

50th Year, No. 20843

Tomorrow's Weather—Colder.

PROTECTED WITH SAFE SEA WALL WEST LONDON WOULD PROSPER

Residents Say Thousands Have Been Wasted on the Mud Embankment, and Security Is Not Yet Attained.

Vast Improvement and Return to City in Increased Values of Every Dollar Spent Is the Prediction.

Why has West London been discriminated against in the matter of pavements, walks, sewers and a permanent breakwater, while other sections of the city have been well treated in past years? This is a question that a number of serious-minded ratepayers of that part of the city are asking.

When West London amalgamated with the city in 1898 it was under an agreement to pay a tax rate of 25 mills on the dollar for five years. Ratepayers in London at that time were paying only 21½ mills.

At the time of amalgamation property in West London was assessed at \$338,575, and a population of two thousand composed the village.

No Adequate Protection. Since then there have been few improvements on the streets of West London, and every time a protest on the condition of the breakwater was made, sand and gravel and a few boards were erected to protect the many thousands of dollars' worth of property from spring freshets.

Every spring, after the waters subsided, the breakwater wall was found to be in a weakened condition, and whenever complaint was registered, the engineering department would nail a few more boards to the wall, dump a few more cords of gravel and sand into the holes, and leave the homes and lives of citizens of West London in practically the same unprotected condition of the year before.

Several years ago a particularly bad flood occurred, and a number of women and children narrowly escaped with their lives. In fact it was necessary to take many of the people from their homes in rowboats, which were navigated up and down Dundas and other flooded streets. Thousands of dollars' worth of property and furniture was destroyed and those affected received no compensation.

Tried to Strengthen It. Last fall former City Engineer Wright attempted to divert the course of the river and used thousands of loads of gravel, sand and broken stone in an endeavor to bolster the retaining wall; but when the heavy rains occurred in November part of the work

was washed away, and West London left in a still worse condition. A prominent contractor of West London told The Advertiser that the breakwater wall is particularly weak north of the Blackfriars bridge now, and that if a serious flood should occur during a spring freshet disastrous results would surely follow. The residents, he claims, are anxious to have a permanent cement retaining wall constructed, and are willing to pay for a large share of it on a local improvement basis—paying one-third of the cost, while the rest of the city pays the other two-thirds.

Mr. Wright Had Plans. The question of a permanent wall has been discussed in the council on numerous occasions. Ald. Ashplant urged it. He also made a motion to the effect that an expert engineer be hired to make an investigation, and report on the cost of such a wall; but nothing definite was ever done. Engineer Wright completed plans for an interlocked steel and concrete wall at a cost of about \$60,000, but they were discarded.

At one time there was some talk of giving the road along the breakwater to the C. N. R. as a right of way for their radial line into the city from Lucan. This has never taken form, however.

Would Increase Land Values. "Let the city give us a suitable sea-wall and it will reap great benefit in increased taxation within five years," said another West London resident. "We see thousands wasted on this mud embankment year in and year out, and yet we have never had a real feeling of security. Any serious freshet may cause a disaster—and it may come some night when we least expect it. Floods act strangely. I did not know I could be in danger in this matter, and I believe it should."

Another point is that if the proper wall were built we should see a great improvement in the whole district. Fine residences would be built and the whole district beautified. The city council is now considering the erection of a new bridge in Chelsea Green, the expenditure of \$63,000 on water mains, thousands of dollars on the installation of light and fire alarm systems, thousands of dollars on extra fire apparatus, and extra policemen for the recently-annexed districts, the citizens of which received an assessment of 15 mills on the tax rate of 1911 for 15 years, to come into the city, while the citizens of West London are wondering and thinking.

MORE CONVENTIONS THAN EVER FOR CITY THIS YEAR

Thousands of Delegates From All Parts of Canada Will Be Guests of Municipality.

London is in line for some large conventions during the year, that will bring in the aggregate, thousands of visitors to the city.

The Canadian Order of Foresters will meet in London during the coming summer. It is expected that about 800 delegates will be present on this occasion.

The Associated Boards of Trade will convene here in March, at which all the boards of the province will be represented. No definite information as to the number likely to attend can be learned, but there will be at least 500.

METHODISTS CONFER IN JUNE. The Methodist Conference, comprising most of Western Ontario, will meet during the first week in June. As many as 1,600 ministers and laity attend these meetings.

The Canadian Medical Association will also meet here in June. The medical men here are making arrangements to entertain 500 of the most prominent physicians of the Dominion.

The Synod of Huron always meets in London in June, and while it is an annual affair it is none the less welcome. It is an excellent convention, and brings hundreds of visitors to this city.

A. Y. P. A. CHOOSES LONDON.

The Anglican Young People's Association have selected London as their meeting place later in the year.

The Granite Dealers' Association will meet in London in 1913, and will bring many delegates with them.

Mayor Graham is endeavoring to secure the Hardware Dealers' Convention for February, 1914. It is at present in session in Hamilton, with Mr. A. M. Hunt, of this city, general manager. He will use his endeavors to have the hardware men meet here, too, and from present indications he will succeed. This is a big affair.

"The prospects for a large number of these conventions are bright," declared Mr. J. Grant Henderson, commissioner of industries.

ALD. RICHTER WOULD GIVE UNIVERSITY \$10,000 A YEAR

City Has to Apply for Renewal of Grant, and He Believes the Present Amount Should Be Doubled.

The alderman will consider the continuance of the grant of money to the Western University.

Five years ago the sum of \$5,000 was voted by the ratepayers as an annual grant to the institution for a period of five years.

This term has elapsed, and the council will ask the Legislature to continue the grant for another period of five years, limiting the sum to be increased to read not more than \$10,000, allowing the alderman to make the larger sum, if it is thought advisable.

Ald. Richter is in favor of making it \$10,000 per annum, as he appreciates the work done by the Western University. "Make it the larger amount," he declared. "We are expending money wisely in giving it to the Western University."

CHARTER GRANTED TO CARTON FIRM

Will Engage in Manufacture of Paper Boxes and Goods.

Mr. M. P. McDonough stated to The Advertiser today that a charter has been granted to the Canadian Carton Company, of this city, and that the directors are now looking for a site on which to erect the buildings.

The company is capitalized at \$40,000, and will engage in the manufacture of paper boxes and similar articles. The directors of the new company are Messrs. Alex. W. Oonton, E. G. De Wolfe and Dr. J. P. de Brown.

West London's Friend



ALD. HUBERT ASHPANT, who has fought to secure adequate protection for homes of West London.

DESPICABLE MOVE TO EXPLOIT CURE FOR TUBERCULOSIS

Special Correspondent of The Advertiser Cables Warning to Canada and U. S.

SAYS BEWARE OF "FRIEDMAN CURES"

Advises Waiting Until Storm in Berlin Over Great Discovery Has Quieted Down.

[Special Cable to The Advertiser.]

[By W. G. Shepherd.]

Berlin, Feb. 15.—I want to issue a warning to the people of Canada and the United States, especially to the victims of tuberculosis and to those who are near and dear to them, against misleading statements and interviews which may be published about the Friedman tuberculosis treatment.

Of course, at this distance I can only guess what is being and will be published in America, but I am certain from the character, actions and talk of some of the Americans who, for one reason or another, have been here investigating the treatment, that sooner or later the newspapers of the United States will be the victims of false and misleading statements.

Since the first announcement several months ago of Friedman's claims, three classes of Americans have been here investigating:

First, the victims of tuberculosis whose only interest has been to take the treatment and cure.

Second, the victims of tuberculosis in whom the curative interest and mercenary interest is divided.

Third, non-victims, whose interest is altogether mercenary.

Unscrupulous Men.

Among the last two named classes are some of the most unscrupulous men it has ever been my misfortune to meet, the kind of Americans who make one ashamed that they are his fellow countrymen.

I have in mind one man of the second class, who came from the middle west with a letter to me from a personal friend, asking me to arrange with Dr. Friedman for treatment.

I did what I could for him, and was repaid by having him make to me the insulting proposition that he and I try to get some of Dr. Friedman's bacilli, take it back to America and make a fortune by exploiting it.

It is not at all unlikely that this man, who has made himself obnoxious to everyone connected with the treatment and with whom Friedman has broken, will get into the newspapers when he gets back to America. Whether he will denounce Friedman as a charlatan or claim to have secured some of the bacilli is immaterial.

No Brief for Friedman. Other American correspondents here have had similar experiences. I hold no brief for Dr. Friedman. His seeming intention to try to make a lot of money out of his treatment is as abhorrent to me as it must be to every right-thinking man. I equally abhor those of my fellow-countrymen who are trying to capitalize and exploit for money Friedman's discovery.

It is absolutely impossible at this time to pass judgment on Friedman's treatment. A storm is raging in Berlin medical circles.

One can get different opinions. One hundred different doctors, each with his own opinion, are at the bottom of the situation.

Sooner or later the storm will quiet down and the world will be able to get a more scientific discussion. The scientific Americans must be careful of snap judgments by men returning from Berlin whether for or against Friedman.

They should also be skeptical of those who may claim to be bringing to the United States the Friedman bacilli.

So far as I have been able to find out Friedman has not given his bacilli to anyone.

JUDGE SETS BOY FREE ON HIS HONOR

John Cousins Will Have Chance to Reform on Probation System.

TWICE PLEADS GUILTY

Admits He Assaulted Farmer's Wife and Set Fire to Delaware aBns.

John Cousins, a 16-year-old lad, who was arrested last week on a charge of assaulting Mrs. Webb Conklin, of London Township, in June, 1911, appeared before Judge Maguire Friday afternoon and was allowed his freedom for a month upon satisfactory bonds being procured. Cousins was examined earlier in the day by Doctors Sidley and Stead as to his mental capacity and physical condition, and they reported to the judge that he was an intelligent boy and in all probability would prove to be a good citizen of this country.

The Barnard Home authorities, by whom Cousins was sent to this country, offered to send him back to England at their expense if the judge would release him. Cousins returned to his home in Delaware, and will start to work as soon as he finds employment. Mr. J. R. McKillop represented the crown.

THIRD DEATH FROM PNEUMONIA IN WEEK

[Special to The Advertiser.]
Exeter, Feb. 15.—The funeral of Miss Elizabeth Pybus was held this afternoon at the Exeter Cemetery. This makes the third death in the family from pneumonia this week. Miss Pybus, who was 65 years of age, died on Feb. 14, after a brief illness.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT ELK LAKE CITY

Two Men Dead and Immense Damage Done by Early Morning Conflagration Which Wipes Out a Part of the Business Section.

[Canadian Press.]

North Bay, Ont., Feb. 15.—Elk Lake City was visited by a disastrous fire which started at 3 o'clock this morning in the kitchen of the Matambic Hotel, and spread at great rapidity before it was discovered. Fanned by a high wind the flames threatened to lick up everything built of wood. The hotel was burned to the ground, and the flames swept to the Hudson Bay Company store, J. R. Booth office building, the fire hall, the Gowanada Trading Company, Lang & Jordan, Wilson's barber shop, besides three small stores, all of which were destroyed.

TWO MEN KILLED. Two men are known to be dead, one named Sophia, a stranger, and a foreman named Ecker. Two strangers are seriously injured as a result of the fire and have been treated at the hospital at Elk Lake. They have not been able to give their names. Three men are missing, and may be in the ruins. The loss will reach \$100,000.

A SERIOUS SETBACK. The fire at Elk Lake is a serious setback to the asbestos mining centre, following right on the heels of the great impetus the town and district received through the completion and opening to traffic of the T. and N. O. Railroad to that place. The last part of the business T. and N. O. Railroad station is situated a quarter of a mile away from the scene of the conflagration, and was not touched by the flames.

FANNED BY BLIZZARD. A blizzard was blowing at the time, in which telephone and telegraph lines went down. Ed. O'Keefe, one of the two identified dead, was an elderly prospector, very well known in the Northern Ontario district. He had been for eight or nine years in Northern Ontario. He was a widower, and had one son, a civil engineer in the States.

Among other buildings burned were the Bank of Commerce and a Chinese laundry.

The loss was only \$40,000 insurance placed in the town, and \$10,000 of this was on the hotel.

MANY CHILDREN WANT LOZENGES CONTAINING DRUG

Chlorodyne in Cough Candies Appeals to the Youthful Taste.

Druggist Alarmed by Number of Boys and Girls Addicted to the Habit.

That scores of London children, ranging in age from 7 years to 15 years, are becoming addicted to the drug habit, was the statement made to The Advertiser this morning by a prominent druggist.

This druggist claims that a certain cough candy which is sold in the city contains chlorodyne, a narcotic and stimulant, and is being purchased by hundreds of school children with money given to them to buy candy by their parents.

Little Girl Asks For Them. His statement was borne out by the action of a little girl in an East London street today. The child, accompanied by her mother, walked into the druggist's shop, and putting a copper on the counter, called for a particular brand of cough drops, ignoring other candies which were displayed in full view. The grocer thought at first that she had none of the brand, but the little girl refused to accept them. The grocer finally found a handful in the bottom of a canister and handed it over.

The little girl handed one to each of her companions and walked out of the store with a contented smile on her face.

Physician Sees Danger. A local physician, when asked what effect candies containing chlorodyne would have on children, said that if they continued to eat them they would become addicted to the habit.

"Chlorodyne is a poisonous drug if taken in large quantities," said he, "but when only a small amount is taken it acts like a stimulant, and has a stimulating effect. It does no harm to grown persons, taken in moderate quantities."

ALDERMEN TAKE ISSUE WITH CITY SOLICITOR

Messrs. Johnston and Richter Want to Know Why the Vote of Property Owners Was Not Provided For in the Application.

2.—To authorize the Corporation of the City of London to lease the London and Port Stanley Railway upon terms to be agreed upon between the said corporation and the London and Port Stanley Railway Company, to grant power and authority to the said corporation to equip the said railway as an electric or steam road, as the council may determine, and to operate the same by commission or otherwise, and to issue debentures to borrow the money necessary for the purpose of equipping and operating the said railway as aforesaid, after the by-law therefor has received the assent of the electors, as provided for by section 338 and following sections of the consolidated municipal act, 1905, as amended.

The above paragraph, advertising the various clauses in the city of London bill was the cause of a sharp debate at the meeting of the finance committee Friday afternoon, and caused Ald. Richter and Ald. Johnston to make some sharp comments on City Solicitor Meredith, who drafted the clause.

It refers to the lease of the London and Port Stanley Railway by the city from the London and Port Stanley Railway Board, and also gives authority for the city to raise certain moneys for the equipment of the road, either as an electric or a steam line.

Specified in Motion. The objection to the clause is that it does not provide for a vote of the property-owners, as was distinctly specified by the motion of the city council when the matter was decided at its last meeting.

This has been one of the crucial points in the debate so far, and on which Ald. Richter and Ald. Johnston have repeatedly insisted.

"I certainly object to that," declared Ald. Richter. "It does not provide for a vote of the ratepayers to raise the money for the purpose intended. Under this motion, the council could go ahead and raise the money without submitting the question to the people. That was not the intention of the council, who insisted that such a vote be taken. That clause makes no provision for any such thing."

Carry Out Instructions. "It is time we got a city solicitor who would carry out the instructions of the city council," commented Ald. Johnston. "That is what he is engaged for, and he should see that what the council wants is carried out."

"There never was any intention of raising the money without a vote," declared Mayor Graham.

"Whatever the intentions may be, there is nothing to say that a bylaw shall be submitted to the ratepayers to raise the money," retorted Ald. Richter. "This should have been provided for. I do not see why it is not provided for."

"It seems strange that this continually happens, when this question is up," declared Ald. Johnston. "Such transactions should be perfectly straight and above board. I must confess that such things do not please me, or any person else who is looking for a square deal."

No Intent of Wrong. Mayor Graham and Ald. Moore hastened to assure Ald. Richter and Ald. Johnston that there was no ulterior motive behind the change, and insisted that no money could be raised without a vote.

"We simply want to make that point absolutely certain," declared Ald. Richter.

The clause in the act will be amended to make it compulsory to take a vote of the ratepayers on the question of raising money either to electrify or operate the road as a steam line.

BRIEF ILLNESS ENDS LIFE OF DR. BUCKE

A Prominent Young Specialist Succumbs to Acute Attack of Pneumonia.

WORN BY HARD WORK

Journey Added to Exhaustion and Disease Could Not Be Successfully Combated.

Dr. E. Pardee Bucke, one of the best-known and most popular of the younger physicians of the city, died, this morning at his home, 267 Queen's avenue, from pneumonia.

Last week, Dr. Bucke made a hurried trip to Chicago on business. He returned on Tuesday, and on Wednesday complained of a severe cold, which developed into pneumonia of an acute character. He had previously been in an exhausted condition through hard work, and from the beginning his case was critical. Three of the most prominent physicians in the city were called into consultation. No skill or attention was spared, but they gave up all hope two or three days ago, though the lowering of the patient's temperature on Friday gave rise to the illusive report that favorable symptoms had set in.

Born in Sarnia. Dr. Bucke was born in Sarnia, and was the son of the late Dr. F. Morris Bucke, for many years superintendent of the London Asylum. When Pardee Bucke was two years of age, the family moved to London. His education was in the city, later going to Toronto, where he attended Upper Canada College. Finishing his course there, he came to London, and entered the Western Medical College. His record there was excellent. On his graduation in 1897, he spent some time in the city, later going to Kent Mills, where he spent two years. Two later he was in England, where he specialized in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, doing brilliant work. Some further study on this side completed his course, and he decided to practice in London. His untimely death interrupted a career of great possibilities, and his death is universally lamented.

A Social Favorite. Dr. Bucke was prominent socially, a member of the London Hunt Club, the London Club, and several other similar organizations. He was a national theatricals, he made a national reputation and Ottawa in the Earl Grey and Ottawa in the Earl Grey dramatic competitions is too well known to need further comment. His donors are well acquainted with his able portrayal of many characters on the stage.

Dr. Bucke is survived by his mother, who resides with Dr. Seaborn in this city; two sisters, Mrs. (Dr.) Seaborn, and Mrs. Harry Pope, Moose Jaw; and four brothers, William, Peter, Harold, and the G. T. P. Dr. Robert, of Port Arthur, and William, a lawyer in Toronto.

The funeral arrangements have not been completed, but it is expected that the services will be held on Monday from the residence of Dr. Seaborn. Rev. R. W. Norwood will conduct them.

SUICIDE AT FALLS

Man Who Shot Himself Believed To Be From Springfield.

Niagara Falls, Ont., Feb. 15.—The body of the man found on the shores of Gill Creek late yesterday afternoon is believed to be that of George H. Sandwick, of Springfield, Ont., who has been missing several days. The man was killed by shooting himself in the left breast.

Weather Notes. A pronounced area of high pressure has moved quickly southward from Hudson Bay, accompanied by a pronounced cold wave, which has spread over Manitoba and Quebec, and Northern and Eastern Canada.

GOLF LINKS RAIDED. London, Feb. 15.—The militant suffragettes made a concerted raid on the golf links all over the United Kingdom last night. The championship links at Sandwich, and the links at Cromer, Sheringham, Chintford and other places were ruined by being dug up and the throwing of acids about the holes.

SCOTT TRAGEDY DEEPLY MOVED BRITISH PEOPLE

T. P. O'Connor Says Nothing Like It Since Death of Prince Imperial.

MINISTRY STRONG AND IN GOOD SPIRITS

Lloyd George, After a Vacation on Continent, Will Launch His Land Scheme.

[Special Cable to The Advertiser by T. P. O'Connor, M. P.]

London, Feb. 15.—Every other topic was submerged this week in England by the death of Captain Scott and his companions. Never in modern history since the death of the Prince Imperial has any event so stirred England to its profoundest depths. This is largely due to the splendid courage of Scott and the heroism of Oates in his self-inflicted death, and the pathetic nearness of the whole party to safety, food and glory, only eleven miles away, when the tragedy came.

Scott's Last Words. Scott's last words in his diary, making an appeal for the families of the victims, have touched a chord of profound sympathy so that it is possible the families will receive princely subscriptions and Scott's little boy already is the idol of the nation.

The memorial service in St. Paul's Cathedral was one of the noblest and most moving spectacles I have ever seen. All the great figures in English life, from the King, cabinet ministers, generals, admirals, foreign ambassadors, were present, and London was immensely impressed and moved by the scene.

John Redmond and the other Irish members joined in this tribute to England's heroic sons, and this is one of the many astounding signs that the coming grant of home rule has buried forever all the misunderstanding between the English and Irish people.

Ministry Is Strong. Turning to politics, the ministry ends this prolonged parliamentary session with extraordinary strength, and in good spirits.

The rejection of the Welsh Church disestablishment bill by the House of Lords is regarded as unimportant. In fact most of the people forgot that the House of Lords was sitting at all, and that but for a few lines in the Liberal papers nothing was said. They showed even more carelessness with regard to the rejection of the home rule bill.

This marks the complete disappearance of the House of Lords as a political force that need be seriously considered at all in the future political struggles.

The Unionists for the moment remain silent and depressed, not having recovered from the loss in the Derry election, the smooth passage of the home rule bill through the House of Commons, and the palpable indifference of the English people to their threats and wails.

Everything points more clearly to the last fight against the home rule bill being made on an attempt to exclude Ulster from the home rule parliament, and every day reveals more clearly the impossibility of any such provision.

Threats Reticuled. The threats of civil war are (Continued on Page Eleven.)

WILL ISSUE WRIT AGAINST THE CITY

Mrs. May Hull Lost Husband Through an Accident on York Street.

Mrs. May Hull has ordered her solicitor, Mr. J. M. McEvoy, to issue a writ against the city of London for unstated damages for the death of her husband, which, she claims, was due to the negligence of the defendants in the construction of the curbing on York street, near the warehouse of the Hobbs glass works. The plaintiff is represented by her mother, Mrs. Isabelle Vaughan, as she is an infant under 21 years of age.

On Sept. 18 last, Oscar Hull, a teamster in the employ of the M. C. R., was sent to the Hobbs Company's yards, house on York street for a load of glass, and as he was driving over the curbing the load toppled over and buried him beneath the glass. His skull was fractured, and he died in the hospital the next morning.

Mrs. Hull, who was only 18 years of age at the time of her husband's death, also lost her father the same day, James Vaughan, having died in Victoria Hospital three hours before her husband. The coroner's jury summoned by Dr. R. Ferguson in the verdict stated that the crossing over the curb was too steep and narrow to permit loaded vehicles to reach the street in safety.

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London, Feb. 15.—The militant suffragettes made a concerted raid on the golf links all over the United Kingdom last night. The championship links at Sandwick, and the links at Cromer, Sheringham, Chintford and other places were ruined by being dug up and the throwing of acids about the holes.

AMUSEMENTS LECTURES.

GRAND A. J. SMALL GRAND
Twice Today McFadden's Flats
 2:30, 8:15.
 The comedy that has made millions laugh. The ever-winning favorite of the laughing world. Will be seen in new and improved form. Greater and grander than ever before.
 NIGHT: 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c. MATINEE: 15c, 25c, 35c. SEATS ON SALE.
ALL NEXT WEEK—STARTING MONDAY
 MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

Pollard's
Australian Juvenile Opera Company
 IMMENSE CAST OF LITTLE STARS.
 50 PEOPLE—BRILLIANT CHORUS—50 PEOPLE
 MON. AND WED. TUES. AND FRIDAY THURSDAY NIGHT
THE TOY MAKER **THE MIKADO** **SERGEANT BRUE**
 SATURDAY MAT. WEDNESDAY MAT. SATURDAY NIGHT
 SPECIAL PRICES FOR LONDON ENGAGEMENT ONLY.
 NIGHTS: 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00. SEATS NOW SELLING.
 Pollard Engagement at His Majesty's Theatre, was played at \$1.50 prices.
 Thursday, February 27—A Great Play.
THE BIRD OF PARADISE

LECTURE COURSE

under auspices Woman Teachers' Guild.
 St. Andrew's Hall, Monday, Feb. 17, and
 five succeeding Mondays, by
JOHN COWIE POWERS, M.A.,
 graduate of Cambridge University. Subject
 for next Monday, "Byron: The Poetry of
 Passion and Adventure." Course tickets,
 \$1.50; single admission, 50c; at
 Malhays's or from teachers, 75c.
SIMCOE ICE RINK—BAND TONIGHT.
 Skating Monday afternoon and night.
 Phone 1354. 43c

WESTMINSTER RINK—POPULAR AIRS
 by Hussars Band tonight and Monday
 night. Skating every afternoon.
JURILEE ROLLER RINK—BAND TONIGHT.
 Skating Monday afternoon and night.
 Race between F. Hennessy, of Chicago,
 and F. Allan and J. Curran, London.
 Skating every afternoon. 5c

HEAR THE MACK MUSICIANS
 in Komoka Hall, Monday evening, Feb.
 17. 1c

THE CORTESE BROS. ORCHESTRA.
 131 Fullerton Street.
 will in future be known as
ERNEST CORTESE AND BROS.
 LONDON'S LEADING HARPERS.
 Phone 1806. 131 Fullerton Street.
 Feb 23

TONY CORTESE AND SONS—ORIGINAL
 London Harpers, "Canada's Dis-
 tinguished Orchestra." 151 Maple street.
 Phone 1570.

DANCING—BEGINNERS' CLASSES:
 Gentlemen, Friday; ladies, Thursday
 evening, advanced class, Wednesday
 evenings. Strictly private lessons any
 time. Competent, experienced teach-
 ers. Circulars, none. Daxton, Mc-
 Cormick.

The Atlantic Royals
 The steamship Royal Edward sails
 from Halifax to Bristol, Wednesday, Feb.
 19. Short route to London and south of
 England.

All Ocean Lines
 to or from the Old Country and all ports
 on the Atlantic, Pacific, Mediterranean
 and Indian Oceans. Winter tourist trips
 to West Indies, Panama Canal, Bermuda,
 etc.

F. B. CLARKE
 416 RICHMOND STREET,
 Next Bank of Commerce, One Door North,
 East Side.

DANCING—PRIVATE LESSONS, R. B.
 Millard, 345 Princess Street. Satis-
 faction guaranteed. Phone 2481. 261c

ENGLAND
 and the Continent. For spring and early
 summer travelling, in case, in London,
 is being fast appropriated. It
 costs no more to have your choice than
 to wait and take chances.

E. DE LA HOOKE
 Agent Steamship Lines.
 422 Park Avenue (London Local Block).
ERNEST CORTESE & BROTHERS.
 London's leading harpers. 131 Fullerton
 Street. Phone 1806.

CORTESE BROS. ORCHESTRA—JACK
 and Joe Cortese, connected with Tony
 Cortese, original London Harpers. Maple
 street. Phone 1570. 201c

LONDON MINERAL BATHS—OPEN
 every afternoon, Sunday in forenoon.
 Baths, 25c and 50c. Phone 2138.

MUSIC FURNISHED FOR PARTIES.
 balls, banquets. Phone 1265. Tony Vita's
 Italian Harpers, 122 Queen's Avenue.

LONDON LADY HARPERS—ENGAGE-
 ments accepted for concerts and so-
 cial events. Address, Miss E. B. G. Tam-
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 171, 181, 191, 201, 211, 221, 231, 241,
 251, 261, 271, 281, 291, 301, 311, 321,
 331, 341, 351, 361, 371, 381, 391, 401,
 411, 421, 431, 441, 451, 461, 471, 481,
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 571, 581, 591, 601, 611, 621, 631, 641,
 651, 661, 671, 681, 691, 701, 711, 721,
 731, 741, 751, 761, 771, 781, 791, 801,
 811, 821, 831, 841, 851, 861, 871, 881,
 891, 901, 911, 921, 931, 941, 951, 961,
 971, 981, 991, 1001.

LOST AND FOUND.
 LOST—SMALL BLACK PURSE, con-
 taining one \$5 bill and one \$1 bill, and
 change. Reward at 355 York street. 6c

LOST WEDNESDAY—SUM OF MONEY
 on Dundas street or belt car. Reward
 at this office. 43c

LOST—ON WATERLOO STREET OR
 on Dufferin avenue, old-fashioned
 shawl. Reward at Ontario Furniture
 Company. 5c

WILL LADY WHO OBTAINED MUFF
 thrown from car by conductor on Sat-
 urday, Feb. 8, kindly communicate
 with 785 Waterloo. 5c

LOST—BUNCH OF KEYS, BETWEEN
 Byron avenue and Wellington street.
 Reward at this office. 43c

LOST THURSDAY EVENING—PAIR
 gold eyeglasses, in case, in woolen mit-
 t. Reward at Advertiser. 42c

LOST ON SUNDAY—BLACK DOG PUP,
 any person retaining same after this
 notice will be prosecuted. Reward 23
 Blackfriers street. 43c

LOST, BETWEEN GRAND AVENUE
 and Horton street, on Tractor line,
 Lady's gold watch and fob, engraved
 "H. Hills." Reward, 6 Carfrae Cres-
 cent. 42c

OWNERS WANTED FOR STOLEN
 watches—Lady's gold watch, hunting
 case, No. 743,011. Waltham movement.
 monogram "A. B. D." engraved on out-
 side; silver open-faced watch, American
 watch movement, No. 4,774,488.
 silver hunting-case watch, old, steel
 watch, "N. N. N. N." (apparently
 Lady's name), engraved on inside, No.
 118. Please telephone A. Whiteside,
 high constable of Huron, Hensall, Ont. 42c

BOARD WANTED.
 WANTED BY YOUNG MAN—COMFORT-
 ABLE room, with board, private family,
 central. Box 112, Advertiser. 5c

CONDENSED ADS.

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 in-
 sertion.
 Articles for Sale, To Let, Help
 Wanted, Situations Wanted, Board
 and Lodgings, Lost and Found, Rooms
 to Let, and all similar condensed ad-
 vertisements—First insertion, one
 cent per word; each subsequent in-
 sertion, one-half cent a word. No
 advertisements less than fifteen words.

BORN, MARRIED, DIED.

BIRTHS.
 ANDREWES—To Mr. and Mrs. David
 Andrewes, jun. (nee Beatrice L. Reid),
 28 Rogers avenue, a daughter, Bea-
 trice Mary. 5c

DEATHS.
 GLENNING—In London Township,
 on Friday, Feb. 14, 1913, Catharine
 Glennie, widow of the late James
 Glennie, aged 77 years.
 Funeral will leave the residence of
 her son-in-law, E. Flannigan, lot 10,
 concession 12, London Township, Mon-
 day, Feb. 17, at 9 a.m. Service at
 8:30. Friends and acquaintances please
 accept this intimation. Interment at
 All Saints Church.
 Chicago and Seattle papers please
 copy. 43c

MEETINGS.
 LADIES ARE INVITED TO ATTEND
 the meeting in one of our city bread
 makers, on Tuesday, Feb. 19, at 8 p.m.
 at the meeting on Tuesday, Feb. 19,
 at 8 p.m. Subject: "How to In-
 crease Resistance Against Disease." 43c

MEETINGS.
 SUPPLEMENTARY MEETINGS OF
 the East Middlesex Farmers' Institute will
 be held for the year 1913: Welburn,
 Feb. 17; The Grove, Feb. 18; Hyde Park,
 Feb. 19; Byron, Feb. 20; Derwent, Feb.
 21; Crampton, Feb. 22. Speakers: S. G.
 Carlyle, Chesham, Mrs. H. W. Parsons,
 Forest, Mr. White, London. Afternoon
 meetings to commence at 1:30; evening,
 7:30. R. H. Scott, president; Vanneck,
 James H. Wheaton, secretary-treasurer.
 Thonbridge. 43c

MEETINGS.
 NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT
 the annual meeting of the shareholders
 and members of the London Mutual
 Fire Insurance Company of Canada will
 be held at the office of the company,
 No. 31 Scott street, Toronto, on Satur-
 day, 22nd February, 1913, at 10 a.m.
 of a dividend to receive a statement of
 the affairs of the company, exhibiting
 receipts and expenditures, and a re-
 port of the business for the year ending
 31st December, 1912. The purpose of
 the meeting is to elect directors for the
 ensuing year, and for the transaction of
 such other business as may be brought
 before the said shareholders and mem-
 bers at the said meeting. F. D.
 Williams, vice-president and managing
 director. Dated this 14th day of Feb.
 1913. 43c

MEETINGS.
 AUDITORIUM, SUNDAY, 4 O'CLOCK.
 Men's mass meeting. Illustrated stereo-
 graphic address by Dr. Dickie, of the
 "Lucky" Subject: "The Klondike Gold-
 Seekers of the Klondike." 3:30 to 4:
 4 address and discussion by F. W.
 Daly, subject: "It Happened in Lon-
 don." All men invited. 43c

MEETINGS.
 FEMALE HELP WANTED.
 EXPERIENCED MILLINERS WANTED.
 at once—References required. London
 Ready-to-Wear, 236 Dundas street. 43c

MEETINGS.
 GIRLS WANTED. FOREST CITY
 Laundry.
 LADY CANNASERS WANTED—GOOD
 proposition to the right party. Box 119,
 Advertiser. 43c

MEETINGS.
 HEAD WAITRESS WANTED AT
 once. Apply Dominion House, J. J. Cox,
 proprietor. 43c

MEETINGS.
 WANTED—COOKS, GENERALS AND
 housemaids, best wages. Apply Mrs.
 "Conner's" Employment Bureau, 137
 Queen's Avenue. 43c

MEETINGS.
 WANTED—GENERAL MAID: TWO IN
 family. Apply Mrs. E. H. Marshall, 844
 Wellington street. 43c

MEETINGS.
 WANTED—GOOD GENERAL SER-
 vant; good wages. Apply in evening
 at 624 Talbot street. 43c

MEETINGS.
 WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL
 housework; no washing; one who can
 sleep at home preferred. 598 Princess
 Avenue. 39c-ywt

MEETINGS.
 WANTED—EXPERIENCED LADY
 bookkeeper; references required. Apply
 to Box 111, Advertiser. 43c

MEETINGS.
 CAPABLE GIRL FOR GENERAL
 housework; three in family; no wash-
 ing; references required. Apply 24
 Queen's Avenue. 40c-ywt

MEETINGS.
 GIRL STENOGRAPHER WANTED—
 State experience and salary expected.
 Box 119, Advertiser. 43c

MEETINGS.
 WANTED—NURSE-HOUSEMAID: ALSO
 maid for general housework; good
 wages. Apply Mrs. William Spittal, 101
 Cheapside. 43c

MEETINGS.
 WANTED—EXPERIENCED COOK. AP-
 ply Miss Labatt, 512 Queen's Avenue. 43c

MEETINGS.
 COOK WANTED. APPLY BEFORE 10
 a.m. or after 6 p.m. Mrs. Beattie, 74
 Wootley road. 321c

MEETINGS.
 TEACHERS WANTED.
 BARRIE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—
 Wanted, a master competent to teach
 arithmetic, art and science in the lower
 school; duties to commence at Easter.
 Applications, with experience, testimonials and salary
 required, received by the under-
 signed. Fred Marr, secretary-treasurer,
 Barrie, Ont. 39c-ywt

MEETINGS.
 HELP WANTED.
 BOYS AND GIRLS—GET A GOLD
 stipend free in sending us the names
 and addresses of twelve of your friends;
 we will send you a gold watch. Apply
 Fullerston street, London. 43c

MEETINGS.
 EVERY-DAY VACUUM CLEANER—
 Hundreds will be sold this spring.
 Agents wanted at once. Apply London
 Specialty Manufacturing Company, 94
 Fullerton street, London. 43c-ywt

MEETINGS.
 BIG MONEY WRITING SONGS—WE
 have hundreds of dollars a year
 successful writers; experience un-
 necessary; song poems wanted, with or
 without music; will pay one-half of
 profits if successful; send us your work
 today; acceptance guaranteed if avail-
 able; largest country in the country
 free publishers. Dugdale's Company,
 Dept. 72, Washington, D.C. 43c-ywt

MEETINGS.
 MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY
 W. H. Bartram, 29 Dundas street.
 MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY
 H. J. Chiles, 632 Dundas.

MEETINGS.
 DERMATOLOGY.
 MISS BEATTIE, GRADUATE GRAHAM
 Dermatological School, Chicago—Super-
 fluous hair, moles, warts, permanently
 removed. Chlorophyl and Winkler
 Room 214, Masonic Temple.

MEETINGS.
 BUTLER'S, 235 DUNDAS—HAIR
 goods, hairdressing, face- and scalp
 treatment. Superfluous hair removed.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

FIRST-CLASS INCUBATOR FOR SALE.
 100 eggs. Apply Box 1, Advertiser. 5c

FOR SALE—PROCK COAT, BREAST 40;
 silk hat, size 6 1/2; worn twice. 573 Rich-
 mond street. 5c

FIRST-CLASS BABY BUGGY FOR
 sale, \$10. 113 Edward street south. 5c

FOR SALE—TEN THOROUGHBRED
 White Wyandotte hens and one cock.
 Apply 692 Adelaide street. 43c

FOR SALE—WHITE ROCKS, WHITE
 and Brown Leghorns (laying), at 75
 cents each. Apply 417 Talbot street. 43c

GRAND WHITE ORPINGTON COCKS
 for sale; one has won first, grand breed-
 ers. Walter Gibson, Lucan. 42c

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD WORK
 horses. Fawkes & Sons, 690 Dundas
 street. 42c

JOSEPH BROWN, AUCTIONEER and
 real estate agent. Goods bought and sold
 on commission. 87 Carling street. 37c-ywt

PRIVATE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD
 furniture at 704 Princess Avenue. 38c-ywt

FOR SALE—OAK CASKS, BARRELS
 and packing cases, city delivery. 741-xt

PRIVATE SALE OF FURNITURE,
 nearly new; all are leaving city. 474
 Quebec street. 41c

FOR SALE—POSITIVE CURE FOR
 asthma, bronchitis, catarrh and piles.
 Rocky Oil for sale by all leading drug
 stores, or from W. J. Crocker, manu-
 facturer, 814 Dundas street, London.
 Phone 1778. 41c

AUTO, FIVE-PASSENGER, SUITABLE
 for delivery; cheap to immediate buyer.
 Phone 1823. 469 Grey. 35c

PIANO FOR SALE, GOOD, ALMOST
 new; must be sold this month. 40k

GOOD DRY MAPLE
 and Beech Wood, 12 or 16 inches, blocks
 or split.
GREEN & CO.
 496 YORK ST. TELEPHONE 1391.

PIANOS—CALLAGHAN'S: UNUSUAL
 snags in new and slightly used pianos.
 No extra for rent, light, fuel, attend-
 ance, make low prices. Few people
 realize that the cost of a piano is regu-
 lated by the expense of selling it. A
 visit to our parlors will convince you
 of the fact we can save you \$100 on a
 piano. Call or write. Crocker, 814
 Dundas street, first door north Victoria Park.
 Phone 708. 811c

\$2.50 Buys Real Stylish Shoes
 for men, and \$2.25 shoes for women. Ex-
 tra in quality and appearance. PAX-
 MAN, 210 King street, next to central
 fire station.

CONSULT US ABOUT UPHOLSTERING
 —We are experts. Estimates furnished.
 Charles M. Quirk. Phone. 811c

Floor Stains
 Stains and finishes at the same time.
 For use on either new or old floors, hard
 or soft woods. By the use of our un-
 dercoating, can be transformed into beau-
 tiful light oak, cherry, etc. Flintoat Floor
 Stain produces a durable, tough and
 elastic surface that cannot be obtained
 in any other way.

Watkins' Motorcycle Service
 318 1/2 Dundas Street. ext. Phone 2840.

ELECTRIC
 WIRING AND FIXTURES. Estimates
 given. Telephone guaranteed. THE
 PEOPLE'S ELECTRICAL CO., 639 Dun-
 das street. Phone 3556. W. J. Chapman,
 J. J. Jenkins, J. Winegar. 15c

REPAIRS, SEWING MACHINES
 AND GRAPHOLOGUES.
 AND SHARPEN HAIR CLIPPERS, ETC.
 263 Wellington Street. Phone 3365.

LADIES AND MEN'S SUITS AND
 coats, all kinds of furs, blankets, com-
 forters, air squares, linoleum, beds,
 springs, mattresses. M. Hornstein, 239
 South street. Phone 1771.

WANTED.
 WANTED—SOMEONE TO BOARD OR
 adopt baby boy. Box 2, Advertiser. 43c

I WANT TO BUY
 A HOUSE.
 It must be modern, and be between
 Midland and Quebec streets, and between
 Princess Avenue and King streets. Write,
 giving location, full particulars and price
 to Box 120, Advertiser. 43c

FRESH MILK CO WANTED JERSEY
 preferred. Address 802 Talbot street,
 city. 43c

WANTED—MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE,
 modern, on or before April 11;
 family of three. Apply R. N. Wilm, 315
 Centre Avenue. 43c

WANTED—PARTY GOING WEST WHO
 would like to exchange property here
 for western city lots. Box 11, Adver-
 tiser. 43c-ywt

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SECOND-
 HAND typewriter; state machine has
 been used; make and price wanted.
 Apply Box 115, Advertiser. 431c

WANTED TO BUY—MEDIUM MODERN
 house, north Dundas, between Rich-
 mond and Adelaide; must give particu-
 lars and lowest price. Box 37, Adver-
 tiser. 37c-ywt

WANTED—GOOD SECOND-HAND
 typewriter; must be in good order and
 cheap. Box 112, Advertiser. 42c

STORE WANTED FOR RENT IN CENTRAL
 location in the city; two display
 windows, about 15 by 60; heated; pos-
 sibly March 7 or sooner; state rent
 and particulars. Box 105, Advertiser. 40k

LOGS WANTED—ELM, BASSWOOD
 and hard maple; highest prices paid.
 London and Petrolia. Barry Company.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN DESIRES
 comfortable room, with board, central
 location. Box 98, Advertiser. 29c

FARM WANTED TO RENT, ABOUT 100
 acres, with good buildings, near Lon-
 don preferred. Apply Box 91, Adver-
 tiser. 28c

WANTED—DEAD HORSES AND
 cattle, phone 684; will go to twelve miles
 on animal removed without its hide on.
 The London Fertilizer Company.

AGENTS WANTED.
 AGENTS—MEN AND WOMEN—WE
 will start you in a permanent paying
 business with no money outlay. We are
 agents in the most successful
 line ever put on the Canadian
 market, without investing a single cent.
 We have money; our line is absolutely
 new; sells on sight in every home; not
 sold in stores; no opposition; successful
 men and women started by us are mak-
 ing \$15 to \$20 weekly; write today for
 catalogue and full information. Na-
 tional Products, Limited, Dept. A-40,
 Toronto, Ont. 311c

FURNITURE
 and household supplies. Cash or credit.
 Prices most reasonable in city. Open
 evenings.
BARNES & CO.
 364 Hamilton Road, ywt. Phone 2065.

BLANCHARD'S FISH MARKET.
 Moved, 103 King street, Talbot. Fresh
 fish daily. Phone 1510.

SECOND-HAND BREAD WAGONS FOR
 sale, light and heavy; also top phaeton.
 Apply Gould & Mohan, Wellington
 street. 311c

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

IF YOU WANT REAL SITUATIONS,
 want to buy or sell real estate, etc.,
 insert an advertisement in the Ham-
 ilton Herald, the recognized want na-
 tional 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. 43c

"THE PRUNING OF GRAPEVINES FOR
 Winter," in pamphlet form, 25c. This
 work covers the subject completely, and
 is written from the practical experience
 of the author, who has been engaged in
 pruning in season. Rose bushes, etc.
 Charles Baker, London Nursery, Ridout
 street. 241c

BARBERS' KING RAZORS, \$1.50, THE
 very best guaranteed. Gurd's, 185
 Dundas street. 43c

FOR SALE—INK BARRELS, 50 CENTS
 each. Apply at Advertiser office. 771c

OWN'S FISH MARKET—FISH OF ALL
 kinds. 143 King, opposite market.
 Phone 1295.

THE OLD UMBRELLA MENDER
PERRY DAVID
 261 DUNDAS STREET.

ONE TWO-SEATED SLEIGH
 (Minto Trap), one set bobs, suitable for
 stage or bus, nearly new.

L. W. CRAWFORD
 Carriage Repository, 243 Talbot Street.
 ywt

Your Bicycle Cleaned
 Stored and insured for the winter. Let
 us send for your now.

FRED T. KERR.
 Open evenings. 636 Dundas Street.
 ywt

Lowest Prices on Re-Upholstering during
 winter months. Expert workmanship. Estimates furnished
 free.

TRAFFORD'S FURNITURE CO.</

London Advertiser

Founded in 1853.

ADVERTISER BUILDING,
Dundas Street, London, Ont.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
One week by carrier..... 10c
One year by carrier..... \$5.00
One year by mail..... \$3.00
One year, delivered, outside city \$3.00
Weekly Edition..... 35c

TELEPHONE NUMBERS:
Private Branch Exchange,
Connecting All Departments,
Nights and holidays, ring the following numbers:
Business Department..... 3670
Editors..... 3671
Reporters..... 3672
Job Printing Department..... 3673

[Entered at London Postoffice for transmission through the mails as second class matter.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEB. 15.

"THERE IS NO DANGER."

It will not escape notice that while seven Nationalists voted against the Government's naval resolutions, all the Nationalists voted against Laurier's Canadian navy policy.

They believe they can square themselves more easily with the Nationalist electors as supporters of a contribution than as supporters of a Canadian navy. As the Postmaster-General's newspaper, L'Evenement, delicately suggests, the Government's policy is only a gift of money, and "you will never hear any more of it."

"There is no danger. The British will hire men at 25 cents a day and Canadian mothers and sisters will suffer no loss. As for the money, Ontario will pay for it, and the west will pay for it. It will take your sons from your homes, as the internal Laurier would do."

This will be the keynote of Nationalist argument and appeal in the country. The "internal Laurier" will be accused again of seeking to tear French-Canadian youths from their peaceful fields to be disembowelled by German or Japanese cannon on the high seas, while the habitant will be assured that under Borden's policy only British sailors will be exposed to the disembowelling process. As L'Evenement says, "There is no danger."

Some of Mr. Borden's Ontario supporters tell us that the contribution of \$35,000,000 meets an emergency—where is it?—and is not a precedent; that he will formulate a Canadian navy policy before the next election. This passage from Mr. Borden's speech introducing the naval resolutions has been quoted continually against such a contention:

"There have been proposals to which I shall no more than allude, that we should build up a great naval organization in Canada. In my humble opinion nothing of an efficient character could be built up in this country within a quarter or perhaps half a century. Even then it would be a poor and weak substitute for the splendid organization which the Empire already possesses, and which has been evolved and built up through centuries of the most searching experience. Is there really any need that we should undertake the hazardous and costly experiment of building up a naval organization especially restricted to this Dominion, when upon just and self-respecting terms we can take such part as we desire in naval defence through the existing naval organization of the Empire, and in that way can fully and effectively avail ourselves of the men and the resources at the command of Canada?"

It is almost incredible that these are the words of the man who three years ago declared:

"I am entirely of the opinion, in the first place, that the line upon which we should proceed in that regard is the line of having a Canadian naval force of our own. I entirely believe in that. The other experiment has been tried as between Australia and the mother country, and it has not worked satisfactorily in any respect."

The distance between these two statements is the distance Mr. Borden has travelled—since he chose to keep company with the Nationalists. It has not been the straight and narrow path.

UNCLE SAM'S MEXICAN PROBLEM.

The flight and resignation of President Madero, if such a thing has happened, may open the door to order in Mexico. He has named as his political heir, Senor De La Barra, who is a refugee in the British Legation, and will have the good offices of the British minister, Will Diaz, accept De La Barra, or will he demand the presidency for himself? Diaz has the upper hand in the capital, and his use of his power will show whether he is a patriot or an adventurer.

Meanwhile President Taft has steadily resisted the temptation to interfere. The Hearst papers are hounding him in full cry. They cartoon him as a "long-range bull-fighter," watching from a distance the Mexican bull gore a prostrate maiden labelled "American Lives."

The Springfield Republican commends Mr. Taft's course, and presents the argument of sober Americans thus: "It were better to let the Mexicans slaughter each other, in the hope that the final necessity for order would command peace and provide the strong man equal to the maintenance of it, than to take up the revolting business of slaughtering the Mexicans ourselves. For, no one familiar with Mexican conditions realizes that any element of the Mexican people, of whatever faction, would welcome American intervention. The moment our soldiers crossed the border, Mexicans would unite against a foreign invader. Intervention cannot be construed, under the circumstances, as a measure of peace. Intervention means a war of conquest that might last ten years and cost as much as the building of two Panama canals."

There are 13,000,000 Mexicans, most of whom are ready to fight on slight provocation, and have been trained in arms. The Monroe doctrine imposes on the United States a moral responsibility for the protection of life and

property in Mexico, but how is this object to be attained by an armed invasion? There is the problem that confronts Washington. The probable course will be to await a new regime in Mexico, and then try to wring from it financial reparation.

IN BAD COMPANY.

There was quite a noise in the House of Commons while Hon. Robert Rogers was "indicating his honor." It takes quite a meise to keep that honor out of the mud.

Premier Borden felt called upon to help with some expressions which the speaker ruled to be "not permitted in the best of company." The trouble is that Premier Borden does not keep the best of company since Mr. Roblin's pal came to live at Ottawa. Evil communications corrupt good manners, especially when a common predicament draws men together. A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind, Mr. Borden has had some difficulty of late in maintaining the honor of his word, while Mr. Rogers seems always sliding into a bog of suspicion as to the honor of his acts. So the minute Mr. Borden saw his friend in trouble, he rushed to his aid with more eagerness than good taste. The speaker's ruling implied, as Sir Wilfrid Laurier said, that the Premier's language was unparliamentary. But Mr. Borden refused to retract or apologize. He has lost some caste.

As for the language used by Mr. Rogers, no one cares so much. He belongs to a rough gang. But he is apt to blast his more wholesome brethren. It is significant that his honor should have to be "indicated" so often, with such a scruffing and accentuated unpleasantness.

It is sad to see Mr. Borden losing his manners as well as his political morals.

That Spencer Block deal is one of the few cases where unearned increment goes into a public, instead of a private, pocket.

The Monroe doctrine makes Mexico a ward of Uncle Sam's. But the ward will not acknowledge the guardian, and the guardian has no mind to discipline the ward.

Our local contemporary contends that the doubling in value of the Spencer Block springs directly from the sale of the old City Hall. Of course, it is really due to the Federal Square scheme, which our contemporary savagely opposed.

Lord Selborne fears that Canada will make a reciprocal bargain with Germany. Why not, if it will give Canadian farmers a better market? Does Lord Selborne imagine that Canada would join the German Empire as a consequence?

Hon. I. B. Lucas says the Ontario Government recognizes that land in growing cities and towns must pay a greater share of taxes in the future than in the past. Is it possible that Sir James is yielding at last? But what will become of home, marriage, and religion?

Conservative papers are still hailing as a convert the Liberal member for Queen's-Sunbury, who urged the Government to supplement its policy by beginning at once the creation of a Canadian navy. Practically the same proposal was made by Mr. Guthrie. But the Government refused to listen to either suggestion.

The Ottawa Citizen says that the name of Sir James Whitney is becoming a byword and jest, a synonym for that antiquated kind of Conservatism that sought to do no harm by doing nothing at all. Evidently the Conservative members of the Legislature love a joke, like satin breeches or Sir James. Satin breeches remind them of a lord or Charles I, and they vote solidly for their antiquated leader and his anti-tax-reform speech. This is a prosperous province when eighty per cent. of our legislators stand for a joke.

NOW WE KNOW.

[Puck.] True courage is that noble quality of mind which makes us forget how afraid we are.

THE CAUSE OF IT.

[Toronto Star.] A large majority of Varsity students are Liberals, and the World explains this by saying that "all young men are Liberals or Radicals," but "turn Conservative as they grow older. No doubt it is due to uric acid in the blood, which hardens the arteries and induces Toryism and reactionism."

WHY SCOTT PERISHED.

[New York Sun.] When all is said, there can be no doubt that Capt. Scott, Dr. Wilson and Lieut. H. R. Bowers would have escaped the blizzard in the end of March and reached the winter base at Hut Point if they had not heroically stood by their injured comrades. Lack of food and cruel cold finished the survivors. The comparison in methods, transport, weather, and route is in favor of the harder Norwegianians, and they profited also by making a race to the pole.

A CANDID FRIEND'S REBUKE.

[Ottawa Citizen, Can.] Sir James Whitney's cry of "socialism" in regard to the tax reform movement in Ontario will hardly have any effect upon those who give the least study to the question. Sir James surely knows that the matter of local option in taxation is about as nearly related to socialism as it is to the Bergsonian philosophy. This is no way to face an issue forced upon the Government by an overwhelming majority of the people of the province. In a friendly way, the Premier is advised to look-up his definitions, so that the present situation will not become more complicated by unmeaning terms and scare cries.

A COMMON SENSE VIEW.

[Toronto Star.] There is no conflict of interest between the farmer and the consumer;

whether they live in the same country or in different countries, the removal of taxes will benefit both, just as a railway, or a good road, or a parcel post system, will benefit both. Both are benefited by improved farming methods, by everything which increases the supply of food and facilitates the distribution and marketing of food, in short, both are helped by every victory of civilization over barbarism and stupidity.

"MAGNIFICENCE OF MARTYRDOM."

Stephen Phillips, the well-known poet, commemorates the Scott Antarctic tragedy in the following lines:

By glistening bergs and frozen main
And swirling snowdrifts lie the slain
Who there indomitably died
And long the glacial rage defied.

Oh, splendour in your lonely doom!
Magnificence of martyrdom!
With ice that wrapp'd you worse than fire,
The Southern Pole no less your pyre.

Lured by the trackless and the far,
As in the spirit by the star,
Forget at last that sombre sky
Rooted in with immortality.

And though all record us doth fail,
Only dead bodies tell the tale,
The holy charge didst thou consign,
Yet more than any charge divine—
A lonely hope for those bereft,
A testament to England left.

Yet, ah! a thought with deeper fang
Than darting lightning, ah! thought fang
Colder than all thy wrapping snows—
Shed in mid-ocean nothing knows,
SOMETHING OF A SPECTACLE.

The fashion ad for high-water trousers has reached such a stage that Sir John Gibson appears in knee breeches. If we pursue harmonic progression we may expect the Lieutenant-Governor to open the next Legislature in bathing trunks.

ALMOST KNOWS THE PLACE.

[Galt Reporter.] The superintendent of the Union Station in Toronto has filled that position 25 years. He is now able, it is suspected, to get out of the fearfully and wonderfully-made structure without losing himself more than once a day.

GEORGE GRAHAM'S SHOCKING DISRESPECT.

[Brookville "Press, Conservative."] But in attacking the banks and banking system of Canada Mr. Graham not only went out of his depth but engaged in dangerous work, because the man who does anything to shake the confidence of the public in the admirable banking system of Canada is striking a blow at the financial stability of the country.

THE SOWER.

[Richard Watson Glider.] A sower went forth to sow,
His eyes were dark with woe;
He crushed the flowers beneath his feet,
Nor smelt the perfume, warm and sweet.

That prayed for pity everywhere,
He came to a field that was harried
By iron, and to heaven laid bare;
He shook the seed that he carried
O'er that brown and bladeless place,
He shook it, as God shakes hail.

Over a sown land,
When lightning's inlance
The sky and the earth, and his wail
Of love is thunder-fall.
Thus did that Sower sow;
His seed was man and woman and men.

And tears of women and men,
And I, who near him stood,
Said: When the crop comes, then
There will be sobbing and sighing,
Weeping and wailing and crying,
Flame, and ashes, and woe.

It was an autumn day
When next I went that way,
And what, think you, did I see—
What was it that I heard?
What music was in the air?
The song of a sweet-voiced bird?

Nay—but the songs of many,
Thrilled through with praise and prayer,
Of all those voices not any
Were sad of memory;
But a sea of sunlight flowed,
And a golden harvest glowed!

And I said: This art wise—
God of earth and skies—
And I thank thee again and again,
For the Sower whose name is Pain.

Mr. Hyndman knew the late W. T. Stead, and confesses: "For myself I never could stand the man. His mind, his ethics, his manners, his methods, were revolting to me. He was that uncommon variety of self-conscious ascetic, a Puritan chock-full of guilt, and in his way utterly unscrupulous. . . . My own view of him now is that his mind was not at all faulty. It moved by kangaroo leaps. But the Nonconformist taint he had inherited and cultivated showed itself in all its various manifestations. That and a marked tendency to mountebank were the main elements of his character. These sketches are highly illuminating. It might be said, in conclusion, that Comrade Hyndman hates the Liberal Government and all its works."—Lloyd George and John Burns.

CHILD FALLS IN FRONT OF STREET CAR

Motorman Had Trolley Under Control and She Escaped Injury.

While hurrying to cross the street in front of a Dundas car at the corner of Dundas and Adelaide streets, on Friday afternoon, Cora Hill, a little East London girl, slipped and fell in front of the car.

Fortunately it was travelling slowly at the time, and was immediately stopped. The little girl received a severe fright from being so close to danger, and was carried into a nearby store.

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PLAINTIFF WINS

Five-Hundred-Dollar Verdict in Knopf and Ready-to-Wear.

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In the case of the Vulcan Company against Simpson, which was also postponed from the December sittings and tried a few weeks ago, an order was made yesterday by Judge Macbeth that before disposing of the case he will hear the evidence of one Smith, who was a former partner of the defendant, J. B. McKillop for the plaintiff, and P. H. Bartlett for the defendant.

FRACTURED HER WRIST.

[Special to The Advertiser.] Claudiore, Feb. 15.—Miss Della Harrison, of London, who has been visiting at her home here slipped while coming down some steps and fractured her wrist.

SPRIGHTLY CRITIC AND SOCIALIST IS HYNDMAN

[By Special Arrangement With the Winnipeg Telegram.]

The other day I had occasion to refer to Mr. Henry Hyndman, and quoted his sprightly criticism of Mr. Bernard Shaw's vegetarian eccentricities. It may be said of Mr. Hyndman that he is nothing if not critical. This is partly due to the fact that he is the "grand old man" of English Socialism, and, as everyone knows, a Socialist is, first, foremost, and all the time, a critic. Your thorough-going Socialist is a critic of the earth beneath, and in the waters under the earth. When he gets tired of criticising every class in the body politic he turns and rends his own comrades. This trait of individualism (for the sine qua non of every critic is a highly developed individualism) has always seemed to me one of the most interesting features of Socialism; the very men who are in favor of communalism are the most keenest individualists. So whenever we turn to a book of reminiscences by a Socialist leader we may confidently look for aribious diatribes directed against other radicals, and especially those of his own household. Comrade Hyndman is a beautiful specimen of this kind of scold. He likes nothing better than to castigate the very men whom he might imagine to be his fellow-soldiers.

A year and a half ago Mr. Hyndman published a volume of reminiscences. This was favorably received by the public, and he has now followed it up with "Further Reminiscences" (The Macmillan Company, Toronto). His first book was mild compared to this volume, in which he slashes out right and left at his contemporaries. It is interesting book, because personal animosities are always interesting, and especially so when couched in Mr. Hyndman's energetic style. I cannot do better than to pass on to my readers some of his outspoken criticisms of famous brother radicals.

First, he pays his respects to his old associate, John Burns, formerly a man of the people, now a minister of the Asquith Government:

"Merely a self-seeker, whose one object it was to get a well-paid office on one side or the other, and (who) moreover had no high faculties at all. . . . The seat for Battersea was his, he used solely for his personal and pecuniary advantage, and directly against the interests of his class."

Now for Bernard Shaw, "the poseur-in-chief of our period of ignorance."

"What his real opinions are at any particular moment nobody can say but himself, and ninety-five times out of a hundred he does not tell me. When talking alone and seriously he came to a point where he was important subject he can express himself as ably, forcibly and simply as any man living. But give him even a small audience and artificiality of the most artificial type begins at once. He moves, he advances, he brilliant, shine out, so as to eclipse all else, no matter how much he has to force his intellectual machinery in order to produce the desired effect."

Mr. Hyndman is fairly satisfied with the two Labor leaders, Ben Tillett and Tom Mann, but he cannot resist the temptation to shy a missile at Martyr Mann:

"If his mind had been capable of continuous action along one definite line, Mann would, in my opinion, have been the most formidable leader of the proletarian of our day. But as John Burns once said of him, 'Tom was a bit of an intellect.' It is true, and I have been friendly with him in all his ebbs and flows, in spite of his provoking tendency to start little whirlpools of his own outside of the main stream of work. . . . At the time of writing, Mann was, or believed himself to be, a Syndicalist, and is violently anti-political in his exhortations. More's the pity. I am if he hopes the tide will soon turn and flow again the other way."

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"For myself I never could stand the man. His mind, his ethics, his manners, his methods, were revolting to me. He was that uncommon variety of self-conscious ascetic, a Puritan chock-full of guilt, and in his way utterly unscrupulous. . . . My own view of him now is that his mind was not at all faulty. It moved by kangaroo leaps. But the Nonconformist taint he had inherited and cultivated showed itself in all its various manifestations. That and a marked tendency to mountebank were the main elements of his character. These sketches are highly illuminating. It might be said, in conclusion, that Comrade Hyndman hates the Liberal Government and all its works."—Lloyd George and John Burns.

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We may expect the cars to do some fancy schedule-keeping when that new machinery is installed—if the railways will let them.

A lot of the old folks in the Aged People's Home were attacked by grip. No doubt, good, old-fashioned goosegrease routed the enemy.

Staying in Middlesex is likely to become the favorite pastime of this grand county.

The policemen have come to call the fixed post at the corner of King and Richmond streets "The Blizzard Beat."

Now, if the city will split up the profits on the Spencer Block sale among the citizens, everything will be forgiven.

A fact worth knowing is contained in the Sarnia tunnel literature of the Grand Trunk. It cost half a million dollars to electrify four miles of track there.

In lieu of another old question we might ask: "When shall the incinerator be finished?"

Col. Cody's visit should cause quite a revival in boy-scouting.

Now We Know. [City of London Year Book, 1913.] The strenuous competition between the municipal commission and the London Electric brings Niagara power close to the lowest price in Canada.

ANNEXATION IN OTHER CITIES.

The Hamilton Times says that city has all the territory it requires for many years. So has Toronto, but the promoter who wants to make a quick fortune out of suburban lots always starts off by engineering an annexation scheme.

FIGHTING STILL AT MEXICAN CAPITAL

Indications That Pres. Madero Has Not Resigned as Reported.

AN ARMISTICE URGED

Hostile Forces Still Facing One Another in Centre of the City.

[Canadian Press.] Mexico City, Feb. 15.—The incessant bombardment of the National Palace and of the other federal positions, and the fierce reply of the federalists, are construed as an indication that President Madero has not decided to resign. It is thought that the report of his retirement from office may have been nothing more than a strategic move on the part of the Government.

The hostile forces this morning faced each other in virtually the same positions in the centre of the Mexican capital, as they have held all through the week of fierce street-fighting.

Armistice Urged.

A visit to the rebel positions was made by De la Barra, who pointed out to Diaz the difficulties of the situation and urged upon him the acceptance of the plan of an armistice in view of the intended foreign intervention.

Diaz replied to De la Barra that he could not make an armistice and that he would enter into negotiations for peace except on a basis of the previous resignation of President Madero, the vice-president and the entire cabinet. This result of the conference with the rebels was then submitted to President Madero.

Francisco De la Barra, former provisional president, expressed ignorance this morning as to President Madero's intentions. He admitted, however, that the question of his resignation had been submitted to President Madero, and that the matter at present had gone no further.

For the first time since the remarkable battle began there was a heavy sustained cannonade lasting half an hour in the total darkness shortly after 9 o'clock this morning. The flashes from the opposing cannon and the reverberating reports of the exploding shrapnel shells revived the anxieties of residents, and it was thought at one period that the Government forces were about to storm the rebel positions.

The exodus of the populace from the districts under fire was even greater than that of yesterday. There was a constant procession of people hurrying through the streets to the suburbs long before dawn, and this lasted until after daylight. The offices of the Imperial Government were closed, and the city was in a state of alarm.

STRIKE ORDER DEFERED

Firemen's Delegates to Hold Another Conference at New York.

[Canadian Press.] New York, Feb. 15.—Officers of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, deferring their threatened strike order for twelve hours at least, began a conference with federal mediators this morning to consider the latest proposal of the railroad's looking to adjustment of the controversy over wage and working conditions. It provides for arbitration under the Erdman act, but with six instead of three arbitrators as the statute provides.

President Carter of the firemen, asked what he said last night, indicated before today's meeting that he considered it irregular to increase the membership of a body provided for by federal statute and for the reason he believed that the proceedings would have no legal status. Because of this, he was inclined to think the proposal should be rejected by the firemen.

The firemen have been holding out for arbitration under the Erdman act with three arbitrators as provided by law. This has been the stumbling-block in all the negotiations to date. The amended proposal of the railroad's was made last night after all efforts to bring both sides together had failed, and when it looked as if the strike order would be issued at once.

NORWICH PIONEER

Miss Carolina Carroll Was Ill For Only a Few Days.

[Special to The Advertiser.] Norwich, Feb. 15.—The funeral of Miss Carolina Carroll was held from the family residence this afternoon to the local cemetery.

Miss Carroll was 82 years old, and had only been ill for a few days. She was a daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Carroll and a sister of the late Dr. James Carroll. She is survived by the following nephews and nieces: Lena and Lella residing with her, and Mr. Carroll, Mr. Charles W. Carroll, reeve of Norwich, and Mr. James Carroll, reeve of North Norwich.

CANADA CHARMED ACTRESS MOURNS ITS LOSS TO FRANCE

Bernhardt Declares Louis XV's Selling of It Was a Criminal Act.

New York, Feb. 15.—A special cable to the New York American from Madame Sarah Bernhardt says:

I have just crossed that part of Canada between Winnipeg and Victoria, passing through Edmonton and Calgary.

Mon Dieu! what an interesting country this is! I can understand why people come in crowds to pitch their tents here.

I understand why one comes from Europe for the sole purpose of making the admirable and unforgettable journey across the Rocky Mountains from Calgary to Vancouver.

The diversity of nature's conditions are extraordinary. We left Edmonton in 30 degrees centrade of cold, and we arrived in Vancouver in 10 degrees of cold. Then taking the boat, we were (a few hours later) in a changed country—the island of Vancouver, where the climate of Victoria is situated.

Springtime on Coast. One might have thought it springtime. Everywhere there were flowers

and delightful houses on the shores of the bay. The most luxurious hotels were to be seen. The Empress Hotel, one of the most sumptuous of places, has a French cuisine of the first order.

As for the people of Victoria, they recalled those of London. All the women were elegant toilettes; the men were dressed in perfect taste.

It was the second time since the commencement of our journey that we had a houseful that was warmly sympathetic. It is true that nearly everybody spoke French.

And when I see the advance that this immense Canada is making I cannot help thinking of that criminal, King Louis XV., who sold it for 1,000,000 francs. It is true that Canada was not so big then as it is now. Many other regions have been opened since, but even then there was magnificent expanse of land. That stupid act shows to what extent of absurdity absolute power may go.

Heaven be thanked one can no longer count similar acts in our day. Kings and emperors are but the employees of the people, and the people—they are the whole nation—will certainly become the granary of the world.

I may not witness it, but I foresee it, nevertheless.

INCINERATOR OPEN MIDDLE OF MARCH

BORDEN AND BOB ROGERS START DISGRACEFUL SCENE

Prime Minister Called to Order by the Speaker for the Use of Language Not Permitted in Best Company—Minister of Interior Abusive to Sir Wilfrid and Is Reprimanded.

Ottawa, Feb. 14.—The spectacle of a minister of the crown turning the House into a bear-garden and hurling epithets at a leader of the opposition, and of the Prime Minister shaking with passion, making threats and comments, which, the Speaker intimated, would not be permitted in the best of company, demonstrated the changed conditions in Canada's Parliament. Three times was Hon. Robert Rogers called to account, and for the first time in the recollection of the oldest parliamentarian, it was necessary to call the leader of the Government to order for the use of unparliamentary language. It is significant that the Premier's expressions were changed in Hansard, and that certain portions of the interchange were omitted by the reporter.

Started by Rogers.
The scene was precipitated by the Minister of Public Works, who was speaking to a question of privilege regarding the charges made against him in connection with the land transaction at Prince Albert, Sask., whereby seventy-three acres of land within the city limits were granted to the son of S. J. Donaldson, M. P., the Conservative member for Saskatchewan in the House of Commons. In defence, that the former administration had permitted sales "to the friends of the Liberal party," a statement which Hon. Frank Oliver immediately challenged, and upon which the Speaker first called him to order. Proceeding, Mr. Rogers charged that the press story concerning the transaction had been sent out from the Liberal press, and that it was "carried on by falsification and misrepresentation, on the authority and under the direction of the right honorable gentleman who leads the Liberal party."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier directed the Speaker's attention to this Rogersism, but the chair ruled that the minister was speaking of "some unknown organization." Whereupon, Mr. Rogers proceeded to characterize the Liberal bureau as a "falsification and vilification," and charged that the Liberal leader was responsible for it.

Refuses to Retract.
"Words and expressions which would not be permitted in the best of company are not permitted here," observed Sir Wilfrid, still addressing the chair. "But the Premier refused to retract or apologize. Instead, Mr. Rogers again took the floor."

He proceeded to repeat that the statements of which he complained were "false," and common to the source from which they emanated. He had reason to believe that this source was the Liberal party, and he alluded, and for which Sir Wilfrid Laurier was responsible.

Once again the Liberal leader pressed for an interpretation of the rules of Parliament, in which the example being set by ministers of the crown. A member, he pointed out, on a question of privilege could deny and explain, but could not make charges. "I am defending an attack on my honor," reported Mr. Rogers, amid Liberal laughter. He believed these things emanated from the central information office of the Liberal party, and that it was conducted under the authority of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. It was the source of "slandering, false misrepresentations and lies."

"Any way to remind the minister that he is in Parliament just now, and that parliamentary rules regulate the conduct of honorable gentlemen," queried Mr. Pardee, amid the continued uproar.

"Perhaps he thinks he's still in the Manitoba Legislature," exclaimed Mr. Carvell.

Mr. Rogers persisted that the Liberal offices were conducted under the authority of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and was a manufacturing establishment "for the purpose of manufacturing slander."

Sir Wilfrid Protests.
Sir Wilfrid again rose, addressing

**ROWELL SHOWS GOVERNMENT
LAGGING IN COMBINE PROBE**

Foy and Whitney Nettled by Expose of the Liberal Leader.

[Special to The Advertiser.]
Toronto, Feb. 14.—Hon. J. J. Foy, the attorney-general, displayed a little temper yesterday afternoon in the Legislature, when closely questioned by the leader of the Opposition, Mr. N. W. Rowell, K. C., concerning the reasons of the prosecution of the tack combine, begun in the year 1905, Mr. Rowell asked for an order of the House for a return of copies of all correspondence passing between the Attorney-General, or anyone on his behalf, or on behalf of the Government and Mr. A. E. Du Vernet, K. C., crown counsel, or anyone on his behalf, with reference to the trial of the members of the tack combine, read to the House a letter from Mr. Du Vernet to himself, explaining his (the crown counsel's) action in stopping the prosecution after the police magistrate of Toronto had committed the combine for trial, and the grand jury had brought in two true bills against the combine.

Foy Nettled.
Hon. Mr. Foy expressed displeasure at being criticised by Mr. Rowell, and ran for cover behind the prosecution of the grocers' combine, declaring that in the matter of the tack combine the Liberals criticised him for not prosecuting, and that in the matter of the

Years of Suffering
A Desperate Case of Catarrh in the Head.
"My father had catarrh in the head for a long time. It was such a desperate case that he didn't know what to do, but one of his friends recommended Hood's Sarsaparilla. He got a bottle immediately, and he felt relief, and after the use of two other bottles he was completely cured. He was so well pleased he has ever since recommended Hood's Sarsaparilla." Delia Eliza Beggs, Lewis, P. Q.

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the consumer, but in favor of the combine."

Sir James Whitney—The honorable gentleman has not stated a fact yet. Mr. Rowell—It is a fact that the police magistrate committed the combine for trial. It is also a fact that the grand jury brought in two true bills against the combine. There are two facts. The view of those facts I think the Government should not have withdrawn the case. If my honorable friend was as vigorous in prosecuting as he is in dropping prosecutions, as in this instance, the administration of justice in this province would be in better shape today than it is."

The Attorney-General said there was no objection whatever to bringing down the papers. It was not the duty of the crown to prosecute to the limit. The crown had to be fair and just. He produced a letter written by Mr. Du Vernet setting forth his personal reasons why he thought a conviction unlikely in the tack combine case. Mr. Du Vernet said the evidence was slight, and when the grand jury returned the bill they thought the case weak. The section of the law bearing upon combinations was difficult of construction.

Mr. Foy reminded Mr. Rowell that he had been criticised by Hon. Mackenzie King in Ottawa for prosecuting the grocers' combine, and now sought to disapprobation by the Liberals in Ontario because he had not prosecuted the tack combine.

"The honorable gentleman may have been to blame in both cases," offered Mr. Rowell in reply.

**LEAPED INTO RAPIDS
TO DEATH OVER FALLS**

An Unknown Man Had Been Chatting With Constable a Moment Before.

Niagara Falls, Feb. 14.—An unknown man, probably 35 years old, committed suicide this afternoon about 3:30 o'clock by throwing himself into the river rapids of the Niagara River from the Third Sister Island. His body was swept out into the Canadian channel and passed over the Horseshoe Falls a short distance from the vortex.

The man left nothing behind that might reveal his identity, and, in fact, took particular pains that no one should obtain the slightest clue saving a description such as would fit thousands of men who annually visit Niagara Falls. The suicide was witnessed by Reservation Officer Knapp, who was down then from the foot of the man when he made the fatal leap, but was helpless to prevent the act. Knapp had met the man twice on his rounds, and the second time stopped to talk with him. The stranger commented upon the beauty of the scenery and the fact that the upper river was again a field of ice. He remarked that perhaps he might get a better view by walking over on the sister islands, and Knapp accompanied him.

The pair walked to the three Sister Islands, and while there Knapp remarked that the flow in the Canadian rapids was unusually heavy, because the American rapids were choked with ice. They walked to the large rocks at the head of the Third Sister Island, and the stranger seemed particularly venturesome, and stepped to the very edge of the rocks. He seemed to be careful, or he might slip into the water.

Without a word, the stranger stopped for a moment, turned around and smiled for a second at the officer, and then made the fatal plunge.

In his conversation with the officer the man said he lived in New York, but volunteered nothing further regarding his name, and was dam. Knapp, a personal character that the officer asked. But in no way did he arouse the suspicions of the officer. He was dressed in a black overcoat, hat and shoes, and was about 35 years old, and was of medium build.

**MONSTER CORN SHOW
CLOSES AT WINDSOR**

A Permanent Winter Fair Is Planned as a Result of Its Success.

[Special to The Advertiser.]
Windsor, Feb. 15.—The fifth annual corn show came to a most successful close last evening. About 60,000 people attended during the three days.

The suggestion made at last night's meeting, that the show be made a yearly exhibition and to have it include tobacco and live stock as well as small grain has met with instant favor, the association officers seeing in the plan a possible permanent benefit to the corn growers of the association.

A committee from the south-western townships was named to make representations to the Provincial Government with a view to securing a more liberal money appropriation for the association.

In the event of the fair being materially enlarged, an attempt will be made to induce the various smaller granges in the western part of the province to identify themselves with the Ontario Corn Growers' Association, and to hold the fair in the same place each year. In this connection Windsor seems to be most favorably mentioned, owing to its accessibility and many metropolitan attractions.

Only two sessions were held yesterday. In the forenoon Prof. M. L. Masher, of Clinton, Iowa, spoke to a large crowd on "Practical Work in Corn Selection," urging upon farmers the necessity for the exercise of fine discrimination in the selection of seed. Corn may be watched from the time it is put into the soil until it is ready for the harvest, said the speaker, but without the close supervision of the seed selection much of the time devoted to cultivation is lost.

Prof. C. A. Zavitz, of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, delivered an instructive lecture, his subject being "The Influence of Good Seed on Crop Improvement."

Testing and Preparing Seed Corn for the Planters was a highly technical subject well handled by Prof. Masher also. The feature of the final hours of the convention was an illustrated address on "The Underdrainage" by Prof. W. H. Day, of the Guelph O. A. C. The speaker emphasized the necessity and importance of a thorough appreciation and understanding of the subject of drainage by every farmer.

Forty years in use, twenty years the standard, prescribed and recommended by physicians. For Woman's Ailments, Dr. Martell's Female Pills, at your druggist's.

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District Personals

VARNA.
Varna, Feb. 15.—Charles McKenzie had the misfortune while skating to fall on the ice and break his arm just above the wrist.

Miss Beatrice Pilgrim has left for Bow Island, Sask. She accompanies Mr. and Mrs. Frank Worts, who have been on a prolonged visit to the city. Mr. G. W. Copeland, of Bayfield, and who with their family return to their home at Bow Island.

Mr. and Mrs. Worts, of Bayfield, visited at the manse recently.

The Misses Jessie and Annie Foster are away on a visit at present.

LUCAN.
Lucan, Feb. 15.—Mr. Willis Dorman was in Lucan recently on business.

Messrs. McIlhenny and Livingston shipped a carload of hogs to Toronto yesterday.

Mr. Minorgan, of Chatsworth, Ont., has taken Mr. J. E. Mackenzie's position as teller in the Merchants Bank, while the latter is managing the bank at Granton.

Miss Hunter, of Exeter, is spending a few days with Miss Edna Dickens.

Mrs. Wm. Read entertained a few friends last evening, and a very enjoyable time was spent. Miss Judith Stanley and Mr. Cline Webb were the winners of the prizes.

Mr. Charlie Stanley, who has been sick for the past two weeks, is recovering quite rapidly.

WALKERTON.
Walkerton, Feb. 15.—Hector Best, of Walkerton, who has been visiting his mother, has returned.

W. W. Allison, county secretary of the Y. M. C. A. is attending a provincial convention in Toronto.

Mr. Ray Rogers, after a three months' absence, has resumed work at the Bank of Commerce.

What might have been a serious accident happened to Mrs. Judge, Bartlett, turning the corner at the post-office the other tipped with Mrs. Barrett inside the cover of the horse.

Don't doubt, don't argue! You have everything to gain, nothing to lose, by doing as I tell you. I want no money—just your name and address.

FREE
This coupon is good for one trial package of Gauss' Combined Catarrh Cure, mailed free in plain package. Simply fill in your name and address on dotted lines below and mail to:

G. E. GAUSS, 4373 Main Street, Marshall, Mich.

SEAFOORTH.
Seaforth, Feb. 15.—Mr. Jake Sprout, of Seaforth, who has been visiting his mother, has returned.

Mr. and Mrs. James Sprout, Main street south.

Mr. W. E. Southgate is visiting friends in Alliston.

Mr. Alex. W. Stoble, who has been laid up for some weeks, is able to be out again.

Mr. J. D. Blake, of Minneapolis, has returned home after a pleasant visit to his family.

Mr. John B. Henderson has returned from Michigan, where he visited relatives.

Mr. Wm. T. Murray has removed to Hespeler.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Crich are in Guelph this week.

The ice harvest has commenced in real earnest, and a goodly number of teams are busy hauling the loads, restaurants and butcher shops. Although not as thick as in previous years, the ice is heavily cleared.

Miss Ethel Fulton is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Colbert.

Miss Helen Young is visiting relatives in Toronto.

Miss Jessie Haskirk, milliner, has gone to London to look over the new spring styles.

APPIN.
Appin, Feb. 15.—Mr. McEugan has returned to the West after having spent a few days in Appin.

Mr. and Mrs. McIntyre spent a few days in Kilmarin this week, and attended the concert given here by the Musical Maids was a great success. The proceeds totalled over \$30.

Miss Pringle, of Musical Maids, are spending the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. MacDougall.

Mr. J. Ferguson is improving from the injuries he recently received by a fall.

Mr. L. Nairn returned today from St. Mary's after attending the funeral of his brother-in-law, Mr. Grant, who was killed in the Grand Trunk yards at Windsor.

Miss Craig cutters held their annual fancy dress carnival here yesterday.

Miss Craig heard of trade met on Friday night for the purpose of discussing boosting Miss Craig.

THAMESVILLE.
Thamesville, Feb. 15.—Miss Zenna Edsall has returned to Haverhill College, Toronto.

Chesler Watts spent the week-end in Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Mayhew visited recently in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Nate K. Cornwall and family of Walkerville are visiting friends here.

Miss Mahel Trudell, of S. S. No. 14, Dover, is spending the week-end at her home here.

Mr. Mercer, of Toronto, was here on business this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Parkinson, Jarvis, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Pollock.

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Miss Lena Hannigan is spending a few weeks at her home here.

EMBRO.
Embroid, Feb. 14.—Miss Lillian McKay left Wednesday for Toronto.

Miss M. C. Lomb, of Yorkton, was here recently.

Messrs. G. Ross and M. Bluetner, of Stratford, are visiting at Scotia Park.

Miss Helen Ross and Jean Murray were last week's guests of Ingersoll friends.

It is expected that Rev. Dr. Munro, of Birr, will be in attendance at the concert to be given on Monday evening at Knox Church.

Miss Olive Ross gave an afternoon tea recently, which was attended by about 20 young ladies from Embro and vicinity.

Mr. Wm. Reid, of Lucan, was here recently.

Miss Alta Williams and Vera Dawes, of London, visited recently at the latter's home here.

Local young men went to Lakeside to attend a dance recently. On their return they got on the wrong road and eventually in "To Windsor" it was not 10 o'clock in the morning when they arrived home.

INWOOD.
Inwood, Feb. 15.—Miss Etta Loosenmore, of Inwood, has accepted a position in the store of Mrs. Fred Loosenmore.

Miss Maude Nell has returned from visiting her sister in St. Catharines.

Mr. and Mrs. Alton Warren made a business trip to Port Huron recently.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Conroy have returned from visiting friends in Toronto.

Miss Etta Hume visited in Samia recently.

John Lindsay, of Alvington, visited with his sister, Mrs. (Dr.) Taylor, recently.

Miss Vera Short has returned to her home in Oil Springs after spending a week with her grandmother, Mrs. Short.

Miss Gladys Warren is attending the millinery opening at London.

MUNCEY.
Muncey, Feb. 15.—Mr. Charles Lewis has sold his house to Mr. James Laing, who takes possession on May 1. Mr. Lewis intends moving to Windsor.

Mr. W. Pauls is preparing to build a barn on the Whiting place to replace the one destroyed by fire some time ago.

Do People Shun You

On Account of Foul Breath From Catarrh?

THEN READ BELOW



"My! My! What a Breath! Why Don't You Have Gauss Cure That Catarrh?"

If you continually k'hawk and spit and there is a constant dripping from the nose into the mouth, if you have foul, disgusting breath, you have Catarrh, and I can cure it.

All you need to do is simply this: Fill out coupon below, and send it to the factory. Don't doubt, don't argue! You have everything to gain, nothing to lose, by doing as I tell you. I want no money—just your name and address.

FREE
This coupon is good for one trial package of Gauss' Combined Catarrh Cure, mailed free in plain package. Simply fill in your name and address on dotted lines below and mail to:

G. E. GAUSS, 4373 Main Street, Marshall, Mich.

PAISLEY.
Paisley, Feb. 15.—Mr. John A. McGillivray, of Paisley, is visiting his mother, Mrs. Angus McGillivray.

Mrs. Richard Stalk, of Paisley, and Mrs. Clements, of Walkerton, attended the funeral of their father, the late Mr. Armstrong.

Manager J. S. Dewar treated the skaters recently to hot coffee and sandwiches. The treat was thoroughly enjoyed and appreciated. Nearly two hundred were present.

Dumblane school has been closed for the past two weeks, owing to the illness of the teacher, Miss Mary Kerr, who is now better and able to resume duties again on Monday.

AILSA CRAIG.
Ailsa Craig, Feb. 15.—Mr. A. R. Laird, law, of Strathmore, Alta., is visiting friends here.

Mr. E. White, of St. Mary's, was an Ailsa Craig visitor recently.

The concert given here by the Musical Maids was a great success. The proceeds totalled over \$30.

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Mr. Wm. Reid, of Lucan,

Mrs. McCarty Won't Have to Peel Spuds in Saloon Restaurant Any More—She's Proud of Having Worked for Herself and Baby Until Lute Made Good.

Heavyweight Champion Who Married at Age of 16, Is at Last Able to Support Family Properly.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Fargo, N. D., Feb. 14. — Within a stone's throw of where the Red River of the North separates Fargo from Moorhead, Minn., stands a flatiron building, called "The House of Lords."

It is a saloon. It is in Moorhead because Fargo is as dry as a kiln-dried chip. Next door is "Fatty" Howard's cafe, famous for its steaks and chops.

In the kitchen of this unassuming restaurant, which occupies a one-story building, Mrs. Luther McCarty, wife of the holder of the heavyweight title, worked as second cook, from last June until Jan. 4, when she quit to return to her home at Sidney, Ohio.

The story that Mrs. McCarty was "peeling potatoes in a restaurant here" is not an exaggeration, despite the denials of her relatives in Ohio.

Not only was she employed in Howard's, but she is proud that she is a good enough cook to earn \$10 a week and her board, because her earning capacity permitted her to support Cornelia Alberta, her 20-month-old daughter, when husband and father was unable to earn the price of coffee and sinkers in Chicago.

Day in and day out, from 10 in the morning until 10 at night, Mrs. McCarty worked in the restaurant kitchen. Short and buxom, a decided blonde, Mrs. McCarty has been a royal mother, and her hands, with their short, powerful fingers, are the best evidence of her hard work.

Mrs. McCarty left here Jan. 5 to visit her parents and those of her husband, who reside in Sidney and Piqua, Ohio, respectively. Her whole life revolves around her baby girl, who has not seen her now noted daddy since October, 1911.

This does not signify that Luther McCarty has not contributed to the support of his wife and baby.

Ever since he began earning real money in the ring, McCarty has sent large sums to his wife, and she insists that the story that McCarty deserted her and the baby is false. He left them here to seek a chance in the fighting game and earn money for them.

Mrs. McCarty was Rhoda White, of Sidney, Ohio. Five years ago, on May 28, she married McCarty, then but 16. From Sidney the young couple went to Ludington, Mich., and then to Saskatoon, Canada, where McCarty punched cattle.

While McCarty was on the Saskatoon ranch, Mrs. McCarty returned to Sidney to visit her parents, and Luther came to Fargo, where he secured employment in the Orpheum pressing priors. It was about this time that Mrs. McCarty caused his arrest for



Mrs. Luther McCarty and Baby and "Fatty" Howard's cafe, Moorhead, Minn., where she has been working to support herself and infant.

non-support, but the charge was dropped.

McCarty left Fargo for Chicago, where he spent most of his time with boxers. Until two months ago he sent money in small amounts to his wife, but he had no trade, and until he was after he defeated Flynn he remembered her generously.

"Lute" is good-natured, and not a bit vicious," said Mrs. McCarty. "He always gave me money when he had it, but he had no trade, and until he was good as a fighter he didn't earn much. He was always certain he would be champion if he could get started, and

as soon as he goes east, I am proud and glad that he has succeeded."

"I know he will be generous with baby and me now that he has money, and I expect to see him soon. Won't he be surprised when he sees how Cornelia has grown!"

After visiting Sidney and Piqua, Mrs. McCarty's movements will depend upon her husband's plans. She does not care to travel about the country and will probably remain in Ohio until McCarty's theatrical engagements are concluded, although she plans to see him as soon as he goes east.

GLEANINGS FROM THE SARNIA GAME

On soft ice that two-goal margin of London's will not look any too big in the return game. Here's hoping it's hard.

The London team was driven to the Tunnel station after the game in a two by four bus. About fifteen rode in the bus, which was originally built for one fat man and a small suitcase. When the bus arrived at the station the London train had gone. The team came back on an early train this morning.

Jerry McCall met the boys at Parkhill on the way down with a steaming pail of coffee and a suitcase full of sandwiches. My, they were good. Jerry was welcomed with open arms and open mouths.

"Cal" Wardrobe is some song artist as well as cage minder. Billy Borland is also some warbler, while the rest of the boys can follow a tune. It was a gay party all the way.

Sarnia has a nice hockey team. It was a pretty sore touch for the Tunnel lads, but they took their defeat like the good sports they are, and promise to give London a hard battle in the next game.

The Sarnia rink's management pulls off a funny stunt during the intermissions. An old man, Mark Hitchcock, 80 years of age, and a youngster of about 4, skate around on the ice. Considering their years, both are wonders.

Sarnia was not a bit backward in putting money up to support their team, and quite a few Londoners brought home a wad of border town currency. Even at half-time, London supporters were willing to take all that Sarnia offered.

The Sarnia rink is a short, wide one,

with a fairly large ice surface. The accommodation for spectators, however, is very poor. There is no wire netting behind the goals at all, and before the game started, a young Sarnia girl was struck between the eyes with the puck and an ugly gash inflicted. The accident happened at the entrance to the London dressing room, and Scotty Hogg was soon on the job with some hot water and bandages. The girl was later taken to her home.

A couple of local hockey fans who went down with the team provided a basket of sandwiches and a pail of cocoa for the boys when they arrived at the tunnel station after the game. When it was discovered the train had gone the refreshments were consumed and the boys went back on the trolley car to the hotel and bed.

Billy Borland received a number of nasty brushes on the arm during the game. Borland wore a felt pad, but the blows were not lessened much. Sarnia piled on the hickory in the bunched up places although Rankin got after them frequently.

Laurie Gillies had the hardest and heaviest man on the team to check. In York McEwen. In the first half Gillies had a busy time, but in the second period he let his opponent tire himself out playing the boards, and then would take the puck away from him as soon as he tried to break away.

When it comes down to headwork the London players have it on any of the teams they have played against this season. That passing the puck to one another and standing still while the Sarnia forward line was wearing itself out chasing form one place to the other, is pure brain work and nothing else.

THREE GAMES PLAYED IN CHURCH LEAGUES

King Street, Christ Church and First Methodists Were Returned Winners at Simcoe Rink Last Evening.

King Street defeated St. James in the only Presbyterian League fixture played at the Simcoe Rink last evening. St. James arrived at the rink with only four men, and they were permitted to put on three outsiders. A game of ten-minute halves was played, the King Street team winning by the score of 4 to 2.

Christ Church won.

Only one Anglican League game was played, Christ Church winning from All Saints by the score of 4 to 2. The game was a good one, both teams putting up a fair article of hockey.

Alphas Beat Dundas Centre.

The First Methodist defeated Dundas Centre in the Methodist League game by the score of 6 to 5. At half-time the score was 3 to 2 in favor of the ultimate winner. The game was the best one of the evening, and some fast hockey was indulged in by both teams. Seattle Martin handled the ball to the satisfaction of both teams.

The Anglican League game between Memorial and St. James was called off by mutual consent of both teams.

STRATFORD JRS. PUT NEW HAMBURG OUT

Half-Time Score Was 5 to 0, With the Score at Full Time 8 to 3.

Stratford, Feb. 14. — The Stratford juniors earned the right to enter the third round of the O. H. A. tonight by defeating New Hamburg 8 to 3, thus winning the round by 13 to 10. One of the largest crowds in the history of the city witnessed a game replete with fast skating and splendid team work.

The homesters started the scoring early and forced the play throughout the first half, piling up five goals to Hamburg's none. Early in the second half with the score 6 to 0 against them, the visitors took a brace and scored three goals in quick succession before Stratford steadied down and added two more. The homesters show the best form of the season, but overrated the puck frequently.

The teams: Stratford—Goal, Roffey; point, Lynch; cover, Burdett; rover, Vivian; centre, Birkett; left, Boles; right, Tobin. New Hamburg—Goal, Schmidt; point, Wanklin; cover, O. Ritz; rover, Beger; centre, Bowman; left, L. Ritz; right, Bruen. Referee—A. Kinder, of Preston.

WIDOW OF JOHN T. BRUSH WILL NOT SEEK TO BE FEMININE BASEBALL MAGNATE.

MRS. JOHN T. BRUSH.

Mrs. John T. Brush, widow of the late president of the New York National League club, is the third woman club owner in baseball, the others being Mrs. Helene Hathaway Robison Britton, owner of the St. Louis National League club, and Mrs. Charles Havenor, owner of the Milwaukee American Association club.

Unlike them, however, Mrs. Brush will not attempt to manage the Giants. She has appointed her son-in-law,

Charles Hempstead, head of the club, and John McGraw will continue as manager.

The property bequeathed Mrs. Brush is estimated at \$3,000,000 by baseball men. It is the most valuable franchise and baseball grounds in the world.

Mrs. Brush was the second wife of the baseball magnate. She was Elsie Lombard, of the Baltimore Lombards, and she was a noted beauty of the old Frohman stock company.

ORIENTS WERE BEATEN BY ST. THOMAS TEAM

Local City Leaguers With Mixed Line-Up Were Smothered.

St. Thomas, Feb. 14.—The local intermediate O. H. A. team indulged in a light workout tonight, defeating the much-touted Orientals, of the London City League, by a score of 13 to 5. The visitors were entirely out of the locals' class and had no chance to show at any stage of the game. The teams:

London—Goal, Graham; point, Thompson; cover, Crowley; rover, Nelles; centre, Slater; left wing, Heigleman; right, Huggins.

St. Thomas—Goal, Johns; point, Parker; cover, Sully; rover, Stoner; centre, Baker; left wing, McDonald; right wing, McLean.

M'CARTY-WELLS BOUT IS CALLED OFF NOW

"Gunboat" Smith Will Take Place of Luther.

New York, Feb. 14.—The management of the Garden Athletic Club announced tonight that its negotiations with Luther McCarty to fight Eumbarier Wells, the English heavyweight champion, had failed, and that instead of McCarty, the California heavyweight, "Gunboat" Smith, would meet the Briton. The fight, which will be ten rounds, will take place at Madison Square Garden, either March 7 or March 17.

The date originally selected for the bout between Wells and McCarty, March 14, will be given over to a ten-round bout between Packey McFarland and Jack Britton.

WANDERERS DEFEATED CARTWRIGHTS 4 TO 3

Fast Game Played in Westminster Rink Last Evening.

Last night at the Westminster Rink the Wanderers defeated the Cartwrights, 4 to 3. At full time the score was 3 to 2, but after five minutes overtime had been played the Wanderers made the score 4 to 3. Roy Kingswood was an efficient referee, keeping the game clean at all times. The lineup:

Cartwrights—Goal Shillington, point Deveney, cover Edworthy, rover Leach, left wing Flanagan.

Wanderers—Goal, Manley, point Bindner, cover H. McCann, rover Fitzpatrick, centre, C. McCann, left wing P. McCann, right wing Delaney.

The Dominion Savings and Investment Society

Fortieth Annual Report

London, February 11th, 1913.

The Fortieth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of The Dominion Savings and Investment Society was held today at 11 o'clock, a.m., in The Dominion Savings Building, London, pursuant to notice.

There were present: T. H. Purdom, K.C., President; W. J. McMurtry, Toronto; James T. Moses, John Purdom, Henry Nicholson, Strathroy; George Angus, John Milne, E. D. Parke, Alexander Purdom, W. J. Harvey and N. Mills.

Mr. Purdom, having taken the chair, asked Mr. Mills to act as Secretary and to read the Annual Report as follows:

The Directors beg leave to submit their report for the year ending December 31st, 1912, together with the duly-audited balance sheet.

The net earnings for the year amount to the sum of \$59,126.75, which has been applied as follows: The sum of \$42,062.23 in payment of two half-yearly dividends at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and an additional bonus of one-half of one per cent. The sum of \$15,000.00 has been added to the reserve fund, which now amounts to the sum of \$175,000.00, and the balance, \$2,064.52, has been added to the contingent account.

The books of the Society have been regularly audited by Messrs. John Lochhead and Francis B. Ware, whose certificate is attached to the financial statement.

All the Directors retire annually and are eligible for re-election.

Respectfully submitted,

T. H. PURDOM, President.

Financial Statement for the Year Ending December 31st, 1912

Dr.	PROFIT and LOSS	Cr.
To Two Permanent Stock Dividends—		By earnings for year ending 31st December, 1912, \$112,859 82
30th June 1912	\$18,636 00	
31st December, 1912	18,636 00	
Bonus,	4,871 50	
	\$ 42,062 50	
To Two Accumulating Stock Dividends—		
30th June 1912	\$ 23	
31st December, 1912	10 50	
	18 73	
To Interest paid Savings Bank Depositors	25,137 05	
To General Expense Account, including Salaries, Directors' and Auditors' Fees, Advertising, Printing, etc.,	10,228 76	
To Commission Account,	1,456 49	
To Currency Debenture Coupons	1,431 48	
To Currency Debenture Coupons due and outstanding Jan. 1st, 1913,	2,184 96	
To Sterling Debenture Coupons	10,756 31	
To Sterling Debenture Coupons (interest accrued, but not due),	1,550 85	
To Municipal and Government Taxes	987 17	
To Amount carried to Reserve Fund	15,000 00	
To Amount carried to Contingent account	2,064 52	
	\$ 112,859 82	\$ 112,859 82

ASSETS and LIABILITIES

LIABILITIES.	ASSETS.
To the Public:	By Cash Value of Mortgages and other Securities,
To Savings Bank Depositors	\$216,399 41
To Sterling Debentures	By Cash in Bank of Toronto,
201,150 12	27,150 32
To Sterling Debenture Coupons, (interest accrued, but not due),	By Cash in Royal Bank of Canada,
1,550 85	4,366 63
To Currency Debentures	By Cash in National Bank of Scotland,
94,294 84	6,694 20
To Currency Debenture Coupons due and outstanding 1st Jan. 1913,	By Cash in Office
2,184 96	2,560 44
	\$119,752 53
To the Shareholders:	
To Permanent Stock	924,300 00
To Accumulating Stock	95 00
To Dividends	335 50
To Permanent Stock Dividends and Bonus due 2nd Jan. 1913,	23,357 50
To Reserve Fund	175,000 00
To Contingent Account	5,330 50
	\$2,258,171 02

We hereby certify that we have made a regular audit of the books of The Dominion Savings and Investment Society for the year 1912. The cash, bank accounts and vouchers have been kept under careful examination. All positions have been checked; all entries in the Society's Ledgers have been verified, and the accompanying statements of "Profit and Loss" and "Assets and Liabilities" are, in our opinion, a correct showing of the affairs of the Society.

JOHN LOCHHEAD, FRANCIS B. WARE, Auditors.

London, January 27th, 1913.

The following gentlemen were then unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Thomas H. Purdom, K.C., John Ferguson, W. J. McMurtry, Samuel Wright, John Purdom, John Milne and N. Mills.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Mr. T. H. Purdom was re-elected President, and Mr. John Ferguson, Vice-President.

Charleston Results

Charleston, Feb. 14. — Busy, third choice in the \$1,000 St. Valentine's Day selling stakes here today, beat Merry Lad and Col. Cook. Favorites won four races. The first went to the long shot, Ella Crane. The summary:

First race, 3-year-olds and up, selling, 5 1/2 furlongs—1 Ella Crane, 2 Viley, 3 Cynosure. Time, 1:11 15.

Second race, purse \$300, 2-year-olds, selling, 3 furlongs—1 Otranto, 2 Edna Leska, 3 Ada. Time, :38 1-5.

Third race, purse \$300, 4-year-olds and up, selling, 5 1/2 furlongs—1 Harcourt, 2 Miss Jonah, 3 New Star. Time, 1:11 3-5.

Fourth race, St. Valentine's Day selling stakes, \$1,000 guaranteed, 3-year-olds, 1 mile and 70 yards—1 Busy, 2 Merry Lad, 3 Col. Cook. Time, 1:48 4-5.

Fifth race, purse \$300, 3-year-olds and up, selling, 5 1/2 furlongs—1 Elma, 2 Pink Lady, 3 Tiny Tim. Time, 1:10 4-5.

Sixth race, purse \$300, 2-year-olds and up, selling, 6 furlongs—1 Lord Willis, 2 Argonaut, 3 Berkeley. Time, 1:18 1-5.



Havis James will locate at Memphis early in the spring, 1914, is to be bred to The Harvester, 201, this year.

Allan Farm is naming 20 Kremlin mares in foal to Bingara in the future.

Lon McDonald has decided to keep his horses at Indianapolis during the balance of the winter.

Aldale, 2:15 1/4, holder of the record for trotting yearlings, is now in Lon McDonald's stable at Indianapolis, Ind.

John W. Alexander, Lynnville, Tenn., has sold the pacing colt Hal Actor, by Empire Hal, 2:12 1/4, dam Bass Cola, by Actonward, 2:15 1/4, to Geo. S. Silk, Inwood, Ont.

John Veach, Rushville, Ind., has a 3-year-old colt by Charley Hays, 2:06 1/4, dam Lady Veatch, 2:14 1/4, that looks like an excellent candidate for the 3-year-old stakes this year.

Shiloh
The family remedy for Coughs and Colds. "Shiloh costs so little and does so much!"

THIS BIBLE FREE
\$5.00

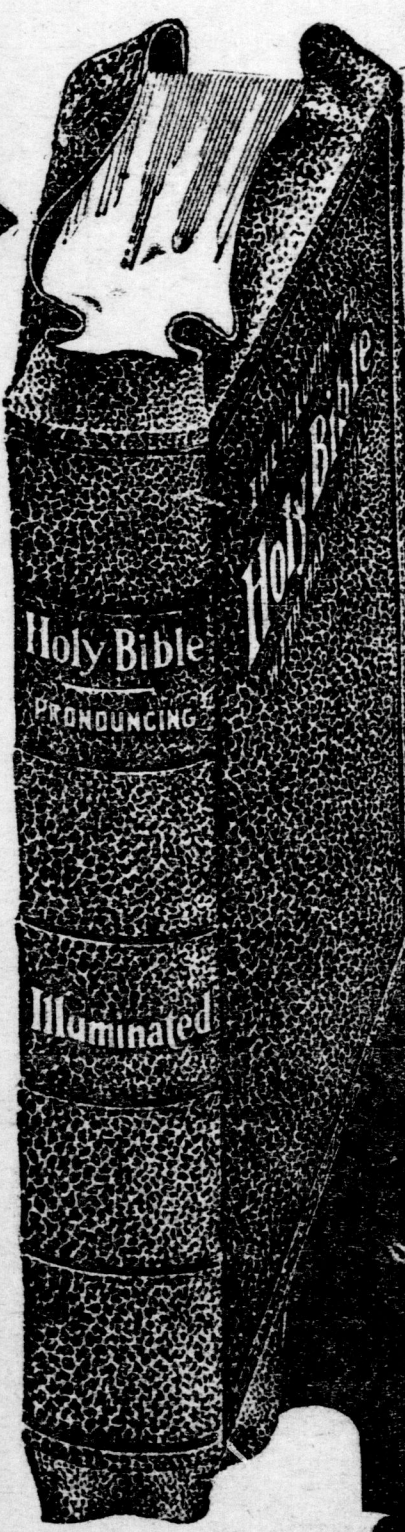
to every reader of this paper who presents six educational certificates such as are printed daily on another page, together with the stated amount that covers the necessary EXPENSES (including clerk hire, cost of packing, checking, express from factory, etc., etc.).

The Great Educational Distribution by the

The London Advertiser

This is purely an educational campaign. To appreciate this great book one need not be a church member or a religious man or woman. It should be available for EVERYONE and often referred to and read here and there as the most interesting of all books—the book which has governed the development of the world's civilization. No matter how many Bibles you own, you need this one, as its pictures vivify the Bible narrative—giving it a present, living interest.

Heretofore the word "illustrated," as applied to a Bible, meant merely a few allegorical "pictures" of Biblical events taken from any source and "conveniently" placed in any part of the book, merely as embellishment inserts, but not directly alongside and explanatory of the verse intended to typify or make plain; but our publishers, at an outlay of \$50,000, prepared accurate illustrations DESCRIPTIVE of the VERSE which they accompany, and placed directly next to the verse of the scene described—the only place it can be looked for or found quickly, the only place the illustration is a help to you—making this the FIRST and ONLY complete ILLUSTRATED Bible.



The Only Really Illustrated Bible in the World.

THE GUARDIAN

BY FREDERICK ORIN BARTLETT

On the Wednesday afternoon of the funeral, Nat had driven back to his own house with the baby in his arms. By that instant, which afforded the young their sole protection, the child clung to him even in the face of the gentle coaxing of Mrs. Page. Whether it was the feel of his strong arms, the sympathy in his blue eyes or something deeper and more mystical, only a seer or soothsayer could answer. "Gene, Junion, managed to make his partiality so obvious as to be at first rather confusing to the man."

"Land sakes!" exclaimed Mrs. Page, when, as they stepped from the sleigh, the youngest refused to leave Nat's arms. "I guess you've put your foot in it now."

Nat's face showed red beneath his tan, but drawing the child closer he bore him into the house. He insisted upon removing bonnet and cloak without assistance, and started for the kitchen to warm up more milk.

"What you gonter do now?" demanded his mother.

"Feed him." "Heaven's! He isn't a little pig. He can't eat all the time. I gave him milk just before we started."

"Well," he hesitated, "I can get him some, and if he doesn't want it he can't eat it."

"Come back here and sit down, Nat. He'll eat all he can lay his hands on, but I don't intend to put half the milk in him."

"We've got to eat him up," retorted Nat, reluctantly giving up.

Mrs. Page seated herself in a chair by the fire.

"What I want to know," she began ominously, "is what were gonter do with him?"

"What you mean?" asked Nat in surprise.

"I suppose, 'longs to the find, any of his folks, he belongs to the town," she explained.

"Nat caught his breath."

"You don't mean that, mother?"

"It's certain. I can't see how I can't bring up another family—leastways a stranger's family," she returned.

"No one's asked you to, has there?" he answered aggressively.

"Then who do you think—"

"I reckon we can look after the kid right here where he is," he interrupted.

"Be you mad?"

"I reckon two men and a boy is enough to look after a kid who won't make him to a grasshopper."

"The kid in question grinned his approval."

"We ain't got to bother no one," continued Nat. "I reckon 'longs to the wood on Eagle we can keep him warm, and 'longs' there's a cow in the State of Maine we can keep him fed. The kid was brought here, and here he stays until someone shows a better right to him than I've got."

"Well, of all the fool notions ever I hearn tell of, that's the foolishest," exclaimed Mrs. Page. "Do you think for one minute I'd leave that poor lone infant here alone with a couple of fools?"

"That's just what you're gonter do to," answered Nat uncompromisingly.

"To say nothing of letting you kill the precious lambkin, don't you know you'd have the whole neighborhood talkin' about you?"

Nat rose to his feet. He stood flat-footed and square-shouldered before his mother.

"This kid's gonter stay here," he said. "But there's one thing I'm gonter do to: if there's a law in the land that will let me, I'm gonter to change his name. And if there ain't a law that'll let me, I'll change it for the same."

"What's the trouble with his name?" she demanded.

"I don't like it," he answered.

Mrs. Page didn't let the matter rest there, but though she talked at him until the moment he left next morning, her words had no perceptible effect upon him.

"He's stubborn's a mule about it," informed her husband. "So I s'pose the best thing I can do is to see they don't stuff the precious rascal to death."

The new interest sent Nat back to camp with fresh zeal. It gave him some objective, some end to his aim, upon which to spend his energy. He had hoped to find this in his handling of "Gene," but though he showed no intention of relaxing his efforts in this direction, he had learned that they did nothing but add fuel to the love for Julie, if he had hoped at first that his motive

was unselfish, he had since learned that it was not. He sought her happiness, but his own was so involved with hers that in the end it became his. "Gene" was a mere instrument. He would have struck "Gene" down as quickly as he could have, if he had thought that the former course would have made for her greater contentment. He had found himself taking less and less interest in the man himself, growing more and more impersonal towards him. And as this went on, he found himself doing whatever he did for her sake alone. For the meanwhile his love for her grew with the task, and having nothing more to feed, fed upon himself, burning him hollow.

So, until now, he had lived through each week with no other joy in prospect than the walk back to St. Croix on Saturday. The sight of the house in which she lived was all the reward he asked in return for his days of hard work. That wasn't much for a man to live for, it wasn't much to make a man work for. But it was all he had left in life until this new interest turned up. He used to rise early on Saturday morning with his lips set in a fever of anticipation, knowing that day he allowed his thoughts to run riot. With "Gene" by his side, with "Gene" as his neighbor, he would be free. For the license of those few hours he paid in full and paid bravely, and when it was over he cleared his brain of her as much as he was able until the next week. But while he was fighting the snow and the heavy miles of road, he lived with her, up to the moment that Foley had met him on the road and given him the news.

When on the morning after the funeral he stood in the camp, it wasn't an hour before the crew noticed a change in him. In the first glance, decisive half-dozen words, he knew that the change was not a passing fancy, but a real one. He had grasped the loose end of the tangle of work with a steady hand. Instead of taking a few days to get used to the work, he was now a steady hand. He was now a steady hand, and he was now a steady hand.

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NEW FIGHTING SHIP DEADLIEST OF ALL

Speedier Than the Dreadnought Type, and Furnishes Very Small Target.

[Canadian Press.]

London, Feb. 15.—The Engineer, a technical paper of the highest reputation gives details of a formidable and entirely new type of warship which is being constructed for the German admiralty and will revolutionize naval warfare. The design was first offered to the British Government but beyond the bare fact of acknowledgment, no further action was taken.

The new type is described as speedier than any Dreadnought. It lies low in the water, not much more than a wash, and fights end on. The only target it presents to the enemy's fire is a bow shield, sloping backward, and of such shape and thickness, as to be virtually impenetrable. It serves as the carriage of a single gun of maximum power, furnished with projectiles that play the part of aerial torpedoes, and the gun remains perpetually screened except at the moment of firing.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

South Canada Improvement Society Put On a Fine Program.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Muney, Feb. 14.—At the last meeting of the South Canada Mutual Improvement Society, held in the schoolhouse in S. S. No. 14, the program, which was much enjoyed, consisted of papers on "The Life of Queen Victoria," by Ralph Whiting and Earl Cobban; music by the Burwell Road Male Chorus; selections on the mouthorgan by Bertie Jones, Roy Stiltz, Charlie Reilly, and Ralph Whiting; and speeches by Wm. Cobban and John Stuart. The next meeting will be held in the schoolhouse in S. S. No. 13, on Feb. 20.

The Women's Missionary Society met yesterday at the home of Mrs. Stuart, owing to the extreme cold, the attendance was not large. Mrs. H. W. Jones and Mrs. M. M. Wightman were appointed to attend the missionary convention to be held in St. Thomas in April.

More Annexation Expense.

The township of St. Thomas is asking that the city hand over a portion of the cost of the Ealing school to them. The school was built for \$20,000, against which there is an indebtedness of \$12,000. The annexation of the township cut the school district in two, and the township feels entitled to the money they have sunk in the school.

Ald. Moore and City Clerk Baker will obtain information as to the method of settling these disputes, and will report to the committee.

The committee were notified of the changes proposed in the new act incorporating the Western University. Authority will be given to the city to a year for five years to the maintenance of the university. At the present time the city gives \$5,000. The majority of the committee were favorably disposed towards making the grant \$10,000.

The board of health submitted the schedule of salaries adopted at a recent meeting.

Grant to Hospital.

The council recommended that debentures amounting to \$28,000 be issued for improvements to Victoria Hospital. Of this amount \$15,000 will be for another story to the centre ward, and the balance will be for the steam heating plant in connection with the incinerator. Authority will be asked in the City of London bill.

Mr. Charles Martin protested against Leonard & Sons being granted permission to close Ashland avenue in the East End, and requested Commissioner Grant to go over the ground and endeavor to straighten out the trouble. By opening a road west of their property the Leonardsons could obviate the difficulty.

The assessment of the recently annexed districts for this year will be taken from the assessment roll of the township of 1911. Assessment Commissioner Grant has discovered that it will be impossible to cover the ground in time to strike the rate for this year. Later it will be properly assessed.

Want Expense Shifted.

The council during the past have always charged the travelling expenses of city officials to the manufacture and sale of the waterworks board. As the time had elapsed for any action to be taken the communication was filed.

Those present were Ald. Moore, chairman; Ald. Spittal, Ald. Johnston, Ald. Richter, Mayor Graham and Secretary S. Baker.

Popular Young Corinth Couple Celebrated Their Nuptials.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Corinth, Feb. 15.—Mount Pleasant, the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. Shepherd of Corinth, was the scene of a very pretty wedding on Wednesday, Feb. 12, when their youngest daughter, Laila Maud, was married to Oren A. Pressey, of the same place. Rev. Jas. Elford conducted the ceremony under an arch of evergreens.

The bride, who was given away by her father, was gown in a dress of Alice blue silk, with embroidery of cream carnations and maiden hair fern. Miss Olive Stuart of Kingsmill, friend, carried a bouquet of pink carnations, and carried a bouquet of pink carnations and maiden hair fern. Pressey, brother of the groom, was best man, and carried a ring in a basket of carnations, dressed in cream satin. Lechengrin's wedding march was beautifully rendered by Miss Myrtle Stuart, of Kingsmill.

After many congratulations the guests numbering about thirty-five repaired to the dining-room, which was decorated with pink and white. A Little Mabel Pressey, sister of the groom, carried the ring in a basket of carnations, dressed in cream satin. Lechengrin's wedding march was beautifully rendered by Miss Myrtle Stuart, of Kingsmill.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1913.

THE LONDON ADVERTISER.

Cattle and Produce Markets

FOR OTHER MARKETS SEE PAGE ELEVEN.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—Cattle.—Receipts, 200; market steady; beefs, \$6 to \$9.15; Texas steers, \$5 to \$8.50; stockers and feeders, \$4.75 to \$7.65; cows and heifers, \$3.10 to \$7.50; calves, \$6.25 to \$10.25. Hogs.—Receipts, 10,000; market light, \$8 to \$8.25; mixed, \$7.50 to \$8.25; heavy, \$7.50 to \$8.25; roughs, \$7.50 to \$8.25; pigs, \$6.50 to \$9.10; bulk of sales at \$3.15 to \$8.25. Sheep.—Receipts, 1,500; market steady; natives, \$4.50 to \$6.50; yearlings, \$6.50 to \$8; lambs, natives, \$7 to \$9.20.

POTATOES.

TORONTO, Feb. 14.—Potatoes.—The market is unchanged. Good Ontario stock are quoted at 70¢ per bag, on track, and Delawares at 80¢ per bag, on track.

BEANS.

TORONTO, Feb. 14.—Beans.—Hand-picked quoted at \$2.60 per bu; primes, \$2.50, in a jobbing way.

HAY.

TORONTO, Feb. 14.—Baled hay.—The market is unchanged. The supply is ample. No. 1 is quoted at \$13 on track at 100 lbs. No. 2, \$11.50 to \$12; mixed, \$10.50 to \$11.50. Baled straw market is quiet, with prices of good straw at \$9 to \$9.50, on track at Toronto.

SUGAR.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Raw sugar.—Centrifugal, 15 1/2; Muscovado, 18 3/4; beet sugar, 16 1/2. Market steady.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Raw sugar.—Steady; Muscovado, \$2.22 to \$2.93; beet sugar, 16 1/2. Market steady.

TORONTO, Feb. 14.—Sugar.—Wholesale prices today were as follows: Extra granulated, 44 1/2; do, unbranded, 44 1/2; beaver granulated, 44 1/2; Imperial, 44 1/2; do, 20-lb bags, 44 1/2; do, 10-lb, 44 1/2; do, 5-lb, 44 1/2; do, 2 1/2-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1 1/2-lb, 44 1/2; do, 3/4-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/2-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/4-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/8-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/16-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/32-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/64-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/128-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/256-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/512-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/1024-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/2048-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/4096-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/8192-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/16384-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/32768-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/65536-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/131072-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/262144-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/524288-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/1048576-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/2097152-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/4194304-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/8388608-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/16777216-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/33554432-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/67108864-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/134217728-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/268435456-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/536870912-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/1073741824-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/2147483648-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/4294967296-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/8589934592-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/17179869184-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/34359738368-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/68719476736-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/137438953472-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/274877906944-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/549755813888-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/1099511627776-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/2199023255552-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/4398046511104-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/8796093022208-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/17592186044416-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/35184372088832-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/70368744177664-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/140737488355328-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/281474976710656-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/562949953421312-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/1125899906842624-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/2251799813685248-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/4503599627370496-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/9007199254740992-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/18014398509481984-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/36028797018963968-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/72057594037927936-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/144115188075855872-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/288230376151711744-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/576460752303423488-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/1152921504606846976-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/2305843009213693952-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/4611686018427387904-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/9223372036854775808-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/18446744073709551616-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/36893488147419103232-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/73786976294838206464-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/147573952589676412928-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/295147905179352825856-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/590295810358705651712-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/1180591620717411303424-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/2361183241434822606848-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/4722366482869645213696-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/9444732965739290427392-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/18889465931478580854784-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/37778931862957161709568-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/75557863725914323419136-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/151115727451828646838272-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/302231454903657293676544-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/604462909807314587353088-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/1208925819614629174706176-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/2417851639229258349412352-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/4835703278458516698824704-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/9671406556917033397649408-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/19342813113834066795298816-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/38685626227668133590597632-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/77371252455336267181195264-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/154742504910672534362390528-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/309485009821345068724781056-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/618970019642690137449562112-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/1237940039285380274899124224-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/2475880078570760549798248448-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/4951760157141521099596496896-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/9903520314283042199192993792-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/1980704062856608439838587584-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/3961408125713216879677175168-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/7922816251426433759354350336-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/15845632502852867518708700672-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/31691265005705735037417401344-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/63382530011411470074834802688-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/126765060022822940149669605376-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/253530120045645880299339210752-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/507060240091291760598678421504-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/1014120480182583521197356843008-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/2028240960365167042394713686016-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/4056481920730334084789427372032-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/8112963841460668169578854744064-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/1622592768292133633917710948128-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/3245185536584267267835421896256-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/6490371073168534535670843792512-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/12980742146337070071341687585024-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/25961484292674140142683375170048-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/51922968585348280285366750340096-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/103845937170696560570733500680192-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/207691874341393121141467001360384-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/415383748682786242282934002720768-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/830767497365572484565868005441536-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/166153499473114496913173601083072-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/332306998946228993826347202166144-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/664613997892457987652694404332288-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/1329227995784915975305388808664576-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/2658455991569831950610777617329152-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/5316911983139663901221555234658304-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/10633823966279327802443110471316608-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/21267647932558655604886220842633216-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/42535295865117311209772441685266432-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/85070591730234622419544883370532672-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/170141183460469244839089766741065344-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/340282366920938489678179533482130688-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/680564733841876979356359066964261376-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/1361129467683753958712718133928522752-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/2722258935367507917425436267857045504-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/5444517870735015834850872535714091008-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/10889035741470031669701745071428182016-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/21778071482940063339403490142563640256-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/43556142965880126678806980285127280512-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/871122859317602533576139605702545610224-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/1742245718635205067152279211405091204448-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/3484491437270410134304558422810182408896-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/6968982874540820268609116845620364817792-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/13937965749081640537218233711240729635584-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/27875931498163281074436467422481459271168-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/55751862996326562148872934844962918542336-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/111503725992653124297745869689958370884672-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/22300745198530624859549173937991674177344-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/44601490397061249119098347875983348354688-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/89202980794122498238196695751966696709376-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/178405961588244996476393395003933381417752-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/356811923176489992952786790007866762835504-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/713623846352979985905573580015733525671008-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/1427247692705959971811147160031467051342016-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/2854495385411919943622294320062934026844032-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/5708990770823839887244588640125868053688064-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/11417981541647679774489177280251736107376128-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/22835963083295359548978354560503472214752256-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/45671926166590719097956709121006944429504512-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/91343852333181438195913418242013888859009024-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/182687704666362876391826836484027777180018048-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/365375409332725752783653672968055554360036096-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/730750818665451505567307345936111108720072192-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/1461501637330903011134614691872222217440144384-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/2923003274661806022269229383744444434880288768-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/5846006549323612044538458767488888869760577536-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/11692013098647224089076917534977777739521155072-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/23384026193294448178153835069955555479042310144-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/46768052386588896356307670139911111958084620288-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/93536104773177792712615340279822222316169240576-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/187072209546355585425230680559444446323384881152-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/374144419092711170850461361118888881266677762304-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/74828883818542234170092272223777777253355524608-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/149657767637084483400184544447555555506711049216-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/299315535274168966800369088895111111013422084432-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/598631070548337933600738177790222222026844468864-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/11972621410966758672014763555804444440536889376-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/239452428219335173440295271116088888810737777552-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/47890485643867034688059054223217777772147555104-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/9578097128773406937611810844643555554295110208-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/1915619425754681387522362168928711119502220416-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/3831238851509362775044724337857422224004440832-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/7662477703018725550089448675714844448008881664-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/15324955406037451100178897451428888816017777328-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/3064991081207489220035779490285777720355556544-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/6129982162414978440071558980571555540711111088-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/1225996432483995688014117960114288888142222221776-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/2451992864967991376028235920228577778444443552-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/4903985729935982752056471840457155556888871104-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/98079714598719655041129436809142888813777774208-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/1961594291974393100822588736182857777875554432-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/39231885839487862016451774723657155557511088-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/78463771678975724032903549447314288815022221776-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/15692754335795144806580709889462857778004443552-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/31385508671590289613161419778925715556008887104-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/62771017343180579226322839557851428812017777328-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/12554203468636115855264567911702857778403554432-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/251084069372722317105291358234057155568071088-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/50216813874544463421058271646811428813614221776-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/10043362775108892684211654329362857778728443552-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/20086725550217785368423308658725715557456887104-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/40173451100435570736846617317451428814811111088-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/80346902200871141473693234634902857778922221776-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/1606938044017422829473864692698571555784443552-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/32138760880348456589477293853971428815688871088-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/6427752176069691317895458770794285778137777328-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/12855504352139382635790917541588571555875554432-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/25711008704278765271581819083177142881751111088-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/51422017408557530543163638166342857783022221776-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/10284403481711506108632727633268571555604443552-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/205688069634230122172654549665371428812088871088-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/411376139268460244345309099330742881417777328-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/8227522785369204886906181986614857155583554432-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/1645504577073840977381236397322942881671111088-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/3291009154147681954762472794645885778342221776-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/6582018308295363909524945589291771428813422221776-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/13164036615790727819049891178583571555684443552-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/26328073231581455638099782357167142881688871088-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/52656146463162911276199564714334288137777328-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/1053122929263258225523913042866857155574568871088-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/21062458585265164510478260857337142881481111088-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/4212491717053032902095652171467428819622221776-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/8424983434106065804191304342934857155583554432-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/1684996688221213160838260868586942881724443552-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/336999337644242632167652173717388571555671088-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/673998675288485264335304347434771428814488871088-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/134799735057677052867060869486942881897777328-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/2695994701153541057341217389738857155574568871088-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/53919894023070821146824347795777142881397777328-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/10783978804614164229364869591155428817955554432-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/21567957609228324458729739182285715557911088-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/4313591521845664891745947836457142881591111088-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/8627183043691329783491895672914288111822221776-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/17254366077382659566983793458228571555236443552-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/345087321547653191339675869164571428814728871088-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/690174643095306382679351738329142881945777328-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/138034928619061276535870347665835715558911088-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/27606985723812255307174075333167142881891111088-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/5521397144762451061435415066633428817822221776-lb, 44 1/2; do, 1/110427942895249021

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If your hands or face are chapped use Balm-Zoin and find how quickly it heals. Better yet, use it to prevent chapping and roughening.

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An illustration showing two hands, one on the left and one on the right, holding a metal chain. The hands are positioned as if they are about to pull the chain apart. Above the chain, the text "(ARE YOU A SLAVE?)" is written in a bold, sans-serif font. The entire illustration is enclosed within a rectangular border.

—TO—

The Drink Habit

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by the defendants for an order to direct the plaintiff to furnish particulars of the acts of negligence upon which the plaintiff claims to recover damages for the death of plaintiff's son, which occurred through the operation of an elevator in the warehouse of the defendants last December. His lordship held that the present case was not one in which the plaintiff should be ordered to give par-

Seculars, and the motion was dismissed.
R. G. Fisher for the motion, and George
R. Gibbons, contra.

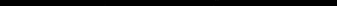
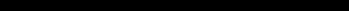
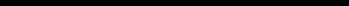
LOST TRAIN TURNS UP.

Laredo, Texas, Feb. 15.—The passenger
train which was reported "lost," after its
departure from Mexico City on Tuesday
night for Laredo, over the National
Railway lines, arrived at Monterrey

ly last night, it was officially learned this morning, and will proceed to this city today. The train was delayed on account of burned bridges and because of an interruption in telegraph service south of Monterey, the whereabouts of the train could not be ascertained.

THE DOMINION BANK

may be opened in the name of two individuals so that either one can withdraw and deposit money therein. This form of account is convenient for a man and wife or two members of a family.



11. Mrs. McDonald, who was in her 85th entitled.

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worked. Good bank barn, silo, outbuild-
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in front. Price, \$7,000.

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Also desirable locations in East End.

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Feb. 23

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Francis C. Perkins and Floyd Dwight,
Mount Brigg; Mrs. Ann Hough, Lon-
don; Miss Mary Sutcliffe, Dorchester
Station; Mrs. Martha Prudum, Harriets-
ville; Miss Ethel Lipsitte, Ilford; An-
drew Ferguson, London; Miss Lulu Lip-
sitt, Ilford; R. K. Cowan, in trust,
London (barrister).

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something to improve his mind."
"Quite so. Still, it is imperative for
some of us to read laundry lists and
timetables occasionally."—Birmingham
Age-Herald.

"I understand you went over to
Crimson Gulch and lynched the wrong
man." "No," replied Three-Finger Sam.
"We just got Plute Pete a little bit
ahead of his turn."—Washington Star.

"So Betty didn't marry a lord after
all." "No, but she married a man who
gets as drunk as a lord."—Boston Tran-
script.

Hamilton's London
Porter and Amber Ale
Always in first-class condition. Brewed
from finest foreign and Canadian hops
and malt.
Kent Brewery
LONDON, ONTARIO.



THE DIAMOND HALL
\$10 Watch

Gentleman's Open 12-size thin
model, best quality gold-filled case.
The movement is nickel, with 15
jewels, and finely adjusted.

\$10 is the Special Price,
and it IS special

SEE THESE AT
DIAMOND HALL
STORES
214 and 674 DUNDAS STREET.
W. G. YOUNG,
C. P. R. and G. T. R.
Official Watch Inspector.

JOHNSTON
BROS' XXX
BREAD

You cannot get better Bread
than Johnston Bros. XXX
Bread. Eat it and grow fat
and well.

Johnston Bros. Phone 944.

LONDON AND DISTRICT

Describes Polar Venture.
Secretary W. O. Carson, of the Lon-
don Library, has secured the two vol-
umes by Amundsen on his conquest of
the South Pole. Several columns' re-
view of these volumes appear in to-
day's section of The Advertiser,
a choice excerpt from a thrilling
narrative.

Professor Powys' Lecture.
The Poetry of Passion and Adventure,
comes to London on Monday, Feb. 17,
under the auspices of the Woman
Teachers' Guild, in the first of his
course of six lectures. Professor
Powys comes very highly recom-
mended by the University Lecturers' As-
sociation of New York. He is a gradu-
ate of Cambridge, and late staff lec-
turer for Oxford University. An un-
usual literary treat is expected from
these consecutive Monday lectures.

Latest Styles
Are being shown in millinery by Ma-
dame Allenby at 619 Richmond street.
Open evenings.

LONDONER'S CASE WAS
QUICKLY DISMISSED

Absolutely No Grounds For the
Charge Against C. A.
Blinn.

[Special to The Advertiser.]
Aylmer, Feb. 15.—The hearing of
the charge laid against C. A. Blinn,
of London, by H. L. Charlton, of Ayl-
mer, before County Police Magistrate
Hunt, proved when the evidence was
put in to have no basis in fact, and
the magistrate dismissed Blinn with-
out a stain on his character.

The prosecutor claimed in his in-
formation that Blinn defrauded him
of the sum of \$5, the price of an ad-
vertisement which was to go on an
advertising board at the Gem Theatre,
Aylmer.

Having heard the charge read Mr.
Blinn pleaded "not guilty" and elected
to be tried summarily by Magis-
trate Hunt. The case for the crown
was conducted by Crown Attorney
McCracken, the defendant being un-
represented.

Ed. Brooks, a farmer, residing on
concession 8, Malahide, was given a
preliminary hearing before C. P. M.
Hunt at the town hall here yesterday
charged with issuing defamatory li-
bels in the vicinity in which he lives.

A. H. Backus appeared for Brooks,
and said his client was willing to
apologize to Isaac B. Haney, who laid
the information, if the case could be
settled in this way.

Magistrate Hunt informed the court
that he did not have the jurisdiction
to deal with the matter in that way,
and the case was adjourned for one
week.

SHILOH CURES
COUGHS
& COLDS
Film Developed and Finished
FIRST-CLASS WORK.
J. H. BACK & CO.
210 DUNDAS STREET. ywt

SOME-
THING NEW
IN COAL FOR
GRATES.
Mammoth Vein Kentucky
Block.
ONLY \$6.00 PER TON.
Best Ever—Try It.
JOHN MANN & SONS,
Coal and Wood.
Phone 470.

IN FULL SWING
TODAY
And Every Day This Month.
C. H. WARD & CO.'S
Seventh Annual Sale of
Jewelry and Diamonds.
See tomorrow's announcement ywt

City To Pay 50 Per Cent.
The mayor stated that the furnis-
hings mentioned in the agreement were
incidental to the agreement from time
to time, but did not include the refurnish-
ing of the court house. Mayor Graham
stated that the city would carry the
agreement on a basis of 50 per cent.
for the cost of everything, but would
not consent to a different basis being
made for the furnishings.

The matter of apportioning the cost
of heating the county building was left
to the engineers, who will estimate the
amount due to the city on the basis
of the amount of space heated.

These present the Mayor Graham,
Ald. Saunders, Glass and Bennett, City
Clerk Baker, and Engineer Talbot.

Wardens Hodgins, Councillors Hawk-
shaw, Currie, Banks, Graham, Topping,
Robson, Murdy and Fitzgerald, County
Clerk Robson and Engineer Talbot.

Gratifying Condition
of Canada Trust
The gratifying condition of the Can-
ada Trust Company, London, Ontario,
as shown by the report for 1912 in this
issue, is due largely to the guidance
of its directors, each of whom takes
personal pride in its success. This
company, which is now managed in
connection with the Huron and Erie
Loan and Savings Company, had a
share of 50 per cent. net profits over
those of 1911. The moneys held in trust
increased by over \$400,000 during the
year.

By a resolution passed by the share-
holders at an extra general meeting,
held on Feb. 4, 1913, a further issue of
5,000 shares of the company's stock
was authorized, the full amount of
which has been subscribed, and up to
date over \$200,000 paid thereon. This
makes the subscribed capital \$1,000,000,
of which \$700,000 is paid up. The re-
serve fund, including the premiums on
new stock, is \$235,781.25, and the total
assets of the company over \$3,000,000.

REV. R. W. NORWOOD
PREACHED AT STRATHROY

Rector of the Memorial Church Held
Lenten Services.
[Special to The Advertiser.]
Strathroy, Feb. 15.—Last evening
Rev. R. W. Norwood, M.A., of the Mem-
orial Church, London, conducted the
Lenten service in the Church of St.
John Evangelist. The collection was
in aid of the mission fund.

The Women's Institute held an "At
Home" in Woods Hall today. The
proceeds will be donated to the hos-
pital fund.

The following program was given:
Reading by Miss Armstrong; solos by
Mrs. A. W. Bixel, Mrs. H. T. Hal-
dane, Miss J. B. Moore, A. Moore, B.
Hoskin, and H. Douglas; instrumentals
by Misses Nellie Watson, G. Davis,
Della Barrett and Helen Berdan; duet
by Misses Walls and Davidson, and
Misses Watson and Geddes. Quite a
large number attended.

The marriage took place yesterday
at the residence of Mr. John Mills, Al-
bert street west, of his niece, Miss
Phoebe Wilson, to Bruce Norton, both
of London. Rev. Mr. Kananawin, of St.
Andrew's Church, performed the cere-
mony. Mr. and Mrs. Norton intend liv-
ing in Moose Jaw.

PULLEN—GILBERT
Pretty Wedding Was Solemnized at
the Bride's Home in Avon.
[Special to The Advertiser.]
Avon, Ont., Feb. 14.—A pretty wedding
was solemnized at the home of Mr. and
Mrs. Robert Pullen on Wednesday, when
their eldest daughter, Pearl, became the
bride of Charles Gilbert. The ceremony
was performed by Rev. Mr. Sudliff, of
Avon, in the presence of about 75 guests.
The bride was attired in white silk lace
trimmed with pure Irish lace, and was
unmistakably a Little Hazel Cornish,
and Misses Watson and Geddes, quite a
charming little flower girls.

After the ceremony, the guests sat
down to a dainty wedding breakfast,
after which the young couple left for a
trip to Sarnia and points west.

The bride's going-away costume was a
blue suit with hat to match. Guests
were present from London, Stratford,
Avon and St. Thomas. The young
couple will be at home to their friends
after March 25.

THE ONTARIO LOAN
AND DEBENTURE COMPANY
Considerable interest has been mani-
fested in the annual report of the On-
tario Loan and Debenture Company for
the past year presented at the re-
cent meeting of the shareholders,
covering, as it does, the first full year
since the amalgamation of the former
Agricultural Savings and Loan Com-
pany. The union of the two com-
panies appears to be a marked suc-
cess. The business has evidently been
well maintained, and has resulted in
an increase in net earnings of about
\$28,000 compared with the previous
year. Very wisely, nearly the whole of
this increase has been used to aug-
ment the already large reserve fund,
which now amounts to \$1,150,000, and
is equal to about 83 per cent. of the
paid-up capital. The evident inten-
tion of the directors is to continue to
add to this surplus account until it
equals the capital.

The present standing of the company
is of the best and the security afforded
its depositors and debenture-holders is
unquestionable. The total amount of
liabilities to the public as shown in
the statement, which appears in to-
day's issue, is \$4,451,158.86, for which
the whole assets of the company (al-
most wholly first mortgages in real
estate) are the security, amounting to
\$7,817,034.51. The debentures of "The
Ontario Loan" have long been a fa-
vorite security of non-speculative in-
vestors in Canada, and are an authorized
investment for trust funds by execu-
tors and others, and have for many
years enjoyed the confidence of a like
class in Great Britain. The debentures
current now amount to \$3,330,767.47,
of which approximately \$2,000,000 are
issued in sterling, and it is under-
stood, are held in Scotland.

Taxicabs and Carriages for every
occasion. Hueston's Livery.

ROWAT'S Please people who
COFFEE are particular.
40c per lb.
T. A. ROWAT & CO
250 Dundas St., Also South London.
PHONES: 3051, 3052, 3053.

CITY AND COUNTY
TALK IMPROVEMENTS

Mayor Holds That "Fifty-Fifty"
Division Is Proper One
to Make.

At the meeting Friday afternoon of
the joint committee of the city and
county councils in connection with the
alterations and repairs to the local
court house, a sub-committee of three
members, of each of the councils was
appointed to investigate the appropria-
tion of the estimates and to make
preliminary plans for the work to be done
this year.

The committee will receive the report
of the present committee at a meet-
ing of the joint committee as soon
as possible. It will be necessary to
have the plans and estimates ready
before March 1, as the tax rate of the
year for the city is struck on this date.

At the commencement of the meet-
ing, Warden Hodgins was appointed
chairman, and City Clerk Baker was
chosen to act as secretary. Mayor
Graham advocated the appointment
of a sub-committee and the engage-
ment of an independent architect, so as
to avoid the work being done in the piec-
emeal manner in which it was worked
last year.

A Definite Estimate.
He also stated that the city council
wanted a definite estimate, as that mu-
nicipality was much at sea in 1912. The
hearing and masonry contracts were the
only ones accepted last year. The car-
pentry work was done by day labor,
and represented a large expenditure of
money. The appointment of a sub-
committee was moved by Ald. Glass
and seconded by Councillor Banks.

Mayor Graham, Ald. Glass and Ben-
nett were elected as the city's repre-
sentatives, and Warden Hodgins,
Councillors L. L. McGargart and C. W.
Hawthorn were appointed by the
county to act on the sub-committee.

To date, about \$27,000 has been ex-
pended on the work, and the estimates
to complete the alterations will
amount to about \$51,000. Of this lat-
ter amount \$8,000 is for the furnishings
of the building. The city agreed to pay
50 per cent. of the cost of the repairs
and alterations, including the furnis-
hings, but Councillor Hodgins contended
that the former agreement compelled
the city to pay 84 per cent. of the cost
of all furnishings.

The mayor stated that the furnis-
hings mentioned in the agreement were
incidental to the agreement from time
to time, but did not include the refurnish-
ing of the court house. Mayor Graham
stated that the city would carry the
agreement on a basis of 50 per cent.
for the cost of everything, but would
not consent to a different basis being
made for the furnishings.

The matter of apportioning the cost
of heating the county building was left
to the engineers, who will estimate the
amount due to the city on the basis
of the amount of space heated.

These present the Mayor Graham,
Ald. Saunders, Glass and Bennett, City
Clerk Baker, and Engineer Talbot.

Wardens Hodgins, Councillors Hawk-
shaw, Currie, Banks, Graham, Topping,
Robson, Murdy and Fitzgerald, County
Clerk Robson and Engineer Talbot.

Public School Teacher
Engages With Business College

Miss E. Glavin, who before gradu-
ating from the Westervelt School, Y.
M. C. A. Building, London, was a
Middlesex public school teacher, has
been placed by Principal Westervelt
as a teacher of shorthand and busi-
ness subjects with the British Amer-
ican Business College, Toronto.

The excellence of the work done by
the Westervelt School not only at-
tracts large numbers of students, but
also many school principals who are
seeking instructors.

YAT SEN AT TOKIO.
Tokio, Feb. 15.—Dr. Sun Yat Sen,
former provisional president of the
Chinese republic, was cordially wel-
comed on his arrival here. He de-
clared that his visit was entirely un-
official.

Advertiser Patterns
Beauty Pattern Company.

9141—A Practical Suggestion For a
Negligee.

Ladies' Dressing or House Sack.—
Dotted Gingham, in pink and white, is
here shown. The fronts are slightly
full and finished with a box pleat over
the centre. The sleeves may be cut
long or short, and are finished with a
rolling cuff. The pattern is cut in 6
sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, and 32 inches
bust measure. It requires 3½ yards of
36-inch material for the 28-inch 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 enclose above
illustration, and send size of pattern
wanted. When the pattern is sent mea-
sure, you need only mark 22, 24, or what-
ever it may be. When in waist measure,
22, 24, 26, or whatever it may be, of 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
"yards." 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 15 postage stamps.

W. J. BALL
Funeral Director and Embalmer.
Private parlors in connection for
funeral service. Residence on the
premises.
491 RICHMOND ST. PHONE 3971.

HAS SHEEPSKIN WILL
FROM CHARLES II. TIME
Mr. Weaver Shows How Fore-
fathers Endowed Their
Heirs.

Mr. L. A. Weaver, the local auctioneer,
has in his possession a will executed on
the 1st of January, in the year 1639, in
the reign of Charles II.
It is of sheepskin, and long seals
of the same material are attached to the
ends of it. Although written with a quill
pen 24 years ago, and handed down
from generation to generation, a greater
portion of the writing, which is in Old
English style, can be distinguished.
Mr. Weaver secured the indenture
from a man in whose family it had been
for 150 years.

DOMINION SAVINGS
HAS SPLENDID YEAR

Affairs of Company Shown To
Be In Good Condition at
Annual Meeting.

Prosperity has marked the history
of the Dominion Savings and Invest-
ment Society for many years under its
present management. It is one of the
standard financial institutions, not
only of London, but of the province,
famed for its loan and savings facili-
ties and soundness.

It was not to be wondered at that
the year 1912 should be one of decided
advancement for the Dominion Sav-
ings and Investment Society. Watchful
of the development of the country the
society has never failed to profit by
its progress, and reflects the prosper-
ity of the Dominion.

The gross earnings for the year were
\$112,500.52. Of this amount \$42,043.50
was paid out in dividends, \$15,000 car-
ried to the rest account, and \$2,064.50
carried to the contingent fund. The
rest fund now amounts to \$175,000.

This is fine showing, and was a
source of much gratification to the
shareholders and directors. The pres-
ent year is certain to be more satis-
factory than that of the past, and the
directors are hopeful of making a fine
showing.

The directors were unanimously
elected as follows: Mr. T. H. Purdon,
K. C. John Ferguson, W. J. McMurtry,
Samuel Wright, John Purdon, John
Mills, and N. Mills. Mr. T. H. Pur-
don was re-elected president, while
Mr. John Ferguson was re-elected
vice-president.

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Engages With Business College

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ating from the Westervelt School, Y.
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The excellence of the work done by
the Westervelt School not only at-
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Funeral Director and Embalmer.
Private parlors in connection for
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premises.
491 RICHMOND ST. PHONE 3971.

ROSS'
LONDON. Limited. EDMONTON.

BUILDING
FUR SALE

10% TO 35% OFF OUR MANUFACTURING PRICES.
Clearing \$25,000 Fur Stock

LADIES' FUR COATS

One Persian Lamb Coat, 36 bust, 52 inches long. Best Leipzig
Dyed Skins. Regular \$375.00. Now \$320.00
Best Natural Rat Coats. All sizes, 52 inches long. Regular \$25.00.
Now \$17.50
Hudson Seal Coats, guaranteed quality, all sizes, 52 inches long.
Regular \$200.00. Now \$154.00 to \$160.00
Ladies' Fur-lined Coats, Best English Broadcloth Shells, Nat-
ural Muskrat linings, Alaska Sable Collars and Revers. Regular
\$70.00. Now \$60.00
Large assortment of Fur Sets in Mink, Sable, Persian Lamb,
Seal, Fox, Etc. All remarkable values.
SEE WHAT REDUCTIONS MEAN
ON MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

Clearing Ready-to-Wear Garments

SUITS.
Regular \$13.50 to \$15.00, now \$ 9.75
Regular \$18.50 to \$23.00, now \$13.50
Regular \$25.00 to \$27.50, now \$15.00
NEW SPRING STYLES JUST TO HAND, IN SUITS AND
DRESSES.
From the best makers. Guaranteed correct in design, color and
material.
CLEARING SILK WAISTS.
REGULAR \$5.00 TO \$7.50, NOW \$2.89
LADIES' MUFLERS—All shades. Regular 50c to 75c, now 39c

196 DUNDAS STREET. PHONE 1319.

We Ask You to Examine

The financial statements of our
Companies, found elsewhere
in this paper. If your patron-
age and influence have in any
way contributed to the success
of our business, we thank you
for it.

If, as yet, you are not a
patron, let this be your invi-
tation to become one.

THE HURON AND ERIE LOAN
AND SAVINGS CO.
AND
THE CANADA TRUST CO.

442 Richmond Street, London.
BRANCHES:
Market Sq., 366 Talbot St., Regina, Winnipeg,
London, St. Thomas, Sask, Man.

We Are Disposing of a Limited Number of Handsome
SHERLOCK-MANNING
20th CENTURY PIANOS
"Canada's Biggest Piano Value"

At Remarkably Low Prices
They Are Going Fast—So
GET ONE
WHILE THEY
ARE AVAILABLE

These pianos were prepared with
our Christmas Holiday Stock, and are
absolutely new and up-to-date in
every particular.
Extra Fine Finish, etc.

N. B.—You can deal directly with us and save considerable money because
our factory is located here. Phone 1078 or write us, stating when you've an

MIDDLESEX COUNTY'S MOVEMENT HAS A MEANING ALL ITS OWN

A House for the Hired Man Would Solve Big Problem

Tons of Apples Rotted Last Year--More Men the Need

Be Loyal to the Grand Old Shire

SECOND SECTION

London Advertiser

SECOND SECTION

50th Year,

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1913.

10 CENTS

WHAT'S DOING IN MIDDLESEX [BY W. J. BARTLETT.]

Why Don't the County's Debating Societies Take Up the Subject in Their Regular Sessions?

Middlesex offers the greatest scope for sheep-raising, says Colonel McEwen, and he knows.

Beautify your homes. A flower bed is a veritable paradise.

J. B. Whale, Ontario Department of Agriculture, is a busy man these days. He is adding to the prosperity of Middlesex. He's a whale of a worker.

Opportunity is everything. Seize yours and boost the county.

C. Wesley Baker has been appointed president of the Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association. You're the stuff, Wesley!

Middlesex expects that every man these days will do his duty.

It needs an Allbright man to run Wellwood Farm, Lambeth.

Some Byron enthusiasts have gone in for skunk raising. They evidently smell the dollar. Success to you anyway.

Do not feed high-priced grain to stock. Raise the best.

Not how many cows, but how good is what counts.

George Neely, M.P.P., is looked upon to help the Greater Middlesex Campaign. Let us hear from you, George.

Nothing succeeds like success. But make sure of it.

Overheard on London market—First Man—"What do you think of The Advertiser in boosting Middlesex?" Enthusiast—"It is 'the paper,' anyway."

If you have any ideas to build up a Greater Middlesex, send them along. We are with you.

The Greater Middlesex Association has secured \$1,500, but more is needed. Let the thing be done thoroughly.

H. Stanley, Lucan, is a valuable member of the publicity movement. He is a businessman to the finger tips.

GIVE HIRED MAN HIS OWN HOUSE, SAYS DAIRYMAN

Mr. Wm. Bartlett Thinks Lack
of Men a Great Drawback
in Middlesex.

Believes a Lecturer Should Be
Sent Abroad on Behalf of
the County.

[By W. J. Bartlett.]

Westminster, Feb. 14.—Middlesex is a great dairymaking county, and has made its name justly famous all over Canada in this important branch of husbandry. Twenty years ago, Mr. Wil-



MR. WILLIAM BARTLETT, one of Westminster Townships successful dairy-men. Mr. Bartlett gives an interview of interest to all Middlesex residents.

liam Bartlett, then a young man in the city of London, recognized this. So he decided to leave the city behind. His attractions could not hold him. The fertile acres of Middlesex, offering unlimited opportunities and rich rewards for earnest labor, drew him forth, and today he possesses one of the finest dairy farms in Westminster.

Durham and Holsteins. Mr. Bartlett selects the Durham and Holstein for milk production, and these fine herds have brought him good financial returns. He has one of the most modern barns in the district, which is built upon a cement block wall. There is ample accommodation for 40 head of cattle and 5 horses, with a box-stall, and a large root-house. In his farming operations he has



One of Mr. William Bartlett's registered Holsteins—A great milk-giver.

averaged 20 bushels of wheat per acre, and oats 45. Last year he threshed 800 bushels of grain from 18 acres.

A Believer in Publicity.

He is greatly interested in the movement to advertise the county's resources, and paid a glowing tribute to the work being done by The Advertiser.

"Middlesex is a grand county," he stated. "The best in all Canada. For dairymaking it is unrivalled. But the great drawback is lack of suitable farm help. Unless the farmer builds a house for his hired man there will not be much improvement made. Many married farm laborers in the old land would come here if they were given home accommodation."

Some Have Built Houses.

"Of course, many farmers have recognized this and have built nice, comfortable homes, but more are badly needed."

"I think this county should send a lecturer to Great Britain next fall and that he go into the agricultural districts. We have had too many men from the big cities over there. Consequently when they come to Canada they are not satisfied with farm work, and drift to the city. I may say Middlesex is good enough for me, and Westminster in particular."

To Correspondents

The Advertiser has been invited to send its representative to a number of the districts in Middlesex County, and as soon as possible the requests will be complied with.

As far as it is possible, The Advertiser would like to come in touch with those interested in the Middlesex movement in different localities and to describe the advantages of the localities as the opportunity offers.

PROFITABLE MUSIC.

"Was your daughter's musical education a profitable venture?" "You bet! I bought the houses on either side of us at half their value."

The Home of 200 Busy Leghorns



Part of the buildings on Mr. William Gurney's chicken farm on the Wharfedale road.

RUNS "GREAT LEGHORN FARM" IN BANNER POULTRY COUNTY

Mr. William A. Gurney, a City Accountant, Received a Clear Profit of \$480 From Two Hundred Industrious Birds.

"A GOLD MINE IN HENS," HE SAYS
IF ONE ADOPTS RIGHT METHODS

[By W. J. Bartlett.]

While we have all heard about the bird that laid the golden egg, it is left to Mr. William A. Gurney, Wharfedale road, to tell us about the interesting process. He is an enthusiast to the finger tips, and his great White Leghorn farm on the Wharfedale road is sufficient evidence of a profitable undertaking.

Mr. Gurney, who is a well-known Londoner, and accountant for the Canadian Express Company, is very proud of Middlesex's position as paramount in poultry in Canada. He believes the industry, however, big as it is, should be greatly developed. His readiness to impart any information on poultry stamps him as the type of man Middlesex needs, and what he has achieved should fascinate others and point the road to success.

Won Three Years Running.

At first Mr. Gurney chose the Brown Leghorn for exhibition purposes. He selected only the finest type, and accorded them the highest care. The venture was highly successful, and he had the great honor of winning the championship at Guelph three years in succession, bringing home the silver cup. At Boston, Ottawa, Toronto and London, he also secured valuable prizes.

Turns to Egg Production.

He next turned his activities to the White Leghorn for egg production, and has built up a solid and profitable business, which has been designated "The Great Leghorn Farm." On his five acres of land he has a large shed, 100 feet by 14, and in every way it is built upon the

highest scientific methods. Last year he housed 200 hens and 15 male birds. Received 2,400 Dozen.

The chickens were exceedingly energetic, and deposited in a year some 2,400 dozen eggs. On an average, each hen brought in \$2.40 clear profit, making a grand total of \$480.

Mr. Gurney has no trouble in getting his fowls to lay during the winter, but his methods of caring for the great White Leghorn has everything to do with it. The huge floor is covered with a foot of litter, and the birds enjoy the hunt for grain.

His Feeding System.

The first morning feed is wheat, and the drinking fountain is filled with boiling water. This is an excellent scientific arrangement, and is filled from the top without any tipping or splashing.

At 11 a.m. green food, consisting of cabbage and sugar beets are fed, also a mash composed of ground green bone, bran and corn chop.

Last Feed Before Dark.

The last feed is given just before dark. Oats and corn mixed this time fill the bin, and are fed in a trough. Mr. Gurney stated the hens should get the grain as early as possible at night time.

So successful has he been in his operations, Mr. Gurney intends hatching 1,000 chickens this spring. He has a large incubator, which holds 400 eggs, for this purpose.

His enthusiasm is unlimited. "Why, there is a little gold mine in hens," he asserted. "The average farmer would get better results if he cared for his flock in the right way. We have a great and ready market for eggs and poultry, and cannot supply the demand."

Middlesex County Facts

47,500 population.
757,565 acres.
\$39,994,739 assessment on lands and buildings.
\$347,342 assessment on business.



MR. W. A. GURNEY, a city man who has made a success of egg production as a business.

"I Mean to Fight On," Says Lloyd George In Declaring War on Britain's Land System

Says the Results of His Land Inquiry Are Startling—Things Which Should Make the Empire Hang Its Head in Shame—Millions Are Living Under Atrocious Conditions—The Land Should Produce Double.

"I mean to fight on," declared the chancellor of the exchequer when he opened his land campaign in a vigorous speech at the National Liberal Club, London.

Foremost in the Liberal program, after the great problems in hand are disposed of, the chancellor placed the regeneration of rural life and the emancipation of the land from the paralyzing grip of a rusty, effete, and unprofitable system.

With a view to grappling with the question an exhaustive and fair inquiry has been set on foot in town and country, and the reports are now in, and will be issued soon.

The results of the inquiry are startling, and the following summary was indicated by the chancellor:

Hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of people in the rural districts are living under conditions of housing and wages which ought to make this great Empire hang its head in shame.

The present system has pursued the people it has driven off the land into the slums of the towns, where the land monopoly adversely affects workers, traders, manufacturers and professional classes.

The land ought to produce twice the

food it is now producing and twice as much labor, with higher wages and better housing.

The remedy is not to tax food or to crush the land with the weight of fresh taxation, or the increase of urban burdens.

"I do not propose to rest until at least I have compelled discussion," the chancellor further declared, and in conclusion he advocated immediate and courageous action on the part of Liberals in respect to their land policy.

The dinner was given to celebrate the presentation of his portrait in oils a ceremony which immediately preceded dinner. The Marquis of Lincolnshire presided, and there were 450 guests.

Replying to the toast of "Our Guests," Mr. Lloyd George said he remembered when he first entered the club as the guest of one of its members, over 25 years ago, as a raw youth from the mountains, how he gazed upon its magnificence exactly as a countryman of his 2,000 years ago looked at the splendor of the palaces of another imperial city. But what attracted his reverence more especially was the stately and solemn figures that adorned the walls. Had he any

notion at that time that 25 years later his own would be there, he did not think they would have inspired him with quite the same awe. (Laughter.)

"I was then young," the chancellor proceeded, "and like most young people, I felt that things generally needed stirring up. I am still of the same opinion. (Applause, and a Voice: "You are still young.") And men who hold that view and stick to it lead strenuous and troubled lives. The life of a fighting politician is not altogether a merry one. The lives of those masons who built the temple with a sword in one hand and a trowel in another was one of comparative ease. (Laughter.) The fighting politician has to work with arrows whistling around his head—arrows too often steeped in burning and rankling poison. I have had my fair share. I am not sure that I have not had more of those venom-poisoned javelins than any politician who is on the active list."

"I Mean to Fight On." "My only claim is that on the whole I have taken them cheerfully—(applause)—and I have wasted very little ammunition on those who line the gutters on either side. (Renewed applause.) A soldier is no soldier if he whines about bullets, even when they hit him. He has a right to protest if missiles are levelled at him which are condemned by the conventions of civilized warfare; but he will not worry much about those if he is keen on the fight—if he is proud of the banner which is waving over him, and if he is devoted to the cause to which he has consecrated his life. And I mean to go on. (Loud cheers.) Let them fire away; I mean to fight on. (Cheers, and a Voice: "We will support you.") "We are now as a party engaged in (Continued on Page Twenty-one.)

MORE MEN THE NEED OF MIDDLESEX; AIM IS TO SECURE THEM

Thousands of Barrels of Apples Rotted on Ground
Last Year Because of Scarcity of Pickers
—Co-operation Among Counties.

[By W. J. Bartlett, Advertiser Commissioner.]

Westminster, Feb. 14.—List! The bugle call has sounded. Over hill and dale and the broadest of the grand old county of Middlesex the message has rung out in clarion tone: "Build Up a Greater Middlesex!"

Too long have the great resources of the county remained in the hands of a few. Too long has our best blood been allowed to flow to the west, and now for the turn of the tide. We suddenly seem to realize that we possess at home what we would seek thousands of miles away.

The Boom is On.

And so the boom is on. All over the county farmers, dairymen and fruit-growers are testifying to the great resources of the county, and see in the future greater possibilities if various conditions are improved.

The crying need is for more men. Farmers have suffered greatly through lack of help. Orchardists last fall lost thousands of dollars on apples. No pickers could be found, and the finest fruits remained on the trees unharvested, while growers looked on helplessly as their products fell to the ground and rotted.

Check the Depletion.

But now the Greater Middlesex Association has sprung up. A few whole-souled county men realized that something must be done to help the grower and check the great depletion that is going on.

Their efforts are meeting with great success. At the first meeting it sent a thrill over one to listen to the addresses of farmers, old and

young, proclaiming the golden advantages Middlesex possessed, and what it had already accomplished. Then came the plea for funds to advertise the county in Great Britain and the United States and other parts of the world as the means of attracting farm help.

The county council was approached and contributed \$1,000, and the city of London \$500, thus the Greater Middlesex Association is placed upon a financial basis.

Pamphlets in Preparation. The association has now gone ahead. Some 20,000 pamphlets bearing on the resources of Middlesex will soon be in process of distribution.

To advertise the claims of the county more money, however, will be needed. A lecturer should be sent to the old country in the fall representing Middlesex alone. Then, again, the products of the county should be displayed at various exhibitions and fairs. All these things mean great expense.

The opportunity, therefore, presents itself to the people of Middlesex to show their loyalty by contributing to the campaign.

All Counties Active.

Western Ontario, too, as a whole should be boomed. Nearly every county has a publicity movement, is not the time ripe when representation from each county should assemble and plan a sweeping movement? Each county has the same difficulties to contend with. Let The Advertiser hear from you.

Why not arrange a great demonstration at the Western Fair in the fall, representative of every county in Western Ontario, and plan a great campaign?

BEAUTIFY AS WELL AS BUILD UP, SAYS MR. GILBERT "What Is More Beautiful Than a Flower Garden in a Country Home?" He Asks.

[By W. J. Bartlett.]

Westminster, Feb. 14.—The great wave of enthusiasm to build up a greater Middlesex continues to hold sway in this township.

Mr. F. Gilbert, the horticulturist, is greatly interested in the movement. "I don't understand why a man should go West when there are so many opportunities in the county," he stated.

"The farmer here has ready markets at his door and good prices."

"Now that the campaign to build up a greater Middlesex has commenced, I hope the beautifying of the homes will receive good attention. What is more beautiful than a flower garden for a country home? There is great room for improvement in this direction."

"Let us have a beautiful Middlesex," he concluded.

The Advertiser's Commissioner

MR. W. J. BARTLETT,

of Woodbank, is one of the leading workers in the Greater Middlesex movement, and is secretary of the Fruit Growers' Association. He has organized several branches of the latter association in the county, and has been active in other organizations. His occupation is as manager of a fruit farm at Woodbank, and he possesses the knowledge necessary to deal intelligently with many lines of husbandry, having had an experience of twelve years in this county. His interesting stories of Middlesex will appear in The Advertiser from time to time.



MR. W. J. BARTLETT.

GREAT BRITISH COTTON SCHEME

Mr. Asquith, the British Prime Minister, has promised the British Cotton Growing Association to promote a Government bill to pay interest on a loan of £3,000,000 for the improvement of the cotton-growing lands in the Sudan, especially in the Gezira Plain. Mr. Hutton, the chairman of the association, in addressing the Premier, said that the Gezira Plain was the most important district of all. At present there were only about 2,000 acres of the Gezira Plain under irrigation, although the total area of that extraordinary district amounted to 5,000,000 acres of first-class cotton soil. That meant a country as large as the Egyptian Delta, and practically every acre of it was capable of producing high-class cotton. Although in appearance the country was absolutely flat, there was a general slope from east to west. The main idea of the irrigation scheme was that a large main canal, with a series of subsidiary canals, should be constructed, through which the water would flow by gravitation to irrigate the Gezira Plain. Such works would cost very large sums of money, probably many millions, but that money would not all be required at once. The main difficulty that had to be solved was whether cotton could be grown as a winter crop, and the experiments which had been made in that direction had been eminently successful. He firmly believed that in the Gezira Plain they had the very finest cotton-growing proposition in the whole world. To the best of his belief it would not cost the British taxpayer one single penny. He understood that the following amounts had been suggested: Irrigation works at Tokar, £1,000,000; irrigation works at Kassala, £200,000 railway extensions, £250,000, and contingencies, £250,000, making a total of £2,500,000 across the Blue Nile at Sennar, and 1000.

Cruel Marks of the "South Pole Death" on the Face of the Living Victor

CAPT. AMUNDSEN BEFORE AND AFTER HIS DISCOVERY



Photograph of Capt. Roald Amundsen, discoverer of the South Pole, taken shortly before he left for the Antarctic region.

Photograph of Capt. Roald Amundsen as he looks today, after his terrible journey to the South Pole.

How Insurance Scheme Grew in Lloyd George's Mind

Started to Study It in 1908, But Thought of It Long Before—Visited Germany and Found Everyone Favorable to It—Expected Temporary Unpopularity.

I had the privilege yesterday of a talk with Mr. Lloyd George, writes the London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, in which he gave me for publication many interesting particulars about the origin and growth of the national insurance scheme, and told me something of the fortunes of the act since it was introduced and of his hopes for the future.

I asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer how it was that the idea of a scheme of insurance first grew in his mind.

"It was in 1908," said Mr. Lloyd George, "that I first started to study the subject in detail, but I had thought of the idea long before that. It was the old-age pensions act that began it, for the social policy began there would have been incomplete without further provision being made for those who had broken down earlier in life. I realized from my knowledge of the working classes that the man who was broken down by illness while he was bringing up a family was in a much worse plight than the old person in failing health who had only himself to care about. That was the beginning of the scheme. The first investigations, as I have said, began in 1908 when I paid a special visit to Germany. I saw there the officials who were working the German national insurance act. I saw large employers of labor and trade union leaders, and I found there complete unanimity on the blessings of the system, although in fact the burdens of it are much heavier than they are here."

Popularity.—The experience of Germany.

"Has national insurance always been popular in Germany?"

"Quite the reverse. At first it was most unpopular among all classes. The Socialists were fiercely opposed to it. Those men in the working classes who were not Socialists thoroughly disliked having to make contributions, and the employers complained bitterly of a scheme which seemed to open out for them a prospect of additional trouble and expense. When it was introduced in Germany, in fact, national compulsory insurance was universally unpopular."

"I suppose, then, you were not unprepared for an outburst of opposition here?"

"Most certainly I was not. The opposition which was aroused did not disappoint me in the slightest. I knew and I warned my colleagues that it would happen. I impressed upon them that this was a measure which ought to be carried in the early stages of a Parliament, when the Government majority was fresh and full of enthusiasm, and when there would be plenty of time for the benefits to fructify."

"But what about Germany? Did you find in your investigations that the act after it had been working for some years was still unpopular?"

"I never met a man opposed to it in any class or rank the whole time I was in the country. The Socialists were just as enthusiastic as the great employers, and as emphatic in dwelling on the benefits which have been conferred on the working classes and the increase which had taken place in their efficiency by reason of the insurance scheme. Its unpopularity passed away there as soon as the benefits began. There is not a re-

sponsible person throughout the whole of Germany who would dream of proposing its repeal."

I asked Mr. Lloyd George whether the contributions in Germany were similar to those under his own act, and in reply he pointed out that they are twice as heavy there as they are here. In answer to a question on this he said: "There are two reasons why the German workman and employer have to pay more. In the first place, in Germany the scheme includes old-age pensions. That is to say, it has to provide out of its contributions for what is naturally the most expensive end of a system of social insurance. Here the whole of that lies on the state, and the contributory system has only to provide for the working man up to the age of 70. Even to that portion of the total needs of the insured person our state subsidy is three as liberal as the total Government contribution in Germany to a scheme which includes not only sickness and invalidity but old age as well."

The Employers. I asked Mr. Lloyd George what he thought of the progress of national insurance since July last, when the contributions began to be paid. His answer was emphatic.

"There can be only one opinion," he said, "amongst those who know the

facts. The act has worked with a smoothness which has amazed everybody. The difficulties have proved comparatively small. Employers of labor tell us on all hands that, in spite of the doubtful prophecies of our opponents, the act has produced no confusion whatever in offices and works. Everything has gone easily and regularly from the beginning. We have mobilized, in fact, thirteen or fourteen millions of citizens for health purposes for six months with an ease which has been astonishing, and does, I think, enormous credit to the great powers of organization in this country."

"There have been no serious difficulties even with domestic employees."

"At first we had some trouble with mistresses who were unduly alarmed by the character of the task which confronted them. From the moment, however, when they realized how simple and easy it was, they have taken to it very kindly, and we have now comparatively little trouble at all on this score."

The Future Reward. I asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer one final question before I left him. What had he to say about the future of the act?

"I have always thought that the greatest advantage which the national insurance act will ultimately confer on the nation as a whole would be the complete organization which it for the first time establishes of the health problem. There is one reason why we have been so insistent on having records kept of diseases and their causes by the doctors who work under the act. We hope for a gradual accumulation of facts, statistics, and reports which will be invaluable in the future. By their help we hope to work for the removal of the evils which produce disease in the population—bad housing, under-feeding, alcohol and kindred things. That is the ultimate blessing for which we have been working, and it is in that that we look for our main reward in the future."

I could wish that my title were a prettier word. "Crank," unless I am mistaken, was imported from America, and American additions to the English language are seldom euphonious. Our forefathers would have conveyed the same type of character by the term "humorist." Addison wrote of himself that he was "a great humorist in all parts of his life." Sir Roger de Coverley, "amidst all his good qualities, was something of a humorist; and his virtues, as well as his faults, were tinged by a certain extravagance which made them particularly his." Miss Edgeworth, in her admirable satire of "Manoeuvring," announces the returning Nabob as "a humorist, who must not be oppressed by any of his oddities." Washington Irving described the Squire in "Gracebridge Hall" as "something of a humorist, as Englishmen are apt to become when they have an opportunity of living in their own way." So "Humorist" would have exactly suited the purpose of this paper; only, had I used it, my readers would naturally have expected "Reminiscences of Charles Dickens," or "Hours with Mark Twain," or other provocatives to laughter; whereas the humorist, in the ancient acceptance of the term, was not the least jocose; so, on the whole, "Crank," unmelodious though the word is, best expresses the intended type. Perhaps, as we pursue the theme, we shall learn to distinguish cranks from cranks—the harmful from the beneficent variety—and it is even possible that we may sometimes be doubtful about the class to which the specimen under consideration belonged.

When the mother of the divine Shelley was choosing a school for her boy, she consulted a friend, whose advice was simply: "Oh, send him somewhere where they will teach him to think for himself." Whereupon the afflicted mother exclaimed in consternation: "Teach him to think for himself? Oh, great heaven, teach him rather to think like other people!" Had the prayer been granted, we should have lost one of the rarest spirits that ever irradiated English literature; but some human lives—and deaths—would have been sensibly happier.

Though a crank, or humorist, or eccentric may be, and often has been, a genius, we have no guarantee that eccentricity or crankiness implies cleverness, or even serves any useful purpose.

minister to the cause of the slaves; but he lives for ever as the great emancipator.

Cladstone was, in the judgment of the worldly wise, a Crank when he plunged into the political dungeons of Naples and prodded to Europe the heroes which he found there; but a free and united Italy is today the result and the memorial of his general passion. He was a Crank when, fired by the tale of the Armenian massacres, he prayed God to "send a speedy end to the [governing] Turk and all his dolms"; but today all Europe says Amen to the prayer. He was a Crank when, when out of the world of consequences, to the rescue of the outcast and the lost; but today all men save the basest give thanks for the high example.

The earliest workers for temperance were Cranks to their finger-tips. The eccentricity of people who, in an age sodden with brandy and port and strong ale, insisted on drinking tea and stout, was regarded as akin to lunacy—any, ever as tainted with heresy. William IV. insisted on brose, and that his dinner table of Windsor because the guest had the temerity to ask for a glass of water. Charles Kingsley, who, in the present, is hailed as a saint, and whose dinner table of Windsor because the guest had the temerity to ask for a glass of water. Charles Kingsley, who, in the present, is hailed as a saint, and whose dinner table of Windsor because the guest had the temerity to ask for a glass of water.

The story of the cinematograph in the United States, the invention which was rapidly developed, and whence still come the vast majority of films, is well told in McClure's Magazine by Bennett Musson and Robert Grau.

America's 20,000 Picture Palaces. "At the present moment," say these writers, "the American people are spending \$20,000,000 a year in picture-shows. There are at least 20,000 places in the United States that are devoted to this form of popular amusement. Not far from 300,000 people in New York City alone, and many witness these performances." In the United States half a million people are engaged directly or indirectly in the moving-picture business, and the varied business represents an investment of \$200,000,000. And the motion picture is more than a diverting photographic toy. It has created a new class of theatre-goers, a new type of actor, and a new species of dramatic writing."

The first real bid for public favor in the moving-picture industry was made in 1904. In that year the secret of cinematograph success was discovered by Mr. Marcus Loew, a New York showman, while visiting a one-man cinematograph show, which was yielding a profit of sixty dollars a week. The thing which attracted the crowd, he decided, was the modest admission fee of five cents.

"To test if Mr. Loew opened a similar establishment on the opposite side of the street. The first day the place was opened there were five thousand people pounding for admission, although only two hundred could get in. Loew rushed back to New York, changed his penny arcade into a moving-picture theatre, and began leasing available stores all over the city. A new theatrical industry had seen the light of day, and many new millionaires, including Loew himself, had been born. In a twinkling a million theatre-goers in New York City alone—the people of the tenements who seldom ever saw the inside of a regular theatre—had come into existence. In New York, and nearly as many in Chicago and Philadelphia.

In the early days of the co-operative movement, it was a heavy trial to Charles Kingsley, breaking his fast with his "crank" of Victorian gentility; but blue plush gloves would still handle the best of causes, and we should be justified in regarding their wearer as less a humorist than a crank. Eccentricities of costume are the most harmless form of crankiness; and yet, because they are useless, they are the most irritating. I well remember a vigorous politician who again and again failed to get himself adopted as a Liberal candidate, because he wore knee-breeches, scarlet stockings, and a jockey cap. There is an eminent man still living, who might have been speaker long ago, if he had not enraged his friends by wearing a blue coat and a buff waistcoat at evening parties.

Eccentricities of diet, though occasionally inconvenient, are rendered offensive by the fact that they often proceed from moral scruples. I once stayed in a country house with the late Edward Maitland (who, in concert with Anna Bonus Kingsford, invented a humanitarian religion), and being sought at breakfast-time, he was found perched on an apple-tree, breaking his fast with that homely fruit. I once saw an advertisement for a curate which contained this warning clause: "No modern heresies about meats and drinks"; but I am all for liberty of conscience in these matters. If my friend likes cheese and nuts for dinner, why should I persecute him with chops and steaks? If his conscience revolts at the thought of animal sufferings, why should I insult him with the hideous spectacle of a roast hare? "It hath no speculation in those eyes," or rather socks; and should be tasted but not seen. On the other hand, I claim from my vegetarian friends a consideration which they do not always accord to the flesh-eater. It is startling to hear one's hostess say: "I believe you eat corpses—foods—do you prefer an arm, or a portion of the bosom?" Such a query makes one feel first cousin to a cannibal. William Witherforce was a Crank when, by an act of deliberate and calculated sacrifice, he consecrated youth, wealth, eloquence, parliamentary position and intimate friendship with an all-powerful

our drinking habits which has permeated every grade of society is a cause of thankfulness to all good citizens.

The opponents of scientific torture have long since become thoroughly habituated to the title of Cranks, and indeed may count themselves lucky when, on expressing their opinion in public, they are allowed to escape without physical maltreatment; but this need of success, at any rate, they have attained—that the advocates of brutality no longer vaunt their deers which "are done of them in secret," but shrink with ignoble prudence from the censure of enlightened humanity. Samuel Plimsoll, when he bounded on to the floor of the House of Commons and hurled simultaneous defiance at the Government and the Opposition, the Speaker and the shipowners, was a crank, but he redeemed our mercantile marine. Even the despised and caricatured aesthetes—the Postelwitts and Maundies and Bunthorpes of "Punch" and "Pall Mall," rendered a permanent service to civilization by delivering us from the age-long tyranny of conventional ugliness.

Chief of the tribe of Cranks was the great Lord Shaftesbury, who, with rank and possessions and eloquence to back him, once and again declined the great prizes of political service, in order that he might devote all that he was and all he had to the services of the helpless and the oppressed. He was one of the first to detect and expose the bestial cruelties practiced on lunatics in Bedlam and some similar institutions, and for 37 years he served as the unpaid chairman of the Lunacy Commission. Once when he was presiding at a sitting of the commission, a medical witness, seeking to prove a lady's insanity, said: "Are you aware, my lord, that she subscribes to the Society for the Conversion of the Jews?" "Indeed," replied Lord Shaftesbury, with his grinning smile, "are you aware that I am president of that society?"

How Fortunes Have Been Made By the Cinematograph

\$50,000,000 a Year Spent On Moving Pictures in Great Britain Alone—Displacing the Theatre—Bernhardt's \$30,000 Performance.

"More than £1,000,000 has been spent on building and equipping picture theatres in the British Isles," says a writer in the London Daily Mail, "and the public are paying something like £10,000,000 a year to see the pictures in some 6,000 theatres. There is no doubt that this is at least one picture theatre. In the coast towns of China, in the Philippines, in all parts of South America and South Africa, in India, Turkey, Greece, and Russia, they flourish, and even Jerusalem can boast of its picture palace."

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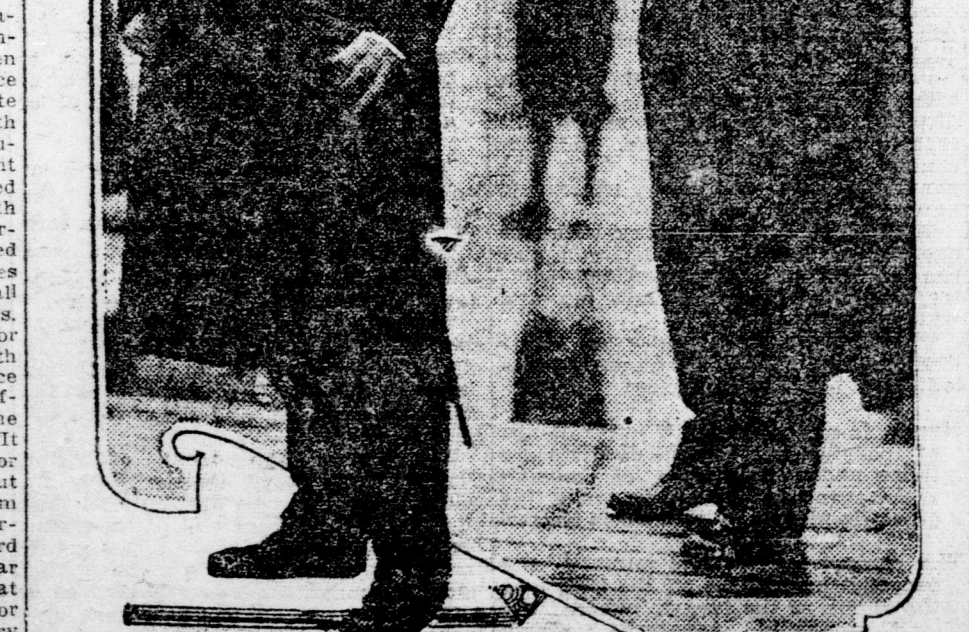
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JAMES J. HILL and LOUIS W. HILL, his son, snapped as they left the committee room in the Pujo hearing. The veteran railroad magnate had testified that directors of competing banks should not have on each other's advisory boards—that there should be no "interlocking directorates."

MAGIC

BAKING POWDER

THE STANDARD AND FAVORITE BRAND

MADE IN CANADA CONTAINS NO ALUM

A Hot Dish for a Cold Day

It is not easy to warm a poorly nourished body. Heat and strength do not come from overcoats or flannels. Bodily warmth and vigor come from foods that are rich in blood-making, tissue-building material.

SHREDDED WHEAT

is all fuel-food—no waste, no indigestible material to clog the system and tax the vitality. Two Shredded Wheat Biscuits, heated in the oven and served with hot milk and a little cream, for breakfast, will supply all the heat and strength needed for a half day's work. Not "pre-digested," but "ready-to-digest," not compounded, flavored or "treated" with anything—just plain, whole wheat, steam-cooked, shredded and baked a crisp, golden brown. It makes delicious combinations with baked apples, stewed prunes or other fruits, fresh or preserved.

MADE IN CANADA
A CANADIAN FOOD FOR CANADIANS
The Canadian Shredded Wheat Company, Limited
Niagara Falls, Ont.
Toronto Office: 49 Wellington Street East P-73

are well paid; perhaps fifty dollars a minute trying to entertain him.—Frank L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES RAGGET IN COWS. Self-made men would find this a more sociable world if they were less inclined to talk shop.—Puck.

Old Dutch Cleanser

Safest for Food Utensils
Old Dutch Cleanser
—is a pure, hygienic, cleanser entirely free from acids, caustics and alkali. Avoid dangerous chemical cleansers—Old Dutch is a mechanical cleanser. Its fine particles quickly loosen and remove all "grease and burn" without leaving a scratch on the surface. Use it on the floors, wood-work and metal work all over the house.

AS TO NUMBER THIRTEEN.
Quite a tenth of the London streets have no No. 13. There is no such number in the Strand, nor in Holborn, Westbourne, Haymarket, St. James street, Lowndes Square or Park Lane. Even the doctors ban it, for Upper Brook street goes from Nos. 11 to 15A on the odd-number side of the street. In the humbler quarters of London it is the same, in for instance, Charlotte street, Southwark, Rotherhithe street, and Charles street, Hoxton. Even the printing press does not drive away superstition, for in Wine Office Court and other purveyors of Fleet street the number is missing. City men, too, have banished it from London street, Tokenhouse Yard and Threadneedle street. There is, however, a manufacturer—greatly daring—who for years has carried on business at No. 13 Friday street.—London Chronicle.

PROVERBS OF THE HIGHWAY.
Taking the right road is like locking the door on Trouble.
It's well that some men are self-made, for Providence wouldn't care to take the credit for them.
Always another hill to climb, and Happiness is ever ten miles further on.
No doubt there are roses beneath the snow, but you don't catch the optimist busy at a shovel to dig for them.
You can't blame Misery for wanting

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
URIC ACID
GRAVEL
DIABETES
RHEUMATISM
BRIGHT'S DISEASE
GOUT
R23 THE PH

Local President Writes of
Needs of Y. W. C. A. in
London—Girl Immigrants.

WHAT EVERY WOMAN WANTS TO KNOW

Breezy Story by "Olive."
Variety of Home Topics.
Comment by "The Nomad."

COMFORT SOAP
IT'S ALL RIGHT Gives Dirt a Hard Time
POSITIVELY THE LARGEST SALE IN CANADA

Y. W. C. A. SITUATION IN LONDON

Local President Describes Present Needs With a Vision of What Association Hopes to Accomplish.

As long as the local association has not adequately met the demands of the working girls for boarding-house accommodations, it is foregoing one of its most obvious privileges and ignoring a rational and advantageous sphere of influence. The association, which is only housing young women, and leaving hundreds unaided, cannot be said to have adequately grappled with the situation, and it is assuredly not thereby relieved from a grave responsibility.

A Girl's Temptations.
The association cannot be released from responsibility in the eyes of preventive workers until every girl in the city, living in undesirable and often dangerous surroundings, can obtain proper housing under the influence. The urgency of this need is well verified, and the downfall of many and many a good, wholesome girl is well known to be due to the terrible temptations in the way of an environment from which she has no present way of escape.

The working girl, who earns only \$3 a week, and pays \$4 for board, or even \$3.50, in promiscuous boarding houses, is furnished food at the association for \$2.75 and \$3. The board is good and nourishing, the hours regular, the influence good, and the association which properly senses the gravity of the woman's wage question will realize the responsibility for sharing in the formation of Christian public opinion in this matter.

What London Needs.
London needs a large building that will furnish ample accommodations for the working girls and also for the immigrant girls who come to us from many nations and from very varying grades of life. They come to Canada with high hopes but with very little knowledge of the

real life which they are going to face, and often in complete ignorance of most of the dangers awaiting them.

It seems to be clear, then, that our first duty towards them is that of protection, as they land, and as they travel. Next comes the duty of giving them the chance of proper friends, and of a place where they may be sure of help. After that will come the possibility of influence, whether it be exerted through direct religious work, social evenings, or educational classes. While a certain number of girls will be of British parentage and of a kind to find a national place among our association's members, many will be either so alien to us by language, or so different in their habits from our usual members, that if they are to be woven into the association at all, special plans must be made for them.

Helping Immigrant Girls.
Our organization secretary will come into personal touch with as many as possible of them upon their arrival at the ocean ports. Each one will be given a card to present to the local Young Women's Christian Association nearest to her final destination, and a duplicate list will be sent to that place. The success or failure of our work will depend very largely upon whether we are able to arrange for having these girls met at the trains and visited after their arrival, even when they do not present their cards at the association, here is the great work for our "travelers' aid" (if we are able to support one). We hope this year will bring forth a great amount of successful work among the strange Canadian girls who come to our city, and also our immigrant girls, who feel it can only be so if we have the hearty co-operation of the loyal women's societies of London, for it is no easy task to help these girls, who come from so many lands. (Signed) F. L. EDWARDS.

Romance and a Pair of Shoes

BY "OLIVE."

It all began with a pair of shoes, a brand new pair, too, and Helen could never tell just how it happened, but the nice-looking young man got the pair accidentally mixed.

After Helen had put the change in the small purse, tucked her hat neatly under the brim of her picture hat, she hurried for the street car. Now it never occurred to her, as she sat comfortably in her seat, that her new boots looked remarkably large. Not till she reached home tired and somewhat cross, and was leisurely displaying her purchases to the family, did she discover that instead of a pair of patent leathers, she had received a large pair of rubbers—men's, too, there was no mistaking them!

After duly lecturing on the carelessness of shoe clerk, and absentmindedness of young men, especially nice-looking ones, Helen donned her hat,

KATHERINE LESLIE'S HOME CHAT

THE SPECIAL SHOP.

The special shop will always find favor with women for the very reason that it is a special shop. In the special shop you get special things, and when you buy these things in such a shop you are always sure of perfect satisfaction. The very salespeople seem to be special. At a mere hint they know what is wanted, and produce it. Of recent years there has grown up in Canada the shop that specializes in infants' and children's outfits. From infants of a day up to misses of 15 years you may be sure of the newest and best and most suitable things to wear, the finest materials, and the best work. Nothing more dainty, more exquisite, can be imagined than the infant layettes they show in such a shop. The tiny fairy-like garments are so amazingly fine and delicate, so beautifully embroidered and laced—so much of this hand-done by experts in this line of work that they are irresistible. There are minute shirts, barrowcoats, petticoats, jackets, and booties of softest flannel, and wool, and the long robes for christening and state occasions are beyond description, varied and lovely. Besides these are tiny downy dressing gowns, little caps and bonnets of sheerest embroidered linen lawn, of silk or of lambswool, not to mention perambulator rugs, pillows and pillowcases for these, so fine that young princess' heads might rest upon them. What young mother does not revel in such a shop? For children of two years and over there are rompers in all materials, from linen to gingham. The white rompers, of course, the prettiest—the necks are round or square, the sleeves to the elbows. A little fluff in these, with white socks, and shoes, is clad ideally for summer. White keeps clean just as long as pale

sure enough, one large toe, projected forth in the most unabashed manner.

There was a tense look on Helen's face as she advanced to the shoe clerk and told her trouble. Just then the telephone rang, and this was the one-sided conversation that she heard: "Hello; yes; wrong parcel?—laugh, shoes? The lady is in the store at the present minute. . . . Your parcel should contain a pair of shoes. . . . I do remember selling one pair this afternoon. . . . All right, I'll ask the lady to wait. . . . Good-bye."

The gentleman is on the way down now with your shoes," he heard the clerk, turning to Helen. "He says he picked your parcel up by mistake. Please take a seat." Helen did not have long to wait before the nice-looking young man entered—she knew him in a minute. "I'm sorry this affair has put you to so much inconvenience," holding out her parcel and lifting his hat. "It was all my fault. I should have known the parcel was far too small for mine. I didn't attempt to try them on, but I'll have to admit I did look at them, and they are a very pretty pair," concluded the young man, a merry twinkle coming into the corner of his eyes.

Helen murmured something almost inarticulate about it being so inconvenient, and all her fault. Then she handed the objectionable rubbers to the rightful owner, casually explaining the reason for the untidiness of the parcel, whereupon they both laughed, and the shoe-clerk, overhearing, laughed, too. Now, to make a long story short, the nice-looking young man gallantly asked permission to carry the parcel and see her safely on the car. "Just to satisfy myself that no more mistakes are made," he said.

I am almost certain I saw him going in the direction of Helen's house the other evening, run up the steps and ring the bell. But, then, I don't believe in gossiping. However, I will admit I am very anxious to know just how this shoe-business is going to turn out.

MOTHER and BABY and Doctor Helen MacMurray

BILLY STEVENS—His Story

XIV.—Billy's Mother-To-Be.

(Copyright.)

I know You, Billy's Mother-To-Be. You live in Halifax and in Victoria and in all the cities and country between. Sometimes you have children of your own and sometimes you have not—till you take Billy. This is the 19th of December when I am writing these words and Billy has been in the hospital four months today, and tonight, as Christmas Eve draws near, Billy's Mother-To-Be is singing a smart snatch of a song as perhaps this

"Hang up the baby's stocking. Be sure you don't forget. For the Dear Little Dimpled Darling Has never seen Christmas yet."

Or softly do you say to yourself the new Christmas Carol of Katharine Tynan,

"When Little Jesus came to men On a Christmas night."

Billy will be perfectly safe with the Mother-To-Be. We do feel a bit doubtful of the people who come to our homes and for a consideration—and often a very small one, offer all the comforts of a home, and the best of the smartest or oldest boys and girls of 14 years or so are not exactly a drug in the market. But the woman who takes the baby from the Mother-To-Be, who has sense and energy enough to keep his feeding bottle clean and put Clean milk in it. You will keep him Clean and smelling sweet. You will feed him by the clock and keep him outside in the air whenever you can—and you will open the windows regularly so that the house is well-aired. And now that he is about nine or ten months old, you will give him a crust to play with and by and by an arrowroot biscuit in his little hand just to put it in his mouth (you carefully watching meanwhile), and so accustom him to solid food. When Billy gets a Mother-To-Be his fortune is made.

TO CLEAN RUBBER COATS.
To clean a rubber raincoat, use automobile soap (a jelly-like substance), which can be procured at any garage, and which, by the way, is splendid for any kind of cleaning, making it not injure the finest finish, making strong lather and thoroughly cleaning the garment. Clean a small portion at a time, and carefully wash off the soap with clear water before proceeding further. The raincoat must be hung up loosely to dry after the washing.

A WAIST FOR A VELVET SKIRT.
Another blouse designed to wear with a brown velvet skirt has in the front and back bib-like pieces of the velvet, which also forms the epaulettes. The body of the waist is of soft, subdued blue chiffon, tucked in at the waist. The front piece of the velvet is cut low to display a yoke of blue, and the inevitable blue and white given by bands of skulls, which mark the shoulder line and finish the tucked cuffs and sleeves, which barely reach over the elbow.

Daily Healthogram

DAYTIME DROWSINESS may often be overcome by sleeping less at night, having more fresh rooms, eating a lighter noon meal, correcting constipation, getting more exercise and giving more thought to the subject in hand.

How Would You Like This Suit for Spring?

Here is one of the new spring tailored suits.

You see the skirt is longer than we have been wearing for many seasons back, and is still very narrow. Just at the knees there is a sort of wide facing at the sides and is closed with simulated buttons and buttonholes in the front. This wide facing is caught up slightly under a narrow panel that reaches from



the waist down to the feet in the back. The coat is a modified Russian blouse, the waist part being slightly full in the raised belt and a narrow peplum skirt, with a cut-away front falling from it.

This frock could be made of any of the manish materials for spring. The one illustrated was of brown and white mixed goods with cords of darker brown. The model would be especially good developed in heavy linen or cotton ratine. The hat is of Panama straw with a bit of yellow bird of paradise feather directly in front and a brown band.

FIRE DON'TS.

Don't use kerosene oil in lighting fires.
Don't put hot ashes on a dumb-waiter.
Don't accumulate old beds and bedding or other trash in cellars.
Don't allow delivery boys to tie back the dumb-waiter door in the cellar; by this means fires have spread throughout buildings.
Don't neglect to have the chimney flue cleaned once a year. You are responsible, not your landlord.

The Birthday Calendar



IF THIS IS YOUR BIRTHDAY
Some domestic mishap will befall you, but a journey or change will bring you good fortune. You are warned against quarrels, as they will go against you. Those born today will have a naturally pleasant disposition, but rather inclined to be selfish and to value social success and flattery too highly. In a material way they will be successful.



IF THIS IS YOUR BIRTHDAY
Some person older than yourself will cause you annoyance. To avoid complications, take an interest in frivolous things for a while. Those born today will be quick to learn and will act with decision. A life crowded with incident is theirs. They should avoid morbid subjects in reading and reflection.

Problems of the Fair Sex Solved by Cynthia Grey

[Correspondents are requested to make their inquiries as brief as possible, and to write on one side of the paper only. It is impossible to give replies within a stated time, as all letters have to be answered in turn as they are received. No letters can be answered privately.]

Staining a Floor.

Dear Miss Grey—As so many have found help in your column, I thought you might be able to help me. Our parlor is a small room and has large folding doors opening into hall, and both hall and parlor have carpets on, and we were thinking of making a change. Which would you think would be the best, to stain and varnish both parlor and hall floor and have a few small rugs lying here and there, or to stain and varnish hall floor and a foot or so around parlor floor, and have a large rug on parlor? Our stairs and woodwork are already grained. The floors are of basswood. Do you think they would stain nicely, or would they be better carpeted? Hoping I have not troubled you too much, nor taken up too much room. Thanking you in advance, MOLLY.

A.—You talk of "graining" a floor, but I think you must mean "staining" it. Basswood is such a soft wood that I am not sure whether you would have success or not. The wood has practically no grain to it, and would not show up well, like a hardwood floor. If you wish to try the staining, I would advise you to try it around the edge, and have a large rug in the centre, instead of going over the whole floor and using small rugs.

Has "Sore" Bunions.

Dear Miss Grey—Could you kindly tell me through your columns a cure for sore bunions?

AN EARNEST INQUIRER.
A.—Why the adjective? I must confess I never heard of anyone having a bunion who didn't think it was "sore." These are usually caused by tight, or ill-fitting shoes. Wear looser shoes for a time, apply warm fomentations, and bathe with arnica. This gives speedy relief. If on their first appearance the shoes are attended to, and oxide of sulphur ointment applied to the bunion, it will be checked.

News for the Bride-Elect.

Dear Miss Grey: Will you please answer the following questions:

Is it necessary to have a train and veil for church wedding, the bride being young?

Should the maid of honor have an escort or walk in with the bride?

What refreshments should be served for an afternoon reception at home to the bridal party and immediate relatives?

Should soft music be played during the service? H. L.

A.—Because the bride is young is no reason why she should not have a train to her gown and a veil. A church ceremony is more formal and I think requires both. The maid of honor walks alone just before the bride and goes out on the arm of the best man immediately after the bride. During the ceremony, and serve either sweet bread croquettes and hot buttered rolls or a chicken salad and sandwiches, with olives, salted nuts and coffee. Follow with ice cream or an ice with cake and bonbons.

Name for Girls' Club.

Dear Miss Grey: Would you kindly suggest a few names for a social club of girls ranging from the age of 15 to 17 years? FOPPY.

A.—One of the dearest lot of girls I know, who meet as a little club, call themselves the "Happy Hearts." So I think perhaps this name will suit you.

WOMEN'S INSTITUTES

LOBO

All ladies are cordially invited to attend the next meeting of Lobo Women's Institute, to be held at Mrs. Andrew Ferguson's home, on the afternoon of Wednesday, Feb. 13, at 2 o'clock.

WALLACETOWN

The regular monthly meeting of the Wallacetown branch of the Women's Institute was held this week at the home of Mrs. S. Turville. Mrs. F. Moore gave a splendid paper on "Winter Evenings in the Country," and a very interesting and instructive address on "First Aid to the Injured" was given by Mr. McFarlane. Miss Lottie Kerr gave a very pleasing solo, after which the members responded to the roll call by "Helpful Hints in Housekeeping." Arrangements are being made to hold a social evening at the home of J. R. Gow on Feb. 18, when the members and their friends will be present.

NAPIER

A good meeting of the Napier branch of the Women's Institute was held in the town hall on Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Brady gave a very interesting paper on the life of Dr. Drummond, and recited very acceptably his poem, entitled, "The Habitant." Miss Bella Hay then read a splendid selection by Mr. Peter MacArthur, "Lost in the Snow." Miss Helen McLean read an excellent paper on "Winter Evenings on the Farm." It was decided to hold the next meeting in the hall, when Mrs. Brady will speak on the legend of St. Patrick, Mrs. M. McIntyre will give an account of her trip to the west, and Miss Buchanan a paper on bees.

THAMESFORD

The Women's Institute will hold their February meeting in the Foresters' Hall on Saturday, Feb. 15, when they will be addressed by prominent ladies belonging to the institute from a distance.

Miss Mary Anderson (Mme. Navarro), in the play of "Typhoon and Galacia," once turned with outstretched arms toward the audience. She was supposed to be appealing to heaven. "The gods will help me!" she cried. At once with one accord the "gods" of the gallery roared response. "We will!"

"LITTLE DARLING" "LITTLE DAISY"

HOSIERY FOR INFANTS AND CHILDREN

A Little Specific Information

For the benefit of all Canadian mothers who buy hosiery for their infants and children, the following facts are briefly stated.

"Little Darling" Stockings are made of the pure Australian Lamb's Wool.

Hygienically knitted so that while warm, the clean fresh air ventilates through them.

Can be obtained in the following colors—Pink, Sky Blue, Cardinal, Black, Tan and Cream.

These colors are produced by stainless, sanitary dyes.

"Little Darling" Stockings have a dainty silken heel and toe, and your dealer keeps them in all sizes for children up to seven years old.

"Little Daisy" Hosiery is reinforced in the heel and toe, and comes in all sizes for children under twelve.

Your regular dealer can supply you. He will charge you no more than for inferior brands. Do not accept substitutes.

THE CHIPMAN HOLTON KNITTING CO.

Hamilton, Ont.

Limited

Mills at Hamilton and Welland



This Guarantee With Every P. L. & O. Hot Water Bottle

"This bottle will be replaced by a new one if found defective, in either material or workmanship, within a period of two years from date of sale."

"With care and good judgment this bottle will last five years."

Two Dollars and Two and a Quarter—Two-Quarter and Three.

P. PERCIVAL, 344 Richmond Street, Phone 1261. L. LISTER, Wortley Road, Cor. Craig, Phone 1920. O. OMOND, 468 Dundas St. Phone 1429.

THE PROGRESSIVE DRUGGISTS.

COMMENT

By "The Nomad."

A Methodist church in Toronto is endeavoring to solve a number of the social problems that surge around its doors, and apparently is succeeding in a very effective way. Each Thursday a meeting for mothers is held. They are invited to come, to bring their babies and small children, and probably not one of the three or four hundred mothers from the district willingly miss one of these bright and practical meetings.

Some women remain to chat with their friends, and others hasten downstairs, where a certificated nurse has been carefully looking after the babies, while the mothers are enjoying the meeting. Other helpers entertain the three and four year olds, who, games, ride rocking-horses, and cuddle dolls to their hearts' content. In rooms adjoining domestic science classes are held, and a number of home-made articles placed on sale, which the mothers can purchase at very reasonable prices.

But this enterprising church goes still further. It provides a playground near the church building for the youngsters of the district. The pastor and his assistants donated the ground, and promised to supervise it on the condition that the city furnish the apparatus. This was done, and hundreds of North Toronto children revel in the swings, see-saws and sand-piles in the summer, and the toboggans and skating rinks in winter.

Another department of this wonderful church is the co-operative clubs and penny bank. This winter many families joined the goose club, quilt club, Christmas club, or coal and shoes club. The principle governing all of these is quite simple. Each mother pays in a very small sum weekly, just whatever she can spare from the family purse. Five per cent. is added as interest, until the shoes, or quilt, or coal, as the case may be, is needed, and the sum withdrawn.

It is a noble work, and a practical one. Surely the pastor and those who help him are interpreting the gospel message in the right way, in this new method of uplift.

It is said that Philadelphia is establishing a two-year evening course for teachers who wish to become playground instructors.

London (England) mistresses have invented a new method of advertising for domestics, and nowadays enticing notices like the following are to be seen in the big metropolitan dailies: House-parlormaid—Age under 40, £24, no basem., new hse., vacuum cleaner, cook kept, occas. help, 5 in

fam., youngest 14, kitchen overlooks gdn., no washing, outgss. aft., even., wkly., alternate Sundays, day month, sep. bathrm. Apply by letter, Heath Rosemount, 54 Luttrell ave., Putney Park, S. W.

An exchange apparently remarks that all that is needed to make the charm complete is to add such phrases, as "close to church and theatre," "gas fires," "same food as family," and "mistress does cooking."

The Nomad

HOW SHE SUCCEEDED.

These rules of conduct have made Miss Martha A. Parsons, of New Britain, Conn., secretary of a \$200,000 corporation, the most successful business woman in the state.

For 25 years she has been in one office, rising from stenographer to private secretary to the president, and now to the secretaryship of the company.

In all this time she has observed the following: Don't fail to be punctual. Be pleasant to your superiors. Be kind to those under you and with whom you associate.

Above all, work hard, and work without thought of self.

Attend to business during office hours; get your pleasure afterwards.

The way to get cheerful is to think of somebody else's headache when your own is most bustlin', to keep on believing the sun is shining when the clouds are thick enough to cut.—Mrs. Wiggs.

An Important Purchase

You like music, play yourself, and are contemplating buying a piano! That piano will probably "live with you" a long time, so it is advisable to hear all the best "makes" sold in London.

We WANT you to do that because our prices and terms are right, and we have every confidence that the MARTIN-ORME Piano will make its own sale.

Callaghan's

613 Wellington Street

N. B. First Door North of Victoria Park.

THE MEN WHO FOUND THE SOUTH POLE TOOK MYSTIC BARRIER WITH A LAUGH

A Cheerful Two-Volume Story of the Conquest of Furthest South—Blankets That Did Not Fool a Tailor and Beautiful Boots That Did Not Fit—Esquimau Dogs, Their Diet and Their Howling Concerts—A Merry Winter at Framheim, Under the Ice.

"On Dec. 14, 1911, five men stood at the southern end of our earth axis, planted the Norwegian flag there and named the region after the man for whom they would all gladly have offered their lives—King Haakon VII. Thus the veil was torn aside for all time and one of the greatest of our earth's secrets had ceased to exist.

"Since I was one of the five who, on that December afternoon, took part in this unveiling, it had fallen to my lot to write the history of the South Pole."

Thus modestly Capt. Roald Amundsen, the gallant Norwegian explorer, begins his book, "The South Pole," which has just been published by Knickerbocker, New York, in two volumes of more than 800 pages. The book tells in detail that story of discovery the main points of which have been circulated widely from the earliest preliminary reports. Besides its descriptions, always interesting, but no longer novel, of travel by dog and sledge through regions of lasting ice and snow, it presents accounts of many less familiar things connected with the outfitting and conduct of the expedition. Thus, from the commissariat at Horten, Capt. Amundsen had obtained a grant of 200 blankets:

"As to their color—well, I can only call it indeterminate—and they did not give one the impression that they would float away either if one let go of them. No, they were kept on the ground right enough, they were felt and pressed together into a thick, hard mass. From the dawn of time they had served our brave warriors at sea, and it is by no means impossible that some of them had graced stories to tell of the days of Tordenskjold. The first thing I did on obtaining possession of these treasures was to get them into the drying-vat. They were unrecognizable when I got them back—in ultramarine blue, or whatever it was called. My intention was to prove these 200 blankets made into Polar clothing, and I took counsel with myself how I might get this done. To disclose the origin of the stuff would be an unfortunate policy. No tailor in the world would make clothes out of old blankets. I was pretty sure of that. I had to hit upon some stratagem. I heard of a man who was a capable worker at his trade, and asked him to come and see me. My office looked exactly like a woolen warehouse, with blankets everywhere. Two Hundred Dyed Blankets and the Tailor Who Quit the Job.

"The tailor arrived. Was that the stuff? Yes, that was it. Just imported from abroad. A great bargain. A lot of samples dirt cheap. I had put on my most innocent and unconscious expression. I saw the tailor glance at me sideways; I suppose he thought the samples were rather large. 'A closely woven stuff,' said he, holding it up to the light. 'I could almost swear it was felted.' We went carefully through every single sample, and took the number. It was a long and tedious business, and I was glad when I saw that at last we were nearing the end.

"I was occupied with something else, and the tailor went through the remainder himself. I was just congratulating myself on the apparently fortunate result of the morning's work when I was startled by an exclamation from the man in the corner. It sounded like the bellow of a mad bull. Alas! there stood the tailor enveloped in ultramarine, and swinging over his head a blanket, the colour changeable of which led no doubt as to the origin of the 'directly imported' goods. With a look of thunder the man quitted me, and I sank back in despair. I never saw him again. The fact was that in my hurry I had forgotten the sample blanket that Capt. Pedersen had sent me. That was the cause of the catastrophe.

"Well, I finally succeeded in getting the work executed, and it is certain that no expedition has ever had warmer and stronger clothing than this. It was in great favour on the expedition."

Then there is the story of the boots carefully ordered by measure for the men of the expedition:

"How, then, shall I describe our grief when on the way we were told of our beautiful sea-boots we discovered that most of them were useless? Some of the men could dance, a hornpipe in

PIMPLES SPREAD FROM ARMS TO WHOLE BODY

Also on Face. Began to Ooze Water-like Matter. Torture of Itchiness. Pimples Festered and Enlarged. Cured in Two Weeks, Thanks to Cuticura Soap and Ointment.

Mr. Elmer Ford, Institution, Minn., Ontario, writes: "I suffered from skin trouble for months before taking Cuticura Remedies. The trouble started from itchiness on the back of the hands. When irritated, this itchiness turned to pimples. These pimples soon began to spread up the arms from the elbows to my whole body. It also came up on the face. Having spread over my body they became irritated by my clothing. They began to ooze water-like matter. Then began an almost killing torture of itching. I scratched I seemed to scalp the pimples and make them extremely sore. They festered and enlarged, then they opened and left sore spots. These spots became scabbed and sore beyond expression."

"I sent for a sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment which I received quicker than I expected. I was much relieved at the first application. I continued applying the Cuticura Remedies for two straight weeks, then I was completely cured, thanks to Cuticura Soap and Ointment." (Signed) John Jamieson, Mar. 6, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are sold throughout the world. Send to Potter & Co. Corp., Dept. 55D, Boston, U.S.A., for free sample of each with 32-page book.

stretched, which could be drawn quite tight. We also had two spare cables which could be stretched over the roof if the gales were too severe. The two ventilating pipes and the chimney were secured outside with strong stays. Dogs from 'Way Up in the North and Their Interesting Ways at Sea.' At the beginning the party had 97 dogs from up North and these proved lively and interesting companions. There had been some question as to how they would stand the long trip, particularly in the tropics. Says our captain:

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Boys Hotel--How's That--A Fine Hotel for Boys Only!

Kansas City Takes Working Boys Who Need Good Homes, Gives Them a Fine Place to Live, and Makes Men Out of Them.



[Special to The Advertiser.]
Kansas City, Feb. 14. — "Here—take this kid, I don't want him."

A nervous, well-dressed woman had bounced into the office of Dr. E. L. Mathias, chief probation officer, dragging a slim, 14-year-old boy by the hand. She uttered those eight words, then bounced out again, leaving the boy and Dr. Mathias staring at each other. She was the boy's mother and he was earning \$5 a week.

That is what started the first hotel ever built exclusively for boys.

The people of Kansas City have gotten into the habit of taking their problems to the chief probation officer and leaving them there. So the matter of disposing of an extra boy or two wasn't anything for Dr. Mathias to worry about. This boy, he decided, was not "bad"—he simply needed a congenial home.

He thought it over a minute something like this: "There must be a lot of boys in this city who haven't good homes, and are earning their living, or boys who, having good homes, and earning their living, are dissatisfied with their homes."

"What does a man do who doesn't like the place where he is living? He goes to a hotel."

"Then there should be a hotel for boys too. This SHALL BE A HOTEL FOR BOYS!"

So there is a hotel for boys. When Mathias only had four or five boys he boarded them at an institution. Then the boys told other boys, and in a short time they outgrew the first place, and

an entire house was secured for them. Then some of the good people of Kansas City heard about the thing and an organization was formed to finance the building of a modern hotel adapted to the boys' needs.

Hence the big \$65,000 structure at the corner of Admiral boulevard and Vine streets. It is first and foremost a hotel. It receives as its guests boys up to 18 years of age.

It has its rates—\$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50 per week. But the accommodations don't vary much with the lower rates. The lowest is for the boys earning \$5 per week or less. The next rate is for boys earning more than \$5 per week, and the highest rate for boys who can afford it, pays for separate rooms.

The hotel is a three-story and basement structure. A handsome lobby, furnished in the approved modern hotel lobby fashion, forms the main part of the first floor. Here is the office, just like a regular office, and its writing room and library and some of the living rooms. The second floor is given over to living rooms. There are dormitories containing eight or ten beds, dormitories with three beds and single rooms, making accommodations for 200 boys.

The top floor contains school rooms, where night school is held three evenings a week. The city board of education supplies the teachers and equipment, and every boy in the hotel who does not work at night must attend. There are classes in the ordinary school work and in bookkeeping, stenography, typewriting, and a banking department added, where

the savings of the boys will be received and cared for. This will be managed by the boys.

Every boy is entitled to receive two meals per day and a lunch to take to work with him. The gymnasium and baths are well equipped and all the boys use them under the direction of the instructor in gymnastics of the public schools. The boys all earn their own living and they represent practically every class of society. Many of them have been known as "bad boys," but here their best qualities seem to develop.

"The boys we get," says Dr. Mathias, "would otherwise go to cheap boarding houses and the evil influences of such places. We are giving them just the sort of home and environment that will get them safely past a perilous period of their lives and make good citizens of them."

Dr. E. L. MATHIAS, PROBATION OFFICER WHO FOUNDED THE BOYS' HOTEL.

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forty feet! outstretched paws, fifty feet.

Although the sphinx is supposed to have been a malevolent being, the great piece of sculpture that has come to be known the world over as the sphinx has stirred the wonder and admiration of many travellers.

"And near the pyramids, more wonderful and more awful than all else in the land of Egypt," wrote Kinkadee, the contemporary of Thackeray, "there sits the lonely Sphinx. Concomitantly the Sphinx is, but the comeliness is not of this world; the once-worshipped beast is a deformity and a monster to this generation, and yet you can see that those lips, so thick and heavy, were fashioned according to some ancient mold of beauty—some mold of beauty now forgotten—forgotten because that Greece drew forth Cytherea from the shining foam of the Aegean, and in her image created new forms of beauty, and made it a law among men that the short and proudly wreathed lips should stand the sign and the mark of condition of loveliness through all generations to come. Yet still there lives on the face of the sphinx who were beautiful in the fashion of the elder world, and Christian girls of Coptic blood will look on you with the same serious gaze and kiss your charitable hand with the big pouting lips of the very Sphinx."

Professor Breasted holds to the opinion that the Sphinx was intended to represent a cerberus, or hell hound, such as guarded the entrance of hades, and was believed to have care of the dead. As it was hewed out of rock at the entrance to the burial grounds of Gizeh, he holds it could contain no temple dedicated to the sun. Incidentally, he says the pyramids are formed in image of a sacred symbol of the sun god, and that the sphinx was sculptured to raise this same symbol nearer to the sun.

Menes, the founder of the first dynasty, who was reported in recent dispatches to have been responsible for the wonderful sculpture of the Sphinx, also was known as Aha, the "fighter," according to an authority in the Encyclopedia Britannica. Menes is believed to have ruled from Upper Egypt and conquered Lower Egypt. According to tradition he founded Memphis and probably resided there as well as at Abydos. His name has been found in two tombs, one at Nagada, north of Thebes, and the other at Abydos. When you go as far back as the time when Menes united the two kingdoms, tradition and mythology are necessary factors in clearing up a bit of political history. Nekheh was the capital of Upper Egypt, which is now represented by the ruins of El Kab, and that of Lower Egypt was at Buto (Pato or Depu) in the marshes. Nekheh, goddess of El Kab, represented the upper or southern kingdom, which was also under the tutelage of the god Seth, while the goddess Buto and the god Horus presided over the lower kingdom. The royal god in the palace of each was a hawk or Horus. In after days the prehistoric kings were known as "scorpions" or "serpents." One of the kings buried at Abydos, whose name may have been Mer or Biza, is believed by Petrie to have preceded Menes, but others place him after Menes, and some believe they were identical.

Volumes have been written describing the wonderful discoveries of archaeologists, and small rays of light have been shed on the manners and customs of the peoples that lived in Egypt in the long ago, but thousands of years are scarcely represented in definite history. Oedipus under the ridge of the sphinx, but the secret of the sculptured Sphinx of Gizeh may ever be inscrutable to mortals.

WOMEN AND HOUSE-PLANNING.

The Ealing Women's Association, of England, has forwarded to the local borough council a resolution to the effect that "it is desirable for the comfort of future inhabitants of the borough that a fully qualified woman be appointed to inspect and pass plans of new houses, owing to the fact that in many instances the necessary domestic requirements are inadequate, inconvenient, or non-existent."

Passing of the Statuesque; Fashions in Beauty Change

Animation Is the Order of the Day—Older Days More Peaceful—Women Were Never So Tall or Athletic.

This is an age of animation. No one—not even the Englishwoman—is allowed to be stolid. Though still not so sparkling as the French or the American, she is a great deal brighter than she used to be, say, fifty years ago. To have coldly perfect features and to be as stately as a statue is no longer, it seems, to be beautiful or charming. Animation is insisted on.

All the famous society beauties of a few years ago were photographed to show features of the coldly perfect type. Those old photographs of Mrs. Langtry, Lady Warwick, Mrs. Cornwallis West, Lady Londonderry, Mary Anderson, or Maud Branscombe might be photographs of marble. The ladies named were particularly animated, but the photographers of the day failed to convey the fact, and the statuesque beauty they pictured was worshipped a generation ago. Its photographs, so by hundreds of thousands; and when one of these famous beauties appeared in the park people thronged to gaze at a divinity. There is nothing of the kind now.

The Old Style Style.

"You have only," said Mr. W. Howard Robinson, the well-known English portrait painter, "to look at photographs in the shop windows to realize that animation is the order of the day. Twenty or thirty years ago the sitter would not be expected to do anything but look straight at the camera, and she would be told to look pleasant, a suggestion which generally resulted in anything but the desired effect. Usually she would be put on a high-backed chair against a painted background of trees; so that in the result she would appear to be sitting in the middle of a forest in spite of her dress, and staring vacantly at some mysterious object in the foreground. Anyone, too, who has a family album which has been kept up-to-date will find that the portraits gradually become more animated as the pages are turned over. On the early pages there will be men and women in stiff and unnatural poses, and without any suggestion of intelligence or expression. On the later pages there are the pleasing photographs of people in natural poses and with animated expressions."

The Ideal Way.

It may be objected that the stiff photographs of twenty years ago do not necessarily suggest that the sitters were normally as stiff. But on the other hand they show very plainly that the ideal aimed at in portraiture then was the ideal of repose, and it is probable that the photographs of those days was as much a reflection of fashion as it is now. The sitters wanted to be photograph-

It is Flattering To the Original But Imitations Only Disappoint

If the old saying is true about imitation being the most sincere form of flattery, then Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine must possess a world of merit.

This is a fac-simile of the package, bearing portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M. D.

There are many imitations and near imitations of this great treatment for coughs and colds. They usually have some sale on the merits of the original, and because they are sold at a lower price

appeal to some people, who lose sight of the fact that the imitations are like the genuine in name only.

From a small beginning the sales of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine have grown and grown until to-day they are enormous. The constant increase is undoubtedly due to the genuine merit of the medicine itself, for nothing else could place it at the front as the greatest seller of any similar medicine in the country.

We have told you something of the effectiveness of this medicine in the cure of coughs, colds and sore throat, of how it lightens every mother's heart by curing croup and bronchitis, of the relief it affords to the sufferers from asthma or consumption.

It remains for you to insist on getting the genuine article. There need be no doubt if you insist on seeing the portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M.D., the famous Receipt Book author, on the bottle you buy. There can be no better recommendation for any medicine. 25 cents a bottle; family size, 60 cents, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

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Secret of Sphinx May Remain Inscrutable

By Edgar Ellsworth Owen in the Chicago Record-Herald.

Whatever Professor Reinsner, of Harvard University, may have discovered Egyptologists are not convinced that anything recently revealed can determine the age of the Great Sphinx of Gizeh or its explicit purpose. In 1907 Professor Reinsner headed an expedition that unearthed a sculptured portrait of Chephren (Khafre) and a statue of Mycerinus. Professor James Henry Breasted, of the University of Chicago, was present at the time and accepted the discoveries as evidence that the sphinx was a monument to Chephren. He has expressed doubt within the last few days regarding the reported discovery within the sphinx of a temple to the sun. In 1816 Cavaglia was credited with finding beneath the paws of the sphinx a small temple, formed of three hieroglyphic tablets and dedicated to Thothmes III. and again by Ramesses II. As early as 1852 Mariette, the great French Egyptologist, had made excavations which convinced him that the sphinx was older than the great pyramid. Mariette bared the sphinx to the rock level and discovered a granite and alabaster monument that was said to have been miscolled the "temple of the sphinx." According to Maspero, successor to Mariette, the sphinx was older than Menes, the Egyptian king credited in the latest story of Professor Reinsner's discoveries with having fashioned it.

Mythology and pagan worship seem to have had much to do with the origin of the numerous types of sphinxes found in Egypt, Assyria, the Roman Empire, Greece, Asia Minor, Persia and other lands, including Yucatan. The

carved figures of the creatures with human heads and the bodies of lions are thought by good authorities to have originated in Egypt—possibly in Ethiopia—where figures of gods with human bodies and animal heads, and compound animal forms were numerous in early times. The Great Sphinx of Gizeh, sculptured out of the rock, and whose feet vary and equipment, and every boy in the hotel who does not work at night must attend. There are classes in the ordinary school work and in bookkeeping, stenography, typewriting, and a banking department added, where

the most famous sphinx in mythology was a woman monster that appeared near Thebes in Boeotia and destroyed everyone who failed to solve a riddle that had been taught her by the muses. She was the daughter of Typhon and Behdina and had feet and tail of a lion with wings of a bird. The riddle of the sphinx has been referred to in the news columns in a way to arouse the curiosity of the reader. The riddle was like this:

"What is that being that has four feet, two feet and three feet, only one voice, but whose feet vary, and when it has most is weakest?"

From the oracle it was learned that the sphinx would destroy herself as soon as the riddle was solved. The people of Thebes, who were in a state of terror, promised that whoever should answer the riddle and so deliver the land from the monster should be made king and receive for his wife Jocaste, daughter of Menoeceus, Oedipus, who was the son of a shepherd and a princess, and have lived happily ever after, but the tragedians seem to have been favored in the construction of plots in those days. He proved to be the son of the king whose life he unwittingly took. Some years later when Jocaste learned that her kingly consort was her son she hanged herself. Oedipus went mad and put out his eyes. These tragic circumstances afforded themes for Euripides and Sophocles and a few others for tragedians. Milchofer is among those who believe the story a mere invention of fancy and he believes the Sphinx was early used as a symbol of death. From that point of view the Great Sphinx would be considered fitting guardian of temples and tombs in the vast graveyard of ancient times.

The portals of the rising and setting sun were guarded by the lion deities.

When Abdullatif, the Arabian traveler and historian, visited the great pyramid and Sphinx 700 years ago the head of the Sphinx excited his attention more than all the other marvelous

monuments he had seen in Egypt. Since his day the lower part of the headgear and beard were destroyed by the elements, aided by iconoclasts. During the period of 250 years that the mameleukes controlled Egypt—from 1240 to 1517 A. D.—the face is said to have been a popular target. From the time they were taken as Turkish and Circassian slaves and ordered a sultan to place one of their own people on the throne there was much violence and bloodshed and only contempt for all that had gone before.

Many different estimates have been printed as to the dimensions of the statue of the Sphinx. Samuel Prime, in describing his impressions of this mighty monument speaks of a "huge form rising sixty feet from the ground, one hundred and forty feet long, and the head more than one hundred feet around." In an article that appeared some time ago in the London Sphere it was said to measure one hundred and seventy-two feet six inches long and seventy-two feet six inches high. Samuel A. Budge, author of "Ancient Egypt," in the Americana, gives these as Smith's measurements: Circumference at level of forehead, seventy-two feet; circumference at broadest part of headgear, ninety-one feet; horizontal diameter of neck, twenty-two feet; circumference of neck, sixty-nine feet; total height, according to Mariette Bey, sixty-five feet; face in widest part across the cheek, thirteen feet, seven inches; whole length of body, one hundred and

thirty feet.

Thereupon the enraged sphinx—true to her promise—hurled herself from the bald rocky mountain called Phicium, at the southeast corner of Lake Copals, and ended her earthly career. The finish story, Oedipus should have been married to a beautiful princess and have lived happily ever after, but the tragedians seem to have been favored in the construction of plots in those days. He proved to be the son of the king whose life he unwittingly took. Some years later when Jocaste learned that her kingly consort was her son she hanged herself. Oedipus went mad and put out his eyes. These tragic circumstances afforded themes for Euripides and Sophocles and a few others for tragedians. Milchofer is among those who believe the story a mere invention of fancy and he believes the Sphinx was early used as a symbol of death. From that point of view the Great Sphinx would be considered fitting guardian of temples and tombs in the vast graveyard of ancient times.

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Had Pains Around The Heart AND SMOTHERING FEELINGS.

The terrible smothering and choking up sensations and sinking turns, that come to those whose heart and nerves are deranged or disordered call for prompt relief.

There is nothing that brings with it such a fear of death as to wake up in the night with that awful feeling of smothering.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are the only remedy that can give prompt relief and effect a complete cure in cases of such severity.

Mrs. Wm. Lee, Uthoff, Ont., writes: "I have taken three boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and am now well. I had such pains around my heart and such smothering feelings that I thought I would surely die. My head used to be propped up with pillows to keep me from smothering. One day I read in a paper about your Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and three boxes cured me."

Price, 50 cents per box; 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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THE CHEWERS

By Berton Braley and J. Campbell Cory



"WHAT A WAD OF CHEWING GUM EACH CHEERFUL CHEWER CHAWS!"

See the movement of the jaws.
Busy jaws,
What a wad of chewing gum each cheerful chewer chaws.
Each one chews it, chews it,
With a never ending zest,
Oh, they simply love to use it
And they'll never, never lose it
And their jaws will never rest!
All the time, time,
Lacking reason, lacking rhyme,
They are chewing, chewing, chewing, and there isn't any pause,
Of the jaws, jaws, jaws, jaws, jaws, jaws,
Of the wiggle and the jiggle of the jaws.

See the motion of the jaws,
Human jaws.

Of the children and the adults and the very "paws and maws"
You can see 'em mighty plain,
On the street car and the train,
For they buy it by the box
And the crate,
And they chew and chew in flocks,
While the maker makes a lovely pile of rocks,
Sure as fate!
And he gets the coin because
Of the same eternal chewing which is never known to pause!
Not a clause
In the laws
Stops the chewer as he chaws,
As he nibbles and he gnaws,
With a smacking and a wracking of his jaws, jaws, jaws,
Of his jaws, jaws, jaws, jaws, jaws, jaws,
On the tickle of the chicle in his jaws.

Lost Explorer's Terrible Sufferings in Greenland

Captain Mickelsen Narrates His Experiences to Royal Geographical Society—Lost For Three Winters—Rescued By a Whaler After Awful Hardships.

Captain Mickelsen lectured to the Royal Geographical Society at London on Jan. 29 on his wonderful adventures in Greenland. Unlike the last distinguished explorer who came to London, Captain Amundsen, Mickelsen is quite a young man; he does not look more than 30. He is a man of powerful physique, indeed, he owes his life to his exceptional strength and endurance. He left Denmark in June, 1909, in command of an expedition designed to search for relics of the ill-fated Erebus expedition, which had set out in 1896 to explore the northeast of Greenland. Mickelsen and his companions were lost in Greenland. Mickelsen and one other member of his party left the rest of the expedition in Greenland in April, 1910, and from that time until August last year they were lost in the wilds of Greenland. They were finally rescued by a whaler after terrible sufferings. Lord Curzon, who presided, said that Mickelsen had "endured privations such as have seldom fallen to the lot of any living man." Lord Curzon referred to the explorer's earlier Arctic expedition for the purpose of ascertaining the existence of land in the Polar regions, apart from the great islands which form the Northern Archipelago.

Captain Mickelsen described the fitting out of the 50-ton sloop, the Alohama, with its crew of seven men, and the earlier days of the northward march along the Greenland coast. On Nov. 4, they reached Cape Bergholm, where Bronlund, a member of the Erebus expedition, died. His body was found buried in snow. They pushed on northwards, hoping to find some traces of the others, but without result, and on Nov. 8 were forced to turn back to the ship, which they had left at Danmarks Haven, the darkness and lack of provisions making it impossible to go further. In the following April Mickelsen and one companion left the rest of the party and set off northwards alone with provisions for 100 days and 15 dogs. They had many adventures on the icefield.

On May 23, he said, we found the first cairns built by Mylius Erichsen. It was placed on a high point of rock, and was visible at a considerable distance. At its foot lay a few great pieces of driftwood with smaller fragments scattered about close by, and it was easy to see that the ill-fated party had stayed for some time on the spot. The cairn contained a message to the effect that they had found game in plenty on the plains of Sjaelands Flette, and were leaving here with provisions for sixteen days, intending to follow the outer coast and, not as had previously been supposed, crossing the inland ice to Lambert's Land. They hoped to reach their ship in six weeks. The end of the message sounded hopeful enough, in harsh contrast to the beginning, which told briefly but very distinctly of cold, of hunger, of dogs killed

Had a Dry, Tickling Sensation In Her Throat. COUGHED ALMOST ALL NIGHT.

A bad cough, accompanied by that distressing, tickling sensation in the throat, is most aggravating. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is rich in the healing virtues of the Norway Pine tree, and for this reason it will quickly stop that tickling in the throat which causes the dry hard cough that keeps you awake at night.

Miss Margaret MacDonald, Port Hood, N.S., writes:—"Just a few lines to let you know that Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup did for me. I took a severe cold, coughed almost all night, with that dry, tickling sensation in my throat. The first bottle did me so much good, I thought I would try a second one, which I am pleased to say resulted in a complete cure. I can strongly recommend it to any one suffering from a cough or any throat irritation."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is put up in a yellow wrapper, 8 pine trees the trade mark; price, 25 and 50 cents.

Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

for food, and of their continual struggle against the water and cracks in the ice. That was all the message contained. We were now, however, moving over ground where we might expect to find everything they had left behind them in Denmark. And, every point, each piece of level land, every spot where there seemed any possibility of their having built a cairn or made a depot was carefully explored. We found nothing more here, however, and it was not until we reached the site of their summer camp that we came upon any traces of former habitation. Here there were cairns on all the surrounding hills, placed there for the purpose of guiding the party, and on the forebore we found their fireplace, a primitive contrivance which, however, had evidently served its purpose. On

Sad Plight of the Japanese People: Groaning Under Weight of Debt and Taxes

Struggle Between Labor and the Capital Portends a Revolution—Little Girls Work Fourteen Hours a Day in Factories—Poor Sinking Into Deeper Misery.

Reviewing Ludovic Naudeau's book, "Modern Japan," Mr. T. P. O'Connor writes: Let us, in considering the social question in Japan, first put into juxtaposition the very different conditions in the position of Capital and Labor during the years which have followed Japan's new birth. The progress of Capital is astonishing almost incredible. I have to put the figures in the column of Japan; but even these will make my readers realize the tremendous story. In 1868 the whole trade of Japan, exports and imports, amounted to 26,245,545 yen; in 1894 that had risen to 230,728,041; in 1904 it had rushed up to 690,621,635; in 1905 there was a further rise to \$10,071,527, and in 1906 it reached the total of \$45,529,000 yen. Not many years ago Japan was almost exclusively an agricultural country with a few works in ship building and in art. In April, 1904, there were registered already 8,326 large factories employing half a million people, of whom less than half were men. All over the country there are immense new developments; great mines are opened; the Japanese flag floats over innumerable vessels, and complete successfully with the most powerful companies of England and Germany; and luxury has become common and even ostentatious. An agricultural Japan, out of the industry has made the lot of the masses, not better, but worse. These carriages of the millionaires pass through masses of overworked and underpaid men and women, and often through huge crowds of people that have not either employment or food. First, let us look at the wages which are paid to the artisans. I find that rarely do they reach as much as a couple of shillings a day; more frequently they are tenpence, or less. And that, be it added, is for skilled labor and for the labor of men. But let us go to the unskilled and to the labor of women. An agricultural whole year for about three pounds ten; a female is ready to work on a farm for a whole year for two pounds; a servant is glad to work for less than four shillings a month. And this

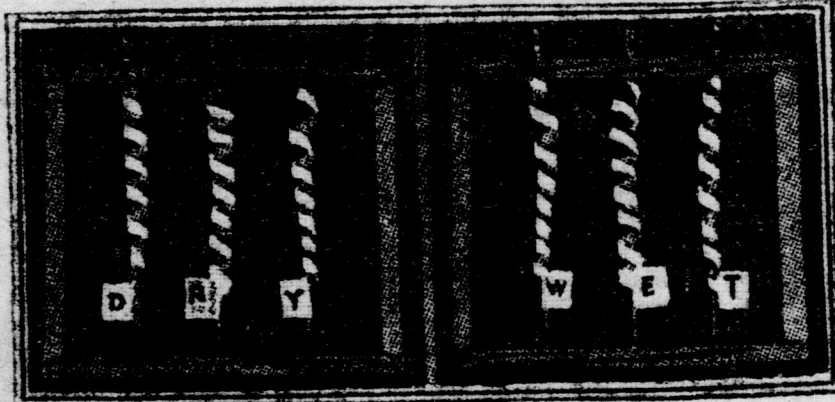
about 40 days and dog food for 12; but the dogs were exhausted, and Mickelsen's troubles now began, and the rest of the lecture was a record of continual struggles against hunger and exhaustion. When the two men, after long and weary effort, at last found their companions gone. The ship had been badly damaged and abandoned, and others had been picked up by a sealer and gone home. The two remained on Shannon Island all that winter and until the following June. They were hoping to be taken off by a passing ship, but no ship came, and the ice closed up again and they were condemned to spend a third winter alone in Greenland. They had managed to fall in with some musk ox and got meat enough for the winter. They made their way to Bass Ross, an American depot where there was a chance of finding a ship, but it was a cruel disappointment in getting there to find that they had just missed a ship which had left a day or two before. They got through the third winter in the Arctic with the continued strength, and in the spring of 1912 they both fell ill. At last, on July 18, they were awakened by voices outside the hut, and were rescued. They had been alone for 23 months.

A Record of Struggles.
At this point, the lecturer continued, they found an insurmountable barrier to the plan of returning by way of Peary Channel, and so down to the Eskimo settlement at Fort Congo or further south along the northwest coast—they could not find the Peary Channel. By this time it was well into May, and as summer would soon be upon them, making sledding impossible, it was time to think about returning. They were fairly well off for provisions, having food for themselves for

and look on at this waste of human material with callousness. And says our author, when anybody objects to the destruction of all this human life and health, especially among women and girls, there comes the appalling answer: Japan must crush foreign competition or foreign competition will crush Japan. There could be no better summary of the attitude of the Japanese reformer than the following quotation from a book written by a young Japanese sociologist: The moral principles, and especially the chivalrous spirit, which formerly furnished the Japanese nation with rules of conduct in daily life, have been destroyed by two recent revolutions, the political revolution and the industrial revolution. Up to the present, no moral law has taken their place. The plutocratic idea weighs down, oppresses everything; it reigns without any control, without any rule, without any mercy. An avaricious egoism—that is the spirit which dominates our upper classes, and its ignoble influence is irresistible. Envy, hatred, sorrow and damned-up rage among the poor, vanity, extravagance, luxury and debauchery among the rich—these are the symptoms of the great social conflict which will certainly burst out in Japan in the near future.

So writes the Japanese; let us hear the same ideas expressed in the language of the Frenchman: it says the same thing, but in more picturesque diction: Where, asks our author, are the same ideas expressed in the language of the Frenchman: it says the same thing, but in more picturesque diction: Where, asks our author, are the same ideas expressed in the language of the Frenchman: it says the same thing, but in more picturesque diction:

GOOD BAROMETER EASY TO MAKE.



A remarkably accurate barometer can be made by a boy handy with a pen knife, out of an old picture frame, three drawing needles and three strips of tinfoil. The tinfoil is twisted into three spiral coils and fastened at the top, but is free at the bottom. At the extremity of each loose end a small square card is fastened with "WET" written on one side and "DRY" on the other. The barometer is made and set in dry weather. When there is rain in the air the humidity of the atmosphere causes the foil to twist so that the side of the card reading "WET" is brought to the front. If desired the three letters can be placed on separate cards, as shown in the pictures.

D'JEVER NOTICE THE TYPES AT A MOVING PICTURE SHOW?



adorable Japanese babies clothed in multi-colored and dazzling silk, the babies that were as gay and brilliant as birds of Paradise? You see prisoners in the sinister factory where the machinery grinds and groans. Where are the young Japanese little maids, sparkling and fragile, those smiling mousmies who were said to know only how to laugh and to love? They are shut up in a smoky factory under the eyes of a tyrannical foreman; humming birds transformed into bats? Progress makes many victims and kills many things more beautiful than itself. And then our author quotes Chamberlain, the well-known authority on Japan. In 1901, says this writer, the rich were not extravagant and the poor were not servile.

What is the chief cause of this frightful poverty, overwork and low wages? It is undoubtedly the penalty Japan has had to pay for her extraordinary successes in the field; and for the gigantic sums on armaments that the victories involved. Before the war with China, the annual budget of Japan amounted to 83,000,000 yen; after the war it advanced to 168,000,000; after the campaign in Manchuria it reached 505,000,000. The public debt, internal and external, rises to the gigantic sum of 2,151,000,000 yen. In other words, the public debt has risen seven-fold since the period before the war with China. It has risen 2.3 since the period before the war with Russia. The public debt has risen 4.40 per head in 1893 to 46 in 1907; in fact, is ten times higher.

This gigantic burden, of course, involves equally gigantic taxes. Everything, says our author, is taxed in Japan. Everybody with an income above 250 a year has to pay income tax. There is a tax on liquors, on sugar, on medicines, on railway tickets, on tobacco, salt and camphor are Government monopolies, and very dear. There is an import duty on manufactured articles of 15 per cent.; and also on native manufactures. In the year after the war with Russia, Japan spent more money than ever on the army and navy. "Japan arms," says our author, "Japan grows in power and prestige, but it is immolating itself; and the pedestal on which it writhes is made of multifarious miseries."

The newspapers have at last begun to make a campaign against this wild expenditure. One important journal, in 1908, concludes a long article on the finances of the country with the exclamation: "We are rushing to bankruptcy." "Before the war with China," says this same journal, "military expenses made up 20 to 30 per cent. of the entire budget; now they approach seventy per cent."

And, of course, there is the other well-known phenomenon of unemployment. In 1904 there were, according to a Tokio Journal, 100,000 workmen out of work. Our author quotes extracts from the Japanese journals, beginning with the miseries of the people, "Our poorer classes in Japan," says one, "sink into deeper misery. They submit to their sufferings still because they are less educated than the proletariat of Europe. But education will soon be more widespread among them, and it is quite possible we shall have the class war sooner than anybody expects."

It is true that socialism has yet made little progress in Japan, but the seeds are there; and they are being sowed every day by men heartbroken by the sight of the sufferings of the poor, the daily increase in the cost of living, and the daily sinking of the population into worse poverty. Even the people in the country districts are finding it hard to make a living, and are selling their lands. Strikes are becoming common; in fact, Nature is avenging herself.

It is well that these facts about Japan should be brought to the attention of the many friends and admirers of the Japanese, and especially in this country, with whom Japan is in alliance. Perhaps the publication of them abroad may have the effect of making them more realized at home, and in that way may be the wise reformers, who are many in a country so enlightened, to cope with these evils, which follow so inevitably and so universally in the wake of bloated armaments and high tariffs.

Cured Stomach Gas, Stopped Hiccoughs

Pains in the Stomach That Yield to Nothing Else, Pass Away Quickly If Nerviline Is Used.

Read Mr. Braun's Statement

"A few weeks ago I ate some green vegetables and some fruit that was not quite ripe. I first brought on a flat indigestion, but unfortunately it developed into hiccoughs, accompanied by nausea and cramps. I was dreadfully ill for two days—my head ached and I belched gas continually, and I was unable to sleep at night. A neighbor happened in to see me and urged me to try Nerviline. Well, I wouldn't have believed that any preparation could help so quickly. I took half a teaspoonful of Nerviline in hot sweetened water, and my stomach felt better at once. I used Nerviline several times, and was completely restored."

The above is from a letter written by G. E. Braun, a well-known stockman and farmer, near Lethbridge, Alta. Mr. Braun's favorable opinion of the high merit of Nerviline is shared by thousands of Canadians who have proved Nerviline is simply a marvel for cramps, diarrhoea, flatulence, nausea, and stomach disorders. Safe to use, guaranteed to cure—you can make no mistake in keeping Nerviline for your family remedy. Large family size bottles, 50c, trial size, 25c. All dealers, or the Catarisone Company, Buffalo, N. Y., and Kingston, Canada.



Cucullus Non Facit Monachum

"The Cowl does not make the Monk," nor does a pretty label and a fancy bottle make the whisky. In Corby's "Spirital Select" Canadian Whisky, we have caught the velvet of the grain. Mellow yet deliciously "tasty," Corby's possesses a rich, fragrant bouquet. \$10 a bottle from your own or any first-class dealer.

To Protect the Beauty That is Yours

and to enhance it, if that be possible, is a duty none the less binding because it has been made so agreeable. That duty centres in Beauty's chief expression, the skin.

With intelligent care and the regular use of such perfect preparations as Na-Dru-Co Ruby Rose Cold Cream and Witch Hazel Cream, you can preserve its bloom in spite of exposure to raw, cold winds, over-heated, steamy kitchens, or ill-ventilated rooms.

NA-DRU-CO Ruby Rose Cold Cream

does much more than keep the outer skin soft and supple—it feeds the underlying tissues, fills out the tiny hollows, prevents wrinkles, and gives a fresh and wholesome charm. With its subtle odor of fresh roses, and the soothing sensation which it imparts, Ruby Rose Cold Cream is a toilet gem.

In opal glass jars, 25c. at your druggist's.

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is a refined and altogether delightful preparation of Nature's own cooling, healing specific, Witch Hazel. Under its soothing influence roughness, chaps, sore lips, sunburn, windburn or irritation after shaving vanish like magic. Used freely after washing it keeps the hands and face soft and comfortable.

25c. a bottle, at your druggist's.

Always look for the Na-Dru-Co Trade Mark when you buy.

National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited. 183

MY FREE TRIAL TREATMENT MAY CURE YOU

Kingston, Ont., June 6th, 1909.
Dear Mrs. Currah—I feel so very much better after using the 10 days' treatment of ORANGE LILLY you were kind enough to send, that I will not require any more. In fact, I feel entirely well, and it is now a month since I stopped using the treatment. (Miss) F. W. T.
Similar letters to the above are not infrequent, though, of course, such cases are not of long standing. Most women who have suffered for any length of time will require to use ORANGE LILLY longer than the 10 days' treatment in order to effect a complete cure, but in every case they will be perceptibly benefited. Further, the benefit will be permanent whether ORANGE LILLY or not. It is not taken internally, and does not contain any alcohol or other stimulant, and acts directly on the suffering organs. In all cases of women's diseases, these organs are congested to a greater or less extent, and ORANGE LILLY will relieve and remove this congestion just as positively and certainly as the action of ammonia or soap on soiled linen. It is a simple chemical problem, and the result is always the same, a step towards better health and complete cure.
In order that every suffering woman may prove its good qualities, I will send enough of ORANGE LILLY for 10 days' treatment, absolutely free to each lady who will send me her address. MRS. FRANCES E. CURRAH, WINDSOR, ONT.
FOR SALE BY LEADING DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.



Watch our Window

1,000 Human Hair Braids, Reg. \$2.50 95c

ALL SHADES.

500 FANCY BACK COMBS—Hair Ornaments, regular \$2.00, at 95c

Send sample for mail order.

PROF. MICHEEL
PHONE 2336. 221 DUNDAS STREET.

COTTON MILLIONAIRES.

The death of Sir James Coats, head of the famous family of thread magnates, recalls the story of the origin of the cotton thread industry which is one of the romances of commerce.

"It began," says the Telegraph, "early in the eighteenth century, with the handicraft of one Christian Shaw, a Glasgow weaver, a Renfrewshire gentleman, in early life she was believed to have been bewitched by seven persons, all of whom were put to death at Paisley in 1697. Later Christian married a dexterous and displayed remarkable dexterity in spinning fine yarn, which she formed the idea of manufacturing into thread. Out of her personal exertions a great business grew. The secret of the manufacture be-

Bureau of Engraving

came known, and several businesses were founded on it in Paisley. When cotton came into fashion, displacing linen, the Paisley manufacturers employed fine cotton yarn instead of the silk heddle twine, and the resulting thread was found to be more suitable for hand-sewing than linen. Two members of the family, Mr. James and Mr. Archibald Coats, died last year, leaving fortunes of £1,968,745 and £1,365,132.

Moved and Seconded That We Give Mother a Doctor's Diploma, Carried!!!



Tragedies of London Tower; How Victims Met Death

Monmouth's Brave End—Bungling Executioner—
Recent Discovery of Remains of Anne Boleyn—
Memories That Haunt the Tower.

"A Tragedy in Stone, and Other Papers." By Lord Redesdale. (Lane. 7s 6d net.)

It is not difficult to imagine the sense of sin and the sense of loss, clinging closer than ivy to the walls that have imprisoned those who most passionately longed for freedom in life. Few buildings are more permeated by such memories than the Tower of London, with which Lord Redesdale became officially associated in 1874.

For eight centuries the Tower has claimed, dispassionately from each generation, its criminals and its victims. Tragedy lurks in its every crevice and corner, as though no fresh draught of sunlight could ever dispel its sentinel shadows. There are many excellent studies in this volume, including a particularly interesting note on Leonardo da Vinci. There are, too, several papers on Japan, of which country Lord Redesdale has such rare and first-hand knowledge; but the paper which gives its title to the book is the one by which the author is best known to many to discover the remains of dead queens; but, in 1876, the author, in conjunction with other officers, excavated, happened upon the ghostly wanderings round the site of the old scaffold on Tower Green have perturbed generations of unfortunates.

The cemetery of the Tower has preserved all the sadness of unfulfilled history. But whereas many have been condemned to it, mourning to the last for the youth that was being snatched

ACUTE PAINS IN THE BACK

CAUSED BY LUMBAGO, A FORM
OF MUSCULAR RHEUMATISM.

Lumbago is sudden in its attacks, and is so intensely painful that the sufferer is often unable to move, even to turn in bed, or rise from a chair. The trouble chiefly occurs among workmen, among whom it numbers thousands of victims. As the attacks come on quite frequently, and are so torturing, this disease means much loss of time and money as well as the endurance of much suffering. No victim needs to be told that liniments, plasters, and outward treatment will not cure the disease. The kind of treatment is merely a waste of time and money. The trouble is really a species of muscular rheumatism, and is due to poor blood, and can only be cured through the blood. It is for this reason that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are so successful in curing this trouble, and those who are afflicted by it should lose no time in giving the pills a trial. If the treatment is persisted in, the disease will be driven from the system, and the cure be made permanent. In substantiation, Mrs. Alfred Derby, Epping, Ont., says: "A few years ago I was attacked by excruciating pains in the back, which the doctor called lumbago. I was not able to do a bit of work about the house, and suffered dreadfully every time I moved about. I took the doctor's medicine all winter and used liniments, without getting any relief. In a thoroughly discouraged condition I began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. After using six boxes I was better and able to do all my own work, and have not been afflicted with the trouble since. I now always recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to those afflicted with this kind of ailment."

These pills are sold by all medicine dealers, or may be had by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

BURIAL OF RAFFAELE EMILIO'S BABY

[Toronto Telegram.]

The corpse of a little child, attired in a mockery—in fine white silk clothing as if for a christening, was laid out in a cradle on white linen-covered pillows in the basement of 74 Elm street yesterday afternoon.

Tiny white teeth showed between parted lips, whose natural coloring had been darkened by that grim artist, Death. The face was small and round and white. Dark hair, eyelashes and eyebrows were jet black against the ivory white of the flesh.

In life the child had been the pride of Raffaele Emilio, who lies in the jail because he had thought to save his child's soul by sending his own first to the mercy seat. He failed, and was arrested for trifling with the life which he thought belonged to himself and his baby, Katrina, the baby buried yesterday.

Two candles spluttered on a wash stand, their feeble glimmer sometimes flickering, reflected on the gilt frame above, wherein a colored crayon photo of the child's father smiled fixedly.

There was no priest there, but women seemed to be chanting prayers as they moved slowly about the room. They conversed with each other in sibilant whispers, and now and then placed a hand on the shoulder of a woman who sat bowed down in a rocker, with dark hair looped about her face and breast.

Then a carriage was drawn up to and eyebrows were set black against the ivory white of the flesh. No one called attention to it, and no woman there appeared to see its arrival, but three of them started sobbing, and the mother cried loudly.

An active young man sprang from the carriage, and, turning back to it, lifted from the seat within a mahogany-stained coffin. There was a silver gilt cross on the top of it, and here and there a little more of the metal was attached.

The mother stooped over the babe and heart-searing exclamations bubbled from her quivering lips.

"Oh, my baby, my Katrina," she seemed to say, "Don't go away; don't go away." Then she broke her appeal

her worthy and just punishment."

More than one died, like Sir Thomas More, with a "mock." The great bishop noticed the weakness of the scaffold, whereupon, in the words of the Chronicle, "He said merrily to the lieutenant, 'I pray you, Mr. Lieutenant, see me safe up and for any coming down let me shift for myself.'"

Sir Thomas More bandaged his eyes with his own hands, and then laid his head upon the block, after which, signing for a moment's delay, he moved sharply

aside and uttered a last gibe at authority: "Fifty that should be cut! That has not committed treason!"

But one person haunts the Tower more persistently than all the others—more even than poor Katherine Howard and the good, wise Lady Jane Grey; more than the great bishop; more than Monmouth and Northumberland and Essex. On May 18, the day before her last act, Anne Boleyn exclaimed: "Mr. Kyngeston, I hear say that I shall not dye afore noon, and I am very sorry therefore; for I thought to be dede by thys time and past my payne."

The "bitter neck" was severed in a single stroke; but the laughing courage of her race, which the dull brutality of Henry could never quell, was strangely to haunt the Tower of London. It is no wonder, then, that these nineteenth-century searchers felt awed on nearing the hiding-place of the bones of Anne Boleyn.

"There was a thrill of emotion upon everyone present when, at two feet from the surface, we came upon the bones of a woman from 25 to 30 years of age, as Dr. Monat certified. Anne Boleyn was 29 years old at the time of her death, and there could be no doubt that this was, indeed, the unhappy queen."

The graves of Lady Jane Grey and Lord Guildford Dudley, however, are still undiscovered.

words with what sounded like a farewell hymn. She half ran to a corner of the room, brushing hair from her tear-wet face as she ran, and picked up a spray of flowers—milk-white.

The man who had brought the coffin had by this time found his way to the mother framed the little face with the flowers.

A casket wagon had now replaced the carriage at the curb. The lid of the coffin was screwed down and then carried forth to the street. The wail of women died away as the outer door shut, and the bearer of the dead sighed audibly.

"Mount Hope," he said to the young man on the box seat, after placing the coffin within the wagon. "Here's your papers."

At the hill above the tracks on Yonge street, snow came whirling with the twin wind against me and beat at the gate. "Down there to the left of that cross," he ordered, and was obeyed.

At a place where sand lay fresh flung, the man who held the reins whistled

Old folks who need something of the kind, find

NA-DRU-CO
LAXATIVES

most effective without any discomfort. Increased doses not needed. 25c. a box at your druggist's.

National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited.

softly. "Hello!" came a voice from the earth. "What you got?" The driver answered "A child." After several minutes' work with his shovel, the digger leaped out.

Taking hold of the cords beneath the coffin, "Lower away," he ordered. "Let my end go first." He guided the narrow end into the new hole he had made. "Thrive the way to do it," he said, with pride in his work, and "That's all" said the driver of the casket wagon.

Sir George Turner a Leper; Knighted For Self-Sacrifice

English Physician, Who Has Given His Life to South African Lepers, Will Return to End His Days With Them.

A poignant story lies behind the honor of knighthood conferred on New Year's Day on Dr. George Turner, late medical officer of health for Cape Colony and superintendent of the Pretoria Leper Asylum—a story which ranks with that of the famous Father Damien's heroic life among the lepers of Hawaii.

Sir George Turner is himself a leper. For many years, both in Cape Town—at the Roben Island Leper Asylum—and in the Leper Asylum at Pretoria, he administered to victims of the foul and fatal malady. In doing so he contracted the disease, but for some years it lay dormant.

A Dread Discovery. Two years ago, after he had retired from his work of mercy in South Africa and settled down in England, he became aware that he himself was a victim of anaesthetic leprosy. One day he noticed a white patch on his left hand. It was lifeless and without feeling, and the man who for years had heroically gone among the lepers of South Africa realized it as the dread disease.

The spot has since spread, and Sir George is now compelled to wear a glove, and the arm is weakened by paralysis and atrophy of the muscles.

Since the terrible day on which he made the dread discovery Sir George has lived in comparative retirement near Exeter, England. He has received numerous invitations to social functions, and has invariably replied: "I will come if you do not mind me being a leper."

Returning to the Fight. Sir George has now decided, however, to devote the remainder of his life to lepers. He has offered his services to the Mission to Lepers in India and the East, but it is felt that there is a greater scope for his work in South Africa, where he knows all the conditions, and it is probable that he will return to that field of labor.

He is full of a brave hope to do something more for his fellow sufferers. At his house in Devonshire he has

fitted up a laboratory, and is engaged in experiments in connection with the treatment of the disease.

Possibility of a Remedy. In showing a London Daily News and Leader representative over this laboratory on Saturday, Sir George said his treatment of lepers had so far been on general principles, in making lepers more comfortable and in retarding the advance of the disease. There was a great possibility, however, that some remedy might be found.

"Generally speaking," he said, "people have a very erroneous idea with regard to the contagiousness of leprosy. In my opinion, leprosy is usually, if not always, spread by contagion, but most lepers are not nearly so dangerous to the public as a person suffering from phthisis."

Plea for Compulsory Notification. "I think that leprosy is a disease which should be compulsorily notifiable, especially in countries where it is of rare occurrence. I do not mean to say that every leper should necessarily be segregated, but I do say that the sanitary authority should be in a position to know that the leper is taking all reasonable precautions to protect the public."

"If he refuses or is unable to take those precautions, then means must be found to isolate him compulsorily. This, I think, is most important, because it is more practicable in a country where lepers are few than in a place like India, where they are counted by the thousands, and where the provision of isolation would be easily, if not impossible. That isolation, even in a very modified form, is of good effect in preventing the spread and promoting the decrease of the disease, is shown in the history of leprosy in Norway and in Iceland."

The Mission to Lepers in India and the East, to which Sir George Turner has offered his invaluable services, was founded in 1874, and administers to thousands of sufferers. It is estimated that there are a quarter of a million victims in India alone.

Robert Burns Beloved by His Brother Poets

[T. P. O'Connor, M.P., in T. P.'s Weekly.]

A Scottish writer of last century, a man of more industry than critical skill, once set himself to garner in all the poems about Burns written by visitors to the poet's tomb—and a volume which may be had nowadays for a few pence at most Edinburgh book-stalls. But, like many other things easily procured, this anthology is not greatly desirable, and turning, it

wrote about the poet, alike in prose and in verse; while mention of Wordsworth brings to mind the names of two of his friends who vied with him in admiration for the Scottish laureate, these two being Charles Lamb and Coleridge. Fine a singer though he was sometimes, Lamb never did homage to Burns in verse; but his correspondence embodies endless praise of the poet, while at one place he sends him, thanking Coleridge, for sending him "some very sweet lines relative to Burns."

The lines in question: "To a friend who has declared his intention of writing no more poetry," are withal hardly to be forgotten. "To Burns," they express fierce contempt for those competitors of Burns who made him an exciseman.

Scott, Byron and Some Others. Sir Walter Scott used often to speak with great pride, of his early meeting with Burns, and Sir Walter's Journal is full of memorable expressions of the author's devotion to his mighty predecessor in Scottish poetry. Byron's letters and diaries, likewise, teem with eulogies of Burns; while, as one learns from sundry passages in Tennyson's Life by his son, this singer was among the most enthusiastic admirers of the Scottish poet. Russell Lowell also comes to mind, for in one of his poems he tells how he read Burns aloud in a railway carriage, and moved his audience deeply, while reverting to English poets, Matthew Arnold's essay contains several good comments on Burns, and Swinburne addressed

him in a splendid ode. It is written in the Scotsman's own favorite metre, and it is to Burns as satirist that the writer offers his most glowing praise:

But never, since the bright earth was born,
In rapture of the enkindling morn.
Might godlike wrath and sunlike scorn
That was and is,
And shall be, while false weeds are worn.

Find word like his.
Mr. William Watson. But splendid as it is, perhaps even Swinburne's ode is not the finest thing among poems addressed to or dealing with Burns; and perhaps the palm should go rather to a living poet, Mr. William Watson. In his masterpiece, "Wordsworth's Grave," he writes of Burns' influence, noting how the poet revived the bower of song which had been withering for many years ere his advent:

It dropt and fell, and one heath
northern skies.
With southern heart, who tilted his
father's shield,
Found poetry adying, bade her rise,
And touch quick Nature's hem, and
go forth healed.

Then, in another poem of nearly equal worth, "The Tomb of Burns," he ponders on the poet's wide fame, and inquires why Scotland cherishes her son's memory so fondly. Was he, he asks,

"Some Keats to Grecian gods allied"
No, he answers, Burns is beloved because he gave voice to the elemental emotions:

And though thrice statelier names
His own can wither not away,
While plighted lad and lass shall stray
Among the broom.
Where evening touches glen and braid,
With rosy gloom.

NOT YOUR HUMBLE SERVANT.
"A peculiar sensitiveness is shown in the determination of the railwaymen to cut out the word 'servants' from their proposed new organization," says the Westminster. "They are not to be railway servants," but "railwaymen." We have noticed a similar revolt against the term on the part of the domestic servants, who are yet looking in vain for the proper designation, for neither the American "hired girl" nor "help" is acceptable."

SERVANTS WANTED.
It is stated that the supply of

where every other medicine has failed.

where every other medicine has failed.

Saved From Years of Misery By 'Fruit-a-tives'

Another Miracle Performed in Toronto By
These Wonderful Tablets, Made of Fruit
Juices and Valuable Tonics.

Another Proof That "Fruit-a-tives" Is the Most
Scientific Remedy in the World For All
Kidney Troubles.

"Fruit-a-tives" has never demonstrated more clearly its powers to heal the kidneys and cure all Kidney Troubles and Rheumatism than in this case of Prof. Davis. It simply goes to show that you should try "Fruit-a-tives" if other remedies have failed.

Prof. Davis is well known in the United States and Europe, having received many diplomas and certificates from foreign societies.

It is but natural that he would exercise due caution in making any statement to the public. The fact that he is willing to have his letter to the Fruit-a-tives Company appear in the papers shows his confidence in the merits of "Fruit-a-tives" and his gratitude at being cured. Read Prof. Davis' letter.



PROF. J. F. DAVIS.

563 Church St., Toronto, December 29th, 1911.

"I want to say to the people of Toronto and elsewhere that 'Fruit-a-tives' is my only medicine, and has been for the past four years. Previous to that I was very much troubled with Rheumatism and Kidney Disease, and had taken many remedies as well as employing hot application of salt bags, etc., without getting satisfactory results. Noticing the advertisements of 'Fruit-a-tives,' and your suggestion of eating plenty of fruit, I adopted this treatment altogether, and, as my friends know, I am now and have been ever since taking 'Fruit-a-tives,' enjoying the best of health, and find it a pleasure to follow my vocation of Dancing and Department Instructor. You have my approval and authority for publishing this letter if you so desire.

Many of the leading citizens of Canada—the solid, substantial, well-known people in their respective cities and towns—have gladly testified to the great benefits they have received by taking 'Fruit-a-tives.' They are glad to be well and do not hesitate to say so in public print.

If you are suffering as Prof. Davis did, do as he did, and take 'Fruit-a-tives.' This wonderful fruit medicine will cure you. 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50, trial size, 25 cents. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.

domestics from the Scottish Highlands, upon which London mistresses have relied for years, show signs of exhaustion, and there is now no part of the country which can come to the rescue. In Canada girls were eagerly snapped up by ladies at ten to fifteen dollars a month, and at the end of the first month, they demanded twenty to thirty dollars, and largely extended Sunday- and week-day privileges—and got them! The whole situation will have to be frankly faced by mistresses," says the Christian Worker.

MOTOR CARS AND THE HUNT.
"The Duke of Beaufort has issued the following letter regarding the use of motor-cars in his county: 'I am reluctantly obliged to ask those who have been following my hounds in motorcars to kindly refrain from doing so, as they have unwittingly interfered much with our sport through heading foxes, and on one or two occasions with neighboring packs some of the hounds have been seriously injured. There is no objection to motor-cars coming to the meet, but I appeal to all sportsmen not to follow the hounds during the day in them.'"

Then, in another poem of nearly equal worth, "The Tomb of Burns," he ponders on the poet's wide fame, and inquires why Scotland cherishes her son's memory so fondly. Was he, he asks,

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It is stated that the supply of

where every other medicine has failed.

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where every other medicine has failed.

For the Bride

No gift is more acceptable than beautiful, durable silverware. Remember that

1847 ROGERS BROS.

is the original "Rogers." It is "Silver Plate that Wears."

Made in the heaviest grade of plate, and ranks first in quality.

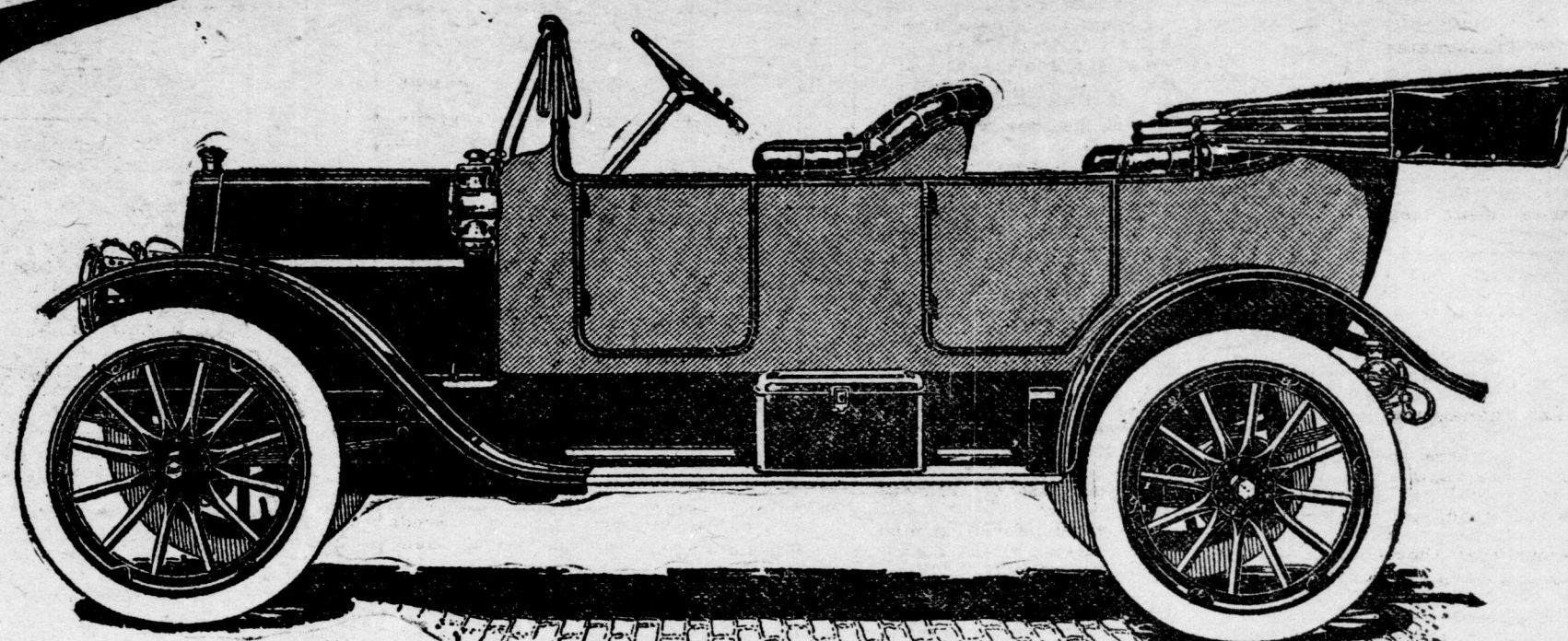
Sold by Leading Dealers

\$1,000 REWARD

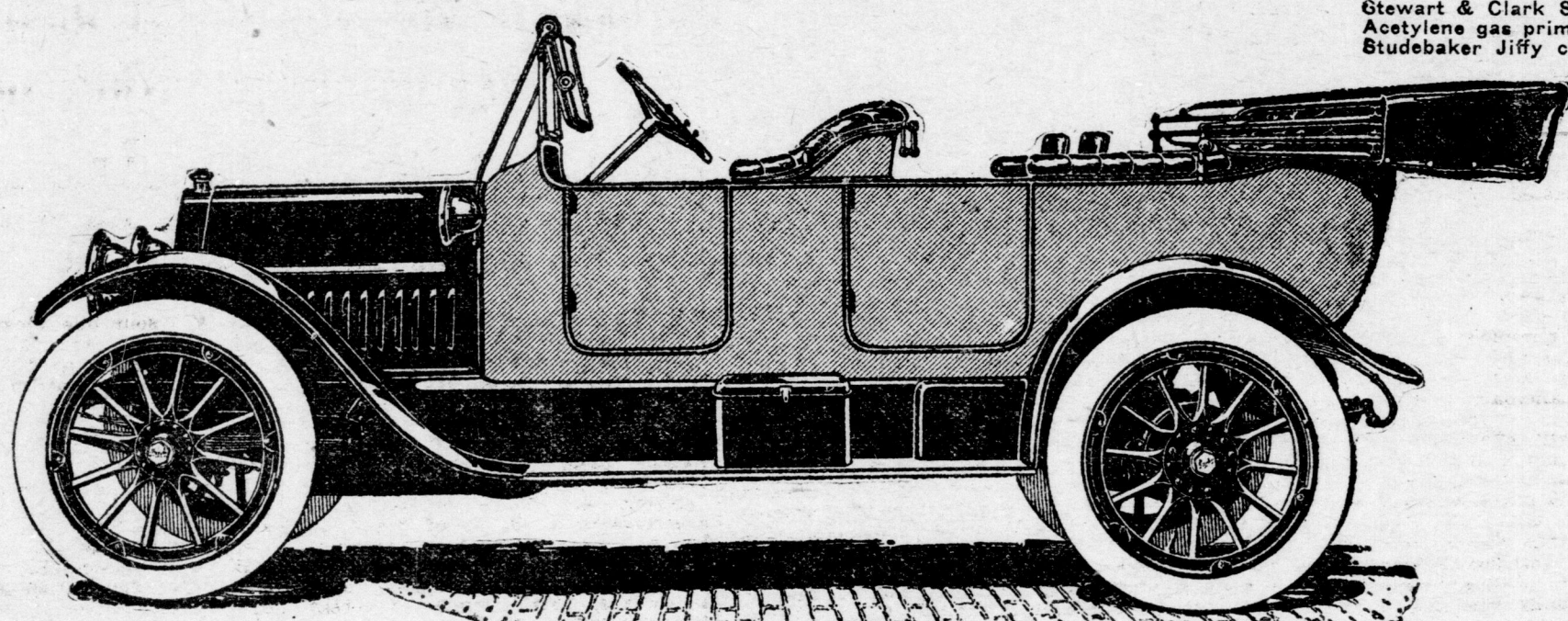
For information that will lead to the discovery or whereabouts of the person or persons suffering from Nervous Debility, Fits, Skin Disease, Blood Poison, Genito Urinary Troubles, and Chronic or Special Complaints that cannot be cured at The Ontario Medical Institute, 263-265 Yonge Street, Toronto.

Studebaker

\$1050
Studebaker "25"

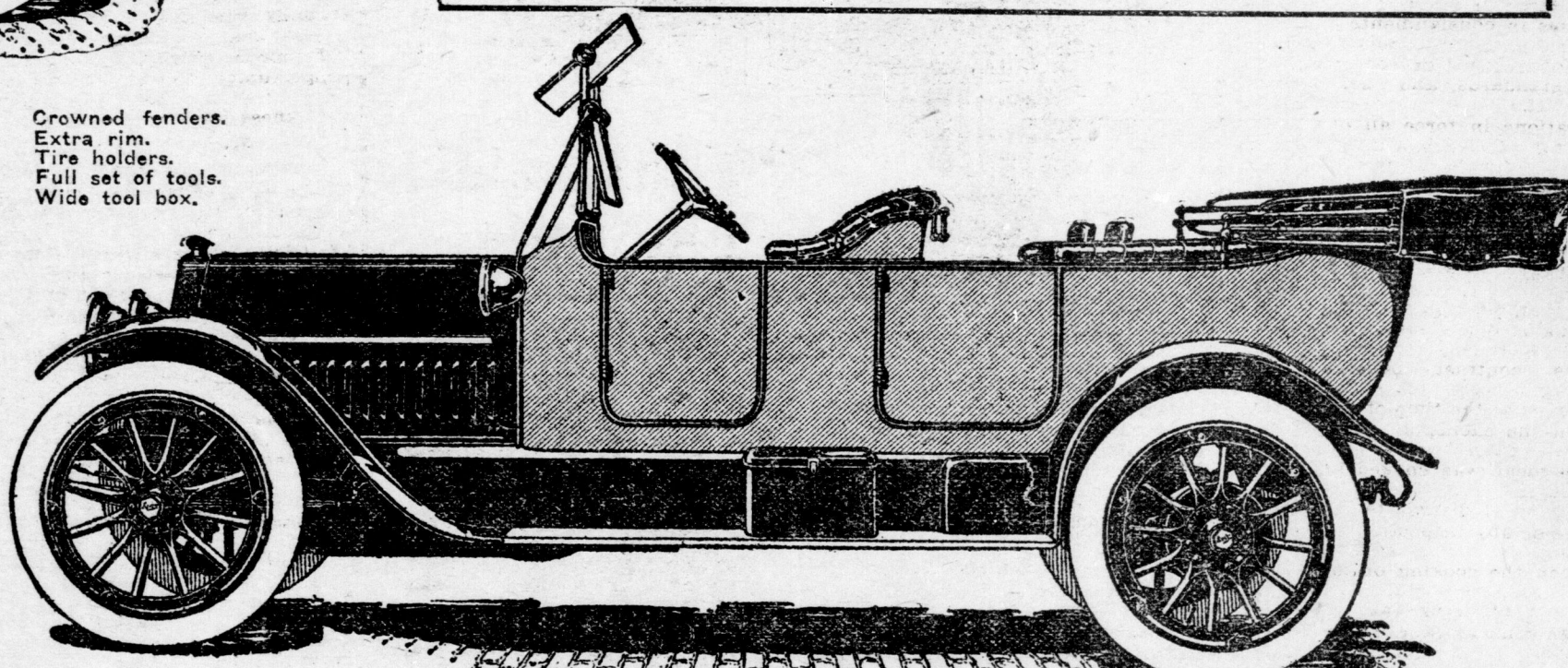


Five-passenger, four cylinders, long stroke, 3 1/2-inch bore x 5-inch stroke.
30x3 1/2-inch GOODYEAR TIRES.
Stewart & Clark Speedometer.
Acetylene gas primer.
Studebaker Jiffy curtains.
Electric horn.
Prest-O-Lite tank.
Silk mohair top.
Full elliptic springs.
Rich upholstery, ample cushions.
Ventilating windshield.
Demountable rims.
Tire holders.
Full set of tools.
Tire repair kit.
Tool box.
Extra rim.



Four cylinders, 4 1/4-inch bore x 5-inch stroke, 116-inch wheelbase.
SIX-PASSENGER body.
34x4-inch GOODYEAR TIRES.
Luxurious upholstery.
Full floating rear axle.
Electric self-starter.
Clear-vision, ventilating wind-shield, rain-vision type.
Electric lights.
Electric horn.
Deep cushions.
Silk mohair top.
Studebaker Jiffy curtains.
Detachable, demountable rims.
Stewart & Clark Speedometer.
Three-quarter elliptic springs.
Crowned fenders.
Extra rim.
Tire holders.
Full set of tools.
Wide tool box.

\$1500
SIX-PASSENGER
Studebaker "35"



Six cylinders, 3 1/2-inch bore x 5-inch stroke, 121-inch wheelbase.
Electric self-starter.
Electric lights.
Electric horn.
Full floating rear axle.
Six-passenger body.
Clear-vision ventilating wind-shield, rain-vision type.
Studebaker Jiffy curtains.
34x4-inch GOODYEAR TIRES.
Detachable, demountable rims.
Luxurious upholstery.
Three-quarter elliptic springs.
Deep cushions.
Crowned fenders.
Stewart & Clark Speedometer.
Silk mohair top.
Extra rim.
Tire holders.
Special tool box.
Full set of tools.

\$1800
Studebaker "Six"

A Canadian Car for Canadians
Send for Catalogue

The Six-Passenger Studebaker "35" Is
Electrically Lighted and Started

The "35" is a Six-Passenger car. This feature alone distinguishes it from every other car which can be compared with it. Not only is the Six-Passenger "35" finished with deep cushions, Jiffy curtains and every necessary appointment; it is also electrically started and lighted.

The Wagner Electric Self-starter will itself turn the motor over 31 minutes at 81 revolutions per minute. It works perfectly. Simply pull a lever on the steering column and the motor starts.

The electric system is exceedingly simple, requiring no attention, and the 12-volt storage batteries provide current for the brilliant headlights, and 4 other electric lights, including inside dash light.

The \$1050 Studebaker "25" Is
Fully Equipped

It has an acetylene primer for self-starting. The Studebaker Jiffy curtains are of an improved type. They stow away readily, yet are instantly released.

The upholstery is luxurious. The electric horn is controlled from steering wheel.

The long stroke motor gives extraordinary power in proportion to weight—more, we believe, than in any other car of the same size.

Demountable rims, with extra rim included, practically eliminate trouble with tires.

From \$65 to \$65,000,000

In 60 years a \$65 business has grown to a \$65,000,000 business because Studebaker promises have been kept.

To men who have known and used Studebaker automobiles the extraordinary values of these new cars will not seem surprising. Even an electric-lighted, electric-started, six-passenger automobile at \$1,500 will not surprise the man who knows Studebaker achievements.

Yet the \$1,050 "25" is as fine a car in every vital detail of material and workmanship as the "35."

Add to these two unequalled cars the \$1,800 "Six" and the plain superiority of the entire Studebaker line is made clear.

Our factories are the largest in the industry, and our process of manufacture the most complete.

Besides this every buyer has added to his purchase the pledge upon which our business has been built, that his car *must* be satisfactory.

Studebaker service is genuine, because it looks beyond the face value of a guarantee and insists upon the lasting satisfaction of the owner.

The day has come when a Canadian buyer can invest his money as confidently and cheerfully in the purchase of a Studebaker automobile as he would in the purchase of a government bond. Both investments are absolutely safe.

Reflect upon these things, and, then to confirm them, ask yourself where can be bought the equal of the \$1,500 six-passenger Studebaker "35," the \$1,050 Studebaker "25" and the \$1,800 Studebaker "Six."

C. E. BERNARD, Dealer, London, Ont.
Salesroom, - - No. 247 Dundas Street

The Studebaker Corporation of Canada, Limited, Walkerville, Ont.

SOLD BY: Samuel Oakes, Strathroy; J. B. Davidson, St. Thomas; George A. Parrott, Glencoe; Fred Brewer, Parkhill; J. B. Crawford, Dutton; E. G. Lusty, Rodney; Frank McDonald, Tillsonburg; E. H. Hughill, Ingersoll.

The \$1800 Studebaker "SIX" Will
Popularize the Six-Cylinder Car

We shall make more Sixes this year than any other manufacturer has ever made in a single year.

This large production enables us to build a Six at an unheard-of price. Yet every Studebaker "SIX" will be built with Studebaker care and thoroughness. Our word is pledged to all Studebaker owners.

To every motor lover we offer for \$1,800, not only luxury of finish and equipment, but the smooth, resourceful power which six cylinders insure.

The Studebaker "SIX," also, is remarkably economical in use of gasoline. The proportions of its cylinder dimensions are exactly right.

The Wagner Electric Self-starter and electric lights complete the equipment of this remarkable car.

See Us at the
London Show
March 5
to 8

The Studebaker Corporation of Canada, Limited,
Walkerville, Ontario.
Please send me catalogues describing your new cars. I am interested as a
☐ BUYER
Mark an X in square to indicate your interest.
NAME.....
ADDRESS.....
Tear Off Here.

THE NEW PUBLIC HEALTH

The Advertiser Bureau of Public Health Inspection.
QUESTIONS. ANSWERS. COMMENTS.
Conducted by Institute of Public Health, London, Ont.

Questions should be addressed "The New Public Health," care The Advertiser, London, Ont.
Private questions accompanied by a stamped, self-addressed envelope will receive private answers. Medical treatment for individual cases cannot be prescribed.

The perennial subject of food inspection is much misunderstood by the general public. The distinction between inspection, which merely prevents sale of pure but low-grade material at high-grade prices, is often confused with the inspection which purports to eliminate harmful adulterations and disease.

The protection of the pocketbook is a totally different thing from the protection of the public health. In the United States the effect of the much-vaunted Federal meat inspection service, which applies only to interstate and export meats, is that the highest grade meats, which can pass this inspection, are shipped out, and the local consumers get the "heavies," which, as a rule, do not pass any inspection at all. Any one wishing to sell animals for food, send for such inspection only those animals they feel sure about; any animals they fear may be seized and condemned they send to the local market, where there is no inspection, or a less rigid one.

It must be remembered that the adulterations of food, about which there is so much talk, are usually quite harmless, except that they make the consumer pay a good price for an inferior article. In the case of meat, even disease is little to be feared since meat is cooked before eating. Ordinary milk, because usually consumed raw, is a much more serious carrier of disease than the worst meat, since the latter is almost always cooked.

Dr. Alexander Burr, of the Boston Health Department, writing December, 1912, makes statements well understood amongst professional public health men, as representing the New Public Health principles on this subject. His admirable article is in part as follows:

"There is at present so much consideration being given to the subject of 'Pure Foods' throughout the country, much of which is sensational. It would seem well at this time to define the difference between the so-called pure food laws, a term which is of comparatively recent origin, and the old-established law prohibiting the sale of food articles when unfit for food because of disease, decay, decomposition or unwholesomeness.

"The board of health, in the enforcement of the food laws, is called upon to act with judgment, for its duty should be the conservation of food articles as well as the condemnation of articles unfit for human food. In these times of high cost of living all articles of food should be saved, and the fit for food should be suggested is readily seen at certain times of the year when there is a large destruction of valuable food articles in consignments.

"There is too much condemnation of valuable goods based on too technical arbitrary standards, and sentimental reasons. Take, for instance, the rules and regulations in force all over the country, for the condemnation of tuberculous animals. Many fine cattle and swine, infected with this disease in the internal organs, are condemned as unfit for food, the carcasses consigned to the grease tannery when it is recognized and admitted today by the leading scientists that meat in contradistinction to milk is not a source of transmission of tuberculosis from animal to man. The contrast between the tuberculous animals at the time of slaughter, resulting in the exclusion from consumption of generalized tuberculosis, as though the meat was cooked and, as above stated, not recognized as a source of transmission of disease to man, and the absence of any inspection of swine for the detection of trichinosis, relying entirely upon the cooking of the meat to prevent its spread to man, is interesting and should serve as a reason for thorough consideration of our present standards.

"Sentiment is becoming an exceedingly great influence in the question of rules for food inspection. Certain conclusions are arrived at, they are discussed, and at each discussion receive added enthusiasm and momentum, and are ready to be accepted by the general public, who accept such conclusions, believing them to be sufficient reasons for their adoption as regulations. The boards of health, whose work is the enforcement of legislative acts, in these times of limited appropriations and authority, should confine their work to such matters as really affect the public health, leaving the sentimental and aesthetic side of food questions to others.

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HERE IS GOOD ADVICE TO TAKE

IT WILL HELP THOSE WHO HAVE KIDNEY AND BLADDER TROUBLE.

There are other "old enemies" similar to the ones mentioned in this testimonial. Kidney and Bladder Troubles are always enemies to good health. As soon as you start to take GIN PILLS these ailments begin to disappear. It is the same in cases of Lumbago, Sciatica and like complaints. This letter illustrates the benefit of GIN PILLS.

Winnipeg, Jan. 6th.
"I have been a sufferer from Lumbago for some years past and during Christmas week had a very acute attack which confined me to the house. About the latter part of April, I met your Mr. Hill and mentioned my complaint to him. He advised me to take GIN PILLS. I have been taking them at intervals during the early part of the present winter, and up to date have had no return of my old trouble—in fact, I feel better than I have for years and think that my old enemy has vanished for good and all."
H. A. JUKES.



50c. a box—6 for \$2.50—money back if not satisfied. Sample free by writing National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto.

of damaged food articles, and many well-meaning authorities are opposed to the use of them for food. It is interesting to hear the different opinions among the various dealers in foods on this question. Certain dealers think that the use of good matured eggs, weighing in total 40 pounds when dressed is unfit for food because their trade has been in much heavier weight. Some dealers in eggs do not believe in the sale of any so-called spotted eggs, even if they are satisfactory for food, because it is argued that the destruction of such eggs would increase the sale of the better kind.

"A recent statement that there are sufficient No. 1 food articles for the entire public is not generally accepted as a fact. At this time it would seem well to consider the so-called 'rots and spots' in the egg business. 'Rots and spots' is a term used in the wholesale egg trade to indicate the eggs discarded by the several wholesale dealers as not suitable for their particular trade, and the character of 'rots and spots' varies with the class of trade of the dealer. It is a term that should not be used collectively, for it is misleading and often used by food authorities to give the impression that all are unfit for food. Such is direct to certain 'rots' and 'spots' and 'spots' are rarely 'rots'. Many of the best storage and new laid eggs find their way into the classification of 'rots and spots', not being merchantable because cracked, and certainly are suitable for food when properly handled.

"All large cities which are the receiving centres for food articles from long distances and also the distributing centres for large sections, must have a considerable amount of food arriving in damaged condition, also food which on account of lack of demand has become damaged by age. Such goods, while being salable direct to certain consumers who would properly care for them, are not suitable to put directly in the hands of the great consumers, but should go to licensed handlers of such articles, who will properly care for them for consumption.

"Reference in this connection is made to the rehandling of vegetables, fruits, figs, nuts, raisins, prunes, eggs and many other valuable articles of food, all of which, if properly supervised when rehandled, can reach the consumer in good condition, and must

have an appreciable effect on the high cost of living question. There are many stores in all large cities that handle such goods, and the retail price is such that many families are able to enjoy substantial delicacies that they could not if no such stores existed and they were compelled to buy only the first grade.

"There is a large amount of damaged food articles and also of articles of slightly inferior grades from which that suitable for food could be separated, but this should be performed under the supervision of boards of health. Anyone with experience with food inspection knows that there are times when plenty of food articles which are not suitable to sell direct to the consumer because some are unfit, and also certain articles which are not salable for table use in their present condition, when properly separated and prepared under supervision in such licensed places as proposed are again put in perfectly satisfactory condition for food."

H. W. HILL.



Pollards All Next Week.

The Pollards are coming again. This time the youngsters will present a new line of operas and musical comedies, and the management claims that there has never been in the whole 27 years of Pollard supremacy a better Pollard company—which is saying a lot. The kiddies of old have blossomed out into really and truly opera singers with records behind them which would put to test the most of our grown-up mummies. The Pollard Juvenile Opera Company, composed of youngsters, will be seen at the Grand Opera House all next week, presenting "The Toy Maker," "The Mikado" and "Sergeant Brue." There are 50 Pollard artists in the present company who have made names for themselves here on previous "Pollard" visits, are Teddy McNamara, Queenie Williams, Willie Pollard, Eva Pollard, May Pollard, Nellie McNamara, Dottie Brown, Daisy Wilson, Leslie Donaghy, Pattie Hill and many others.

"The Bird of Paradise." Symbolism and psychology go hand in hand in the beautiful romance of Hawaii which in "The Bird of Paradise" Richard Walton Tully has woven out of pure sunshine, the swish of the murmuring sea, the haunting melody of the Ukulele and the language of the latitude where life itself is a happy, never-ending dream. "The Bird of Paradise" comes direct from the Garrick Theatre, Chicago, success to the Grand Opera House for one performance, Thursday night, Feb. 27.



JESSIE BRAXTON, as the "Rose of Honolulu," in "Sergeant Brue," one of the Pollard's comic opera productions at the Grand all next week.

Replies to Questions

A-11. You describe your physical symptoms and ask for advice. No physician can possibly make a diagnosis or prescribe treatment without a careful personal examination of the patient. The only honest advice which any one else can give you is to see a physician, and have a thorough examination made.

A-12. Your questions as to after treatment of a case of appendicitis could not be answered safely except by a physician who had personal knowledge of the case. The same applies equally to the use of a special laxative, the dose, etc.

As to seeds of tomatoes, berries, etc., producing appendicitis or stirring up a second attack, there is very little, if any, danger from such sources. This was the old teaching, but as experience grew, it was found that many things found in the intestine and taken for seeds were not seeds at all. Seeds, constipation and indigestion are much more serious contributory causes.

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H. W. HILL.

The Gossip Crew

Written by Bertin Braley and Drawn by J. Campbell Cory for The Advertiser.

NOW OF COURSE YOU'LL NEVER MENTION IT TO A LIVING SOUL!



"AND SWEAR THEMSELVES TO SECRECY."

When gossip's tongues begin to move There's very little they approve. Or "Mrs. B." and "Mrs. A." Of scandal which they much deplore, But help to spread from door to door.

The gossip's whisper at their tea And swear themselves to secrecy. Then, when the juicy bit is told, They sample it and find it good And tell it to the neighborhood.

for the laborers engaged in an occupation which is vital to its very existence. (Hear, hear.) It does not pay them—this rich, proud empire—it does not pay them, its children who in the past built up its glory, and upon whom we have got to depend in the future against every foe—it does not pay them enough to keep themselves, their wives and their children through life above a state of semi-starvation.

"More Food Without Food Taxes." This land which ought to be rearing a virile, healthy, independent, prosperous people, is let out and engaged under a system which positively discourages prosperity among its cultivators, which saps the independence and undermines the vitality of the majority. This we can substantiate by overwhelming, irrefutable evidence. It is a condition of things which demands the immediate attention of every man who loves his native land, of every man who has heart to sympathize with humanity in despair. (Applause.) The land ought to produce twice what it is producing in healthy, good food for the community. You do not want 2s duty on corn. Even the Tories have discovered that (laughter and applause.) My friend, Mr. Taylor, who is here from Bolton, taught them that. (Applause.) It ought to employ almost twice—if not more—as much of labor, and pay more highly paid and better fed, better housed and better circumstanced labor. That is a fair summary of our reports from the rural districts.

"But the land question does not end in the country. (Cheers.) The evils of the present system are not confined to our villages. It depresses the healthy growth of the towns and the industrial areas as well. Hundreds of thousands of villagers have fled during the past forty and fifty years into the towns to seek refuge from the thralldom of the land system, and yet it has pursued them very often into the darkest alleys. It has driven healthy countrymen into the labor market to depress wages and hampered (hear, hear) the only combination by which they can obtain some measure of redress for their wrongs.

Evils Traced to Source. "The evils ought to be traced to their source—the escaped countryman and the town laborer that suffer together—who are crowded and crushed into the slums. But the evil does not end with the laboring class. The exactions of this system are inflicted upon the trader (hear, hear), the manufacturer, and the professional man. It spares no class, no section; every trade, business, and industry is writhed and hampered (hear, hear) and it is the first interest of every industry and every trade to see that the land is put on a business footing. (Cheers.)

"I do not propose to rest until at least I have compelled a discussion. A great Conservative landowner came to me the other day—I do not think he will mind my repeating what he said, and said, 'I have no doubt that when your proposals come out I shall condemn them. (Laughter.) I have no doubt I shall be very angry with your methods and that your language will be intolerable. (Renewed laughter.) All the same I am glad you have taken this in hand. (Applause.) It will create in politics an agricultural atmosphere and (he said) I have been waiting for that for some time.'

"What you want is to call attention to the evils, the grievances, the wrongs, and the ineptitude of this system when there is present the combination of the magnitude of the urgency of the question. There is Mr. Bonar Law's Edinburgh speech with its faltering and perfunctory sentences about the land. 'The only suggestion they have put forward in recent years was such a thoroughly bad one that they have dropped it and they have got no other, but they fall back on the old plan of vague proposals for spending public money contributed by industrious people whose burden of rates and taxes is much higher than that of the landowners. Public money for lightening the burden of the owner of land—that is not the remedy. The remedy is not to tax the people's food. (Hear, hear.) The remedy, I say with respect, in my judgment, is not to crush the land with the weight of fresh taxation. Nor is it to increase the burden of taxation bearing

Minard's Liniment Company, Limited: Some time ago I had a bad attack of Quinsy, which laid me out for two weeks and cost a lot of money.

Finding the lump again forming in my throat, I bathed freely with MINARD'S LINIMENT, left it on all night.

Next morning the swelling was gone, and I attributed the warding off of an attack of Quinsy to the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

St. John. G. F. WORDEN.

Do not suffer another day with Quinsy, or Protruding Gums, Nostril Discharge, or any other ailment of the throat, nose, or mouth. Use MINARD'S LINIMENT, and you will be cured. Do not fail to get a bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT, and you will be cured. Do not fail to get a bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT, and you will be cured.

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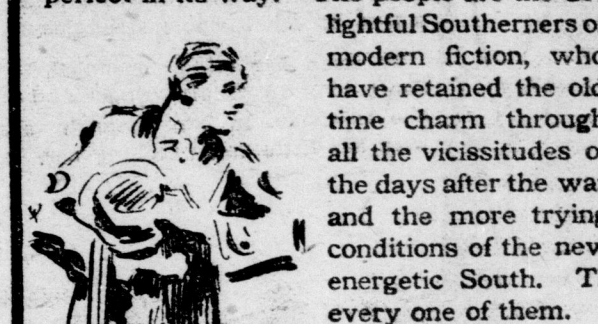
An Important New Novel By MARIA THOMPSON DAVIES

Author of "The Melting of Molly"

The Melting of Molly

For Eight Months the Best Selling Book in America

In Andrew the Glad Miss Davies has written a charming love tale that is nearly perfect in its way. The people are the delightful Southerners of modern fiction, who have retained the old time charm through all the vicissitudes of the days after the war and the more trying conditions of the new energetic South. The reader will like every one of them.



Miss Davies' New Novel

Andrew the Glad

Pictures by Crosby At all Book Sellers \$1.30 net

McLEOD & ALLEN, TORONTO, CANADA.

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MADAM! IF YOU DON'T FEEL RIGHT TAKE DELICIOUS "SYRUP OF FIGS"

Waste-Clogged Bowels, Torpid Liver and Decaying Food in Stomach Cause the Sick Headache, Gas, Backache, Sallowess, Biliousness and Indigestion.

All women get bilious, headachy and constipated—simply because they don't exercise enough. They don't eat coarse food, or enough fruit and green vegetables. Those are nature's ways of keeping the liver and thirty feet of bowels active; but very few women employ them. The next best way is delicious, fruity, Syrup of Figs.

Nearly all ills of women can be overcome with Syrup of Figs alone. There is no need to have sick head, ache, backache, dizziness, stomach sour and full of gases, bilious spells, sallowess, coated tongue, bad breath, bad complexion, nervousness and depression. The surest and safest remedy is one or two teaspoonfuls of delicious Syrup of Figs. Try this tonight—you'll feel splendid in the morning.

So heavily upon our urban population. "Our noble president has done much (applause) by his courageous and also persistent efforts to do something towards improving this condition of things. We must do more. (Applause in which the president joined.) I am delighted to hear that he agrees. We must do it immediately. It brooks no delay. (Applause.) It is vital to the well-being and to the life of the people; it is vital to the strength and the safety of the state. The future of our native land depends upon the boldness and the courage with which we deal with the problem. Any party that shrinks it is unworthy to guide the destinies of the Empire with its hundreds of millions of subjects."

"The Liberal party," the chancellor concluded, "has only triumphed in the past when it displayed courage (cheers) equal to the opportunities and the obstacles with which it was confronted. Let us go forward with this task, with the same fervor and resolution which were displayed in tasks no greater by Gladstone, Bright, Cobden, Campbell-Bannerman (cheers) and all those great men whose portraits look down upon us from these walls (hear, hear)."

Mr. Ellis Griffith, K.C., M. P., in the course of an eloquent speech, remarked: "Liberalism never stands still. There is no coping-stone to Liberalism, there are only stepping-stones. (Cheers.)"

ONLY ONE ILLIMITABLE FUEL. Professor Vivian B. Lewes, speaking on "Liquid Fuels" at the Royal Society of Arts, said in the near distant future they would be left face to face with the problem of what fuel to adopt, and when they reached that point they would find there was only one illimitable fuel, and that came from the sun's energy.

There was only one way to quickly Only One "BROMO QUININE," that is Laxative Bromo Quinine Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days

on box 25c

NO MORE DANDRUFF FALLING HAIR SCALP ITCH.

Men and women—do you want a splendid head of luxuriant hair free from scalp itch and dandruff?

Do you want hair so bewitchingly radiant that it compels the admiration of all who see it?

Do you want a scalp as immaculately clean and bright as a newly-minted coin?

Do you want to use a hair dressing that will surely prevent baldness, that always refreshes and invigorates and makes your entire head feel fine?

The supply of petroleum is not the illimitable supply fondly imagined some time ago. The day will come when the supply will give out.

"Yes," said the energetic man, "I want the tariff reformed, and reformed quick!" "What points do you object to in the tariff?" "I don't know exactly. But I am sure it could be changed in a number of ways that would help my line of business."—Washington Star.

regenerate the sun's energy to make it available for power, and that one way was alcohol. In vegetation they would find the energy absorbed by the plant from the sun through those wonderful chemical processes which built them up into the wood of the plant—that energy could never be again regenerated as coal or oil, but into alcohol.

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counter

IAN Sage. Ask for PARISIAN Sage. All druggists and toilet goods counters



Waiting for "Daddy," Who'll Never Come



THE DEAN AND HARNACK.

The Dean of Gloucester says in the Morning Post: "There can be no harm in these days in saying that I am a diligent student of Harnack. I by no means accept all or many of his conclusions, but at the same time I recognize the great value of his work and that of other scholars of the same class. It explains, believe me, many grave difficulties in the Old Testament which have puzzled and perplexed earnest men."

HER IDEAL.

[Puck.]
The inventor—That machine can do the work of ten men.
Visitor—See what? My wife ought to have married it!

REMINISCENCES OF HON. JAMES YOUNG; GLIMPSSES OF GREAT CANADIANS OF PAST

[Written for The Advertiser by W. T. Allison, M. A. ("Ivanhoe").]

It is rather singular that William Briggs should have had the pleasure within a few months of publishing two valuable works dealing with the political life of such parliamentary veterans as the late Sir Richard Cartwright and the Hon. James Young, of Galt, who passed away a few days ago. Sir Richard's tart stories of the campaigns of yesteryear and his very frank criticisms of his political foes attracted much attention, a great deal more notice, it is safe to say, than these quieter volumes by the Galt patriarch will command. And yet Mr. Young's work, "Public Men and Public Life in Canada," ought to be cordially received by students and especially by journalists who desire a carefully selected and carefully edited guide to our political history since confederation. Mr. Young's first volume is really a second edition of a book which he published ten years ago. Recently he revised this volume, which deals particularly with the early struggles for responsible government, and embodies many charming recollections of the life of Upper Canada in early days. He has also added a second volume, which gives a readable and needful to say, a reliable account of the stirring events which followed the confederation of British North America into the Dominion of Canada. Both volumes are accompanied by copiously illustrated by full-page and smaller photographs of Canada's leading public men.

Hon. James Young did great service to his country in going to the pains of preparing this big piece of work in his old age. He led a most interesting life from that eventful day in August, 1835, when he was a youth of eighteen, he became the proud editor of the Dumfries Reformer of Galt. Through these pages we follow him during busy years when he attended George Brown on stumping tours to the time when he himself sat in the Ontario Legislature, and later in the Dominion House as a framer of Canadian history and an observant student of men and events.

And in the clear and well-considered pages of these substantial volumes he has given us "the harvest of a quiet eye." Defining his purpose in the preface, Mr. Young says, "Whilst not overlooking important events in Great Britain and the United States, and using an author's prerogative in expressing opinions widely and otherwise, one of my chief aims has been to give a succinct account of the stirring political events in the late Province of Canada which ultimately led to the union of British North America, under the name of the Dominion of Canada—in other words, to tell the story of our great Canadian confederation."

Away back in 1853, early pioneer days in Western Canada were drawing to a close. The stage coach with its

Zam-Buk for the Children

MOTHERS TELL WHAT IT DID FOR THEIR LITTLE ONES.

"Thousands of mothers in Canada owe a debt of gratitude to Zam-Buk," says Mrs. J. Quidding, of Ninette, Man. says: "My little boy was suffering very badly from a form of skin disease over his chest. I applied Zam-Buk to the affected part, and in a very short time the sores were healed." Mrs. F. Miners, of 311 Suffolk street, Guelph, Ont., says: "My little daughter, Lorinda (6) contracted a skin disease. This first broke out like tiny water blisters, afterwards taking the form of dry scabs. These would disappear for a short time, and then reappear worse than ever. We tried Zam-Buk, and perseverance with its use resulted in a cure." All druggists and stores sell Zam-Buk at 50c. box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, upon receipt of price.

Forty-Ninth Annual Report of The Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Company

The Forty-ninth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders was held at the Company's Offices in London, Ontario, on Wednesday, February 12th, 1913.

The President, Mr. T. G. Meredith, K. C., took the chair, and Mr. Morley Aylesworth acted as secretary.

The Annual Report and Financial Statement were submitted as follows:
After defraying the expenses of management and all other charges, and making allowance for actual and possible losses, the balance of profits (as shown by the annexed statement, amounted to \$425,385.11, and was distributed as follows:

Four Quarterly Dividends of 2 1/2% each, with a quarterly bonus of 1/4 of 1% (making the total dividend distribution 11%)	\$223,233.04
Government and Business Tax	2,943.44
Transferred to Building Fund	15,000.00
Balance carried forward	184,208.63
	\$425,385.11

The issue of \$100,000 of new fully paid stock was promptly subscribed and paid. The premium thereon of \$100,000 has been added to the Reserve Fund, which now amounts to \$2,100,000, and is equal to the Paid-up Capital.

The Company has no real estate on hand other than office premises, all properties which have come into possession of the Company by foreclosure, failure to obtain purchasers under power of sale, or otherwise, having been sold.

The Directors desire to bear testimony to the very efficient manner in which the officers of the Company have discharged their respective duties.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
London, Ontario,
January 28th, 1913.

T. G. MEREDITH,
President.

DR.	ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.	CR.
Liabilities to the Public:		
To Sterling Debentures	\$4,884,401.92	
To Canadian Debentures	3,227,431.19	
To Deposits	1,972,220.18	
To Interest accrued but not due	83,532.53	
	\$10,167,585.82	
To the Shareholders:		
To Capital Stock paid up	\$2,100,000.00	
To Reserve Fund	2,100,000.00	
To Building Fund	15,000.00	
To Quarterly Dividend No. 101, due 2 Jan., 1913, at 2 1/2% and Bonus of 1/4 of 1%	57,657.69	
To Balance	184,208.63	
	\$4,456,866.32	
	\$14,624,452.14	

DR.	ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.	CR.
By cash Value of Mortgages	\$12,490,769.27	
Less amount retained to pay prior mortgages	125,221.58	
	\$12,365,547.71	
By Office Premises	20,000.00	
By Provincial and Municipal Debentures	1,118,187.00	
By Canada Trust Co. Stock at cost	522,175.00	
(Value on basis of Reserve, \$815,017.06.)		
By Other Bonds and Securities	78,867.00	
By Cash in Office	\$28,807.61	
By Cash in Bank	480,867.82	
	\$19,679,443.13	
	\$2,238,904.43	
	\$14,624,452.14	

RESERVE FUND AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS.

Reserve on 30th December, 1911	\$2,000,000.00
Premium on New Capital Stock	100,000.00
	\$2,100,000.00
Balance of Undivided Profits on 30th December, 1911	90,222.00
Undivided Profits for 1912	93,986.63
	184,208.63
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits on 31st December, 1912.	\$2,284,208.63

AUDITORS' REPORT.

We hereby certify that for the year ending December 31st, 1912, we have audited the Books and Accounts and have examined the Securities of The Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Company, except those of its Branch at Regina. The Cash and Bank Accounts have been audited monthly; the postings and balances of all the Company's Ledgers examined quarterly; and we find the whole correct and in accordance with the above statements.

The Books and Accounts of the Regina Branch have been audited, and the Securities there have been examined by Mr. J. C. Pope, C.A., and the results as certified to by him are incorporated in the above statements.

M. H. ROWLAND,
F. G. JEWELL, C.A.,
Auditors.

London, January 28th, 1913.

THE PRESIDENT IN MOVING THE ADOPTION OF THE REPORT SAID:

It affords me pleasure to say that the past year has been the most profitable in the history of the Company. The assets now approaching the Fifteen Million mark have increased over \$800,000 during the year. The net profits amount to \$385,163.11, an increase of nearly five thousand dollars over 1911, and equivalent to better than 16% on the Company's average Paid-up Capital.

Adhering to the policy announced in previous years, your Directors hope in 1913 to increase the dividend to 12% per annum, and to pay a bonus of 1% thus making a total return to the shareholders of 13% per annum. This will make the third increase of the kind in five years. While your Directors hope this rate can be maintained in the future, it must not be forgotten that the strong demand for money and prevailing high rates cannot continue indefinitely, and the day may come when reductions in dividends instead of increases will be in order.

Under the authority granted at the last Annual Meeting, your Directors made an issue of Two Thousand shares of Fully-paid stock, at a premium of 100%. These shares were at once subscribed, and the full amount thereof has been paid to the Company. The premium received—\$100,000—was forthwith transferred by the Reserve, thus maintaining that fund on a par with the paid-up Capital. The undivided profits for the year—\$93,986.63—added to the balance carried forward give, in addition to the Reserve Fund, a surplus of \$184,208.63.

To enable the Company to take advantage of the excellent demand for money in all its fields of operation, a further issue of stock must soon be made.

Our business in the West has enjoyed a steady and conservative growth, and now amounts to about Three Million Dollars. Of our new business all loans, save \$70,000 lent in Winnipeg and Regina, are secured on farm properties in approved districts in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The excellent harvest in Saskatchewan, where the great bulk of our Western business is done, has resulted in a satisfactory settlement of maturing payments.

For the fifth consecutive year the Company has no real estate on hand other than office premises, and, although it is too much to hope for an indefinite continuance of this condition of affairs, we venture to believe that with energetic and careful management here and in the West, no undue accumulation of mortgaged properties will occur.

Owing to the growth of our own business and that of the Canada Trust Company, it is necessary to make use of the vacant land adjoining the Head Office Building, which was purchased two years ago, by erecting thereon an addition to our present building. The sum of \$15,000 has been set aside, out of the profits of the year, to be applied towards that end.

The Canada Trust Company has had a prosperous year, and by means of a satisfactory arrangement established in Great Britain, should in the future receive its fair share of funds from that quarter. A further issue of stock in that Company has been authorized, and a resolution will later be submitted to you to enable your Directors to take up so much of the new issue as they may deem advisable.

Bylaw No. 33, submitted for your confirmation, affects amendments to our existing Bylaws rendered necessary by the growth of the Company, and creates the office of Secretary as one distinct from that of Manager. Mr. Morley Aylesworth, who for over ten years has given the Company effective service, has been appointed to the new position.

Bylaw No. 40 brings our lending powers into line with those granted to the Company by the Dominion Parliament in 1899, and follows exactly the wording of the Statute enacted at that time. These powers are somewhat more restricted than those conferred by the general legislation of the Province of Ontario.

The Report was unanimously adopted. The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: T. G. Meredith, K. C., President; Hume Cronyn, First Vice-President; F. E. Leonard, Second Vice-President; George T. Brown, F. R. Eccles, M. D., Robert Fox, H. E. Gates, John Labatt and Wm. Saunders, C.M.G., LL. D.

tion, the Government's Grand Trunk and other railway transaction, the seigniorial tenure, representation by the population, no public aid to ecclesiastical corporations, and many other questions in regard to which the people were then deeply agitated."

How the Hon. George Brown and the Hon. John A. Macdonald, after ten years of bitter political strife, joined hands in the hour of their country's need and formed the coalition ministry which made confederation a reality, the great Dominion possible is related in one of Mr. Young's most graphic chapters. Commenting on this patriotic union of the two rival leaders, he writes: "The Hon. George Brown and the Hon. John A. Macdonald were to hear of this astonishing move, but he concludes, 'Notwithstanding some criticism, as soon as the counter almost universal satisfaction was felt at the prospect of forever getting rid of the wretched sectional difficulties which had so long distracted the two provinces, and a wave of popularity for the coalition Government and confederation set in so strongly as to sweep everything before it.'"

At this point I must say good-bye to Mr. Young's volumes, but I hope I have given sufficient indication of their interesting contents to induce my readers to consult them for themselves.

DECLINE AND FALL EXPLAINED.

Our prominent publicists display such a tendency to ascribe Rome's fall to her failure to embrace whatever reform they happen to be particularly interested in at the moment that we should not be surprised any day to hear some impassioned orator announce significantly that Rome never abolished the roller towel.—Ohio State Journal.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS, ETC.

Mr. Fielding's Crushing Reply To Critics in Britain

Second Letter From the Former Finance Minister of Canada—Why Is It Disloyal to Seek Larger Markets For Canadian Producers?—Denies That Canada Was Rebuffed by Asquith Government.

The London Morning Post publishes a long letter from Hon. W. S. Fielding, in which he answers various criticisms passed by that newspaper on a previous letter by Mr. Fielding dealing with the Canadian-American Reciprocity Agreement. The Morning Post had asked: "In the negotiation of this treaty was Mr. Fielding's object solely the commercial gain of the Canadian farmers affected, or did he also consider the national and political interests of the Dominion and the Empire?" Mr. Fielding replies:

"In the negotiation of the agreement the object of my colleague, Mr. Paterman, and myself was to promote the commercial gain, not only of the Canadian farmers, but also of the Canadian lumbermen, the Canadian fishermen and of all Canadians who produce anything which they wish to sell. We had the idea—apparently some persons think it a strange one—that the extension of Canadian trade and commerce, and thus increasing the wealth and prosperity of the Canadian people, were doing the best possible service to the national and political interests of the Dominion and the Empire. Surely a wealthy, prosperous and contented Dominion is a greater strength to the Empire than one in less happy circumstances. I have never been able to get it into my head—I fear good relations, surely it is the United

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT The Canada Trust Co (Managed in Connection With the Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Company).

The Eleventh Annual General Meeting of the shareholders was held at the Company's office in London, Ontario, on Tuesday, February 4th, 1913.

The President, Mr. T. G. Meredith, K.C., took the chair, and the Managing-Director, Mr. Hume Cronyn, acted as Secretary.

The Annual Report and Financial Statement were submitted as follows:

The net earnings, after paying all expenses, commissions and other charges, amount to \$42,448.51, including \$1,172.24 brought forward from the previous year. Out of this sum a dividend of five per cent, amounting to \$23,838.07, has been paid, \$15,718.75 has been added to Reserve Fund, and the balance \$2,892.69 carried forward as undivided profits.

The Reserve Fund now amounts to \$180,000.00, or nearly thirty-eight per cent, of the Company's paid-up Capital. The accounts, vouchers and securities have been duly examined by the Auditors, whose report is appended.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

T. G. MEREDITH,
President.

London, February 4th, 1913.

Liabilities.	COMPANY FUNDS.	Assets.
Paid-up Capital, 31st Dec., 1912	\$476,925.00	Cash value of mortgages and Municipal Debentures
Dividend payable 1st Jan., 1913	11,923.16	Less retained to pay assumed mortgages
Reserve Fund, 31st Dec., 1911	\$164,000.00	
Premium from New Stock	281.25	
Added 31st Dec., 1912	15,718.75	
	\$180,000.00	
Balance at Credit of Profit and Loss	2,892.69	Cash in Banks
	\$671,741.85	\$671,741.85

DR.	TRUST FUNDS.	CR.
Guaranteed Trust Funds for Investment		
Realized Assets	\$1,245,319.30	
Unrealized Assets	1,005,675.42	
Unrealized Assets	312,535.00	
	\$2,563,529.72	
	\$2,563,529.72	

DR.	PROFIT AND LOSS.	CR.
To Dividends	\$23,838.07	
To Addition to Reserve	15,718.75	
To Balance	2,892.69	
	\$42,448.51	
	\$42,448.51	

We hereby certify that we have audited the books and accounts of The Canada Trust Company for the year ending 31st December, 1912, and we find the whole correct and in accordance with the above statement. We have also examined the Company's securities and find them in order.

M. H. ROWLAND
J. F. KERN
Auditors.

London, January 24th, 1913.

At a subsequent meeting the following were elected directors for the ensuing year: T. G. Meredith, K.C., President; Dr. F. R. Eccles, Vice-President; Hume Cronyn, Managing-Director; H. S. Blackburn, George T. Brown, E. P. Clement, K.C., Berlin, Ont.; W. J. Christie, Winnipeg, Man.; John Cowan, K.C., Sarnia, Ont.; V. Cronyn, K.C.; Robert Fox, H. E. Gates, F. E. Leonard, James B. McKillop, R. O. McCulloch, Galt, Ont.; Philip Pocock, William Saunders, C.M.G., L.L.D.; George A. Somerville, Toronto, Ont.

States of America. If you could make your foreign office officials speak out—happily they know the virtue of direct silence—they would tell you that there is no nation in the world that they are more anxious to be on good terms with than the United States. You Englishmen have lately formed a committee of distinguished men of all shades of political opinion to co-operate with similar committees in the United States and Canada in celebrating with joyful ceremony in 1914 the completion of a century of peace between Great Britain and the United States. That for 100 years no hostile shot has been fired across the long boundary line between the United States and Canada is indeed something to rejoice over. When the day for the celebration comes we shall, I hope, on both sides of the line, all join in the earnest prayer that Divine Providence may so guide and direct that never again shall such a shot be fired between these two great Anglo-Saxon nations. Shall we be obliged to interpret the prayer of the opponents of reciprocity to mean: "Let us, O Lord, reciprocity, but don't let anybody make it easier for the Canadian farmer to sell his hogs to Uncle Sam." If it is in the interests of Canada and of the Empire to cultivate good relations with the United States, what is so likely to conduce to that end as to strike down some part of the barbed wire tariff fence which now runs along the boundary line?

The Avowed Object of the "National Policy."

The avowed object of what was called the national policy was to exclude or reduce imports of manufactured goods, which came chiefly from Great Britain. Why any English writer should hold that policy in loving remembrance is not easily understood. Before the days of the national policy at the time the national policy was established, and while that policy remained in operation, down to the day of the death of Sir John Macdonald, the Governments which he led all ways sought for reciprocity with the United States. Indeed, and the point seems to be worthy of particular note, every Government, whether Liberal or Conservative, that existed in the Dominion of Canada from the beginning of Confederation down to the latter part of 1911 supported and sought for reciprocity with the United States. Sir John Macdonald and his chief lieutenants advocated the national policy as means of bringing about reciprocity. There never was a time when Sir Wilfrid Laurier did not, like every one of his predecessors in office, favor reciprocity with the United States. To the pleasure of the Liberals ever adhered, and it represents their policy today. So long as there seemed any prospect of our getting a fair agreement with the United States Sir Wilfrid Laurier labored to secure it. When he found that the United States authorities of the time were not willing to deal with us in a friendly way, he and his party ceased to talk about reciprocity. No further effort was made on the part of Canada for several years. But at a later stage the Americans, under new men, saw the error of their ways. They came to us, admitting that the policy towards us had not been a generous one, and asking us to reopen negotiations. What was to be done in such circumstances? The economic conditions had not altered since the last negotiations. The United States markets were still desirable. Our trade with the republic was lopsided. (It has become more so since reciprocity was defeated.) We bought very largely of the products of the United States, but that country took little from us. The opportunity seemed to have come to readjust these conditions and give our people a chance to sell as well as to buy in the American market.

No "Rebuff" From British Statesmen.

Answering the Morning Post's allegation that Sir Wilfrid Laurier turned to reciprocity because of the "rebuff" administered by British statesmen in 1907, Mr. Fielding says:

You are wrong, absolutely and unqualifiedly wrong, in attributing to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and myself any action based on an alleged "rebuff" from British statesmen—a rebuff which, so far as we are aware, never had any existence. I have no brief to defend Mr. Asquith or Mr. Churchill; I am sure neither of them will feel that any defence from me is needed, and as already stated, I do not wish to enter into the party controversies between English Liberals and English Conservatives. But I have, in a sense, a brief to see that this Canadian question, if it is to be discussed at all here, is correctly placed before the British public. Sir Wilfrid and his colleagues labored to bring about reciprocity with the United States, because they believed, as they believe today, that it was the right policy, right economically, right from a general Canadian point of view, right from the true imperial policy view, because it was the policy of the Liberal party, declared in their public party convention several years before they came into power; because, as has already been shown, it was not the policy of the Conservatives, but also the policy of every Government, irrespective of party, that had held power in Canada from the beginning of Confederation. These and these only were the reasons for the reciprocity agreement.

THIS IS NOT A JOKE.

Prof. Surface of the state agricultural department wants to get rid of the sparrows. He proposes that they be incriminated by feeding on grain soaked in whiskey when they can be easily caught and humanely killed. He has a novel idea, and might be considered something of a joke if it were not solemnly put forward in an official bulletin, where no jokes are ever allowed to appear.—Philadelphia Press.

When Baby Is Ill

When the baby is ill, when his little stomach is out of order and he is fussy and refuses to smile, don't dose him with castor oil. There is no need to torture him—give Baby's Own Tablets—they do everything castor oil is supposed to do, only they do it better, and what is more the baby will like them. The Tablets are absolutely safe, being guaranteed by a government analyst to contain no opiates or other harmful drugs. Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The F. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.