

The celebrated Canadian author, Jean Biewick, will give an address in the Methodist Church, Aylmer, on Monday evening next.

David McCullough, of Dakota, has purchased the St. John farm, in the township of St. Marys, for \$7,000. Mr. A. Martin will retain it this year.