

CROWDED P. & O. BOAT RAMMED AND SINKS IN ENGLISH CHANNEL

Sides of the Big Liner Oceana Torn Out By Collision With Bark, and Four of the Passengers Are Believed to Have Perished—Bark in Sinking Condition.

[Canadian Press.]

Newhaven, England, March 16. — Four passengers and several sailors are believed to have been drowned this morning as a result of a collision between the Peninsular and Oriental liner Oceana and the German bark Pisagua, off Beachy Head, in the English Channel.

The Oceana was hit broadside, and had her side practically torn out.

ALMOST CATASTROPHE.

For some time the lives of the liner's 47 passengers and of the 280 men of her crew, were placed in jeopardy. The courage of the officers and the speedy arrival of assistance, however, prevented a terrible catastrophe.

BOAT CAPSIZED.

Twenty-eight of the passengers were landed here, and nine at Eastbourne, in small boats, but it is feared that the other four have been drowned, together with some members of the Lascar crew, by the capsizing of a boat, which was transferring them to a cross-channel steamer standing by.

It was thought at first that there were 430 passengers on board, but the company says that most of them were to join her at Marseilles.

CREW IN PANIC.

The passengers and the steamer's officers behaved with great calmness, but the crew, which was composed of Lascars, was panic-stricken, and delayed the lowering of the boats.

Many of the passengers were landed here and at Eastbourne, while boats were lowered from a cross-channel steamer, and picked up a large number of others. Lifeboats were also sent out from shore, in reply to signals of distress.

OCEANA SANK.

An attempt was first made to beach the Oceana, but she sank quickly. The collision occurred in the early hours of the morning, while all the passengers were asleep in their berths. When they dashed out of their cabins, on feeling the shock of the collision, and hearing the crash of timbers, the water rushed in so quickly, that the lower decks were awash in a few moments.

The passengers, trying to make their way to the upper decks, dressed in their night attire, had to wade through water up to their waists.

LIFEBOAT SWAMPED.

The first boat lowered was swamped and the passengers thrown into the water, but they were all picked up. The second boat was just sinking, when a lifeboat from shore reached it.

One of the cross-channel mail steamers running between Dieppe and Newhaven saw the signals of distress, and immediately hove to and lowered her boats, on which many of the passengers were taken off. It was during this transfer that one of the small boats was reported to have capsized, and that a score of ladies were drowned.

The bark Pisagua proceeded on her way, with most of her headgear carried away.

MUCH BULLION LOST.

The Oceana had on board nearly \$5,000,000 in bullion. She is one of the oldest of the Peninsular and Oriental liners, and this was to have been her last voyage. She has been running continuously since 1888.

(Continued on Page 11.)

MILLIONS ARE OUT OF WORK BY BRITAIN'S BIG COAL STRIKE

The Railways Are Discharging Thousands of Skilled Mechanics.

[Canadian Press.]

London, March 16.—The failure of the conferences between the striking British miners and the coal owners, which have been proceeding for several days under the presidency of Premier Asquith, to reach a settlement of the coal strike, has brought Great Britain to the realization of the serious position of other industries besides the one directly affected. In many places manufacturing concerns have only kept their works going by means of extraordinary efforts. They will now no longer be able to do this, and within a few days hundreds of thousands more men and women will be added to the two million and over already out of work.

The Great Western Railway Company shut down its construction works at Swindon, throwing out of employment ten thousand skilled mechanics. The London and North-Western Railway has given notice that after Monday a large number of cars will cease running, while many other railroad lines and factories have been compelled to give their men notice to leave.

"JIMMY" MALIN SENT FOR TRIAL

John Berry Claims He Was Flimflammed In a Horse Deal.

A DAVID HARUM TRADE

According to the Story Told by the Complainant, He Gave a Good Horse for a Bad One.

James Malin, a well-known hack driver and jockey, of London, was committed for trial by jury at the next court of competent jurisdiction by Police Magistrate Judd this morning, when it was decided that Malin should explain the circumstances of a horse trade with John Berry, a driver of a local bakery wagon.

From the evidence of the complainant it would appear that the deal was another of those David Harum affairs. The charge is that Malin made the trade by false pretences, out this will have to be proved.

The court decided to allow the prisoner his freedom, but took his personal recognizances for \$200, and those of a friend, Thomas H. Carter, for \$100.

The Deal.

According to the story, Berry first met Malin at New Year's and placed considerable confidence in him as a horseman. As a result when he was considering the purchase of a horse on March 5, he asked Malin to accompany him to pass upon the merits of the equine. On the road Malin explained that he had a horse with which he was willing to part, and the pair start-

ed to look over the latest proposition.

Berry noted that the horse stumbled occasionally and wobbled in his path. He, therefore, asked Malin for an explanation, and was informed that the front feet had been improperly shod, and that further the horse was not used to going in single harness.

Berry gave his mare in a trade—an animal which he valued at \$140—and upon payment of \$10 boot, secured Malin's horse. A veterinary this morning testified that the animal had defective eyesight, being, in fact, almost blind, that it was knock-kneed and mulefooted, and that because of these and other troubles it was unable to go about among rigs or over the average road.

Sent for Trial.

Malin had told Berry that the horse was sound, it is alleged, and the court considered this to be sufficient to warrant sending the case for trial on a charge of false pretences. Malin was represented by Mr. Marshall Graham, while Mr. W. R. Meredith acted for Berry.

"FOREST CITY" HAS AGAIN BEEN SOLD

Steamer Bought From Mr. R. C. Eckert and Others by Mr. A. E. Thompson.

The steamer, "Forest City," which was recently purchased by Mr. R. C. Eckert, of this city, from a syndicate has been sold to Mr. A. E. Thompson, of Cleveland, who was formerly interested in the boat, and a number of the latter's associates. The consideration has not been made public.

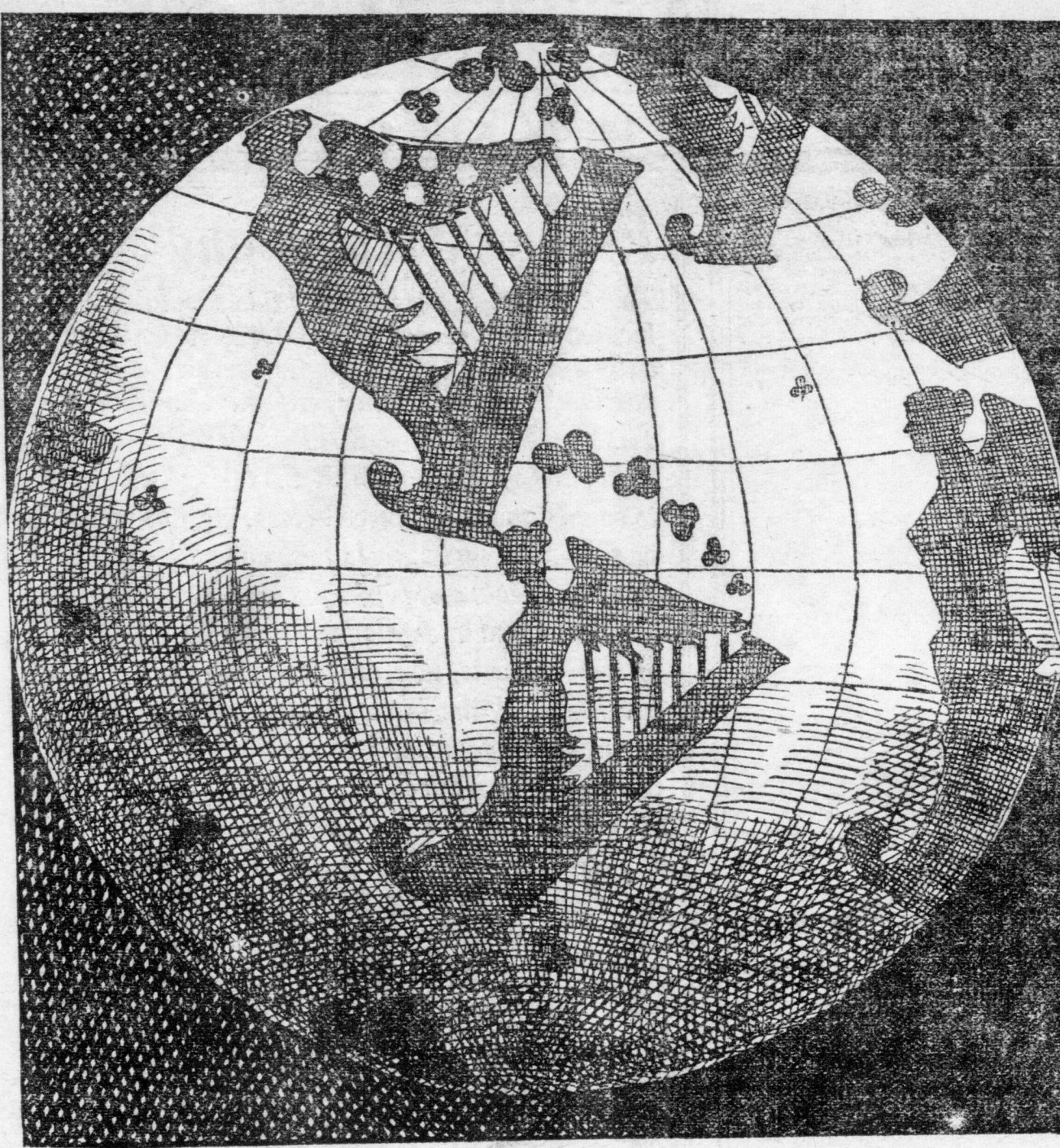
The boat will be operated this season on a system which will permit it, as believed, of a daily trip to Cleveland. There will be numerous moonlight excursions as well.

Mr. Thompson was the manager of the boat for the company last year.

MAP OF THE WORLD—REVISED IN HONOR OF ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

By John T. McCutcheon.

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VAST MINE ARMY MAY QUIT WORK

One Hundred and Eighty Thousand Anthracite Miners Are Involved.

NEITHER SIDE YIELDING

Compromise Alone Can Prevent a Serious Tie-Up on the 31st of March.

[Canadian Press.]

New York, March 16. — A suspension of work of 180,000 miners in the anthracite coal regions, on April 1, can only be prevented by a compromise, but neither the coal operators nor the miners gave the slightest indication today of yielding from their positions.

The miners have declined to modify their demands for a 20 per cent increase in wages, an eight-hour working day, recognition of the union, and other conditions, and the operators made no counter-proposal that might pave the way for a compromise.

Members of the anthracite miners' committee conferred this morning on a statement given out by the operators that it was impossible to advance wages unless they could in some manner realize from the sale of coal produced a sum equal to the increase in wages.

The miners decided to wait here most of the day to receive any proposition should one be made by the operators. They will depart for their homes tonight, while President White and some of the members will journey on to Cleveland, where the bituminous miners and the operators meet on the 20th of March. Should neither side retreat from its present position, the mine workers in the hard coal region will, on the expiration of the present working agreement on March 31, lay down their tools and suspend work until an agreement is reached. It is with- in the power of the policy committee at their meeting on March 26 in Cleveland, to call a strike in both the hard and soft coal regions, should the bituminous men and their employees fail to reach an agreement at the Cleveland conference.

THE WEATHER.

TOMORROW—MILDER.

Toronto, March 16—8 a.m.

Today—Fine. Sunday—Southerly winds, with a little higher temperature.

The following were the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours previous to 8 a.m. today:

Stations.	High.	Low.	Weather.
LONDON	35.5	2	Clear
Victoria	50	34	Cloudy
Calgary	30	8	Cloudy
Winnipeg	28	8	Cloudy
Port Arthur	18	2	Cloudy
Perry Sound	36	4	Clear
Toronto	32	19	Clear
Ottawa	32	8	Clear
Montreal	32	20	Clear
Quebec	30	20	Clear
Father Point	26	20	Fair

Minus (—) means below zero.

Weather Notes.

At 8 o'clock this morning the thermometer registered 12 degrees above zero, the lowest registration being 2 above during the night. Seven and a half inches of snow fell in the blizzard. The disturbance which was in the Middle States yesterday has passed quickly eastward to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. A heavy snowfall has occurred in Ontario and Quebec, and rain has fallen throughout the Maritime Provinces. The temperature continues low in the Western Provinces.

DEMAND FOR RECIPROCITY FROM SASKATCHEWAN HOUSE

A Bill of Rights Is To Be Laid at the Foot of the Throne.

[Canadian Press.]

Regina, Sask., March 16.—The Legislature of Saskatchewan was prorogued last night by Lieutenant-Governor Brown.

The final feature of the fourth session of the second Parliament of Saskatchewan was the adoption in the House of what might be termed the bill of rights of the province, which will be laid at the foot of the throne through a petition to the Lieutenant-Governor.

The petition is the summary of the demands that have been made at Ottawa on the unanimous vote of the Legislature as well as a request for reciprocity with the United States.

Removal of the exemption from taxation now enjoyed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company; access for Saskatchewan to a port on Hudson Bay, granting to the province of the public domain within its limits; free access to the markets of the United States for the grain products of Saskatchewan; new outlets for our farm products and more particularly a speedy completion of the Hudson Bay Railway with a line of steamers from the bay to Great Britain.

I can tell you that all coal that is above-ground now is on cars. That is, all with the exception of the coal that is stored in the huge warehouses of the Eastern States to supply only that part of the country. It is a known fact that Greater New York and Greater Philadelphia consume more coal in a year than the whole of Canada, and being close to the mines, they stand a better chance of securing supplies than the widely-scattered populations of Canada.

Should the miners and their men fail to reach an agreement before April 1st, all mining will be stopped until such time as an agreement is arrived at. It is owing to the fact that the operators dare not sell coal without knowing the price at which it has been selling, coal at a price which would mean financial loss when the wages which were decided upon were taken into consideration.

"I can tell you that the operators only receive about an average of \$2.30 a ton for the coal at the mines, the remainder of the price per ton being eaten up by railway charges for hauling, and at that the railroad freight rates are lower per ton than on any other bulky commodity. You must remember that London is over 450 miles from the mines, while the situation looks dark now, it may be that something will turn up which will put an end to the difficulty within a reasonable time.

"The agreements with both the anthracite and bituminous miners expire on the 31st of March," he stated to the reporter, "and as you already know by the dispatches, the outlook is very dark."

"Personally, I do not believe it is possible for the mine owners to grant the request of the men, and in case the unions win, there is no doubt that the increase in wages will be borne by the consumers of domestic coal in the United States and Canada."

Sold at a Loss.

This is owing to the fact that 25 to 40 per cent of all the coal mined, is smaller than domestic sizes, that is, it is known as buckwheat, rice, barley and screenings. This coal is sold at a loss now, as it has to compete with soft coal for steam trade, and it cannot be depended upon to help the operators out in case they have to pay more money to the men. Of late years the companies have been reclaiming much of the smaller coal that formerly went into the culm heaps or waste dumps, but still they are selling vast quantities for manufacturing purposes at a loss, simply to get it out of the way.

"Consequently, if any increase in the cost of mining is made, it will be the consumer of domestic sizes that will pay the shot. The price of winter coal may not be affected at once, but summer prices will go up."

If There Is a Tie-Up.

"Should there be a tie-up in April, much will depend upon the weather in the West. If it is a hard winter, and of course as far as users of soft coal are concerned, their position would be equally bad, summer or winter."

"Canada's supplies are always limited."

Mr. Joseph Bailey, foreman of McClary's art department, learned the business from Mr. Ralph, and the card found in the room of the deceased and signed "Joe" was from him.

Mr. Bailey has resigned his position at McClary's, and is leaving for Calgary, where he has accepted a position as advertising card and sign writer for a big departmental store.

FRED RALPH ONCE FOREMAN AT MCCLARY'S

Card Found in His Room After His Death Was From Mr. Joseph Bailey.

The Advertiser learned today that Mr. Fred Ralph, who died in Chester, Pa., was at one time foreman of the art department of the McClary May manufacturing Company. He came from England to London with his wife and two daughters. His wife died, and the girls were sent back to England, and Mr. Ralph married again. About fifteen years ago he left this city for Pennsylvania.

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OWNERS AND MINERS

TO HELP WITH BILL

London, March 16.—The British coal owners and miners, at the request of Premier Asquith, today appointed representatives to confer with the Government during the preparation of the forthcoming minimum wage bill for underground workers.

ALL HOPE IS NOW ABANDONED FOR JOINT MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS

FOUR SITES FOR NEW CITY HALL

City Representatives Met County Today To No Avail.

The Committee Held a Private Session and Boiled the Possibilities Down.

MANY WERE ELIMINATED

Placing of Hall on King Street, Across From the Market Has Many Friends in Council.

MOST FAVORED SITES. King street, on so-called "Whiskey Row." Victoria Park. Dr. Eccles' property, Wellington and Queen's. Property occupied by Merchants' Bank and Bank of Montreal.

The first conference on possible locations for the new city hall was held by the special city hall committee on Friday night. Of course, it was a secret session, no notice of such a meeting being sent to the press. However, at this minute it is certainly in the hands of the committee, and all the possible locations were discussed at some length. Every one was considered, and objections were registered.

From the general tenor of the debate the committee apparently favored a downtown site. It will be noticed by scanning the four locations classed as favorable, that all but one are down in the business district, as at present constituted. Victoria Park is not exactly downtown, but it has the attribute of being cheap, at least it looks so on the surface.

The Eccles Property.

The prominence given the property owned by Dr. Eccles on Queen's and Wellington is rather surprising. It was reckoned as one of the possibilities, but was not classed as among the first half dozen most apt to be chosen. However, at this minute it is certainly in the hands of the committee, and all the possible locations were discussed at some length. Every one was considered, and objections were registered.

The purchase of the King street property, known as "Whiskey Row," has a large following, and it is expected that something definite will be done. It will require quite a large sum of money to finance this proposition, and some fear that the citizens generally would not back it up.

Trouble Ahead.

Any attempt to place the hall in Victoria Park will create much discussion. It is absolutely certain that objections will be raised. Dr. Eccles' property, Wellington and Queen's, will meet them. It is a safe venture that no construction work will be undertaken in the city until the committee has decided on the site to which the hall is to be located.

The members of the committee are silent about the meeting last night. They have been busy in the few days, when the matter will be again gone into. A definite decision is anticipated in a few days.

LONDON AND LAKE ERIE MAY USE HYDRO POWER

Directors Will Meet Hon. Adam Beck On March 19.

Next.

On Tuesday, March 19, the Toronto directors of the London and Lake Erie Corporation will meet Hon. Adam Beck, chairman, and Mr. Sothmann, chief engineer of the hydro-electric commission, for a discussion as to the advisability of Niagara power for the line from London to Port Stanley.

There have been conferences between the two interests before, but a satisfactory arrangement has not come to it. It is possible that the radial line directors and the power officials will be able to agree upon a price, in which event the transportation company would be the largest customer of the commission.

It is understood that the commission is anxious to bring about an arrangement, and that there is a strong probability that the company will be operating its cars by means of the Falls this summer.

The transportation company this week decided upon the erection of a new car barn to replace the present building at St. George's. The cost will be more than \$10,000, and there will be provision for in the neighborhood of 20 cars.

The present barns were recently condemned by the city of St. Thomas, and with the raising of them one of the Railroad City's oldest landmarks will disappear. The barns were formerly the Hutchinson House, the first hotel built in St. Thomas.

The new cars will have a department for repairs.

GOMPERS MAY COME TO FOREST CITY

Last Spoke in This City During Street Car Strike of 1899.

A dispatch from Hamilton says that at a meeting of the Trades and Labor Council there it was announced that Samuel Gompers, president of the Federation of Labor, was arranging for a visit to six of the principal cities of Ontario. He will meet the labor leaders and deliver an address in each city.

While the itinerary has not been definitely arranged, it is thought the noted leader will visit Toronto, Hamilton, London, Ottawa and two other Ontario cities, or possibly Montreal.

Mr. Gompers last appeared in this city in 1899 during the famous street car strike of that year. He addressed a large audience in the Jubilee Rink.

TIME IS PAST SAYS COUNTY

Mayor Says Only Thing Left City Is To Go Ahead With Its Own Plans.

All hope for joint municipal buildings on the court house grounds was abandoned at a conference between Mayor Graham and Ald. Robinson with the special jail committee at the county buildings this morning.

It was decided that it would be unwise to call a special meeting of the county council to discuss the matter, and Mayor Graham was informed that if the city desired, representatives could not be sent to the June session. Little encouragement was given his worship, however, that such negotiations would result in anything definite.

The city architect was instructed to prepare plans for a jailer's house to be erected on the site on King street, at present occupied by the board of works sheds.

The Meeting.

The meeting was to finish up the business of the evening before, when after a long discussion no decision was arrived at. When the committee assembled, Mayor Graham asked what the committee thought about joint buildings.

Unless to Discuss Matter.

"Unless there is a big change in the opinion of the county councillors since January last," observed Reeve Murdy, one of the county representatives, "it would be useless to discuss the question at all."

Reeve Beach, who was a member of the county council of 1911, gave a short account of the negotiations of last year.

"Had the council submitted a definite proposition at that time, it would have been received, and I am persuaded an arrangement would have been made," he declared. "We simply refused to abandon the court house site, and we were told that the city did not want that location. Your own council were far from being unanimous and I do not see how you could expect the county to be convinced when that was the state of things."

"So far as I can see, your site is the temptation that would lead us into opening negotiations," added Mayor Graham.

Time Is Past.

"I think the time is past for negotiations," continued Mr. Beach. "That is the opinion of the majority of the county councillors, and since we have expended so much money on repairing the old buildings."

"I think it was a great mistake, in spending any money on the old court house," said Reeve. "I thought so at the time. It would be better to correct it and lose the money, than allow matters to go on as they are now. I think the county would be willing to give you a site, provided office room for the county were provided in the buildings."

"Your proposition is then to give the ground for office room for the county officials," his worship pointed out. "I want to say that there is some doubt as to your ownership of the land. I think that you are only trustees, and that we have a part ownership in the property."

"There is no room for argument as to who owns the land," declared Councilor Beach. "According to the deed made out in 1868, when the city was incorporated, the land was made over to the county of Middlesex. You have no claim on it whatever."

City Has Share in Land.

"We are a portion of the county of Middlesex for judicial purposes, and we have our share in the land, answered Mayor Graham. "However, there is no need for us to discuss that proposition now. Do you think it would be wise to call a special meeting of the council to consider joint buildings?"

"We did call a special meeting last year at considerable expense," retorted Councilor Beach. "We did not get anywhere then."

Mr. St. Frank Glass, a former county councillor, was present, and he thought it would be most unwise if the county did not get together with the city and discuss joint buildings.

"We can correct the mistake now," he said. "Let us do it."

"We will hear you in June, when the question of a jailer's residence is settled," said Councilor Beach.

At this juncture Councilor Bonstead presented a motion instructing the city architect to prepare plans for a jailer's residence, to be built on King street, at a cost not to exceed \$2,000, the county and the city to pay equal shares of the cost.

This motion carried unanimously.

A Delay Till June.

"It simply means that if we desire to delay the construction of the city jail until June, we can only do so by the county council and talk joint buildings," asked his worship.

"That is the proposition exactly," answered Reeve Jackson, the chairman. Mayor Graham, at the adjournment, declared that the decision of the committee left the city council nothing to do but go ahead with a city hall, and drop all thought of joint buildings.

"We would have to wait until June to open negotiations," he said. "It would take a great deal of time after

Knott & Sangster

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

WE ARE THE AGENTS FOR ALL OF THE NEW SURVEYS LAID OUT IN THIS CITY. AMONGST OTHERS, THE HEE HOVE PROPERTY, SITUATED ON RIDOUT STREET SOUTH. YOU CAN BUY LOTS ON THIS BEAUTIFUL SURVEY, WITH SIDEWALKS AND SEWERS PAID FOR, FOR \$12 TO \$14 PER FOOT, ON VERY EASY TERMS. WE ALSO HAVE A NUMBER OF LOTS ON CARLEAVE CRESCENT, THE MCKENZIE ESTATE AND A NEW SURVEY TO BE OPENED SOON OPPOSITE THE MCCORMICK HOMESTEAD ON GRAND AVENUE. BELLEVUE AVENUE, JUST SOUTH OF GRAND AVENUE; WOLSELEY AVENUE, NEAR MILITARY SCHOOL, AND A LARGE NUMBER OF VA. ANT LOTS IN OTHER LOCALITIES, WHICH CAN BE PURCHASED ON EASY TERMS. CALL AND SEE US BEFORE THE BET IS SOLD.

SUNSHINE PARK—The option on this property has now expired, and we intend to sell 50 lots on very easy terms. Call and see plans and get particulars. Lots will be sold from \$55 to \$165 each. See next Saturday's papers for further announcement.

WEST LONDON—New 1 1/2-story brick veneer, 4 bedrooms, room for bath, piped for furnace, wired for electric light and piped for gas. Lot 35x120 feet. Only \$1,400.

WEST LONDON—New 1 1/2-story frame, cement block foundation, 2 bedrooms, water and sink in house, wired for electricity, and piped for gas. Lot 35x120 feet. \$700.

WREAY STREET—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 2 cellars, 3 bedrooms, good barn. Lot 120x189 feet. \$1,700.

WOODWARD AVENUE—Two-story frame, with lot 100x150 feet. Splendid place to keep poultry. Only \$2,000.

EUCLEID AVENUE—Two-story brick, modern, 10 rooms, verandah, hot and cold water to bathroom, barn. Lot 30x28 feet. Only \$2,600.

96 ELMWOOD AVENUE—Two-story and attic, brick, 5 bedrooms, bathroom complete, gas and fixtures. Lot 34x25 feet. This is a cheap property, owner leaving the city. Will sell for \$3,500.

COLBORNE STREET—Story and three-quarters, brick veneer, modern. Lot 36x251 feet. A splendid property. \$3,400.

THREE ACRES, city limits, 1 1/2-story brick, 3 bedrooms, 2 wells of good water, barn 25x40 feet, drive shed 12x15 feet, lean-to shed 12x40 feet, poultry house; 20 minutes' walk to market. A splendid place to raise poultry. \$4,000.

3 1/2 ACRES—Two miles from Delaware village, 1/2-mile from school; 1/2-acre of winter apples, cherries and small fruits. Nice frame cottage on brick foundation, 18x24 and 18x18 feet, barn 18x50 feet, ground all plowed. This is a very cheap place and suitable for poultry and fruit. Only \$900.

90 ACRES—Sandy and clay loam, 10 acres hardwood bush, Eclair Township. Frame house, 3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, house and other buildings; 2 1/2 miles to railway station, store and church, 2 miles to school. Plenty of water, rural mail, \$4,700.

2 1/2 ACRES—Near Alvinston; two-story frame house, 5 bedrooms, good cellar, furnace, orchard and small fruits, lot 13x30 feet. Call for particulars. \$1,200.

PORT STANLEY—Splendid lots at Erie Rest, \$150 to \$250. Call and get particulars, and see plans. But before the best are gone, Erie Rest has the best beach.

RIDGEWAY—Two-story and attic brick, 4 bedrooms, modern, verandah at front and back, lot 30x118 feet, and good right of way. A splendid chance to get a nice home at a reasonable price. \$4,800.

RIDGEWAY—Story and half brick veneer, 3 bedrooms, modern, lot 68x140 feet. \$3,900.

WHARFCLIFFE ROAD, South London—Story and half frame, brick foundation, 4 bedrooms, modern, lot 50x250 feet; fruit trees, chicken coop. Cheap, \$3,000.

CHEAPSIDE STREET—Nice 2-story frame, brick foundation, 4 bedrooms, double porch, lot 40x132 feet, fruit trees, barn, fruit trees, lot 44x132 feet. A nice property. Call and get particulars. \$3,500.

EUCLEID AVENUE—Frame cottage, 2 bedrooms, lot 50x71 feet. \$700.

FARM—114 acres, Delaware Township, good 2-story brick house, bank barn, drive shed, implement house, hog pen, 500 day loam, 2 acres of orchard, lot drained, well fenced, 4 acres maple bush, 1 mile to postoffice, store and blacksmith shop, 1 1/2 miles to traction line. Price, \$3,500.

FARM, 60 ACRES, NEAR STRATHROY—Soli good clay loam, tile drained, brick house, 10 rooms, bank barn, cement stables, and other outbuildings; daily mail; 1 1/2 miles to school, 1 1/2 miles to fall wheat, 12 acres plowed. A great bargain, \$4,000.

72 ACRES, DELAWARE—Story and half brick house, barn 28x40 feet, drive barn 28x40 feet, shed 26x60 feet, hen-house, hogan, granary, soli clay loam; 1 1/2 miles to school, postoffice and church. Price, \$4,750. Will exchange for house in city.

THE WESTERN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, LTD.

Farming in Ontario is becoming more profitable year by year, because better and more scientific methods are being adopted. You could not begin farming a better time than now. It will bring you big returns in health and comfort as well as in wealth and independence. We have farms for sale in every county in Western Ontario.

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

No. 6574—20 acres, 2 miles from London market, soli chestnut clay loam, 60 Spy apple trees, and about 1,500 pears, cherries, peaches, and 14 acres raspberries, 1 acre strawberries, 1/2 acre first-class grapes, 2-story brick house, also frame cottage, frame bank barn, other outbuildings, a few roads to electric railway, rural mail delivery. Telephone in house.

No. 6885—100 acres in Lambton County, soli clay loam, 5 acres timber, 1/2-acre of fruit, 2-story brick house, a number of outbuildings, 1/2-mile to school, 4 miles to market, and railroad station.

No. 6814—100 acres in Kent County, soli sandy loam, 35 acres timber, 2 orchards, 2 1/2 acres mixed fruit, 1-story frame house, frame barn, 1 mile to school, 3 miles to market. Price, \$3,500.

No. 6805—100 acres in Elgin County, soli good sand and clay loam, 10 acres small timber, 1 acre of orchard, 1 1/2-story frame house, frame barn, 2 1/2 miles to market, and railroad station. Will exchange for smaller farm.

No. 6670—10 acres, just outside city limits, soli gravelly clay loam, 2-story brick house, frame bank barn. Would consider an exchange for city, town or village property, or for large lot.

No. 6675—25 acres clay loam, 2 acres orchard, no house, but new frame bank barn, cement walls, with stabling, 3 miles to London market. Price, \$3,000.

No. 6528—100 acres, County of Oxford, clay and gravelly loam, 3-story stone house, large bank barn, 3 miles to railroad station and market. Price, \$6,000.

No. 6678—20 acres, just outside city limits, soli clay loam, 2-story brick house, frame bank barn, frame house on River Thames. Price, \$4,500. Will exchange for city property or larger farm.

No. 6681—80 acres, in Lambton County, soli clay loam, 3/4-acre of orchard, also about 60 cherry trees, 1 1/2-story frame house, a number of outbuildings. Price, \$3,400. Will exchange for 200 acres of good land and timber.

For further list of farms which we have for sale see today's Free Press, or send for our catalogue of farms for sale.

THE WESTERN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, LTD.

Telephone 696, 78 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

Is there a property in the following list that you think will suit you? If so, call for particulars at once. The price asked must appeal as being great bargains.

Street	Stories	Material	Rooms	Price	Remarks
Bruce	Cottage	Brick	7	\$2,300	Fine locality.
Nelson	Cottage	Brick	7	\$2,300	Nice lot.
Emery	Cottage	Brick	7	\$1,500	
Dreanery	1 1/2	Frame	7	\$2,000	Near McClary's
Kitchener	1 1/2	Brick	7	\$2,000	East End
Princess	1 1/2	Brick	7	\$2,000	East End
St. James	1 1/2	Brick	9	\$2,800	A snap
Adelaide	1 1/2	Brick	9	\$2,250	Chelsea Green
Oxford	2	Brick	10	\$4,600	
Central	2 1/2	Frame	12	Inquire	Coach house.
Chesapeake	1 1/2	Brick	12	\$5,000	Doctor's location.
Richmond	2 1/2	Brick	10	\$5,000	
Helmuth	2 1/2	Brick	10	\$5,000	Central
Central	2 1/2	Brick	10	\$5,000	
King	2 1/2	Brick	10	\$5,000	Hardwood
Adelaide	2 1/2	Brick	10	\$5,000	

Kindly call for particulars of any of the above.

A. A. CAMPBELL.

NO. 428 RICHMOND STREET, LONDON, ONT.

FOR SALE—NEW, MODERN HOUSE, FOR SALE—1 1/2-STORY SOLID BRICK on Talbot street, red pressed brick, price, \$5,500. Open to sell till March 13. Apply Box 69, Advertiser.

P. WALSH'S BULLETIN

We have the most central surveys and single lots in the city, which should appeal to those who intend building this spring. Two lots on Central Avenue; very central. Two lots on John street; splendid building lots, in the north end. Also the Baker survey, Ridout street, South London.

LODGE AVENUE—A new two-story brick house, rooms, all modern improvements, good lot. Price \$2,800.

WOODWARD AVENUE—Two-story frame house, 8 rooms. Price \$2,600; frame barn, lot 100x150 feet. Price \$2,000.

WORTLEY ROAD—A new two-story brick house, 4 bedrooms, all modern improvements; lot 65x115 feet. Price \$2,675.

VICTORIA STREET—A large, frame cottage, on brick foundation; sewer laid in, lot 42x200 feet, fruit and shade trees. Price \$1,600.

OPPOSITE SPRINGBANK PARK—34 acres, a new frame house and new barn, stone foundation. Call for price.

HAMILTON ROAD—Near city limits. Ten acres, new brick cottage, frame barn, Price \$2,500.

PARTS OF LOTS 12 AND 14, WESTMINSTER TOWNSHIP—30 acres, one acre of fruit trees, fine buildings. Price \$2,500 for a quick sale.

LODGE AVE.—A new 1 1/2-story solid brick cottage, 8 rooms, large basement, gas; lot 35x150 feet. Price \$2,000.

NEAR THE MCCLARY NEW WORKS—A new frame cottage on brick foundation, 7 rooms; all modern improvements; lot 35x150 feet. Price \$2,000.

PALACE ST.—1 1/2-story frame house on brick foundation, 7 rooms, nice lot. Price, \$1,300.

STANLEY ST.—Two-story brick house, 5 bedrooms, all modern improvements; lot 33x132 feet. Price, \$2,800.

HELLMUTH AVENUE—A new 1 1/2-story brick house, stone foundation, 8 bedrooms, all modern improvements, good lot. \$3,400.

ASHLAND AVENUE—New 1 1/2-story frame house, 7 rooms, lot 12x130 feet, will make three or four lots. Price, \$1,600.

MAITLAND STREET—A new 1 1/2-story brick house, modern improvements, 7 rooms, lot 90x150 feet. Price \$2,400.

ELMWOOD AVENUE—A new 1 1/2-story brick house, 8 rooms, modern improvements, lot 35x120 feet. Price, \$2,300.

KITCHENER AVENUE—A new brick cottage, 7 rooms, lot 33x117 feet. Price, \$1,675.

ST. JAMES STREET—A new 1 1/2-story brick house, stone foundation, 9 rooms, all modern improvements, lot 33x145 feet. Price, \$2,300.

VAN STREET—New 1 1/2-story brick house, cement block foundation, 8 rooms, nice lot. Price, \$1,800.

 PROSPECT AVENUE—Two-story brick house, 10 rooms, finished in style, all modern improvements; lot 49x121 feet. At a reasonable figure. || TALBOT STREET—A new two-story red pressed brick house, finished in oak, 11 rooms, hot water heating, laundry, nice lot. Call for price. |
| PALL MALL STREET—A large two-story brick house, 10 rooms, hot water heating, lot 62x123 feet. Price reduced. |
| WELLINGTON STREET, Central—A new 1 1/2-story brick house, 9 rooms, all modern improvements. Price, \$3,300. |
| MAPLE STREET—A new two-story brick house, 8 rooms, all modern improvements, lot 35x151 feet. Call for price. |
| We have properties for sale all over the city. |
| GROSVENOR STREET—A new 1 1/2-story brick house, 4 bedrooms, all modern improvements, lot 50x150 feet. \$2,300. |

P. WALSH

PHONE 358, 425 RICHMOND STREET.

Real Estate For Sale

I can sell you a delightful home in any part of London, or if I haven't got one to suit you, I will build to suit you. You would like to have a private interview with me. Call me up and make an appointment. Samuel Wilson, Building Contractor, Real Estate and Fire Insurance Agent. Money to loan. Office: 155 Wellington street, London, Ont.

4500 WILL BUY CHOICE FARM—Forty acres, lot 6, con. 4, Delaware Township, ten acres of fruit trees, splendid sugar bush, brick house, fine fruit, house, barn and drive shed, over one hundred magnificent spruce trees, all of which are ready for use. Dress Miss Doughty, Lambeth, R. M. D. No. 1, Ontario, or on the premises. 514 yrt

FOR SALE—100-ACRE FARM—LOT 20, Con. 4, Delaware Township, brick house, hard and soft water, wooded, bank barn 40x60, drivehouse 28x40, granary, henhouse, etc.; young orchard, sugar bush. Reasonable terms. Apply Higgins, Masonville. 65n

FIRST-CLASS STORE AND DWELLING to let or for sale, in East London. Box 114, Advertiser. 49tt

SEVEN-ROOM COTTAGE, BRIDGES street, near car shops; on easy terms. Apply 1122 Brydges street. 51c ywt

FIVE ACRES, CHOICE GARDEN LAND, Hamilton road, only \$2,000. Apply Box 55, Advertiser. 51c ywt

FOR SALE—QUARTER-SECTION IN Saskatchewan, six miles from town with six hundred population. Apply J. W. G. Winnott, barrister, Talbot street. 27c

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—120 ACRES, Apply north half lot 7, con. 15, London Township. 48k-t

TWO CHOICE LOTS FOR SALE, CORNER Chester and High, South London. Apply Mrs. Grant, 7 Chester. 49u-t

FARM FOR SALE—100 ACRES FIRST-CLASS dairy farm, brick house, bank barn, half-mile to school, fine pasture, office, cheese factory, churches, 17 Marmora street, London. 49t-t

CHOICE 100-ACRE FARM FOR SALE—Being lot 2, con. 4, Hullett, Huron County; good brick house, large barn, stone foundation, stabling underneath; two good wells, orchard, and 5 acres of bush, soli clay loam, in high state of cultivation; 5 miles from Seaford. Telephone and rural mail. Terms reasonable. Apply to Wm. Wilson, Seaford, Ont. 55k ty

FOR SALE—3 1/2 ACRES OF LAND—Excellent soli, good frame cottage, six rooms, cellar under house, good water, small orchard winter fruit, and small fruit, barn 18x20, rural mail at the door, telephone line close to house; 2 miles from Mount Brydges on the Longwoods road, two miles from Delaware, 1/4-mile from school. Will be sold cheap as the proprietor wishes to join her family in the west. Apply Knott & Sangster, Masonic Temple, London, or their agent, J. Turnbull, Komoka, Ont. b

CALGARY LOTS IN CAR SHOPS district, close in and rising rapidly; best numbers of active agencies wanted in Western Ontario. Apply Box 70, Advertiser. 55c

OTHER REAL ESTATE ON PAGE 3.

ARCHITECTS.

REMOVAL—GEORGE CRADDOCK, architect, 461 Talbot street.

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

WILLIAM G. MURRAY, ARCHITECT, 111 (first floor) Masonic Temple. Phone 1557.

FARM FOR SALE, 100 ACRES—IMPROVED dairy farm, 3 1/2 miles from Thamesford station, nicely situated for all conveniences, brick house, bank barn, excellent water; first-class opportunity to buy a good farm at a snap; if not sold before March 8, will be offered by auction, together with the stock and implements. J. George, Evelyn P. O. Ont. 25t-tyw

FOR SALE—FOUR ACRES OF LAND—Good brick house, stable, and chicken-house. All kinds of small fruits. Situated on west side of Adelaide road, midway between the two railroads. Apply William Milne, Mount Brydges. 55 k wty

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Now Ready for Mailing--A postcard with your address will bring it by return mail. If you have not already received one, send for it today, as we want to place one in every home in Western Ontario.

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Just a Step Ahead of all competitors here, as this store was the first in Canada to offer delivery - paid merchandise. "WORLD WIDE," unrestricted and unlimited—unlimited as to the amount of your purchase, it matters not whether it be a five cent, a five dollar or a twenty-five dollar purchase, and unrestricted as to the class of goods purchased, including furniture and all other heavy or bulky goods—the price of the goods in the catalogue is the cost of same delivered to your door. YOUR MONEY REFUNDED if for any reason you are not satisfied with your purchase—return at once to us and we will pay delivery charges both ways and refund your money by return mail. Send for catalogue today and test our service with a trial order—you risk nothing. We guarantee satisfaction with every purchase or your money refunded.

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Corset expert sent here by the makers to demonstrate and explain the merits of the celebrated Bon-Ton and Royal Worcester and also to instruct and advise you as to the model best suited for your particular figure. A rare opportunity for the ladies of London to obtain such valuable knowledge free of charge—Miss Hendricks will be in for a few days only.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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F. L. BURDON, M.D., L.R.C.P. and S. (Edinburgh)—Special attention diseases women, children. Office and residence, 461 Waterloo street. Phone 258.

D. HUTCHISON HOGG, M.D., C.M.—Surgical cases. Corner York and Talbot streets.

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DR. PINGEL—OFFICE, 218 QUEEN'S avenue, London. X-ray specialist.

DR. E. PARDEE BUCKER, 297 QUEEN'S avenue. Eye, ear, nose and throat.

R. W. SHAW, M.D., L.R.C.P. and M.R.C.S. (England), 297 King. Phone 839.

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

DR. McLELLAN—EYE, EAR, NOSE and throat. 334 Dundas street.

DR. G. L. CLARKE—EYE, EAR, NOSE and throat. 334 Dundas street.

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

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SLATE, GRAVEL AND CEMENT roofers—Paint for iron roofs. Walter Scott, 508 York street.

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PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN ON MORTGAGES on real estate. Macpherson & Perrin, 57 Dundas street.

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

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

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JAS. CRISWELL, MUSICAL DIRECTOR Grand Opera House—Violin, band and orchestral instruments. 499 King. 2xt

MR. CHARLES E. WHEELER HAS resumed his classes. Piano, organ, harmony, counterpoint and singing. Studio, 439 Waterloo street.

THE LONDON MALE QUARTETTE—Concert engagements. Phone 3326. Floyd McNeil, 9 Grafton street.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

WILLIAM McDONALD, VETERINARY surgeon, 127 King street. Residence, 121 Bathurst. Phone 682.

C. S. TAMLIN, V.S.—OFFICE AND hospital, 45

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

CURE is guaranteed to cure consumption, cough, hemorrhage, stick headache, liver trouble, indigestion and impure blood. Sold at 25 cents bottle on our no-cure-no-pay guarantee. Taylor's Market Drug Store 889 Talbot street.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS, 60x144, NEAR Pine Lawn, \$175. Apply 512 Horton street.

GROSVENOR STREET—2½-STORY RE-
pressed brick, stone foundation, hard-
wood finish, slate roof, 4 bedrooms,
for 40x100 feet, will sell at very
moderate price. Knott & Sangster
real estate brokers, Room 101, Masonic
Temple, London, Ont.

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Ontario and half of the Northwest,
desires alone line. Box 47, East Can-
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I modern; lot 33x106; chicken house and run; one year built. \$2,100.

ply Box 66, Advertiser. 54c

TELEPHONographer — **YOUNG LADY** experienced, desires position in the city. Apply Box 64, Advertiser. 53c

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ONLY \$240 WILL SECURE A SUBSTANTIAL Georgian possession which can earn very large profits, without requiring the attention of the owner. Write for photos and free trip offer. George W. Deen, Box 770, Waycross, Ga. 54c

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A SPECTACULAR BUSINESS PROPOSITION in a high-class rooming house, doing \$1,000 a year business; good furniture will sacrifice for \$500 on account of illness. Box 65, Advertiser. 53c

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY, GROCERY and butcher business of E. & C. BERRY, 870-870½ 672 Adelaide street, 12th

FOR OTHER SMALL ADS SEE PAGE FOUR.

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Onto Chambers, Phone 232

5 acres—Sandy loam, modern house with 5 bedrooms, barn; five minutes' walk from Cabbagetown Park. Inquire particulars.

6 acres—Fruit farm, beautiful buildings \$3,000.

8 acres—Market garden, close to city \$6,000.

10 acres—Fruit farm, near Port Stanley—Sandy loam, frame outbuildings, barn, apples, peaches, 1 acre strawberries, half acre raspberries \$1,200.

10 acres—Market garden, close to city \$2,500.

14 acres—Fruit and chicken farm, 1 block from car line; two-story brick house, barn and poultry house. Owner leaving city.

50 acres, Westminster Township—Good buildings, \$2,500. Easy terms.

50 acres, Delaware Township—Good buildings, soil sandy loam, beautiful view \$3,500.

50 acres, Westminster Township—Clear; clay loam, brick house, 1 acre; 100; three miles to London \$5,000.

50 acres, \$4,000—Delaware Township—bank barn, 1½-story frame house, 5 acres orchard, 1 acre strawberries, 1 acre raspberries; nine miles to London. Easy terms.

TS. \$3,500—1½-story red brick, central; h
parlor, dining-room, kitchen, b

100 acres, Lobo Township—Good building, barn, chicken house, fruit house, lawn and ornamental trees in front, barn 50x60, six stone for foundation, basement, kitchen, bath, dining, chicken house, fruit house, buildings all painted and in fine shape. The above value \$4,500. orchard 1/2 acre. \$260.

100 acres, Elgin County, in fruit belt, sandy and clay loam, good building, large. Will exchange for houses and lots. \$260.

100 acres, Lobo Township—Good building, first-class soil, near Lobo Villages. \$260.

100 acres, Lobo Township—Brick house, good buildings. \$770.

100 acres, London Township—Brick house, barn, chicken house, stone house, large lot to London. \$770.

100 acres, McGillivray Township—Brick house, barn lot, modern barn, modern house, 2nd class soil, 2nd class timber. fenced; near Central. 2nd class terms. \$7500.

105 acres, Elfrid Township—Brick house, barn, chicken house, stone house, orchard, close to church and school.

H-	tral.
vice	\$1,400—Eva street; new cottage, fra

9,	100 acres, Lobo Township—115-
frame house, bank barn 26x84, 8-	
mod	100x60, close to church
	school. \$7,700.
	75 acres—Westminster Township.
	buildings, model dairy farm.
	100x60, as above, but with west.
	and a half miles from city.
	100 acres, London Township—Brick
	bank barn 36x84, drive house 20
	x30 to church. \$7,000.
	100 acres, London Township—Three
	orchard, good house and outb-
	ings. \$5,600.
	100 acres, London Township—Brick
	bank barn, soil clay loam. \$7,000.
	125 acres, Dorchester Township—
	buildings, soil clay loam.
	terms.
	115 acres, near Talbotville—First-
	buildings, close to church, 8-

school.	Half acre, Pottersburg—Dwelling,
a."	stable, orchard. \$1,000.

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large list of farms and city properties,
nothing suits you in the above, h
call at our office and look over our
Money to loan, houses rented,
collected and insurance effected.

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THE LONDON ADVERTISER CO.,
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class.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 16.
BILINGUAL SCHOOLS AND THE
REMEDIES.

Dr. Merchant holds that the bi-
lingual schools are a necessity, espe-
cially in those parts of the province
where there are almost no English-
speaking pupils in attendance. It may
be possible enough to instruct the
French children from the beginning in
the English language, but the schools
have to be made attractive to the
French. Dr. Merchant states that at
the Imperial Conference on Education
the delegates "were all agreed that the
child on entrance to school should re-
ceive his instruction through the ver-
nacular."

However, there must be great dif-
ference of opinion among experts as to
the length of time that should elapse
before the transition to the English
medium of instruction is completed.
This is a pedagogical question, and as
in other specialties the doctors dis-
agree. While the Merchant report is
not explicit on the point, just allow-
ance being made for varying condi-
tions, a paragraph like the following
is rather unfortunate in giving the
impression that Dr. Merchant might
allow even five years to pass before
the child is instructed regularly
through the English medium:

"The organization which gives, on
the whole, the most satisfactory re-
sults requires the pupil to remain
three years in Form I, and two years
in Form II, during which time En-
glish is made gradually to replace
French as the medium of instruc-
tion. This organization, which takes
year to the time commonly taken in
English schools to complete the pub-
lic school course."

Five years is a long time. There are
many intelligent people who think that
no child should take more than five or
six years to cover the whole public
school course. Dr. Merchant seems to
acquiesce in a period of seven or eight
years during which a large proportion
of the children in bilingual schools
would have left school to go to work
without an adequate knowledge of
English.

It is very plain that the Government
has not been doing its duty by these
English-French schools. It should
shake itself up and try to make some
tardy amendments to the French-Can-
adian of Ontario, who have been grow-
ing up imperfectly equipped for life's
work. It should take good counsel on
this crucial matter of the medium of
instruction. Steps must be taken to
make the time of French instruction
everywhere as short as possible; the
Government must not be as easy-going
on this point as Dr. Merchant seems
willing to allow. Not that there is any
desire to extirpate the French lan-
guage—far from it. Two languages
are better than one, a great asset to
anybody. It is a matter of regret that
more Canadians of British descent do
not acquire the beautiful French lan-
guage, or at least a reading knowl-
edge of French. But Dr. Merchant
himself argues vigorously that the
only way to enable the French child-
ren to speak and write English ade-
quately to their needs is to make En-
glish the language of instruction. He
says:

"When English is regarded simply
as one subject among others, as are
French and the attention given to it is
necessarily inadequate. Moreover,
motivation has very much to do with
learning.
"There is a marked difference be-
tween the attitude of the teacher
when he is passively following a lea-
son and when he has a conscious
purpose in his efforts. In the former
language lesson, the pupil is simply
taking part in an exercise, but when
English is being made use of as a
means of communication, he is com-
pelled to be constantly on the alert
to understand what is said and to
express his own ideas in the lan-
guage. Again, skill in the use of a
language comes only through varied
and constant practice. As French is
the language spoken almost exclu-
sively in his home and among his
companions, the school offers the
pupil his only opportunity of gaining
a mastery of English. A good be-
ginning is made through formal lan-
guage lessons in Form I, but the or-
ganic teacher has neither the time
nor the skill to provide in such les-
sons a sufficiently wide range of
practice in the upper grades.
"Doubtless teachers with special gifts
for teaching languages can, by an
extended use of the direct method
of teaching, when time is at their
disposal, lead pupils through the
course in English which will in the
end give them a sufficiently compre-
hensive training in conversation,
composition and reading. This work
is not being done in any of the En-
glish-French schools. Teachers with
the requisite qualifications are not
available, nor is it likely, consider-
ing all the conditions that it will
ever be possible to secure them for
this service. But when English is
used as a means of communication
between pupil and teacher and used
as the medium of instruction, op-
portunities are offered naturally for
a very wide and varied use of the
language. Pupils do acquire in this
indirect way in many schools pro-
ficiency in English."

There is no good reason for pro-

longed instruction by means of French
in the schools of this province. A
young child very quickly learns an-
other language; his wits and senses
are sharp and his faculties flexible. In
the west, Slavonic or Roumanian chil-
dren have to learn from English-
speaking teachers even from the start;
and they learn. But the longer the ex-
clusive use of the English medium is
postponed, even though it be gradually
introduced in the way approved by Dr.
Merchant, the harder it will be for the
children to think in English. Incen-
tives must be furnished by the Gov-
ernment to the quick use of English.

If the inspectors are, as Dr. Merchant
hints, unable or unwilling to enforce
the law, there must be changes. Better
facilities in the way of summer train-
ing schools for the teachers, better
text-books, a closer connection of the
English-French schools with the
high school system are all excellent
proposals of Dr. Merchant. But some
system of direct incentive seems also
required of the Government. If the
children in the bilingual schools are to
grow up truly bilingual and good citi-
zens of an English-speaking province.

CANADA THREATENED AGAIN.

The United States House of Repre-
sentatives has aimed another blow at
Canadian independence by voting to
put sugar on the free list.

Our local contemporary says the
sugar industry of Western Ontario will
be "greatly stimulated" if the bill
becomes law. Not only will there be
more work for the factories at Wal-
laceburg and Berlin, but farmers who
grow beets will have a new source of
profit.

Here is another inducement to "Stay
in Ontario"—The Advertiser's slogan.
—But loyal Conservatives will be
sorry to see these sordid considerations
dangled before the eyes of the farm-
ers of the province. Every pound of
sugar exported to the United States
must sap the loyalty of the Canadian
grower. If not, there was no logic in
the anti-reciprocity campaign.

There is another disquieting circum-
stance. The Canadian people had the
reciprocity agreement in their own
hands, but they have no control over
Congress. If these wily Yankees at
Washington wish to knock down the
whole tariff wall on their side of the
boundary they will do it in spite of
the tears and entreaties of Canadians.
The only method of checking this
insidious process of annexation would
be an embargo on Canadian products
which Americans wished to buy. The
sugar bill has not yet passed the
United States Senate, and may not
succeed in running the gauntlet there,
but if it does the crisis will call for
emergency legislation at Ottawa.
Washington may as well be told at
once that Canada will have no truck
or trade with the United States that
can possibly be prevented. The pro-
hibition of the export of Canadian
sugar to the Republic could be made
a starting point in the new national
policy. If an unpatriotic parliament
fails to rise to the occasion, we must
as a last resort, appeal to the sugar
belt growers and manufacturers of
Western Ontario to refuse to sell their
country by selling their commodities to
a designing and insatiable neighbor.

St. Patrick's Day, 1912, finds the last
serpent in Ireland—the serpent of dis-
cord—about to be scotched by home
rule.

Mr. Monk says he is "tired, bolted,
and padlocked" to his portfolio. As
Job said long ago: "Both the wild ass
bray when he hath grass, or loweth
the ox over his fodder?"

Allen Studholme, M. P. P., has been
waiting for his revenge ever since
Premier Whitney went to Hamilton to
speak against him. He got it Thurs-
day night when he spoke four hours.

"Such a man, then, is Bourassa,
brilliant, cool, courageous, attacking
evil wherever he sees it."—London
Free Press, Aug. 20, 1911.

Just now he is attacking Monk, Nan-
tel and Pelletier.
Mr. Bennett, of Calgary, the favor-
ite son of the Conservatives of Alberta,
says the west will soon be boycotting
Eastern Canadian manufacturers. The
west will do no such thing. It will
adopt the constitutional method of
boycotting politicians who refuse to
give it a square deal.

The woolen manufacturers of Law-
rence, Mass., have made concessions,
and the strikers are returning to work
with a rush. The affair has thrown a
fiery light on the most highly-protect-
ed industry in the United States, and
assured the passage of the bill to rad-
ically reduce the woolen duties. The
trouble was making votes for the
Democrats every day.

The editors who accepted Mr.
Rowell's invitation to dine with him
at the parliament buildings must be
amused by the highly-imaginative pic-
tures of that function in some Con-
servative newspapers. Our local con-
temporary excels itself when it says
Mr. Rowell summoned the editors to
convey to them Sir Wilfrid Laurier's
orders. The secret may as well be
revealed. Mr. Rowell did not convey
Sir Wilfrid's orders, or disclose Sir
Wilfrid's mind on anything. Further-
more, Mr. Rowell conveyed no orders
of his own, and asked no favor except
the enjoyment of his excellent dinner.

Mr. C. B. Keenleyside, of Regina, a
former Londoner, takes this fling at
Mr. Rowell in the Christian Guardian:
"Nothing more humiliating has
been seen in Canada than the spec-
tacle of a lifelong prohibitionist dip-
ping his flag to the liquor traffic,
and losing himself amongst the
fogs, because, forsooth, the party

of which he was supposed to be the
leader, had not pronounced against
the traffic."

It would have been more temperate
on Mr. Keenleyside's part to give Mr.
Rowell an opportunity to frame his
temperance policy. He has not asked
much time. He has promised to put
himself on record during the present
session of the Legislature, which ends
in a few weeks. The attitude of tem-
perance men like Mr. Keenleyside does
not make it easier for any public man
to serve the temperance cause.

TWO ORANGE WINGS.

[Toronto Star.]
With Grand Master Lovelock, De-
puty Grand Master Fred Dane, and
Associate Grand Master Dr. Williams
all employees of the Whitney Govern-
ment, the Grand Orange Lodge of On-
tario West presents the unfounded
charge of the London Advertiser that
the Orange Lodge is but a wing of the
Conservative party. And it is a reflec-
tion on the order to speak of it as but
a wing, when it is both wings.

HANDING BROTHER HOCKEN ONE

[Hamilton Times.]
Controller Hocken, of Toronto, may
tear a passion into matters, as he did
in London, but he will try in vain to
prevent the people from believing that
he is not doing his utmost to use the
Orange Order as a donkey engine for
the Tory party. Why he should choose
to try to hide that fact is a matter for
wonder, and indicates that he is
ashamed of his conduct.

LONDON'S BRIGHT FUTURE.

[Hamilton Herald.]
J. Grant Henderson, London's new
publicity commissioner, predicts a
great industrial future for London—
and that great future, he says, is not
far away, either. Grant is beginning
right now to earn that \$2,500 a year,
with a prospect of another \$500 next
year.

THE EASTER HAT.

[Grand Rapids Press.]
Oh, Easter hat,
Of their I sing,
Thou art a most deceiving thing.
A 10-cent frame,
Five yards of lace
A rooster's tail,
In for the most place.
The total cost
Is ninety cents;
That is to say,
The first expense.
They place it in
The window and
The women say
It's "simply grand."
The price they charge,
Sad to relate,
We've got to pay—
\$1.25.

BOY'S PRESENCE OF MIND.

[London Daily News.]
Gordon Cook, the 6-year-old son of
Mr. T. W. Cook, head gardener at
Sandringham, to the King and Queen
Alexandra, has been presented with a
handsome gold watch for a particularly
smart deed. The boy was asleep a few
evenings ago when an alarm of fire
was raised in his father's house, which
is one of the most picturesque resi-
dences on the Royal estate. The little
fellow immediately jumped out of bed,
ran to the telephone and called for as-
sistance. Help was forthcoming and
the fire was quickly extinguished.

TRUST THE PEOPLE.

[Augustine Birrell, M.P.]
The majority of the nation are more
likely to come to a rational conclusion
upon anything put before them than
any aristocracy, bureaucracy, pluto-
cracy or procracy.

THE PUDDLER.

[Puck.]
I've walked the tropics' burning sands,
Aye, faith, and called it hot!
I've done my share of the foundry floor
And share the stoker's lot.

I've drawn the white-hot charge of coke
From gas-plant oven grates;
Great ingots white, in blinding light,
I've beat to armor-plates.

But now I know what hell is like—
It's very look and feel;
I tend the white-hot crucible
Where boils the liquid steel.

The belching gas-flames roar and shriek,
The heat is fierce and hot;
In dazzling light the heat-waves blight
And scorch and sear and blast.

In stifling, seething, burning air
We're eyed puddlers toll
And dripping wet with scalding sweat,
We watch the metals boil.

With faces scorched and scarred with
burns
'Tis thus we earn our wage;
Each gas-filled breath's a fight with
death.

Where mighty heat-storms rage,
What though men toll and grill and broil,
Where death has set its seal;
Though poor souls fry and brave men die,
Mankind must have its steel!

HAS NO BANK ACCOUNT.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]
The world owes every man a living,
but it doesn't send out checks.
MR. BENNETT'S DISCRETION.

[Montreal Herald.]
Mr. Bennett says that the manufac-
turers of Canada are exacting from
the consumer of Western Canada the
last cent that the tariff will allow
them—that their price exactly equals
the price plus duty for goods pur-
chased in the States. Ab-
surd, Mr. Bennett; you are a member
of a protectionist party, and know per-
fectly well that it is the foreigner who
pays the duty.

SCOTLAND.

[Burns.]
I mind it weel, in early date,
When I was beardless, young and
late
And first could thresh the barn;
Or haul a yokin' at the plow;
An' though forfoughten fear enough,
Yet unco proud to learn!

Even then, a wish (I mind its power),
A wish that to my latest hour
I should heave my breast—
That I for poor old Scotland's sake,
Some useful plan or job could make,
Or sing a sang at least.

The rough burr-thistle spreading wide
Among the bearded beard,
I turned the weedin'-hook aside,
An' spared the symbol dear.

JUST A MOUTHFUL.

[Ottawa Journal.]
They are selling coal in 14-pound
lots in the old country, which is
enough to keep a Canadian furnace go-
ing for a minute.

LONDON'S PUBLICITY COMMIS-

SIONER.
[Hamilton Times.]
Publicity Commissioner Henderson

should not be cavilled at because he
drops \$1,500 a year to accept \$2,500,
with a prospect of more next year.
Moreover, his department is carried
on here with an appropriation of \$5,
000, while he tells us London is about
to put \$100,000 into it. Perhaps it will
pay it to do so. If Mr. Henderson, en-
listing in London's service, should radi-
cally reduce the expenditures of the
publicity man's department they turned
our growing manufacturing distric-
tack back to primal unproductiveness.
\$2,500, for London's industrial
commissioner's spending? Is it enough,
Mayor Lees?

FATE.

[Omaha Khayyam.]
The Moving Finger writes; and, hav-
ing writ,
Moves on: nor all your Piety nor Wit
Shall lure it back to cancel half a
Line.
Nor all your Tears wash out a Word
of it.

A Few Lines of

Most Anything
OUR PRECISE ARTIST.

THESE OLD TIES OF
JOHN'S WILL MAKE A FINE
CRAZY QUILT



"Sewing old ties."

"Good folks are scarce; take care of
me," is the plea of Ontario editor.

A Ministerial Misfit.

How sadly sag the vestments of Sir
The trowsers' tops are rolled 'way up.
Upon the form of Borden—a king for
just a day—
The shoulders droop forlornly; there's
a fullness in the back,
The trousers' tops are rolled 'way up,
but there's still a lot of slack.

How sadly fit the shoes that graced the
feet of Laurier.
Upon the feet of Borden—he has
stuffed them with wadding—
The toes are long by inches, and the
heels cause many a frown;
The soles are curling up for lack of
weight to hold them down.

How sadly sits the hat that crowned
the brow of Laurier.
Upon the dome of Borden, where it has
a time to stay,
Though the clothes and hat are roomy,
the hat is sizes small,
And in fact it needs a chin-strap to
keep company with his poll.

Joke.
"Why do you call Smith's place a
basal garage?"
"Because it's always a case of three
out all out."

Consider the Poor Editor.
His life was long;
He done his share of the foundry floor
And share the stoker's lot.
And as he came in through the door,
I knew he was not very strong.

Yet in his hand I read a sign,
And in his face he held a roll;
I bolted, for I knew the scroll
Was "Poem to Spring, by Penn A.
Line."

Miss the Anvil's Song.
[Simcoe Reformer.]
Boston is without a blacksmith. This
is a good stand, and we hope soon to
see one here.—Boston Correspondence.

Some Good Guess.
[Simcoe Reformer.]
At present we believe we will have
a backward spring.—Kelvin Corre-
spondence.

Cut Out the Bumps.
[Goderich Signal.]
We venture to say that to a
stranger after dark the road through
our village is as dangerous a bit of
travelling as any stretch of Antarctic
travel encountered by Capt. Amundsen
on his recent expedition to the
South Pole.—Dungannon Correspondence.

He Was a Leap Year Baby.
[Goderich Signal.]
D. Sprout, of Belgrave, who is sev-
enty-six years old, on the 29th of
February, celebrated his eighteenth
birthday. The neighbors gathered at
his place and presented him with a
gold-headed cane.

Reflections.
[Watford Guide-Advocate.]
A Wingham woman had her arms
badly burned while emptying ashes the
other day. She will let the old man do
the chores in future.

Great Minds, Etc.
[Wheatley Journal.]
Moving seems to be the order of the
day.—Lakeshore correspondence. Moving
seems to be the order of the day.—
Maple Grove Correspondence.

Where They Merely Hesitate.
[Tarn Leader.]
They don't give passengers proper
time to either get on board the train
or get off.—Dobbin's Correspondence.

An Editor's Sacrifice.
[Wallaceburg Herald-Record.]
24 volumes of the best literature,
costing \$45.00, recently bought for
\$25.00! Apply at this office.

Some Adjectives.
[Charlotte, Ky., Chronicle.]
The average and elegant home of that
crown prince and hostess, the
hearted and noble-souled Ab. Weaver,
was a radiant scene of enchanting
loveliness, for Cupid had brought one
of his finest offerings to the court of
Hymen, for the lovely Miss Maude,
the beautiful daughter of Mr. Weaver,
and his refined and most excellent wife,
who is a lady of rarest charms and
sweetest graces, dedicated her life
ministry in Dr. James E. Hobgood,
the brilliant and gifted and talented son
of that ripe scholar and renowned edu-
cator, the learned Prof. Hobgood, the
very able and successful president of
the Oxford Female College.

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absolutely guaranteed for life. Wins
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mick Manufacturing Company. 49c

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lor, 140 Ridout street south. 55c-xt

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melodion desk (rosewood) for sale. 455
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south side. Apply S. W. Abbott, McCor-
mick Manufacturing Company. 50c

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prices. Scavenger and cut rate wallpaper.
store, 92 King. 55c

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avenue, modern and unfurnished; all
modern conveniences. Address Box 39,
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Very reasonable to right party. Owner
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55c-xt

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ABLE brick house on the Pipe Line
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1910 or 1911 model. Give condition,
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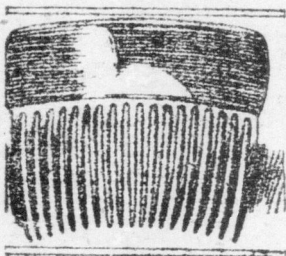
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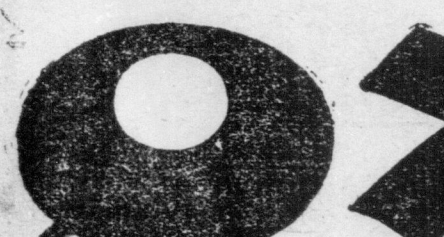
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GRAND LODGE CONDEMNED.
Lethbridge, March 15.—The Grand L. O. L. of Alberta, at its annual meeting, denounced the Government for the appropriation of public funds for teaching foreign languages in the schools, and also condemned the enforcement of the tenures decree.



There is no pick-me-up in the world so handy—so economical—or so quick—as an OXO cube dissolved in a cup of hot water. All the rich body-building virtues of beef are concentrated into one little cube. OXO cubes build up strength—fortify against illness—give fitness to athletes—and should be in every kitchen in Canada.

4 Cubes-10c. 10 Cubes-25c.

THE LABOR MEMBER FLAYS GOVERNMENT

Mr. Allan Studholme Puts in a Five Hour Criticism of Administration.

ARRAIGNS THE PREMIER

Says the People Should Own the Railways, Telegraphs, Telephones and All Commodities.

Toronto, March 16.—Public ownership has a good friend in Allan Studholme, the labor member for East Hamilton, in the Legislature. Just how the party stands on this question was forcibly set forth by Mr. Studholme at last night's session of the Legislature, as he concluded his remarks on the budget.

"We own the waterways of the country," he declared, "and we should own the railways, telegraphs, telephones and all other public commodities."

"People are talking public ownership everywhere," he added, "and on that question the Labor party is as solid as the rock of Gibraltar."

In commenting on the favorable reception that awaited public ownership candidates would get if they came out for it, the speaker said that the Labor member said that if they did so they would make the welkin ring.

"The hon. gentlemen opposite," added Mr. Studholme, pointing to the treasury benches, "would then have to sit up and take notice."

"Free education," he declared, "should be provided for the children from the cradle to the university, for labor believes that nothing is too good for the child of the present and the man of the future."

In language that was picturesque and interesting Mr. Studholme told of the needs of his party and what they wanted in the way of reforms.

"If I had a Labor member in a second I would have on the order paper so many radical bills that the House would have time for hardly anything else," said he. "The introduction of such bills would be for educative purposes for the public."

"With tax reform we need not be anxious," remarked Mr. Studholme, "for even the Premier is beginning to see the public demand that there is for this reform."

"Initiative referendum and the rights of recall will come as surely as the sun rises in the morning," he declared.

"When you advocate these reforms you have something to live for—something to work for. You then place yourself above party politics."

Curse of Canada.
Mr. Studholme assailed the property qualification in municipal election contests.

"When I ran for the Legislature I didn't need to have the price of a toothpick," said he, "but to run for the city council I would require to have \$1,000 worth of freehold property." He described the property qualification as "one of the curses of Canada."

In advocating old age pensions Mr. Studholme drew a sharp comparison between "the old, sleepy senators who get a pension for life although they don't need it," and "the great masses of the people who want old age pensions and can't get them."

"That's the way the game is played—politically speaking," he added.

When Mr. Studholme resumed his remarks at the night session there were six cabinet ministers, four Conservative members, and N. W. Rowell, the leader of the Opposition, present. Several other Conservative members straggled in later on till there were about a score of legislators in attendance.

Commencing about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. Studholme adjourned his address at 2:45 to let the members, including himself, get a much-needed rest, and he resumed his remarks at 3 p.m. and talked continuously till the 6 o'clock adjournment, winding up his speech about 8:20 p.m. after the House had reassembled at 8 o'clock for another night session, Mr. Rowell then adjourned the debate.

On Whitney's Trail.
Hon. James Duff spent \$800 of the Government's money on his trip to the Old Country last year, said the speaker, who laid stress on this item in the public accounts and wanted to know what benefit accrued to Ontario by the visit of the minister of agriculture.

"Fifty-five acres for every human being in Canada and yet people are dying in the slums," he said. He wondered what the Government was doing to alleviate these conditions. He told of two people working in sweatshops, in badly-lighted buildings, with long hours of labor. He contended that "the man should get more and a larger share of what he produces, and he that does nothing should get less."

He took occasion to criticize Sir James Whitney for his attitude on certain things. "He uses his feet instead of his head, and jumps on you," he said.

Hon. J. S. Hendrie came in for a little criticism for declaring that there should be no third party. There was never so much legislation placed on the statutes in the Old Country as had been done since the Labor party got the balance of power, said Mr. Studholme.

A question as long as your arm was put to the Premier, Mr. Studholme wondered why the Salvation Army, a very worthy organization, should get a fixed gift of \$10,000 a year, and according to Government's records, receive a bonus of \$1,382, which they were no more entitled to than any other charitable institution. What did the Premier have to say on the matter?

Sir James replied that he could not remember all the details in connection with the Administration, but the East Hamilton member could easily get the required information if he called at certain departments. Mr. Studholme said he had made repeated inquiries, but with no results.

"A square deal was the Premier's favorite phrase," said Mr. Studholme. "Well, to use his own words, the British Welfare League and the immigrants were not getting a 'square deal.' The league gets an annual gift of \$400 and was doing much for the newcomers from the old land. He wondered why this institution should not be treated like the Salvation Army."

Scaffolding Bill.
Referring to the scaffolding bill, which he has often talked of, Mr. Studholme said all the credit for the introduction of this bill has been given to Col. Hendrie. Mr. Studholme objected to this. He said that he himself had done far

more to have that bill introduced than Col. Hendrie, and yet the latter had got all the credit for it.

"Why we, in the labor councils, frame up important legislation," said he, "years before either of your parties have thought of it."

In concluding his remarks, Mr. Studholme referred to Sir James Whitney's pre-election visit to Hamilton and the Premier's statement to the effect that the member for East Hamilton never helped him in any way regarding legislation on behalf of labor.

Mr. Studholme, on the contrary, declared emphatically that he had advocated reforms on the platform and on the street corners for years. Moreover, he had voted for and worked for every bit of progressive legislation that the present Government had put through since it came into office, seven years ago.

STRIKE CONFERENCES FAILED BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO ACT

All Negotiations Between British Miners and Owners Broken Off and Premier Asquith Announces That Govt. Will Legislate to Give the Minimum Wage.

London, March 15.—The conferences on the coal strike have failed, and the negotiations have been broken off. The Government has decided, therefore, to resort to legislation with a view of ending the strike, and a bill will be introduced providing a minimum wage for all underground coal workers. Official announcements to this effect were issued tonight.

The statement issued by the Government says the Premier and his colleagues held separate conferences with the coal owners and miners on Friday. Mr. Asquith, after detailing at these meetings what had occurred at the various conferences, and pointing out that, despite all endeavors, no agreement had been reached, indicated to both parties what the Government deemed in the circumstances to be necessary.

The Premier pointed out that the stoppage of mining had now lasted more than a fortnight. It had produced incalculable inconvenience and loss, and in some parts actual suffering, although, happily, it had not been attended by any disorders. Considering the extent of the strike, the earnings of the number of people directly and indirectly affected by the dispute, the Premier said, it became daily a more serious menace to the well-being of the country.

Asquith's Statement.
Mr. Asquith went on to say that the Government had done all in its power to arrive at a settlement by some agreement between the parties to the strike, but had come to the conclusion, with great regret, that this was impossible, and that other measures must therefore be taken.

The Premier then stated that the Government would ask Parliament for legislative declaration that a reasonable minimum wage, accompanied by adequate safeguards for the protection of the employer, should be the statutory condition of the employment of people engaged in work underground in coal mining. As regards the important question as to how such a minimum should be ascertained in any particular area, the Premier, while not pledging the Government to any precise form of machinery, indicated that the schedule of minimum wages should be locally fixed by a joint board in each district, consisting of representatives of the employers and the employees, with a neutral, independent chairman to be selected by the parties Government. Such a body would, in the Government's opinion, afford what they have already regarded as all-important, the means of securing finality.

The Government's proposals, the statement goes on, would include proposals to secure promptitude in the presentation of cases of parties and adjudication thereon.

After hearing the Premier's statement both parties made suggestions in regard to the details of the proposed measure. The Government undertook to give consideration to these suggestions.

Miners' Statement.
The statement issued by the Miners' Federation briefly announces that the negotiations have been broken off, and that a bill to secure the minimum wage for underground workers would be introduced immediately in Parliament. The miners' executive, the statement says, would be fully authorized to consider this bill with the intention of safeguarding the interests of the workmen.

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Don't let force of habit spoil your porridge.

Force of habit says "porridge should be cooked all night."

But that habit was formed a long time ago when people had to make porridge out of oatmeal instead of rolled oats.

Even yet some women through force of habit, are cooking Tillson's all night, though 15 minutes is ample.

They forget that where oatmeal was coarsely ground oats, Tillson's is thinly rolled oats. So filmy and thin are the Tillson flakes that they can be cooked as thoroughly in 15 minutes as the coarse particles of old-fashioned oatmeal could be in a whole night.

Tillson's Oats

Pure of Oysters

Bring a quart of oysters to boil in their own liquor. Drain. Chop the oysters fine. Return the oyster liquor to the fire. Add two tablespoonsful of Tillson's Rolled Oats. Simmer fifteen minutes. Add the oysters, rub through sieve, return to fire, add one pint of milk and cream, cook carefully until heated. Season and serve. If too thick another half cupful of cream should be added. If too thin add one beaten egg yolk.

Your grocer has Tillson's. Two sizes—25c and 10c. Each 25c package contains a handsome piece of English Porcelain Tableware.

Canadian Cereal & Milling Co., Ltd.
Toronto, Ont.

Some Very Special Prices on Pianos

For the benefit of those who were unable to take advantage of our "Special Stock-Taking Sale" (which closed with scores of PLEASED BUYERS), we will now offer the limited number of handsome new SHERLOCK-MANNING 20th CENTURY PIANOS still remaining, at

Prices Unusually Attractive

These superb pianos represent EXACTLY the same value as those offered at the beginning of the "Special Sale." Each instrument is FULLY GUARANTEED FOR TEN YEARS, and is really BUILT TO LAST A LIFETIME. The SHERLOCK-MANNING 20th CENTURY is the one really SAFE piano for you to buy.

Remember ONLY, so we would advise you to take advantage of this opportunity AT ONCE. It will mean a great saving to you.

Call at the factories.
Use our automobile.
Phone 1078.

SHERLOCK-MANNING PIANO AND ORGAN CO.
LONDON, CANADA.
(No Street Address Necessary).



The true value of Carling's

Canada Club Lager is only fully appreciated after a careful comparison with other light beers. It stands absolutely alone as the standard of scientifically brewed lagers and its delicate flavor and wholesome tonic qualities have given it this enviable position. Costs no more than other brands and is within the reach of all fastidious consumers. A LIQUID FOOD, cool, refreshing and healthful.

CARLING, LONDON

unnecessary, at least for the present, further taxation.

There is excellent reason for believing that the North German Gazette is correct in its statement. The "love gifts" originally were intended to protect agricultural distilleries, which chiefly used their own grown materials, against the competition of the great commercial distilleries. A specified maximum price is assigned to every distillery, and the result is the annual payment of the huge sum stated to private distilleries. It is alleged,

however, that the "love gifts" have worked out chiefly to the benefit of the big estate owners.

Their abolition may be expected to evoke bitter opposition on the part of the Conservatives, but it will be hailed gladly, it is said, by all the Liberals, including the Socialists.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.
New York, March 15.—Arrived: Steamer Lusitania. She is anchored off Sandy Hook.

Montreal, March 15.—Steamer Empress of Britain arrived at Halifax at 8:30 a.m. today.

PROTEST OVER LOAN.

London, March 16.—The Pekin correspondent of the Times says the quartette of foreign banks have asked their ministers to protest against the Russo-Belgian loan as an infringement of the agreement of the powers not to loan China money without consent having first been obtained.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.

SPRING CLEANING



MADAM:
Now is just the time of year when your wardrobe will benefit by OUR DRY CLEANING PROCESS. We are painstaking with each individual order, and our charges reasonable. PHONE 1721—one of our wagons will call and deliver your orders.

"MY VALET"

JACKSON THE CLEANER

253 DUNDAS.
WAGONS CALL EVERYWHERE.

DIED AT POINT EDWARD.
[Special to The Advertiser.]
Sarnia, March 16.—Mrs. Sarah Ann Lane, wife of Henry Lane, died at Point Edward yesterday, aged 73 years. The funeral will be held next Tuesday.

BURIED AT STRATFORD.
[Special to The Advertiser.]
Stratford, March 16.—The funeral of Mrs. Ann Clifford was held from the family residence in West Zorra today to St. Joseph's Church, and interment was made in Avondale Cemetery. Deceased, who was 65 years old, died in Victoria Hospital, London, after an illness extending over some time.



This is the latest portrait of Princess Patricia, who on Sunday, March 15, will celebrate her 25th birthday. Several Irish-Canadian societies have arranged to hold special banquets in her honor on Monday. This picture is reproduced from the London Sketch.

POLICE FOUND SUSPECT HIDING IN STRAWSTACK

Was Located Near Glencoe and Brought Out By Means of Pitchfork.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Glencoe, March 15.—By using a pitchfork, with which they stabbed into the pile of straw which he had hidden himself beneath, two Port Huron detectives yesterday captured John Roberts near here. Roberts was wanted in Port Huron for breaking into a freight car.

Yesterday Police Captain Kerwin and Detective Acton came to Glencoe, and instituted their search for Roberts by proceeding to a farmhouse, where the missing man had been staying. They were told Roberts was not in the place. On their return to town, the detectives saw two men sitting on a strawstack, and as they approached, one of the men disappeared. Thoroughly Captain Kerwin grasped the pitchfork that stood alongside and began to plunge it into the straw. After a few jabs, Roberts cried out, and emerged from his hiding-place. He made no objections to returning to Port Huron with the officers.

INGERSOLL MILK IS OF FINEST QUALITY

Samples Taken by Inspector Recently Stood Every Test Satisfactorily.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Ingersoll, March 15.—A few days ago samples of milk were obtained by the sanitary inspector from the milkmen of the town. These were carefully tested, the result being highly satisfactory, as the milk generally was of good quality, both in richness and flavor.

A new rural mail route served from the Ingersoll postoffice via Rayside, will be inaugurated on Monday next. The service will be daily, with the exception of Sundays, and will leave Ingersoll at 11:30 a.m. The sections that will benefit by the service will be parts of North Oxford, East Nissouri, and along the Ingersoll and Woodstock gravel road.

The tangle in connection with town league hockey has not yet been straightened out. In sporting circles considerable regret has been expressed that difficulty arose, and nowhere is the regret more genuine than with the executive of the league. The feeling is general that the matter may soon be satisfactorily adjusted.

Eggs are now being marketed in plentiful quantities, the price having dropped to 27 cents per dozen, with prospects of a still further reduction. Many farmers who have visited Ingersoll this week have been preparing for syrup-making. March is recognized as the syrup-producing month, and if the season happens to be backward there is usually a short supply. Not a few farmers now have everything in readiness, and will begin to drive the apples as soon as the weather conditions warrant such action. There is considerable frost in the ground, and if the weather turns warm soon a big flow of sap will doubtless follow.

Frank Dundas, of Belleville, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Dundas, King street east.

C. G. Hulet, D. D. G. M. of Norwich, paid an official visit last night to St. John's Lodge, A. F. and A. M. Mr. C. H. Denton, of Tillsonburg, was a business visitor to Ingersoll yesterday.

FIXED ASSESSMENT

Important Agreement Arrived at Between St. Thomas and Railway.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

St. Thomas, March 15.—An important fixed assessment was reached at a joint meeting of the M. C. R. officials and city councilors, when it was arranged that the M. C. R. should pay taxes on \$450,000 for the next ten years at 20 mills on the dollar. This will yield a revenue of some \$9,000, an increase of about \$2,500 per year to the city taxes. Under the old agreement, which ran for 15 years, the company paid \$3,150 per year. As the law only provides for the agreement to stand five years, the company and city will have to go to the Legislature at its next session and ask that the agreement be sanctioned.

J. F. HILL DEAD.
Boston, Mass., March 15.—John F. Hill, former governor of Maine, and chairman of the Republican national committee, died here today.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS, ETC.

Music and Drama

COMING ATTRACTIONS AT THE GRAND.

Twice today, Richard Carle, in "Jumping Jupiter".
Monday, March 18, Kitty Gordon, in "The Enchantress".

PRINCESS THEATRE.

Moving Pictures and Vaudeville all next week.

The Schubert Choir.

There was no stampede to get into the Grand Opera House on Friday evening to hear the Schubert Choir, of Toronto, a chorus of 25 voices, although the excellence of the entertainment demanded much better treatment than was accorded this fine organization. There was a full crowd present, when as a matter of fact the Opera House should have been crowded to capacity.

Dr. H. M. Fletcher should be congratulated on the excellent results of his training. From a technical standpoint, there was not a criticism to be made. With the material at his command, Dr. Fletcher has accomplished wonders, and is deserving of the highest commendation.

The choir itself showed precision, even brilliancy in attack, with a most intelligent grasp of the dramatic possibilities of the various offerings, and almost perfect enunciation. The programme was a particularly trying one, calculated to test the choir's ability to handle any variety of song, but in every number the choir evoked the enthusiasm of the audience. The quality of the tone was at times harsh, but on the whole there was little to be said against the organization. Toronto is indeed fortunate in having two such choirs as the Mendelssohn and the Schubert.

The assisting artists were Mr. W. Dalton-Baker, an English baritone, who made an instantaneous hit with the audience. His voice is of a very rich quality, pure in tone, and under perfect control. In addition, Mr. Dalton-Baker has the temperament of the artist. Nothing quite so satisfactory as his singing has been heard for a long time here.

Miss Elsa Kelner possesses a good voice of dramatic quality, and very rich. Her various numbers were handled with excellent judgment, and she was popular with the audience.

One of the most delightful numbers given by the choir was that of an arrangement of "The Land of the Leal," for ladies' voices. There was an appeal to the rendition that could not be denied, and it was vociferously received.

The dramatic Battle Hymn from Wagner's "Rienzi," for male voices, made a stirring appeal, and was one of the numbers that raised the enthusiasm of the audience to the highest pitch.

The rest of the programme ran the choir through the whole gamut of old, new, prettative and dramatic song, and added much to the already high opinion music-lovers held of the Schubert organization.

Dr. Fletcher is to be congratulated on furnishing London with so fine an entertainment. Londoners are not to be congratulated in missing a treat like this.



RICHARD CARLE.

This comedian has made many comic operas famous by his ability. He appears at the Grand twice today, in "Jumping Jupiter".

Richard Carle and "Pete" Dailey.

Richard Carle, co-author and principal comedian of "Jumping Jupiter," which comes to the Grand Opera House twice today, matinee and night, was closely associated for several years with the late Peter F. Dailey. He tells many stories that illustrate the quick wit of the lamented comedian.

"Funny as Dailey was on the stage," says Carle, "he was at his best in a small company of friends. His fund of humor was always ready to draw upon."

"Once he consulted an oculist about his eyes. His nose was very small, and he couldn't keep on the glasses with which the oculist was trying to fit him."

"You are not used to glasses, Mr. Dailey," said the oculist.

"Oh, yes I am," replied Dailey, "but not so high up."

"I recall," his remark about a certain penurious actor, I asked Dailey one day if this man was the same old spendthrift."

"Yes," he chirruped, "he keeps a dog named all first-class hotels will regale him admission."

Capacity House for Kitty Gordon.

Beautiful Kitty Gordon, the famous English prima donna, will have a gala night Monday evening at the Grand, when she comes here for the first time in Victor Herbert's most successful comic opera, "The Enchantress."

To make the occasion more festive she will wear the celebrated Boreford pearls and the wonderful gown of gold and the most costly dress in the world. Rarely has Victor Herbert shown himself in a more pleasant vein than in this delightful new piece, which had a long and prosperous run at the New York Theatre. Indeed, many critics declare that it equals, if not surpasses his other famous successes, "The Serenade," "Babes in Toyland," and "Mlle. Modette."

So widely appreciated is the score that it will be produced in Vienna this spring by Adolph Bart, the famous Austrian impresario. It has the distinction of being the second American comic opera to go abroad, the first having been Mr. Herbert's "The Wizard of the Nile," in 1897. Nor has Miss Gordon ever appeared more charming than in this brilliant colorful spectacle.

Princess Theatre.

The beautiful colored film, "The Siege of Calais," will be shown again tonight. Next week an entire change of pictures will be shown. "The Reckless" will be there with their funny skit. The programme given at this popular theatre is proving most enjoyable and are well worth seeing.

MILITIA ORDERS ISSUED FROM HEADQUARTERS

Promotion Examinations, Militia Staff Course and Other Matters.

Col. Hodgins, D. O. C., today gave out the following orders from headquarters:

Cambridge Challenge Bowl, 1912.

Attention is drawn to M. C. 128, 1912, wherein the conditions of the above competition, 1912, for the trophy donated by the officers of the regular forces on leaving Canada, will be found.

Promotion Examinations.

The undermentioned officer passed the promotion examination, held in December last: Lieut. H. F. R. Galbraith, R. C. R.

A board of officers, composed as below, will assemble at 10 a.m. at place to be appointed by the president, on the 29th and 30th of April next, to conduct an examination for promotion, in subject (c):

President—Col. W. E. Hodgins, O. C.

First Division—Lieut. Col. A. H. Macdonell, A. G. First Division; Major G. W. Gordon-Hall, G. S. O., First Division.

The undermentioned officer will present himself for examination:

Lieut. H. F. R. Galbraith, R. C. R.

Militia Staff Course, First Division.

With reference to D. O. 44, 1912, Captain G. N. Weekes, Corps of Guides, has been authorized to take the militia staff course examination on the 28th.

A PERILOUS TRIP.

Niagara Falls, Ont., March 15.—After having braved death for an hour and a half in a small boat on the upper river, four Bulgarians who paid a man on the American side \$50 to land them at Chippewa, were captured and de-

HELP AND COMFORT IN THEIR OLD AGE

Weak Kidneys Strengthened---Lame Backs Relieved---Rheumatism Cured---By Gin Pills

Elderly people are usually great sufferers from Kidney and Bladder Troubles. As old age creeps on, all the organs become less active. The Kidneys especially are unable to do their work properly. This is why so many men and women of 50, 60 and 70 complain of Pain in the Back, Swollen Hands and Feet, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago and Trouble With the Bladder.

SAMUEL MARTIN, ESQ., of STRATHROY, ONT., was 84 years of age when he began to take GIN PILLS. He had suffered for 20 years with his back, due to Kidney Trouble. Sometimes, the pain was so severe that he could not walk. THREE BOXES OF GIN PILLS healed the kidneys---gave them new strength---and today MR. MARTIN, is the picture of health.

WM. CONTY, ESQ., is one of the oldest and best known residents of YARMOUTH, N. S. Owing to his advanced age, he was constantly troubled with his Kidneys, which finally developed into Rheumatism. "I have been bothered with Rheumatism for the past year, and have taken a good many different kinds of medicine but found no relief. One day a friend advised me to try GIN PILLS, and after taking one box of them, I felt like a new man. I thought I would write you a few lines to let you know how thankful I am for the relief they gave me, and I would advise all sufferers from Rheumatism to try GIN PILLS."

MR. H. HARKNESS is one of the pioneers of FORT WILLIAM, ONT. He tried GIN PILLS and found out the true way to cure himself. "I have been troubled with a Lame Back for the past twenty years and have used plasters, and ointments without effect. At last, I tried GIN PILLS, which proved just the thing, and I would highly recommend them to anyone who has Strained or Lame Back."

Most everybody in ANNAPOLIS, N. S. knows W. H. PIERCE, ESQ. Under date of May 14th, he wrote an interesting letter in regard to what GIN PILLS had done for him.

"I wish to give testimony to the benefits I have received from the use of GIN PILLS. I am over 80 years of age and have been suffering from Kidney and Bladder Troubles for about fifteen years. I took doctors' medicines but got no help."

I want to thank you for sending me the sample box of GIN PILLS which I took and found it helped me. I have taken six boxes of GIN PILLS, but got relief before I had taken near that amount. I used to get up some nights every fifteen minutes and had to use an instrument before I could urinate. Now, I can lie in bed four or five hours without getting up. I can truthfully say that I am nearly cured and am still taking GIN PILLS and shall always keep a box in the house."

(Signed) W. H. PIERCE.

Perhaps you may think GIN PILLS won't do you any good, even if they did cure MR. MARTIN and MR. CONTY. Well, it does not cost you anything to find out. You don't have to buy Gin Pills to try them. Write for a free sample---take them---see for yourself whether or not they do just as we say. Then---buy the regular boxes at your dealer's---50c, or 6 for \$2.50. And if you are not satisfied after taking the six boxes, return the empty boxes to your dealer and your money will be promptly refunded. Anyway, if you are troubled with Rheumatism, Lame Back or any Kidney or Bladder Trouble, write for free sample, National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Dept. G, Toronto.



HALE AND HEARTY AT 84.

TRAFFORD'S BIG BED BARGAINS

In immense stock of Brass Beds, Enamel and Brass Beds, and new designs in Art Wood Beds, Mahogany and Oak, bought at specially low prices, and therefore offered at

GREAT REDUCTIONS

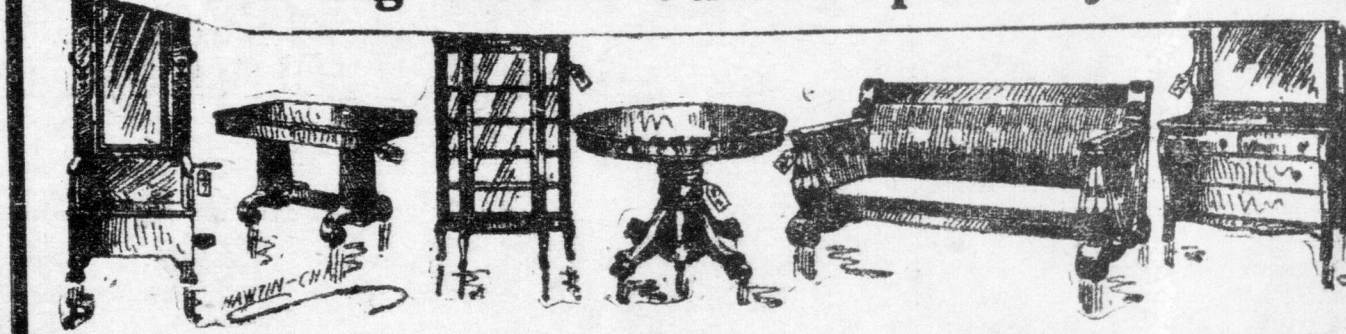
Mattress Snap	
\$10.00 All Felt, any size	\$6.50
\$8.50 Felt and Palm Leaf Fibre	\$5.50
\$5.00 Wool and Fibre	\$3.75
\$4.00 Wool and Seagrass	\$2.75

Regular \$15.00 with 2-in. Posts, now only \$9.25

SPECIAL SPRING TO FIT ANY BED.

All Brass Bed, regular \$35.00, for \$26.75

Dining-Room Suites Specially Priced



Buffet, Solid Oak, Fumed or Golden, Reg. \$27.50 for \$20.50

WINDOW SHADES SAT. UPRDAY ONLY 25c. Upholstering during March 25% off regular prices. IMPORTED CORK LINOL. EUM 39c.

JOHN HOOSIER CARRIED \$1 A WEEK

JOIN THE HOOSIER Cabinet Club TO-DAY

"THE SILENT SERVANT"---Your last chance to have a model kitchen for \$1.00

The Wm. Trafford Furniture Co.

129 DUNDAS STREET 11 MARKET SQUARE

COMPLETE HOMEFURNISHERS.

Automobile Insurance

We insure automobiles under a blanket floating policy, which covers them, no matter where they may be, in Canada or United States, and at a cost no greater than ordinary policies. Liability insurance in the General Assurance, the originator of such policies. Call 1662 or 1218.

D. CAMPBELL & SONS

BANK OF TORONTO CHAMBERS. ESTABLISHED 1888.

ALL THE NEWS
THAT IS NEWS

A DAY IN THE SPORTING WORLD

SIDE LIGHTS ON
MANY SPORTSLONDON CLUB PITCHING STAFF
WILL BE BEST IN THE LEAGUELocal Management Has Signed Three New Men, Who Are
Strongly Recommended—Johnny Farquhar, the Belmont
Lad, Will Be Given a Chance To Make Good.

[BY JINX.]
NE of the features of the London Canadian League team this season will be the strength of the pitching department. The local management has signed up three new men, and together with the best of last season's staff, the London club has about the best bunch of twirlers that will be found in the league.

Great things are expected of Merritt and Zabel, two of the three new men signed. Both are in Detroit at present, and Merritt is reputed to be the best semi-pro pitcher that the Michigan city has turned out in years. Last season he had a splendid record, and a couple of the South Michigan League clubs were after him. However, he was recommended to the London officials by a couple of last season's players who live in Detroit, and Merritt signed a London contract before the others could locate him. He is a young fellow with lots of speed and curves, and has only lost four games in the past two years out of about thirty played in the semi-pro leagues in Detroit.

ZABEL A SENSATION.
Zabel spent the last two seasons on the coast, where he was a sensation. Spokane had him last summer, and he was one of the best in the league. He was out of the game for a time, owing to his injuries, and later obtained his release. This season he wanted to sign up with the Canadian League team, as many of his former team-mates had joined teams in the new league. He was recommended to the London management, and it was not long before he signed a London club contract. Many of last year's London players know Zabel and have seen him pitch. It was announced that he had signed with the Cockneys, the local management received many letters from the players, congratulating him on landing him, and declaring that he will have no trouble in making good. Zabel, himself, expresses great confidence in his ability to make good in the Canadian League, and all the asks for is a chance to show what he can do.

BELMONT LAD GOOD.
Another pitcher on whom the London club will depend this season is Johnny Farquhar, of Belmont. Farquhar is well-known in London, and many of the fans have seen him work. He has beaten about everything that he has ever pitched against in this part of the country, including several fast City League teams from London. He pitched against a picked team from the East End League in a game last Dominion Day, and struck out seventeen men, and won the game in easy fashion. He would have received a try-out on the London team last season, only for the fact that he could not get away, but this year he is free to join the club, and there is no doubt but what he will become one of the best pitchers in the league. Although only a youngster, Farquhar is nearly six feet in height, and built in proportion. He has spent most of his life on the farm, and pitching seemed to come natural to him.

Ottawa, March 15.—Frank Shaughnessy returned this morning, Hamilton is highly elated over the outlook of the Canadian League this season. The best and tightest minor league in the world, is the way big Frank puts it. Though the schedule has not yet been given out, it is known that Ottawa and Berlin will open in the Capital May 16, which date falls on Thursday, Ottawa, prior to that, will have played a three-game series up west.

"Shaugh" Surprised.
"I was really surprised at the substantial condition in which the Canadian League really stands. All the eastern clubs have the very best people in their respective centres behind them. I have attended many baseball meetings, but never encountered a finer collection of gentlemen and sports in my life than yesterday. The raising of the salary limit to \$1,200 a month will help all clubs concerned. It means that much better ball without restricting the number of men to a team."

A Guarantee to Stick.
The league requires each club to put up a \$250 bond to stick with the organization. The schedule will not be out for a week at least. Shaughnessy says President Fitzgerald is strong on the baseball, and any umpire batting will be severely handled by the president. Mr. Fitzgerald goes south with the Toronto International League team next Saturday.

Both Brantford and Berlin wanted to open the season in Ottawa, but as Shaughnessy had promised the date with the champions, Rube Deneau was the man to get it.

The Ottawa Club accepted the terms of the Roanoke, Va., club this morning for the purchase of Pitcher Harry Draper.

Berlin Telegram: The Berlin ball club sold Temple to the Peterboro club, but Rube Deneau would not say what he got for him.

Knotty Lee, when asked how many ball players he had signed for this year, stated that about thirty contracts had been filled, but he sure doesn't know actually whether he has ballplayers. Only he knows that they are asking enough money. There seems to be the only thing in connection that would go to show that the alleged ball spotters are baseball players.

Each club is assessed a certain score, who is expected to give an absolutely correct account of the game. The ball-players are suffering in the records published now in the different baseball guides on account of incompetent scorers last season, as the averages had to be made up from newspaper accounts of the games, which are sometimes incorrect.

Each club is assessed a certain percentage of gate receipts to carry on the league's business, which involves the salary of the umpires, which in turn relieves the clubs of paying them directly after each game, making the officials

and the clubs more independent of each other.

STURGEON FALLS LOSES
ON NORTH BAY ICESequel to Game Which Ended So
Disastrously Last Friday
Evening.

North Bay, March 15.—The Sturgeon Falls hockey team came back tonight with a special train and 300 supporters to settle the question of hockey superiority left in abeyance by the strenuous finish of last Friday's game. Marty Walsh, of Ottawa, refereed and made the teams play hockey all the way. North Bay won by 4 to 2 after a hard, fast game, with few penalties. It was anybody's game until a few minutes before full time, when the locals forged ahead and clinched the victory.

NO RECORDS SHATTERED YET.
[Canadian Press.]

Chicago, Ill., March 16.—Bowlers in the American Bowling Congress tournament entered to play in the last day of the second week of the meet today confident they would shatter some of the leading marks. Although the present top scores are fair, none that might be called high has been made. The leaders in the different events at the beginning of play today follow:

Individuals, Larry Sutton, Rochester, N. Y., 675.
Double, Swanson-Sallander, Chicago, 1,226.

Five-men teams, Terrys Mountains, Milwaukee, 2,870.

All-events, Al Sallander, Chicago, 1,838.

Many out-of-town players were scheduled to take the alleys today.

COFFEY LASTED TWO MINUTES.
[Canadian Press.]

New York, March 16.—James J. Coffey, the "Dublin Giant," a pugilistic novice, who for weeks has been heralded as the real white hope, went the way of the vanquished here last night. In less than two minutes, after the bout started "Soldier" Kearns, of Brooklyn, swung a trip-hammer blow to Coffey's jaw, and the Irish heavyweight was knocked out. Counting ten seconds was a mere formality, as Coffey did not regain his senses for several minutes following. The beaten man was dropped four times during the short period of fighting.

THREW UP THE SPONGE.
[Canadian Press.]

Kenosha, Wis., March 16.—Hopelessly outclassed, "Kid" Burns, of New York, was saved from a knockout last night, when his seconds tossed the sponge into the ring in the eighth round of a scheduled ten-round bout with "Packey" McFarland, of Chicago.

McBride Saw a Vision of Cell
When Weing Was Knocked Out

EDDIE MCBRIDE.

[BY TOM S. ANDREWS.]
"Have I had any exciting moments in the ring?" repeated Eddie McBride, the Buffalo referee, to my question. "Well, I should say I have and then some."

"The most exciting was for a moment terrifying, and I had visions of the prison for yours truly. It was the night that Dick O'Brien, of Lewiston, Me., beat Al Weing, of Buffalo."

"O'Brien knocked out Weing, and when the latter's head hit the floor a two-inch plank was split in two."

O'Brien out of the ring and we worked over Weing for half an hour. It seemed ages to me before he came to. And his first words were:

"Say, McBride, if you ever referee

said to be able to handle the old tase-

ball better than raw hands."

Jennings will send a team made up

largely of recruits against the invaders.

Jones and Gainer are the only two veterans to be used aside from

the twirlers. Works and Covington are the old pitchers who are scheduled

for a season of toil, but the barrister is likely to be excused unless his arm feels better than it did today.

Jim McGuire, the veteran coach, probably will umpire. Jennings has

extended a cordial invitation to all the newspaper men to occupy the

job, but the scribes without exception have declined to run any un-

necessary risks, not incident to the

line of duty. Sudden death is bad enough, but suicide is positively

awful.

Grounds in Bad Shape.

The grounds will be in very bad

condition for the game unless some-

thing is done to them tomorrow mor-

ning. Jennings is much displeased over

the way in which the lot has been

neglected by the Monroe authorities,

and threatened this evening to look

for another training camp next year

if the town does not show more en-

thusiasm in making good on its prom-

ises to have everything in tip-top

shape.

City Engineer Parsons has tried

hard to make the diamond right, but

is helpless without some assistance

from the Progressive League, which

was largely instrumental in getting

the Tigers here. Practically nothing

was done to improve the lot last sum-

mer or fall, and the Tigers' manager

is getting very peevish about the mat-

ter. It is almost a crime to ask in-

fielders to get in front of swiftly bat-

ted balls on such a field and absurd

to expect good fielding. The boys who

are trying for the team have shown

as much bravery in practice as moving

picture heroes, and have enough

scars to satisfy a German student.

I'D HAVE
LICKED HIM,
TIE BRIDE

another fight that I am in, don't stop it.

I wasn't beaten, and I'd have knocked

him out sure."

"I felt better at that moment than

Weing did. I know. The men fought

hard, and Weing did knock out O'Brien

as he said he would."

"The nastiest fight I ever refereed was

between Rube Ferns and Mysterious Billy

Smith, the toughest mortals that ever

entered a ring. Smith was exceptionally

clity that night, and repeated warnings

for hitting in clinches having no effect,

I disqualified him, in, I think, the 23rd.

"Smith had deliberately leaned over

Ferns' shoulder in that round and ex-

pectedated in my face. There came near

being a riot. When he finally reached

Tom O'Rourke, his manager, who was in

a box by the side of the ring, he said:

"Tom, what do you think of McBride

disqualifying me?"

"What do I think?" responded

O'Rourke. "I think you're the dirtiest

cur I ever saw, and he should have dis-

qualified you ten rounds earlier."

"Ever since that night I have been a

friend of Tom O'Rourke's."

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fielders to get in front of swiftly bat-

ted balls on such a field and absurd

to expect good fielding. The boys who

are trying for the team have shown

as much bravery in practice as moving

picture heroes, and have enough

TRAINING CAMP TIDINGS

A BRIGHT, CLEAR DAY.

Hot Springs, March 15.—Arkansas Hot

Springs had a bright, clear day, and the

baseball colony secured one of its best

work-outs of the season. Bill Donovan,

of the Detroit Tigers, contented

himself with working out for about an

hour on the lawn in front of his hotel.

"I wish I was an outfielder instead of

a pitcher," remarked Donovan tonight.

"It's fine to be playing when one feels

good, but the pitcher must go slow, as

all there is to him is his arm; when that

is stove up you must stay out. Nothing

would suit me better than to play every

day, but all there is to my baseball spe-

cialty is my right whip, and it showed

me a long time ago that I cannot get

anything with it in the spring. So no

real work for me for a while."

The Pittsburgh Pirates, including Fred

Clark, Tommy Leach, Hans Wagner,

Mike Doulin and sundry other stars, ar-

rived this morning a few hours after the

Brooklyn Trolley Dodgers departed.

Tomorrow the Boston Red Sox and

Philadelphia Nationals play the first

game of their series.

LEAFS LEAVE.

Toronto, March 15.—In weather that

suggested anything but baseball, the ad-

vance guard of the Toronto club left

tonight for Baltimore, en route to the

training camp at Mason, Ga.

Major league teams which have been

south for the past month have encoun-

tered very bad weather, but the break

may come any time, and Mason is the

most favored spot in the south. The

grounds are sandy and dry up completely

in a few hours after the heaviest rain,

so that the Toronto team will have a

decided advantage over many of the

clubs.

WHAT THE YANKS ARE DOING.

Atlanta, March 15.—Infield practice was

the order of the afternoon for the Yan-

kees today. Manager Wavertown putting

them through two solid hours of strenu-

ous work despite the gloomy weather.

The workout was made on the grounds

of Mercer College, which have been ob-

tained for training purposes till Ponca

ed Leon Park comes out from under

about a foot of water. The men dis-

played good form, and came through the

practice in good shape.

FORT WORTH LOSES.

Fort Worth, Texas, March 15.—The

first division of the Chicago American

League team won from the Fort Worth

(Texas League) team, 2 to 5, today.

Walsh pitched for the major league club

for five innings, and allowed only two

hits, while Peters, who succeeded him,

was hit freely. Fournier and Kahn, of

Chicago, hit for home runs, the former

with all the bases occupied.

ATHLETICS WIN SLUGGEST.

San Antonio, Texas, March 15.—The

Philadelphia Athletics and the local

team of the Texas League, broke even

on this afternoon, but the major

leaguers made theirs count for five runs

to the locals' three. Eleven hits were

credited to each team.

SOX IRREGULARS BEATEN.

Dallas, Texas, March 15.—The Dallas

team of the Texas League won from the

team No. 1 of the Chicago Americans to-

day, 2 to 0.

GREAT GAME BETWEEN
FAMOUS AND CALORICSNearly a Hundred Spectators Wit-
nessed Game in McClary Welfare
Carpenter League.

The most interesting and exciting game of the McClary Welfare Carpenters League was played yesterday between the Caloric and Famous teams, the latter losing out by ten points. The game was witnessed by a large crowd, no less than a hundred spectators being present. Both captains worked hard, and before the game was over, they were nearly exhausted. Mr. R. Dickson, captain of the Calorics, was highly delighted with the successful way in which his men defeated the Famous team, who have been leading the league for some time. Ernie Nuttall played a great game for the winners, getting six points. Sharp was the best man on the Famous team.

The league standing is as follows:

	Won.	Lost.
Famous	12	5
Calorics	11	7
Bell Oaks	10	7
Ravens	9	9
Sunshine	9	9
Maryboro	8	9
Saskatchewan	8	10
Pandora	8	10
Kootenay	7	10
Fairy Queen	6	12

Shiloh's Cure

quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heats
the blood and lungs, cures 25 cents.

HOW I ENLARGED MY BUST SIX INCHES IN THIRTY DAYS

After I Had Tried Pills, Massage, Wooden Cups and Various Advertised Preparations Without the Slightest Results.

A Simple, Easy Method Which Any Lady Can Use at Home and Quickly Obtain a Large and Beautiful Bust.

BY MARGARET MERLAIN.

Well do I know the horrors and intense humiliation of being flat-chested; of having the face of a woman set on the form of a man; and I cannot find words to tell you how good I felt, and what a terrible load was lifted from my mind when I first saw my bust had really grown six inches in size. I felt like a new being, for with no bust I realized that I was neither a man nor a woman, but just a sort of creature half-way between.

With what pity must every man look at every woman who presents to him a flat

my own. I had been imposed upon by charlatans and frauds, who sold me all sorts of pills and appliances for enlarging my bust, but which did me no good whatever. I therefore determined my unfortunate sisters should no longer be robbed by those "fakers" and frauds, and I wish to warn all women against them.

The discovery of the simple process with which I enlarged my bust six inches in 30 days was due solely to a lucky accident, which I believe was brought about by Divine Providence, and as Providence



Keep this picture and see your own Bust undergoing the same transformation.

chest—a chest like his own! Can such a woman inspire in a man those feelings and emotions which can only be inspired by a real and true woman, a woman with a beautiful well-rounded bust? Most certainly not.

The very men who shunned me, and even the very women who passed me carelessly by when I was so horribly flat-chested and had no bust, became my most ardent admirers shortly after I obtained such a wonderful enlargement of my bust. I therefore determined that all women who were flat-chested should profit by my accidental discovery, and have a bust like

was so good to give me the means to obtain a beautiful bust, I feel I should give my secret to all my sisters who need it. Merely inclose two 2-cent stamps for reply, and I will send you particulars free of return post.

I will positively guarantee that every lady can obtain a wonderful enlargement in her bust in 30 days' time, and that she can easily use this process in the privacy of her own home without the knowledge of anyone. Address, Margaret Merlain, Dept. 1,116, 85 Great Portland Street, London, W., England.

FREE COUPON FOR READERS OF LONDON ADVERTISER.

Entitling the reader to full information regarding this marvelous discovery for enlarging and beautifying the bust. Cut out this coupon for write and mention No. 1,116, inclosing two 2-cent stamps, and send today, with your name and address, to Margaret Merlain (Dept. 1,116), 85 Great Portland Street, London, W., England.

Name
Address

Note.—All ladies who wish to obtain a large and beautiful bust should write Madame Merlain at once, as the above is an honest, straightforward offer on her part, for the good of her sisters, and she in no way profits by the transaction, but generously offers her help absolutely free to all who use the free coupon above. Ladies who fear that their busts may become too large are cautioned to stop the treatment as soon as they have obtained all the development desired.

THE VOTING INDICATES CHURCH UNION NOT NEAR

The Presbyterians Must Have at Least Five to One In Favor of the Plan.

[Canadian Press.]

Toronto, March 15.—The Evening Telegram today publishes figures of the vote on church union among Presbyterians totalling 21,768 for, and 10,536 against, or a proportion of 2.06 to 1, and says: "The minimum must be at least 5 votes to 1 before the officials of the Presbyterian Church can seriously consider the matter."

Rev. Dr. R. P. MacKay, moderator of the general Presbyterian assembly: "The vote in favor of union must be more than 5 to 1."

Rev. Dr. Cannon, superintendent of the Methodist Church in Canada, on the present proposed basis, or as a matter of fact on any basis, says that amalgamation of the Presbyterian, Methodist and the Congregational Churches of Canada will not be affected for years yet. The present effort to bring about the union has apparently failed, as is shown by the above tabulated figures. The vote by the Presbyterians on both the present proposed basis and church union on any basis was practically the same. Some churches in their ballot did not draw this distinction, but on a whole the vote was even.

All tabulated figures have been in the hands of the clerks of the different

Presbyteries today, but hundreds of churches have put the matter off until the last minute and as a result thousands of votes are yet to be collected. While only the quarterly official boards of the Canadian Methodist Churches have voted on the question the proportionate vote in favor of the project on the present proposed basis is almost 3 to 1 in favor. Voting by the congregations will be commenced within a few weeks, and it is anticipated that the members will follow the example of the officials or even make the majority vote in favor larger.

A reputation for reliability, for quality, cleanliness, delicious flavor and healthfulness accounts for the phenomenal sale of "Salada" Tea.

OFFICIAL VISIT TO KILWINNING LODGE

D. D. G. M. J. H. Wilson Was Guest of the Members Friday Night.

Rev. Bro. J. H. Wilson, D. D. G. M. for London district, paid his official visit on Friday evening to Kilwinning Lodge, No. 64, A., F. and A. M. The second degree was exemplified by Rev. Bro. J. J. Dyer and his officers, assisted by Rev. Bros. Thomas Woolley and C. C. Reed. The work was done in an excellent manner and won the approval of the district deputy.

After the lodge arose a short banquet was held in the banquet rooms, at which addresses were delivered by Rev. Bros. J. C. Love, Dr. C. H. Ziegler, Col. A. A. Campbell, Thos. Wedderburn, F. J. Palmer, F. Marshall, Thomas Woolley, C. C. Reed, and others.

RATTLE OF MARBLES HEARD IN LONDON

Despite the Snow Storm the People Are Sure That Spring Is Near.

ARE SEEING ROBINS NOW

One Man Declares That Tulips and Crocuses Are Showing Their Heads Through the Ground.

Notwithstanding the snow storm of today there are those who insist that spring is at hand.

Dozens of people have seen robins, and each insists that he saw the first one. One of the sure signs, however, that cannot be disputed in any way at all was a game of "catch" between a half dozen school boys, who were on their way home at noon. Three of the boys had their "mats," and another had a real catcher's glove, and was screaming to the others "Put her there, old pal."

The rattle of marbles may be heard in many a school boy's pocket, and one dealer in sporting goods reports that he has sold a fishing line and hooks. As the buyer didn't want a rod he supposes that the man is going to fish through the ice some place.

A citizen who had occasion to shovel away some snow yesterday in order to get to a house where he keeps garden tools, declares that tulips and crocuses are up two inches under the snow.

In the meantime the skating rinks still draw big crowds every evening, and there is no thought of putting away the winter overcoat.

OLD AGE PENSION OPINION IS ASKED

Inspector McCallum and Auditor Jewell Will Speak For This City.

Inspector McCallum and City Auditor F. G. Jewell will forward their opinion on old age pensions to the Dominion Government.

Some time ago a communication was received by the council asking for opinions and statistics on the question, and at the meeting of the finance committee on Friday afternoon the matter was brought up. The aldermen decided that Mr. McCallum and Mr. Jewell would be in a position to show whether or not a system of old age pensions would prove beneficial to the corporation, and they will forward these opinions.

The request of the Forest City Furniture Company to lease for a term of years ten feet of Pall Mall street, near their property Waterloo, was granted, and the committee instructed City Solicitor Meredith to draft the agreement.

City Auditor Jewell asked that a resolution be introduced to minute the book of the council appointing him auditor of criminal accounts for the county of Middlesex, and it was granted.

Expert Evidence. The application of Mr. F. Walsh for \$10, fees for expert evidence regarding the suit against the sale of the city hall, was ordered paid.

"The witness was instructed to be present by the mayor and the city solicitor," explained Ald. Waterloo.

"What power has the mayor to spend money," asked Mayor Graham.

"None whatever, except in cases of urgency in the matter of charity," answered Ald. Richter. "He cannot authorize the expenditure of a cent, any more than an alderman can."

Major Hayes asked for an extension telephone from the city treasurer's department, and it was granted.

The purchase of an adding machine for City Clerk Baker was authorized the cost being \$515.

Those present at the meeting were Ald. Richter, chairman; Ald. Johnston, Ald. Spittal, Mayor Graham, and City Clerk Baker.

THIRTY CENTS A DAY FROM THE GOVERNMENT

This Sum Will Be Paid for Tuberculous Patients on Certain Conditions.

The Government will make a grant of 30 cents a day extra to Victoria Hospital for tuberculous patients treated there, provided the hospital trustees place this wage on the same level as the Southern Home in Hamilton. This announcement was brought about by a request sent in by the hospital trust to the Government some time ago, to allow them the advance of 30 cents on the ordinary hospital charge to institutions caring for tuberculous patients.

"I am not prepared to state whether or not our tuberculous wards are in keeping with the Southern Home in Hamilton," said Col. G. H. Ziegler, Col. A. A. Campbell, Thos. Wedderburn, F. J. Palmer, F. Marshall, Thomas Woolley, C. C. Reed, and others.

Had the Government seen fit to make the extra grant for last year, the trust would have received \$450 more than was received.

Eyeglasses for Children. The request of the board of education that the trust furnish glasses for poor children in attendance at the public schools who are suffering from defective eyesight, was filed without discussion.

Ald. W. D. I. Wright sent a donation of half a dozen hot water bottles in appreciation of the courtesies shown the aldermen on the occasion of their recent visit to the institution. The gift was suitably acknowledged.

Col. G. H. Ziegler informed the board that recently he had visited several hospitals, and was well satisfied with Victoria after seeing them.

The report of the superintendent for the month of February showed that 194 had been admitted during the month—60 males, 97 females and 37 children. During the same period 175 had been discharged—58 males, 85 females and 32 children. There were 15 births, 8 deaths and the number of patients at the end of February was

SAVED FROM THE SURGEON'S KNIFE

"Fruit-a-lives" Cured Appendicitis

Newburgh, Ont., Feb. 12, 1910. "Just about a year ago our daughter Ella (fourteen years) was taken with terrible pains in the right side. We at once put her under the care of a first-class doctor, who pronounced it a case of Appendicitis and advised an operation. We took her to a hospital in Kingston, where she was again immediately examined by an eminent specialist. He said she had Appendicitis and must be operated on at once if we wanted to save her life.



"Luckily for us and for her, an uncle came in with some 'Fruit-a-lives' and insisted on Ella taking them. Good results were apparent almost from the first dose, and the treatment cured her.

"Fruit-a-lives" saved our daughter from the surgeon's knife and today she is enjoying the best of health."

J. W. FOX, Father;

LILLIAN FOX, Mother.

"Fruit-a-lives" is the only medicine in the world that will positively cure Constipation—the cause of Appendicitis. Fifty cents a box, six for \$2.50, or trial size 25 cents. At all dealers, or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-lives, Limited, Ottawa.

175. The receipts were \$2,850.15.

Those present at the meeting were Col. G. H. Ziegler, chairman; Mr. Geo. H. Harris, Llewellyn Meredith, T. G. Turnbull, and Superintendent Heard.

WANT RADIAL LINE NORTH OF GUELPH

Deputation Met With Every Encouragement at Fergus, Elora and Other Places.

[Special to The Advertiser.] Guelph, March 16.—Prospects look exceedingly bright for the extension of the C. N. R. new radial line to points north of Guelph. A deputation returned from the north last evening, where it has been seeking co-operation from Arthur, Fergus and Elora in an endeavor to get the Canadian Northern Railway to extend its radial line when it builds to Guelph. They were most cordially received at Arthur by Reeve Brocklebank, and the village hall was packed to the doors in the evening. A meeting of the council was in progress, but this was adjourned in order that all might take part. Two resolutions were passed by the meeting, the first unanimously endorsing the project and pledging co-operation with the Guelph committee, while the other one was the appointment of a committee to act in conjunction with the Guelph committee as follows: Messrs. Brocklebank, J. M. Roche, of Arthur; Reeve Pringle, of West Luthers; ex-Reeve Dodge, of Arthur; Reeve McClelland, of West Gairfara. At Fergus and Elora satisfactory conferences were held with the local authorities, who also pledged co-operation. A meeting may be held later in Guelph of all the municipalities interested.

PASS FIVE MILLION FOR MARINE DEPT.

Dominion Parliament Spent Friday in Consideration of the Estimate.

Ottawa, March 16.—After a week, during which the Manitoba boundaries bill and the budget debate had been disposed of, the House yesterday settled down to quiet consideration of the estimates of the marine and fisheries department. The proceedings were characterized by an evident desire to do the best for the marine branch of Hon. J. D. Hazen's department, and satisfactory progress had been made with the appropriation for fisheries.

New Bills.

Hon. J. D. Hazen introduced a bill to amend the shipping act by providing that certificates should be required for masters and mates on sailing vessels of not more than 100 tons, propelled by auxiliary power other than steam and employed partly in fishing, and partly in the carriage of freight. He said that the bill was necessitated by the fact that many fishermen on the Atlantic coast and Great Lakes were installing gasoline engines in their boats.

The present law would require these men to employ certificated engineers and there was not a sufficient supply of such engineers for the vessel, even if the fishermen could afford to employ them. Hon. W. T. White introduced a bill dealing with the Government's guarantee of the bonds of the Canadian Northern Alberta Railway Company. The guarantee originally covered the bonds issued to meet the cost of constructing a line from St. Albert to Wolf Creek and thence to the Brazeau coal fields. The com-

Muscles Useless Without Nerve Force

Perhaps you are not quite clear on the relation of the nerves to the rest of the body. Through the nerve fibres which extend through countless branches to every nook and corner of the human system is conveyed the motive power which operates the various organs.

There could be no breathing, no beating of the heart, no flow of the digestive fluids, no action of any muscle or organ of the body without nerve force. Consequently, when the nervous system becomes exhausted there is complete collapse of the body, the different stages of which are described as nervous prostration, locomotor ataxia and paralysis.

The time to use such restorative treatment as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is when the headaches, sleeplessness, indigestion and other warning symptoms first appear. A few weeks' persistent treatment is then sufficient to revitalize the wasted nerve cells and restore health and vigor.

While the Cut Rates to CALIFORNIA Last

4.105

from London, Ont.

Get this Ticket.

"Last year I planted 15 acres to sweet potatoes and sold the crop for \$2,700, or \$173 per acre."
(Signed) C. F. OLINGER, Atwater, Cal.
April 4, 1911.

Don't delay your trip to California another day. You can accomplish just as much as Mr. Olinger. This is your chance—the opportunity you have been looking for.

A big rush to California is expected in 1915. Those who go now will get the benefit of the increase in property values.

These cut-rate tickets are good on the famous Colonist de Luxe trains, leaving Omaha March 13, 20, 27, April 3, 13, 14, 15 and 16, personally conducted by experienced tourist agents. Solid tourist sleeping car trains, with special dining service; 35c for breakfast or luncheon, 50c for dinner. Victrola concerts given three times daily, reproducing the voices of the famous singers of the world. Stopover at Denver and Salt Lake City if you like.

Union-Southern Pacific

STANDARD ROUTE OF THE WEST

Every inch to California protected by Automatic Electric Block Safety Signals.

Tickets on Sale March 1st to April 15th, inclusive
GEO. W. VAUX, Canadian Passenger Agent
Union Pacific R. R. Co.
Room 10, Manufacturers Life Bldg. Corner King & Yonge Sts., Toronto, Ont.

Tobler's

SWISS MILK CHOCOLATE

in 5, 10, 15, 20, 30
c 40c. packers and 50c. per pound

REFUSE ALL IMITATIONS

because they are in every way inferior to the genuine article. The only genuine brand of Swiss Milk Chocolate, with the best Hazelnuts.

TOBLER'S "HAZELNUT" SWISS MILK CHOCOLATE.
Made at Berne, Switzerland.
Imported by MACLURE & LANGLEY, LTD.,
Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg.

THE LONDON AND WESTERN TRUSTS COMPANY LIMITED.

Total Assets—Company and Trust

December 31st, 1903	\$1,440,563.50
December 31st, 1905	2,252,801.19
December 31st, 1907	3,301,453.08
December 31st, 1909	3,619,583.53
December 31st, 1911	5,032,493.52

Is this not evidence that we do our work well and economically? Interviews and correspondence invited. No obligation implied.

SIR GEORGE C. GIBBONS, President. JOHN S. MOORE, Manager.

HOLLAND HOUSE

New York City 5th Ave. and 30th St.

A Smart Hotel for Smart People

Located near all railway terminals, underground and elevated stations, theatres, shopping centres and commercial districts.

Comfortably and Luxuriously Appointed

Superb Cuisine and Service.
Splendid Orchestra and Choralists.
CONCERTS DAILY IN LOUNGING ROOM
Maine Luncheons and Afternoon Teas.
Rooms single and en suite at consistent rates.

pany has, however, decided to run the line, not to the coal fields, but onward toward the Yellowhead Pass. Mr. White's bill in support of which Hon. Mr. Graham spoke, makes the guarantee cover the bonds for the construction of the road by the new route. The guarantee is to amount to \$13,000 a mile for the first 50 miles, and \$25,000 per mile for the remainder of the road, the whole not to exceed 150 miles.

Spring Medicine

Is Made a Yearly Necessity by Impure Blood.

The Best is Hood's Sarsaparilla, Which Cures All Humors and All Eruptions, Relieves that Tired Feeling, Creates an Appetite.

More Profit is the object of substitution. If urged to buy any preparation said to be "just as good" as Hood's you may be sure it is inferior, costs less to make, and yields the dealer a larger profit.

Insist on Having Hood's, which effects its wonderful cures, not simply because it contains sarsaparilla, but because it combines the utmost remedial values of twenty different ingredients.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Makes people well and keeps them well. Get it today.

\$20 SUIT to measure FOR \$8.60

(Carriage and Duty Paid.)
Curzon's \$20.00 Suit has been
valued by thousands of their
Canadian friends at \$20.

All Curzon clothing is sold with
a guarantee (satisfaction given or
money returned) and is produced
from genuine British Textiles.

That "There's comfort in the
Curzon cut" is no mere
idle statement, but a truth
which has been attested by
clients residing at all points
of the habitable globe.

Greatest attention is paid to the
cutting of every individual order, and
the style of production of these suits is
equal to anything sold anywhere at twice
and three the money—at least, this is what
the Curzon clientele say about the Curzon
\$8.60 Suit.

Then there is the tailoring. As is well
known, London is the hub of the tailoring
craft, and Messrs. Curzon Bros., as practical
tailors experts themselves, are in a position
to secure the most qualified workmen in the
trade. For all these reasons Curzon tailoring
is sold with the following guarantee:

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY RETURNED IN FULL.
Awarded 1 Silver and 4 Gold Medals for Tailoring Excellence.

Our methods appeal to the thoughtful man: that is perhaps why we
number among our clientele such well-known men as the following:—
Rev. R. J. Campbell, Hon. G. E. Foster, M.P., Horatio Bottomley, M.P.,
Lieut.-Col. A. E. Belcher, Lieut.-Col. Dr. S. H. Glasgow, Hon. R. R.
Fitzgerald, Rev. Canon Davidson, Comte. Ubaldo Beni, Lieut.-Col.
Hugh Clarke, J. P. Downey, M.P., W. H. Doyle, M.P., Hon. F. W.
Aylmer, Mr. Eustace Miles, Dr. T. R. Allison, Major-Gen. J. C.
Kinchant, Mr. Matheson Lang, Mr. Montague Holbein.

Fill in a post card and address same to us as below, asking for our
latest assortment of materials. Together with patterns, we send you
fashion-plates and complete instructions for accurate self-measurement,
tape measure, all sent free and carriage paid. We dispatch your order
within seven days, and if you do not approve, return the goods, and we
will refund the money.

\$20 SUIT TO MEASURE (Carriage & Duty Paid) FOR \$8.60

Address for Patterns:—

CURZON BROS., CLOUGHER SYNDICATE (Dept.),
449 Spadina Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.

CURZON BROS. The World's
Measure
Tailors.

(Dept. 154 60/62 CITY ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.)

West End Depot:

133/5 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Please mention this paper.

Atlantic City Hotels:

THESE EARLY SPRING DAYS ARE DELIGHTFULLY REFRESHING
AND INVIGORATING AT

ATLANTIC CITY

NEW JERSEY.

AMERICA'S FAMOUS ALL-WEATHER RESORT.

These early spring days on the boardwalk, in the glorious sunshine,
breathing the delicious salt sea air, will quickly destroy fatigue and cure
the worst case of lost energy.

There is every opportunity for pleasure and recreation, both indoors
and out—golf links in perfect condition, horseback riding on the broad
beach, or over good streets and country roads, indoor salt water swim-
ming pools, and the theatres, piers, etc., etc., etc.
The leading hotels, always popular during the Lenten Season, are
busier than ever this spring.

Now is the time to make your Easter reservation.

THE LEADING HOUSES

open all year, are noted for their conveniences and comforts, and will
gladly furnish information, rates, etc.

SEASIDE HOUSE | **THE HOLMURST** | **GALEN HALL**
F. D. Cook's Sons, Henry Darnell, Hotel and Sanatorium
Hotel Strand, J. L. Young, Mgr.
American Plan Exclusively. MARLBOROUGH-BLENHEIM
H. C. Edwards and Frank, Both American & European Plans.
R. C. Kemp, Mgr. Josiah White & Sons Company.
THE SHELBOURNE | **HOTEL DENNIS**
European Plan, Walter J. Buzby.
Jacob Weikel, Manager.
THE PENNHURST | **HOTEL ST. CHARLES**
Wm. R. Hood, Newell Haines Co.

Atlantic City is reached from London via G. T. R. to Buffalo, connect-
ing with Valley Forge R. R. or Lehigh R. R. to Philadelphia, connect-
ing with the Pennsylvania R. R. or Reading to Atlantic City, or
from Buffalo, via New York Central to New York City, connecting with
the Pennsylvania R. R. or Central R. R. of N. J., direct to Atlantic City.

WILTSHIRE Virginia Av. and Beach.
Ocean view. Capacity,
350. Private baths, running water in
rooms, elevator, sun parlor, etc. Music.
Special, \$12.50 up weekly; \$2.50 up daily.
Open all year. Booklet, Samuel Ellis, 1710

GALENHALL

ATLANTIC CITY
HOTEL AND SANATORIUM
With its elegant comforts, its tonic and
curative baths, and superior table and
service, is an ideal place for winter and
spring. Always open. Always ready.
Always busy.
1617 F. L. YOUNG, General Manager.

HOTEL DENNIS

Winter days at Atlantic City are de-
lightful. Hotel Dennis, directly on the
ocean front, is always open, and is an
ideal home for the winter guest. Walter
J. Buzby.
Marble-zywt

Most modern and leading moderate rate
hotel. ALBEMARLE, Virginia Ave. and
Beach. Capacity, 350. Large sunny rooms,
steam-heated, excellent table, etc. \$8, \$10,
\$12.50 up weekly; \$2 up daily. American
plan. Elevators, sun parlors, orchestra
booklet. J. P. Cope. 1710-nywt

Grand Atlantic Hotel
Virginia avenue, near Beach and Steel
Pier. Open surroundings. Capacity, 500.
Hot and cold sea water baths; large
rooms, southern exposure, elevator to
street level, sun parlors, etc. \$2.50 up
daily; special weekly rates. Booklet.
Coaches meet trains. COOPER & LEEDS.
2111-nywt

LITERARY NOTES

John Brown, the latest novel written
by Emerson Hough, completes the
trilogy of which *The Purchase Price*
and *54-40 or Fight* formed the first
parts. Like these other books, it is
concerned with the problem taken up
in *54-40 or Fight*, the human liberty of
the present day. Mr. Hough has dedi-
cated this book to Woodrow Wilson, whom he calls "one
of the leaders in the third war of
American independence." The novel
has created a furor among Americans
who think. Since it is controversial, it
is bound to have both support and op-
position. Its problem is of vital im-

port and its story is vast ly en-
tertaining.

Although Vaughan Kester, author of
the *Prodigal Judge*, was primarily a
romanticist, he was also a man who
took great interest in the affairs and
problems of life. He was above all a
humanitarian, and it is said that in his
forthcoming novel, which was written
partly before and partly after the
Prodigal Judge, he has touched upon
a problem which has been agitating
the minds of people interested along
humanitarian lines. The announce-
ment that a new Kester novel is to
appear has aroused great enthusiasm
among the thousands who read *The*
Prodigal Judge.

Mrs. Wilson Woodrow, author of
Sally Salt, prefers to write stories de-
picting life out of doors. This is prob-
ably due to the fact that as a young
girl Mrs. Woodrow spent much of her
time in travelling, especially in the
West, where she became thoroughly
imbued with the spirit of the plains.
She was in California for a long time
and saw much of life in the mining
camps. Her first story dealt with this
subject. The locale of *Sally Salt* is a
rich farming country, and the reader
finds Sally in the early dawn of a
morning in harvest time. Only once
or twice during the whole story are
the characters found in a house.

It has been proven quite conclusively
that the unknown author has just as
much chance to succeed in literature
as has the writer who has been in the
public eye for years. This is, of course,
provided the unknown has the ability
to tell an interesting tale in an inter-
esting manner. He Comes Up Smil-
ing, published a few weeks ago, is en-
joying a phenomenal run of popularity.
Its author is entirely unknown, and
the name on the title page means ab-
solutely nothing to the reader. But
those who first read the book were
delighted and told their friends. It's
the charm of the story, the unusual-
ness of the plot, and the vividness of
the character drawing in which the
reader is really interested, and not the
author's name.

The Bobbs-Merrill Company
March, 1912.

SENATE MAY AMEND THE TARIFF BILL

Sir Richard Cartwright Has Im-
portant Proposals to
Make.

AS TO THE COMMISSION

Thinks That the Public, Through
Farmers and Workmen, Should Be
Represented on Board.

Ottawa, March 15.—The Liberal ma-
jority in the Senate today gave an in-
dication of its intention to make sub-
stantial amendments to the Government's
bill for the creation of a permanent tariff
commission. Most of them were suggest-
ed by Sir Richard Cartwright.

Hon. Mr. Loughheed gave no indica-
tion of what the Government's attitude
would be in the face of an adverse ma-
jority in the Upper House. They were
held for consideration by the Govern-
ment, which will consider them and state
its attitude on Tuesday, when the bill
comes up again.

Senator Cloran called attention to a
press report stating that Speaker Landry
of the Senate proposed to resign in or-
der to put himself in a position to dis-
cuss certain public questions.

Speaker Landry stated that this was
the first he had heard of the matter.

Representation on Board.

The Senate took up in committee the
bill for the appointment of a tariff board.
Sir Richard Cartwright said he had some
amendments to offer, and thought the
Government might wish to examine them,
so he would give them as a notice of in-
tention.

Senator Davis said he had suggested a
day or two ago that one of the com-
missioners should represent the agricul-
tural interests, one the labor interests,
and the other the manufacturers' and
banking interests of Canada. He said
that the farmers and workmen should
have a voice in the selection. He gave
notice of an amendment which will
move to this effect.

Cartwright's Amendments.

On section 4 of the bill, which directs
the tariff commission to inquire as to
the price, cost and transportation of
raw materials, Sir Richard Cartwright
moved that in addition the commission
would also be directed to report on "the
grounds, if any, for believing that ad-
vances in the cost of production of goods
in question can be produced as cheaply
in Canada or elsewhere within a limited
period, what other industries would be
affected by the increase of duty, the ef-
fect of any increase in the cost of pro-
duction on the health of employees, etc." He also
proposed an amendment "that in all cases
where the commission reports in favor of
any increase of duty, or where any appli-
cation for an increase is made, the com-
mission shall, in addition to reporting
upon the above matters, make a special
report which, in the case of any industry
already established, shall state the num-
ber of factories now existing and the
number of hands now employed, giving
in each case the number of men, women
and children, respectively; the amount
actually expended in cash in erecting and
equipping the same; the amount of capital
and amounts of bonds, liabilities, also
whether any mergers or combines have
taken place, and the amount of watered
stock issued; a list of the shareholders
and the number and amount of shares
held by each shareholder; the dividends
paid during each of the preceding ten
years; the wages of hands and number of
hours worked per diem; the total amount
of goods of the kind produced in each
factory and consumed in Canada, whether
home-made or imported."

Sir Richard said that under the terms
of the Government bill the commission
might have authority to obtain this in-
formation, but he thought that it should
be specifically directed to do so.

Sir Richard criticized the clause pro-
viding that the commission should hold
office for five years. He said that in case
the Government changed it would not be
fair to deprive the incoming Government
of the right to put an end to the com-
mission at any time. He deemed it in the
public interest to do so, and he stated
that he would move an amendment that
the commissioners should hold office only
during a short time.

On the provision providing that confi-
dential information relating to the busi-
ness of any person, firm or corporation
need not be made public by the commis-
sion, Sir Richard said that would be a
proper provision where increase of pro-
tection was not asked, but if a man or
firm came before the commission and
demanded subsidy or increase of pro-
tection there was no reason for keeping any
information back from the public, which
would have to pay for the increased pro-
tection if it were granted.

COL. HUGHES' PLANS FOR THE MILITIA

His Estimates Call for Increase
of Almost Two Hundred
Thousand.

CAMP FOR THE CADETS

Provision Made for Five Hundred
Teachers to Take Military
Training Course.

Ottawa, March 15.—Col. Hughes has
circulated among the members of
Parliament a printed memorandum
giving full explanations of the esti-
mates of the militia department. It
takes up feature after feature of the
votes, and gives particulars as to the
service involved, notices of new de-
partures in policy, and information as
to the organization aimed at.

The estimates for 1912-13 are \$8,-
334,450, an increase of \$191,000. The
increase in the vote for annual drill
is \$405,000, reductions elsewhere cut-
ting down the increase. Had the in-
crease in pay to \$1.50 per day been
adopted, as planned in September,
the annual training vote would have
been \$2,200,000, but this was found
not to be necessary, and the vote
drops to \$1,730,000.

Training of Cadets.

Provision is made in the annual
drill vote for the training of cadets
for a week in camp. If expectations
as to a good turnout of cadets are
realized the number of trained boys
and men should approach 94,000.
The authorized training establish-
ment for the militia is 39,492, and
13,637 horses, exclusive of a permanent
force of 3,400, with 577 horses.
Thus the total is 63,362 men and 14,-
414 horses. Ten years ago the estab-
lishment was: Militia, 38,150, with
4,442 horses, and permanent force
1,021, with 226 horses. The increase
is 21,810 men and 9,400 horses.

The increase in the permanent
force is largely due to the garrison
at Halifax and Esquimaux, which re-
quire between them 1,500 troops. The
increase in the annual drill vote of
\$405,000 is made up as follows: Six
days' training of cadets in camp,
\$130,000; four days' additional train-
ing for all except infantry, \$100,000;
training of all the field artillery, en-
gineers and part of the cavalry at
Petawawa instead of in district camps,
\$30,000; larger permanent force camp
at Petawawa, \$20,000; increase in
pay, \$30,000; new corps, \$45,000. For
cadet corps \$75,000 is being voted,
made up of: Permanent force instruc-
tors' expenses, \$15,000; school teach-
ers' pay, transport and subsistence,
\$40,000; school teachers, allowances,
\$10,000; equipment of cadet corps,
\$10,000.

Teachers To Take Course.

Provision is made in the estimates
for 500 teachers taking the course,
but the expectation is that nearly
1,000 will apply for permission to at-
tend, as follows: Ontario, 400; Que-
bec, 100; Maritime Provinces, 200;
Northwest, 250. Much information is
given as to the objects and work of
the Strathcona Trust, and details are
given as to the number of school
teachers who have been trained in a
physical culture by instructors sup-
plied by the militia department.

It is noted that it costs approxi-
mately \$40 a year to clothe a private
of the permanent force, and \$50 a
private of the active militia. Informa-
tion is given as to the cost of separate
articles.

Another subject upon which infor-
mation is given is the numbers and
cost of the staff at headquarters and
the district headquarters. Out of 81
permanent staff officers 29 are at Ot-
tawa, and 32 at various district head-
quarters.

An extract is given from Sir John
French's report as to the need for
and value of an adequate staff.

As a safeguard against anything in the
baking powder line unless all the in-
gredients are printed on the label, the
manufacturers of the brands of bak-
ing powder in which large quantities
of alum are used, are afraid to print
the ingredients on the label. Sir John
French would buy it at any price, Magic
Baking Powder is pure and guaran-
teed not to contain alum.

BANK CLEARINGS

Figures for Toronto, Hamilton and Lon-
don for Week Ending March 14.

Bank clearings at Toronto for the
week ending March 14, 1912, \$26,244,-
350; Hamilton, \$2,705,978; London, \$1,-
512,104.

\$200.00 IN CASH

And Numbers of Valuable Premiums

GIVEN AWAY FREE

For correct solutions of A.B.C. Puzzle.
Read Carefully if You Wish to Win a Money Prize.

"Simple as A.B.C." is the old saying. This puzzle may look simple, but try it, and you will find it puzzling enough. The puzzle is to count the number of A's, B's and C's in the square. State how many of each letter you find. To the person who sends in the highest correct count we will give the sum of One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00). To the person who sends in the second highest correct count we will give the sum of Fifty Dollars (\$50.00). To the person who sends in the third highest correct count we will give the sum of Twenty Dollars (\$20.00). To the person who sends in the fourth highest correct count we will give the sum of Ten Dollars (\$10.00). To the person who sends in the fifth highest correct count we will give the sum of Five Dollars (\$5.00). To the person who sends in the sixth highest correct count we will give the sum of Three Dollars (\$3.00). To the person who sends in the seventh highest correct count we will give the sum of Two Dollars (\$2.00). To the person who sends in the eighth highest correct count we will give the sum of One Dollar (\$1.00). To the person who sends in the ninth highest correct count we will give the sum of Fifty Cents (.50). To the person who sends in the tenth highest correct count we will give the sum of Twenty Cents (.20). To the person who sends in the eleventh highest correct count we will give the sum of Ten Cents (.10). To the person who sends in the twelfth highest correct count we will give the sum of Five Cents (.05). To the person who sends in the thirteenth highest correct count we will give the sum of Two Cents (.02). To the person who sends in the fourteenth highest correct count we will give the sum of One Cent (.01). To the person who sends in the fifteenth highest correct count we will give the sum of Half Cent (.005). To the person who sends in the sixteenth highest correct count we will give the sum of Quarter Cent (.0025). To the person who sends in the seventeenth highest correct count we will give the sum of Sixteenth Cent (.0015625). To the person who sends in the eighteenth highest correct count we will give the sum of Thirty-Second Cent (.003125). To the person who sends in the nineteenth highest correct count we will give the sum of Sixty-Fourth Cent (.00625). To the person who sends in the twentieth highest correct count we will give the sum of One Hundredth Cent (.01). To the person who sends in the twenty-first highest correct count we will give the sum of Two Hundredth Cent (.02). To the person who sends in the twenty-second highest correct count we will give the sum of Four Hundredth Cent (.04). To the person who sends in the twenty-third highest correct count we will give the sum of Eight Hundredth Cent (.08). To the person who sends in the twenty-fourth highest correct count we will give the sum of One Thousandth Cent (.001). To the person who sends in the twenty-fifth highest correct count we will give the sum of Two Thousandth Cent (.002). To the person who sends in the twenty-sixth highest correct count we will give the sum of Four Thousandth Cent (.004). To the person who sends in the twenty-seventh highest correct count we will give the sum of Eight Thousandth Cent (.008). To the person who sends in the twenty-eighth highest correct count we will give the sum of Sixteen Thousandth Cent (.016). To the person who sends in the twenty-ninth highest correct count we will give the sum of Thirty-Two Thousandth Cent (.032). To the person who sends in the thirtieth highest correct count we will give the sum of Sixty-Four Thousandth Cent (.064). To the person who sends in the thirty-first highest correct count we will give the sum of One Hundred Twenty-Eight Thousandth Cent (.128). To the person who sends in the thirty-second highest correct count we will give the sum of Two Hundred Fifty-Six Thousandth Cent (.256). To the person who sends in the thirty-third highest correct count we will give the sum of Five Hundred Twelve Thousandth Cent (.512). To the person who sends in the thirty-fourth highest correct count we will give the sum of One Thousand Two Hundred Twenty-Four Thousandth Cent (1.024). To the person who sends in the thirty-fifth highest correct count we will give the sum of Two Thousand Four Hundred Forty-Eight Thousandth Cent (2.048). To the person who sends in the thirty-sixth highest correct count we will give the sum of Four Thousand Eight Hundred Ninety-Six Thousandth Cent (4.096). To the person who sends in the thirty-seventh highest correct count we will give the sum of Nine Thousand Seven Hundred Thirty-Two Thousandth Cent (9.192). To the person who sends in the thirty-eighth highest correct count we will give the sum of Nineteen Thousand Four Hundred Sixty-Four Thousandth Cent (18.384). To the person who sends in the thirty-ninth highest correct count we will give the sum of Thirty-Nine Thousand Nine Hundred Twenty-Eight Thousandth Cent (36.768). To the person who sends in the fortieth highest correct count we will give the sum of Seventy-Nine Thousand Eight Hundred Fifty-Six Thousandth Cent (73.536). To the person who sends in the forty-first highest correct count we will give the sum of One Hundred Fifty-Eight Thousand Seven Hundred Thirty-Two Thousandth Cent (147.072). To the person who sends in the forty-second highest correct count we will give the sum of Three Hundred One Thousand Four Hundred Sixty-Four Thousandth Cent (294.144). To the person who sends in the forty-third highest correct count we will give the sum of Six Hundred Two Thousand Nine Hundred Twenty-Eight Thousandth Cent (588.288). To the person who sends in the forty-fourth highest correct count we will give the sum of One Thousand Two Hundred Four Hundred Fifty-Six Thousandth Cent (1176.576). To the person who sends in the forty-fifth highest correct count we will give the sum of Two Thousand Four Hundred Eight Hundred Ninety-Six Thousandth Cent (2353.152). To the person who sends in the forty-sixth highest correct count we will give the sum of Four Thousand Nine Hundred Seventy-Six Thousandth Cent (4706.304). To the person who sends in the forty-seventh highest correct count we will give the sum of Nine Thousand Seven Hundred Fifty-Two Thousandth Cent (9412.608). To the person who sends in the forty-eighth highest correct count we will give the sum of Nineteen Thousand Five Hundred Four Thousandth Cent (18825.216). To the person who sends in the forty-ninth highest correct count we will give the sum of Thirty-Nine Thousand One Hundred Eight Thousandth Cent (37650.432). To the person who sends in the fiftieth highest correct count we will give the sum of Seventy-Eight Thousand Three Hundred Sixteen Thousandth Cent (75300.864). To the person who sends in the fifty-first highest correct count we will give the sum of One Hundred Fifty-Six Thousand Seven Hundred Thirty-Two Thousandth Cent (150601.728). To the person who sends in the fifty-second highest correct count we will give the sum of Three Hundred One Thousand Four Hundred Sixty-Four Thousandth Cent (301203.456). To the person who sends in the fifty-third highest correct count we will give the sum of Six Hundred Two Thousand Nine Hundred Twenty-Eight Thousandth Cent (602406.912). To the person who sends in the fifty-fourth highest correct count we will give the sum of One Thousand Two Hundred Four Hundred Fifty-Six Thousandth Cent (1204813.824). To the person who sends in the fifty-fifth highest correct count we will give the sum of Two Thousand Four Hundred Eight Hundred Ninety-Six Thousandth Cent (2409627.648). To the person who sends in the fifty-sixth highest correct count we will give the sum of Four Thousand Nine Hundred Seventy-Six Thousandth Cent (4819255.296). To the person who sends in the fifty-seventh highest correct count we will give the sum of Nine Thousand Seven Hundred Fifty-Two Thousandth Cent (9638510.592). To the person who sends in the fifty-eighth highest correct count we will give the sum of Nineteen Thousand Five Hundred Four Thousandth Cent (19277021.184). To the person who sends in the fifty-ninth highest correct count we will give the sum of Thirty-Nine Thousand One Hundred Eight Thousandth Cent (38554042.368). To the person who sends in the sixtieth highest correct count we will give the sum of Seventy-Eight Thousand Three Hundred Sixteen Thousandth Cent (77108084.736). To the person who sends in the sixty-first highest correct count we will give the sum of One Hundred Fifty-Six Thousand Seven Hundred Thirty-Two Thousandth Cent (154216169.472). To the person who sends in the sixty-second highest correct count we will give the sum of Three Hundred One Thousand Four Hundred Sixty-Four Thousandth Cent (308432338.944). To the person who sends in the sixty-third highest correct count we will give the sum of Six Hundred Two Thousand Nine Hundred Twenty-Eight Thousandth Cent (616864677.888). To the person who sends in the sixty-fourth highest correct count we will give the sum of One Thousand Two Hundred Four Hundred Fifty-Six Thousandth Cent (1233729355.776). To the person who sends in the sixty-fifth highest correct count we will give the sum of Two Thousand Four Hundred Eight Hundred Ninety-Six Thousandth Cent (2467458711.552). To the person who sends in the sixty-sixth highest correct count we will give the sum of Four Thousand Nine Hundred Seventy-Six Thousandth Cent (4934917423.104). To the person who sends in the sixty-seventh highest correct count we will give the sum of Nine Thousand Seven Hundred Fifty-Two Thousandth Cent (9869834846.208). To the person who sends in the sixty-eighth highest correct count we will give the sum of Nineteen Thousand Five Hundred Four Thousandth Cent (19739669692.416). To the person who sends in the sixty-ninth highest correct count we will give the sum of Thirty-Nine Thousand One Hundred Eight Thousandth Cent (39479339384.832). To the person who sends in the seventieth highest correct count we will give the sum of Seventy-Eight Thousand Three Hundred Sixteen Thousandth Cent (78958678769.664). To the person who sends in the seventy-first highest correct count we will give the sum of One Hundred Fifty-Six Thousand Seven Hundred Thirty-Two Thousandth Cent (157917357539.328). To the person who sends in the seventy-second highest correct count we will give the sum of Three Hundred One Thousand Four Hundred Sixty-Four Thousandth Cent (315834715078.656). To the person who sends in the seventy-third highest correct count we will give the sum of Six Hundred Two Thousand Nine Hundred Twenty-Eight Thousandth Cent (631669430157.312). To the person who sends in the seventy-fourth highest correct count we will give the sum of One Thousand Two Hundred Four Hundred Fifty-Six Thousandth Cent (1263338860314.624). To the person who sends in the seventy-fifth highest correct count we will give the sum of Two Thousand Four Hundred Eight Hundred Ninety-Six Thousandth Cent (2526677720629.248). To the person who sends in the seventy-sixth highest correct count we will give the sum of Four Thousand Nine Hundred Seventy-Six Thousandth Cent (5053355441258.496). To the person who sends in the seventy-seventh highest correct count we will give the sum of Nine Thousand Seven Hundred Fifty-Two Thousandth Cent (10106710882516.992). To the person who sends in the seventy-eighth highest correct count we will give the sum of Nineteen Thousand Five Hundred Four Thousandth Cent (20213421765033.984). To the person who sends in the seventy-ninth highest correct count we will give the sum of Thirty-Nine Thousand One Hundred Eight Thousandth Cent (40426843530067.968). To the person who sends in the eightieth highest correct count we will give the sum of Seventy-Eight Thousand Three Hundred Sixteen Thousandth Cent (80853687060135.936). To the person who sends in the eighty-first highest correct count we will give the sum of One Hundred Fifty-Six Thousand Seven Hundred Thirty-Two Thousandth Cent (161707374120271.872). To the person who sends in the eighty-second highest correct count we will give the sum of Three Hundred One Thousand Four Hundred Sixty-Four Thousandth Cent (323414748240543.744). To the person who sends in the eighty-third highest correct count we will give the sum of Six Hundred Two Thousand Nine Hundred Twenty-Eight Thousandth Cent (646829496481087.488). To the person who sends in the eighty-fourth highest correct count we will give the sum of One Thousand Two Hundred Four Hundred Fifty-Six Thousandth Cent (1293658992962174.976). To the person who sends in the eighty-fifth highest correct count we will give the sum of Two Thousand Four Hundred Eight Hundred Ninety-Six Thousandth Cent (2587317985924349.952). To the person who sends in the eighty-sixth highest correct count we will give the sum of Four Thousand Nine Hundred Seventy-Six Thousandth Cent (5174635971848699.904). To the person who sends in the eighty-seventh highest correct count we will give the sum of Nine Thousand Seven Hundred Fifty-Two Thousandth Cent (10349271943697399.808). To the person who sends in the eighty-eighth highest correct count we will give the sum of Nineteen Thousand Five Hundred Four Thousandth Cent (20698543887394799.616). To the person who sends in the eighty-ninth highest correct count we will give the sum of Thirty-Nine Thousand One Hundred Eight Thousandth Cent (41397087774789599.232). To the person who sends in the ninetieth highest correct count we will give the sum of Seventy-Eight Thousand Three Hundred Sixteen Thousandth Cent (82794175549579198.464). To the person who sends in the ninety-first highest correct count we will give the sum of One Hundred Fifty-Six Thousand Seven Hundred Thirty-Two Thousandth Cent (165588351099158396.928). To the person who sends in the ninety-second highest correct count we will give the sum of Three Hundred One Thousand Four Hundred Sixty-Four Thousandth Cent (331176702198316793.856). To the person who sends in the ninety-third highest correct count we will give the sum of Six Hundred Two Thousand Nine Hundred Twenty-Eight Thousandth Cent (662353404396633587.712). To the person who sends in the ninety-fourth highest correct count we will give the sum of One Thousand Two Hundred Four Hundred Fifty-Six Thousandth Cent (1324706808793267175.424). To the person who sends in the ninety-fifth highest correct count we will give the sum of Two Thousand Four Hundred Eight Hundred Ninety-Six Thousandth Cent (2649413617586534350.848). To the person who sends in the ninety-sixth highest correct count we will give the sum of Four Thousand Nine Hundred Seventy-Six Thousandth Cent (5298827235173068701.696). To the person who sends in the ninety-seventh highest correct count we will give the sum of Nine Thousand Seven Hundred Fifty-Two Thousandth Cent (10597654470346137403.392). To the person who sends in the ninety-eighth highest correct count we will give the sum of Nineteen Thousand Five Hundred Four Thousandth Cent (21195308940692274806.784). To the person who sends in the ninety-ninth highest correct count we will give the sum of Thirty-Nine Thousand One Hundred Eight Thousandth Cent (42390617881384549613.568). To the person who sends in the hundredth highest correct count we will give the sum of Seventy-Eight Thousand Three Hundred Sixteen Thousandth Cent (84781235762769099227.136). To the person who sends in the hundred-first highest correct count we will give the sum of One Hundred Fifty-Six Thousand Seven Hundred Thirty-Two Thousandth Cent (169562471525538198454.272). To the person who sends in the hundred-second highest correct count we will give the sum of Three Hundred One Thousand Four Hundred Sixty-Four Thousandth Cent (339124943051076396908.544). To the person who sends in the hundred-third highest correct count we will give the sum of Six Hundred Two Thousand Nine Hundred Twenty-Eight Thousandth Cent (678249886102152793817.088). To the person who sends in the hundred-fourth highest correct count we will give the sum of One Thousand Two Hundred Four Hundred Fifty

For Other Markets See Page Eleven

RICHMOND STREET METHODIST CHURCH

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

\$6.75 PER HUNDRED FOR LIVE HOGS MONDAY

The Market This Morning Was Rather Small, Owing to Bad Roads.

The heavy snow of Friday afternoon and night, that made the roads practically impassable, and even worse than they have been with pitch-holes during the past week or so, kept the farmers away from London again this morning, and when there should have been a big market the citizens found supplies again rather scarce.

Prices as a result were very firm, and unless conditions improve within a couple of days the wheat will reach the city with their produce will probably be rewarded with unusual prices.

Eggs were more plentiful than any other line on the square today, and being practically all in the dairy hall brought 25 cents a dozen, wholesale. Butter was stronger than usual, and the top price for choice rolls—40 cents—was demanded.

Oats have been very scarce for the past week, and it is possible that the buyers will have to do some bidding to satisfy the wants of their customers. The western shipments are assisting to a certain extent, however.

While the price has not as yet been definitely set, live hogs will probably be a little higher than on Monday last, when \$6.60 was paid.

Mr. Dan McIntyre announced this morning that not less than \$6.75 will be paid.

Dressed pork is coming, and \$9.50 to \$9.75 was paid today, while one or two sales of especially fine quality brought \$10.

Potatoes continue at about \$1.75 to \$1.85 wholesale. All other vegetables continued in very good demand at unchanged prices.

Following are the quotations:

Barley, per cwt.	\$1.35	to	\$1.35
Oats, per cwt.	1.50	to	1.57
Wheat, per bu.	95	to	98
Hay, per ton	18	to	20.00
Straw, per ton	9.50	to	10.00

Dairy Produce.

Butter, dairy, lb.	22	to	26
Butter, store, lb.	23	to	25
Butter, creamery, lb.	23	to	25
Butter, fancy, retail, lb.	28	to	40
Eggs, dairy hall, dozen	25	to	27
Eggs, fresh-laid, dozen	25	to	27
Eggs, crates, wholesale	22	to	25
Honey, sections, lb.	10	to	12
Honey, extracted, lb.	11	to	13

Poultry, Dressed.

Turkeys, lb.	18	to	22
Turkeys, old, lb.	16	to	20
Chickens, per lb.	10	to	12
Chickens, lb. wholesale	13	to	15
Chickens, lb. retail	14	to	16
Old, per lb.	8	to	10
Ducks, per pair	1.75	to	2.00
Ducks, lb. wholesale	12	to	14
Ducks, lb. retail	13	to	15
Geese, lb. wholesale	11	to	13
Geese, lb. retail	12	to	14

Butcher's Meats.

Lamb, per lb.	8	to	10
Beef, young, cwt.	8.00	to	10.50
Dressed hogs, choice	9.00	to	11.00
Beef, per cwt.	7.00	to	9.50
Mutton, per cwt.	6.00	to	8.00
Heavy hogs, cwt.	2.00	to	4.00
Light hogs, cwt.	2.00	to	4.00
Small pigs, cwt.	4.00	to	6.00
Export cattle, cwt.	4.00	to	6.00
Milk cows, cwt.	4.00	to	6.00

Live Stock.

Select hogs, cwt.	6.75	to	7.00
Fat sows, cwt.	4.50	to	5.00
Bees, per lb.	25	to	30
Artichokes, per lb.	1.00	to	1.25
Parsnips, per lb.	1.00	to	1.25
Potatoes, per bag	1.00	to	1.25
Apples, per lb.	1.00	to	1.25
Carrots, per lb.	1.00	to	1.25
Celery, doz. bunches	40	to	50
Cabbage, per lb.	1.00	to	1.25
Onions, per lb.	1.00	to	1.25
Radishes, doz. bunches	40	to	50
Onions, green, doz.	40	to	50
Lettuce, dozen	40	to	50

Hides, Wool, Etc.

Lambskins, No. 1, lb.	10	to	12
Hides, No. 1, lb.	10	to	12
Hides, No. 2, lb.	9	to	11
Wool, unwashed, lb.	12	to	14
Wool, washed, lb.	13	to	15
Calveskin, per lb.	2.10	to	2.30
Tallow, rough, lb.	2.10	to	2.30
Tallow, rendered, lb.	5	to	6

COTTON.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Cotton futures closed barely steady. Closing prices: March, 10.11; April, 10.12; May, 10.13; June, 10.14; July, 10.15; August, 10.16; September, 10.17; October, 10.18; November, 10.19; December, 10.20; January, 10.21; February, 10.22. Spot closed quiet. Middling uplands, 10.10; Gulf, 11.00. Sales, 4,725 bales.

EAST BUFFALO, March 15.—Cattle.—Receipts, 250 head; slow and steady. Veals—Receipts, 300 head; steady; choice active, common slow, \$5 to \$10. Hogs.—Receipts, 2,500 head; active to 10 higher; heavy and mixed, \$7.40 to \$7.50; roughs, \$6.40 to \$6.50; stags, \$4.50 to \$5.75; dairies, \$7 to \$7.40. Sheep and lambs.—Receipts, 2,200 head; sheep active, yearlings the higher, lambs slow and low lower, \$4.50 to \$7.50; yearlings, \$5 to \$5.50; weaners, \$3.75 to \$5.50; ewes, \$2.50 to \$5.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$5.50.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.
(Special to H. C. Becker.)
CHICAGO, March 15.

Wheat—	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
May	98 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2
July	98 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2
Sept.	98 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2
Nov.	98 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2
Dec.	98 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2
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Dec.	98 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2
Jan.	98 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2
Feb.			

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Do you frequently notice a swimming sensation and inability to appreciate distances? A halo or shade seems to be about the subject in the distance, especially in the church or theatre. It's because the ocular muscles are not as strong as they should be. The right GLASSES will enable you to visualize objects clearly and sharply, and strengthen your eyes. Consult us.

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Old winter has let go his grasp, the groundhog has come forth, Colonel Roosevelt has made his spring announcement and all's well. Buy Coal for your immediate needs.

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Are a very important factor in producing a charming home—they're so rich and beautiful, yet so quiet and subdued, as to effect a very restful and inviting air to the entire surroundings. You will find us stocked with these elegant papers—come and see them, you'll be glad you did.

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Corner Dundas and Clarence Streets.

The London Loan & Savings Company of Canada**Dividend No. 72**

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at rate of 6 per cent per annum for the current quarter year has been declared upon the paid-up capital stock of the company, and is payable on the 1st of April, 1912, to shareholders of record on March 15, 1912.
M. J. KENT, Manager.

Taxi Cabs and Carriages for every occasion. Hueston Livery.

The most common cause of insomnia is disorders of the stomach. Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets correct these disorders and enable you to sleep. For sale by all dealers.

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Always in first-class condition. Brewed from finest foreign and Canadian hops and malt.

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LOW-PRICED.
THIN MODEL.

12 size, gold-filled (gent's) watch, with 15-jewelled movement, complete, \$10.00.

Open-faced and have nice dials. You may have Arabic or Roman numerals on dial. The hands are to your choice also, either gold or black.

The Special Price... \$10

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Official Watch Inspectors,
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DIAMOND HALL STORES.

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XXX HOME MADE BREAD

The goodness of it has induced many housewives to give up home baking. Every loaf is sweet, pure, delicious, nutritious, healthful.

Get it at progressive grocers today.

Johnston Bros.
PHONE 944.

LONDON AND DISTRICT

—Elder J. M. Fenton, of Philadelphia, will preach in the Covenanted Baptist meeting house at Poplar Hill Tuesday, March 19, at 2 p.m.

A Local Case.
At Osgoode Hall, in the case of Harrison vs. Knowles—Motion by defendants for an order changing venue from Toronto to London. Reserved.

Choir Concert.
Dundas Centre Church choir announce a concert for March 26 (Tuesday), which promises to be of exceptional merit. Mercantile's "Seven Last Words," Gade's "Spring's Message" and Gerde's "Chorus of Home," will be rendered. The soloists will be Mr. Geo. Dixon, Toronto, tenor; Mr. Russell G. McLean, baritone, Toronto, and the church quartette, Professor Hutton Tonight.

Professor Hutton, of the University of Toronto, is expected to provide a treat for the members of the Canadian Club tonight, when he will give an address on Ireland. The usual order has been changed, and the luncheon will commence in the dining-room at the Tecumseh House at 6:15. Professor Hutton has a reputation as an after-dinner speaker, and his coming is expected to attract a large audience.

THIRTEEN CHILDREN IN PT. STANLEY HOME

Manager Ely, of Oak Hall, Gives Silver Spoon to Latest Arrival.

Thirteen—just think of it. Many persons endeavor to hold aloof from the number thirteen, but there is a couple at Port Stanley who are proud of it. And who wouldn't be? Under similar circumstances, for the "thirteen" represents their family—nine boys—four girls.

Doesn't it make you happy to picture thirteen children? Well, then, imagine how happy Mr. Ely, manager of Oak Hall, was when he received the following letter:

Port Stanley, March 11, 1912.
Manager Oak Hall:

Dear Sir: Having seen your advertisement in London paper about giving cups to leap year babies, I wish to state that the stork gave us a visit, leaving a little baby girl. I suppose you would like it to have been a boy, but I have nine boys now, and three girls. Her name is Ivan.

MR. AND MRS. C. PARKER.
Port Stanley, Ont.
P.S.—Doc Turner, St. Thomas, in attendance.

Mr. Ely's first remark was, "Isn't that a fine family? Thirteen children, nine of whom are boys. I hope they all come in to see me some time."

He then decided that some recognition should be given the baby of a family to whom the stork had called so many times, and he sent Mr. and Mrs. Parker the following reply:

London, March 14, 1912.
Mrs. C. Parker,
Port Stanley, Ont.

Dear Madam:

Your letter of 11th to hand regarding the baby girl.

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

"BY FLASHLIGHT"
A free booklet on night photography.

J. H. BACK & CO.
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You need a good hot fire now, and we sell select Coal for all purposes.

ORDER EARLY.

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"Parnell's"
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Have you tried
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yet? It is our best seller.

Get a loaf from your grocer, WRAPPED, to be CLEAN and SANITARY.

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Dainty Toilet Creams**Dermaline Snow**

IN 25c AND 40c JARS.

The best of all skin foods, fragrant of roses, delightful to use. It is absorbed by the skin, imparting that whiteness and suppleness so essential to beauty.

Just a little gently rubbed in prevents that harshness and dryness of the skin which follow exercise. Unique and exquisite.

CREME ELCAVA.

A fragrant, non-greasy cream. A favorite all the world over. 60c JAR.

ROYAL VINOLIA.

VANISHING CREAM (NEW), 25c JAR.

POND'S EXTRACT.

VANISHING CREAM. LARGE JARS, 35c.

Cairncross & Lawrence

Chemists and Druggists,
216 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

ing our offer of silver mugs to leap year babies. The offer was for the County of Middlesex only, and as you are residing in Port Stanley, your little girl could hardly claim one. However, I feel that the little one is entitled to some recognition (being sister to such a fine bunch of boys), and am having a sterling silver spoon suitably engraved, which will be forwarded to you tomorrow.

Yours very truly,
ROBERT J. ELY.

Secure Employment

F. C. B. C. Pupils Start Work.

Mr. J. Halpin has been placed with the Home Bank.

Miss E. Ralph as stenographer, Darch & Hunter, city.

Mr. J. Walton, stenographer, C. P. R. offices, London.

Miss Steele, stenographer, Vancouver, B. C.

Miss Manning, stenographer, Remington Typewriter Co., London.

Mr. J. Brownlee, office clerk, National Drug Co.

AUST & QUAYLE

Wish to announce that on Tuesday next, March 19, they will be prepared to make their first showing of exclusive spring models.

S. & I. CATALOGUE

ARTISTIC, DEPENDABLE
Big Store's Latest Announcement
is the Work of The
Advertiser Job.

The development of the mail order business during the past decade has been one of the wonders of modern business, and its influence is spreading. One of the firms to take advantage of that has been Smailman & Ingram's. With the energy characteristic of this live company they have developed it, until at the present time it is quite the theme of discussion in Western Ontario.

The latest catalogue of the firm has recently been issued, and is a decided advance on all previous efforts along this line. The range of goods to be disposed of is much greater than at any other time, and the same high standard of quality has been maintained throughout.

Everything in the drygoods line is to be found at the big S. & I. store, and there will be nothing that is not satisfactory.

The catalogue was printed in The Advertiser Job Department. As a result, it is of a high type of workmanship, and a credit to the printing trade of London. It is seldom that one sees so artistic a catalogue.

The guarantee of the company is given with every article purchased. A reputation for honest dealing for the past 35 years is something of which the firm are proud, and customers can be assured that this will help them in the selection of goods. The best quality can be delivered anywhere in Canada at the same rate that it can be sold over the counters.

There has been a great demand for the catalogues of the firm, much greater than ever before, and there is every expectancy that the greatest year's business in the company's history will result from the distribution of this year's catalogue. Those who have not been fortunate enough to secure one should write.

VERY SUDDEN DEATH OF THOMAS STEWART

Well-Known Cigarmaker a Victim of Erysipelas.

Thomas Stewart, for many years employed as a cigarmaker in this city, died very suddenly in Victoria Hospital yesterday as a result of an acute attack of erysipelas. Mr. Stewart had been ill for several days, but his death was entirely unexpected. His wife and two children reside in Watford. Mr. Stewart had been residing at 673 Adelaide street.

LONDON LICENSE TO BE TRANSFERRED

Sadlier-Monteith Sale is Referred to Provincial Secretary.

The following applications for transfer of license have been received at the office of the Provincial Secretary, Toronto:

From Wilfrid Pilon, Treadwell, to Joseph Legault, St. Isidore de Prescott.

From R. G. Zaharian, New Liskeard, to James E. McMahon, Haliburton.

From A. Sadlier, London, to A. Monteith, London.

From Joseph White, Kincardine, to M. Walters, Barrie.

From E. J. Hawkins, Stone Quarry, to Charles Hawkins, Bertie Township.

From Joseph Bauer, Stevensville, to E. J. Hawkins, Bertie Township.

From George H. Newbury, to Thos. G. Johnson, Ridgeway.

From James Smith (Est. of), 205 Queen street west, Toronto, to Jessie Smith, Toronto.

From George E. Gray, 508 Eastern avenue, to T. O'Rourke, Toronto.

From Wm. M. Merrifield, Tilbury, to W. Eustis, Dutton.

From Ed. Thib, Charlton, to Chas. Quist, Charlton.

WILL REPORT SOON

Special Building Committee to Meet County Council About Courthouse.

[Special to The Advertiser.]
Sarnia, March 16. — The county council will meet on March 25 in regard to the recent fire in the county courthouse. The building committee of the council met recently to consider the question, and will make their report to the council at the next meeting.

John S. Duncan has purchased the residential property of Charles Bolton.

Frank Macklin sold his brick home on Essex street to Walter C. Stron.

Mrs. Frank Smith, of Toronto, is the guest of Mrs. H. F. Holland.

John Kerr, of Petrolia, is a guest at the Vendome.

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FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

CARL MILLER, Asst. Manager.

Successors to Messrs. J. Stephenson and D. A. Stewart. Established 1822, 104 Dundas street. Residence on premises. Open day and night.

Phone 459. Delaware branch, W. Acres, Manager.

Geo. E. Logan

Funeral Director and Embalmer

418 RICHMOND ST., LONDON.

Residence on Premises.

Phone 136. Personal Attention.

WRAY'S JEWELRY STORE ENLARGED

Mr. T. H. Jones Is Now a Member of the Firm.

London has in the past years been away behind other western cities in Ontario in regard to having stores large enough and with sufficient variety in first-class lines of jewelry at very low and moderate prices to supply the good people of this beautiful city. Now this need has been felt to such an extent by a great many of the people that they have been sending to Toronto and even as far as Montreal in order to have their wants supplied, as well as to pay the expense on the goods received.

The larger the city has grown, the greater this need has been felt, until now this city has almost reached the 50,000 population, and the need has been so great that at least one man has had the pluck and energy and the good judgment to remodel to such an extent that his floor space now exceeds



W. J. WRAY.

200 feet in length, and has fitted out his entire store with such good taste that it can hardly be surpassed in the whole of Western Ontario. No store in the city is so well lighted, no store with fittings so exquisite, and the clerks so thoughtful and so well able to help the purchaser in the selection of a present or of anything in regard to quality and worth, having had such a wide experience in the jewelry business, and they esteem it a pleasure to show any of their extensive lines.

If you are looking for the largest store, the largest variety, the best goods and the best satisfaction and pleasant clerks to wait upon you, go to W. J. Wray & Co., 384 Richmond street, where, if goods are not as represented, you can return and get your money refunded. Satisfaction guaranteed in every department.

If you need to have your eyes tested, call and see their specialist, who does nothing but look after the needs of the eyes. (Examination free of charge.)

If you need a Diamond ring, a Wedding ring, a Clock, anything in Silverware or in Cut Glass, call and see their wide range along these lines, and they will be pleased to have you



T. H. JONES.

call and inspect their stock and their store. Their trade-mark is "The Sun's Wray's" with the name interwoven, which is on both their window-panes, and they were the first to install the jeweler's sign, a large watch over sidewalk, lighted by electricity, which measures five feet in diameter.

Their motto is "One price all the year round." They do not believe in rising and falling of prices, which only means the putting on to take off, and in so doing, mislead the public, as no merchant can afford to do business at a loss. Under this motto, business has grown to such an extent that Mr. Wray has found it necessary to take in a partner to help manage the different departments of his extensive business.

The partner Mr. Wray has selected is Mr. Thomas H. Jones, who has been a successful and prominent businessman of South London for the last twenty-three years, and who is well-known by the businessmen and general public.

They employ in the different departments as follows: Two in the business office, one stenographer and cashier, three jewelry salesmen, one mailing clerk, one optician, one improver, three watchmakers, one jewelry repair man, one man of wide experience to manufacture rings, and jewelry to order for the public, either from new gold or from old rings and jewelry they may wish to have made over into new designs. If you have not already given this firm a trial order, do so, and you will be convinced that they are one of the leading jewelers of the west.

LOBO MEETING.

Lobo Women's Institute will meet on Wednesday, March 20, at 2 p.m., at the home of Mrs. D. T. Grey. Roll call answered by Easter greetings. All ladies are cordially invited to attend this meeting.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES

STOMACH, COLIC, BRUISES, SCALDS, BURNS, RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, SCALDS, BURNS, RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, SCALDS, BURNS, RHEUMATISM.

Ladies' Outer Garments

ROSS' LIMITED. London and Edmonton

SUITS, COATS, DRESSES

Grand Showing of Spring Styles

Choice assortments of charming styles in Suits, Coats, Dresses and Blouses that will appeal to women of the most refined tastes.

Ross' Garments are exclusive and the styles absolutely authentic for spring 1912.

Our Special NO. 5008**The New Shirtwaist**

Made of fine linene, with laundered collars and cuffs, in sizes 32 to 46. Mail orders, postage extra.

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ROSS' Limited
196 Dundas Street, London
London and Edmonton.

A REAL PROTECTION FOR YOUR FEET

That's what you need for this variable climate.

Shoes that won't stand the weather—that shrink and harden, and lose shape—are not the shoes for sensible buyers.

But "INVICTUS" shoes, built for out-door conditions, will measure fully up to your demands and expectations.

Get your feet into "The Best Good Shoe" this season, and prove its worth for wear and weather.

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J. T. O'NEIL
Undertaker and Embalmer, nineteen years' experience, has all the latest equipment. Open day and night. 761 DUNDAS STREET. Phone 3724. ywt

49th YEAR.

Why the Irish Love Ireland - By Lady Gregory

EDITOR'S NOTE: Lady Augusta Gregory is a well known woman not only in her native Ireland, but wherever literature goes. For years she translated early Gaelic into English and her fairy tales are considered classics. She has recently paid her first visit to America with the National Irish Players. She was one of the founders, 11 years ago, of the little band of actors and actresses who play at the Abbey Theatre, Dublin. While Lady Gregory has done much for dramatic art, she is best known for her patriotism through her study of the Irish language.

What is it that is so much loved in Ireland, with its bogs, with its stones, its rain-rotted harvests, its misty skies? And the love of it is there, that is certain.

I remember once when I was a child, taking notice of a flowerpot hidden in the corner of a melon frame, having two little ivy plants growing in it. I wondered how it came there, and why so common a thing as ivy should be so cherished. Then an old garden man told me it was for his daughter who was going to America "the way she would never be without a bit of Irish earth."

I was passing not long ago by a roofless long-deserted cottage near Kiltartan and a neighboring woman told me that a few years ago it well-to-do man had come from America, son or grandson of the last who had lived there, and had taken two stones from the wall, taken them back to America. It has always been so. That little Ireland has held the hearts of men through the centuries.

One of the oldest of the stories tells how when the Sons of Tuairne came back wounded and dying from their terrible journey across the sea, one of them called out at last that he saw the Hill of Howth before him, and Tara of the Kings. And the others said "For the love of your good country, raise up our heads till we see Ireland again, and life and death will be all one to us after that."

And another of the early tales tells how one of the strong men, Finn of the old Fenians, said when a great queen offered all that riches could give: "We would not give up our own country if you had the whole world belonging to you, and the Country of the Young along with it." It was so with the saints. Listen to Columcille going to his exile: "There is a gray eye that is looking back upon Ireland; it will never see from day to day the men or the women of Ireland. Take my blessing with you to the west; my heart is broken in my body; if death should overtake me suddenly, it is through great love of the Gael." And when Columcille had been driven by storms from Ireland lay fastened on the Scottish coast, it was Columcille who told his people to tend and feed it until it had strength to face the journey back again. "And I give this bird to you as a special care," he said, "for it is from your own country it comes." For Ireland was never out of Columcille's mind and it is what he used to say: "The Gael are more to me than all the people of the world."

I was writing about this compelling love of country to a friend the other day, and I quoted words I have myself given to Finn when after long anger and the death of Diarmuid he taken Grania as his wife: "I thought to leave you and to go from you and I cannot do it. For we three have



LADY GREGORY.

been these seven years as if alone in the world, and it was the cruelty and malice of love made its sport with us when we thought it was our own way we were taking, and we were all of us as if worsted in that play; and whether we love or hate one another, it is certain I can never feel love or hatred for any other woman from this out, or you yourself for any other man." And that, I said in my letter, is what I feel about Ireland, there is no other country for me forever.

What is the reason of it? I think of Pascal's saying "the heart has its reasons unknown to reason." A passionate restlessness of land, clamorous, complaining, making its outcry, it is surely the heart that makes the Irishman sing, it is the heart that makes the attacks made even upon oneself; they are better than the complacency of England in its offspring, or the boasting and vanity of France.

It is as if we who have possessed the body of Ireland are alone able to discover its soul—the soul that underlies religion, history, politics, its eternal trefoil. The air is filled with memories. If Englishmen sing, it is some new song or story. If Irishmen sing, they do not set in it fighters or patriots; it would seem an affection, something outside their own pleasure, to sing of Drake or Sydney or of Nelson or Gordon. But there is hardly a phase of Irish history that does not come quite naturally and without any affectation in our street ballads. I have heard a ragged lad in Galway sing of Brian the Great and his

battle against the Danes at Clontarf that was fought 900 years ago. The ballads written in English and sung at fairs and markets are not equal in expression to those in the Gaelic, some are little more than doggerel, than strings of remembered names; but the names sung are of those who have earned a good place in the country's record; and even the poorest of these songs are not to be scoffed at, roughly hammered links in a long chain of memories that stretches across the centuries, celebrating some who were called heroes and some who were called felons, "the felons of our land."

"Lonely antagonists of destiny
That went down scornful under many spears,
Who soon as we are born are straight our friends
And live in simple music, country songs,
And mournful ballads by the winter fire."

For history in Ireland is taught in the songs, it was so long forbidden in the schools that it has become a passion; and there is no beggar walking the road but can tell of Cromwell and Queen Elizabeth, the enemies of Ireland, and of Emmet and Sarsfield among its friends:

"O Patrick Sarsfield, it is a man with God you are
And blessed is the earth you ever walked on:
The blessing of the bright sun and of the moon on you
Since you took the day from the hand of King
William—Och Ochone."

As to religion, the saints have never ceased to be remembered, as it is often they have walked our fields.

When the first of February came the other day here in America, I asked what the story was about the groundhog that I heard spoken of, and I was told the tale of its coming out from its hole on that day to see if its shadow is still clear on the hard ground, or if clouds are softening the sky.

And I said: "We have a better tradition than that in Ireland. For the first day of February belongs to Saint Brigit, and it is on her day the birds begin to make their nests, and the blessed crosses are made of straw and are put up in the thatch, for the death of the year is done with and the birthday of the year is come." And on that day the housekeeper that does not divide butter among the working boys has but a narrow heart; for Brigit was good always and it is what her desire was, to satisfy the poor, to banish every hardship, to save every sorrowful man. So does heaven mix with the changing of the seasons at home.

And as to politics, the third leaf on the stalk, there is a lasting idealism in and around them always, an idealism that in one sense or other "refuses to set bounds to the march of a nation."

There are many hands working at the rebuilding of that nation, and if the seasons sometimes quarrel at their work, well it may be the very intensity of that love of country that makes the judgment hasty and the lip angry.

And we have need of patience; for the old people tell us that battles are not done with yet, and that there will be a great war in the whole world and in Ireland before the chalice will be lifted that will weaken it, and before the whole country will be filled with peace and with the friendship of God.

Allegory



Two Illinois Women Suffragists Who Have Little Sympathy With the Militant Methods of the Fighting Sisterhood in England. Mrs. Raymond Robins, of Chicago, on the right, and Mrs. Agnes Nestor on the left.

Churchill and Redmond Speak for the Irish Cause—Home Rule Near at Hand

Now Is the Opportunity to Mend England's "Broken Arm"—Ireland Is Peaceful Because She Is Hopeful—Reject Home Rule and There Will Be the Old Strife and Confusion.

Mr. John Redmond, leader of the Irish party, was the guest of the evening at a dinner of the Eighty Club on March 1 at the Hotel Cecil, over which Mr. Winston Churchill, M. P., the newly-elected president of the club, presided. The attendance at the dinner was remarkably large, some 500 members and their friends being present to honor the leader of the Irish party, including Mr. Augustine Birrell, M. P., Mr. Sydney Buxton, M. P., Sir Rufus Isaacs, M. P., Sir John Simon, M. P., Mr. F. D. Acland, M. P., Lord Emmott, and Mr. W. G. C. Gladstone, M. P., Mr. Stephen Gwynn, M. P., Mr. Joseph Devlin, M. P., and Mr. William Redmond, M. P., were also present as guests of the club.

The significant note of both Mr. Churchill's and Mr. Redmond's speeches was of sober gratification at the nearness of the Irish nation to the goal of its long pilgrimage. Mr. Redmond, who devoted his massive and masculine argument to critics who quoted Ireland's prosperity as ground for refusing her home rule, urged that Ireland was "peaceful because she is hopeful." In a passage which deeply moved his great audience, Mr. Redmond depicted Ireland as "slowly lifting up her head and beginning to beat the pulse of its long beating once more in her veins. Ireland begs you to bind up her wounds; she offers you the

TRIBUTE TO A DAUGHTER

Sir H. Gilzean-Reid's Touching Reference in His Will.

Sir Hugh Gilzean-Reid, of Tenterden Hall, Hendon, N.W., newspaper proprietor, Liberal M. P. for Aston Manor, Warwickshire, left unsettled property of the gross value of £26,146 7s 1d, and he confirms the settlement dated 13th December, 1904, of other property not comprised in his will. He left £100 to the Institute of Journalists' Orphan Fund, a life annuity of £50 to Mr. David Craig, "in consideration of his valuable services to the Newspaper Company."

His will is dated July 20, 1909, with a codicil of May 1 last. He left to his daughter, Mrs. Eibel Mary Slater, a life annuity of £80, "as a special legacy in some acknowledgment of the fact that my daughter gave to me all the help that a daughter can give to her father at the time when my wife died, and left me and ours inconsolable. She by her devotion made my career possible, and our home beautiful."

INDUSTRY'S TOLL

Increase in Poisoning and Fatalities in Great Britain.

Last year the number of cases of industrial poisoning reported in Great Britain showed an increase on the previous year, the figures being:

	1911	1910
Lead poisoning	659	505
Mercury poisoning	12	10
Phosphorus poisoning	10	10
Arsenic poisoning	10	10
Anthrax	64	51

Total 755 673
Deaths 49 48

The females in the total numbered 85 last year, of whom only three died; in 1910 there were 64 females, of whom ten died.

Industrial fatal accidents last year numbered 1,182, as against 1,080 in 1910, the increase corresponding with the increased volume of manufacture. The textile factories were responsible for 99 deaths last year, 47 occurring in the cotton, and 29 in the woollen factories. The largest number of fatalities in the non-textile factories was 156 in the shipbuilding trade, and 152 in the docks. Only 25 of the total deaths were among females, as against 31 in 1910. Machinery was the cause of 373 deaths last year, electricity being responsible for only six.

CHOIRS ON STRIKE

Trouble at Two Parish Churches in the Old Country.

Two English church choirs went on strike on Sunday, Feb. 25. At Grimsby Parish Church, the vicar, the Rev. A. A. Markham, criticized the singing in the morning, and made the choir stay after service and practice a passage. The choristers resented his strictures and at evening service there were many vacant stalls in the choir. The vicar wrote to the absentees asking for an explanation of their non-attendance. The choir is a voluntary one, and the offended vicar has expressed a determination not to give their services again.

The other strike occurred at Little Hampton, where, as the result of friction arising out of musical matters in connection with the parish church, the adult members of the choir chose Sunday, Feb. 25, the occasion of the Bishop of Chichester's visit, to show their resentment by "striking" in a body. The musical portion of the service was rendered entirely by the boys. The vicar, it seems, objected to a service which the men had carefully practiced, and it was consequently withdrawn. Two members were called upon to resign, but their colleagues demanded their return. The vicar agreed to reinstate one and not the other, but this did not please the men; hence Sunday's incident.

"Sub Rosa" Gently Chaffs Mr. Harold Richardson Former Londoner in Limelight

He Is Prospective Unionist Candidate in Stockton-on-Tees, England—Visits the House of Commons and Compares Conservatives and Liberals to the Great Advantage of the Former—Whereupon Spencer L. Hughes, M. P., Pokes Fun at Mr. Richardson.

Mr. Harold A. Richardson, son of Ven. Archdeacon Richardson, of this city, is the prospective Unionist candidate for Stockton-on-Tees, England, having contested the seat in January, 1911, is the object of some good-natured badinage by Spencer Leigh Hughes, M. P., in the London Daily News. It is not in the least offensive, and Mr. Richardson himself no doubt enjoyed it. Mr. Hughes contributes a column daily to that newspaper under the pen name of "Sub-Rosa," and is one of the wittiest of the special writers of the London press. Here is the article:

Most people recognize the importance of seeing themselves as others see them, and members of parliament could no doubt learn valuable lessons from the candid opinions of strangers in the gallery. It is possible, however, that some members of the House of Commons recently, he related his experiences to a meeting of the Stockton Constitutional Organization last Thursday, and though his description may depress some of my friends, I think they ought to know the worst.

Let me first quote Mr. Richardson's tribute to the party of which he is an ornament:

"He had this week spent a couple of days in the House of Commons, and he never heard such words as 'conservative' and 'liberal' on either side of the House. There they were seated like an army of noble gentlemen."

This may well have thrilled the Stockton Constitutionalists, and I decline to agree with a correspondent who says it would be a pity to spoil so fair a scene by returning Mr. Richardson. I have no doubt at all that he would look the part quite as well as the others, and his words would equal theirs in wisdom.

But now for the other side of the shield. Having looked on that picture, now let us look on this:

"Whilst on the other side they had a number of representatives who looked like reptiles trying to hide themselves behind each other."

This is most disconcerting. I was in the House on each day when it was sitting during the week in question, and I wonder if Mr. Richardson's keen eye detected some reptilian resemblances in me. I have no recollection of trying to hide myself behind anyone—indeed, as a rule members of parliament of all parties do not try to conceal themselves.

Perhaps some of those whom he saw writhing and wriggling and trying to get out of sight knew that he was up there, with his eye fixed on them, even as an esteemed Irish contemporary once turned its unblinking optic on the Taur of All the Russias. That would be enough to account for their snake-like contortions. One might mutter to another: "Look out—Richardson is up there watching us."

And then the busy whisper circling round conveyed the dismal tidings that he frowned.

This would account for sensation and panic. It is not fair to expect men to look their best in such circumstances. Allowances should be made for has not Mr. Balfour declared that there is a limit to human endurance?

But I think I may claim that the Liberals are not ever true. When the awe-inspiring glance of Mr. Richardson of Stockton is removed, they can sit up and notice things, and those who seemed to him to be snakes are some sharp-eyed opponents, less than the great strike is unjustifiable.

Average Profits of 9.6 Per Cent.
What are the facts as regards profits? Statistics show that the average net earnings of 92 companies, during the thirteen years that began in 1898 and ended in 1910, amounted to 9.6 per cent per annum on the capital invested. Now, this is the actual average compiled by Mr. J. A. Wank, a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England, and Mr. Thomas Richardson, a labor member of Parliament. And their source of information is the official returns supplied by the companies to the Board of Trade. But though the average is but 9.6 per cent, yet many companies show much larger profits, and it should be remembered, there are many private concerns whose earnings are estimated, but which are most probably greater than that of the limited liability companies. At least, such is the opinion held by economists. But here are some of the profits actually earned.

	Per Cent.
Astley and Tydesley Collieries	21
Barbadoe Colliery	13
Beaumar Colliery	17
Bell Brothers	28
Bowditch Colliery	16 1/2
Burneys Colliery	18 1/2

Now, 3 per cent per annum is the recognized rate of secure interest in Great Britain. Therefore, the profits realized by the coal owners exceed this by an average of two hundred and ninety-three per cent per annum. In other words, during the thirteen years under review, the shareholders have received an interest in a sum which amounts to one and one quarter times that of their capital; their capital, of course, still remaining intact.

Therefore, higher wages could be paid. As a matter of fact, were wages raised five shillings per week, there would still be sufficient left to pay a dividend of 3 per cent per annum.—P. Dalziel, in Toronto Star Weekly.

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Average Net Earnings of 92 Companies During Thirteen Years Was 9.6 Per Cent—A Period of Turmoil and Transition.

Bwlla and Merthyr Dare Collieries	68
Chatterley Whitfield Collieries	13
Coldreth Iron Co.	31
Consett Iron Co.	31
Effe Colliery	26
Flemington Colliery	16
H. Briggis & Co.	16
Larburn Colliery	15
Manvers Main Colliery	17 1/2
Merry & Cunningham	20
North Brancepeth Colliery	34
Partridge, Jones & Co.	19
Paul, Gavlin & Sons	17
R. & J. Durie	16
Shotts Iron Co.	27 1/2
South Hetton Colliery	16
South Wales Colliery	14
Staveley Colliery and Iron Co.	15 1/2
Summerlee Iron Co.	22
United National Collieries	17
J. Watson, Limited	25
Wemyss Collieries Trust	16
Wemyss Coal Trust	17
Wilson's & Clyde Coal Co.	27

Can Pay Better Wages.
Now, 3 per cent per annum is the recognized rate of secure interest in Great Britain. Therefore, the profits realized by the coal owners exceed this by an average of two hundred and ninety-three per cent per annum. In other words, during the thirteen years under review, the shareholders have received an interest in a sum which amounts to one and one quarter times that of their capital; their capital, of course, still remaining intact.

Therefore, higher wages could be paid. As a matter of fact, were wages raised five shillings per week, there would still be sufficient left to pay a dividend of 3 per cent per annum.—P. Dalziel, in Toronto Star Weekly.

RICH BEST SOCIALISTS SAYS LADY WARWICK

"How Can the Hungry Philosophize?" Asks Countess On Her Arrival—Admits Non-Militant Suffragist Belief.

The Countess of Warwick, once reputed the handsomest woman in England, landed from the tempest-scorched Cunard Mauretania looking as fresh as a girl, with a complexion that was the gift of nature, says the New York Sun. She was not seasick, she said, on "five terrible days," simply because she kept to her cabin, lying down most of the time, and thus did not risk the ruin of her ruddiness. She is 50, but the years have not proclaimed it except perhaps in the graveness of her wavy hair. She has a broad, unwrinkled forehead, a nose slightly aquiline and a firm chin and mouth. She knows how to smile and how to talk and apparently how to pose. She did some posing. A moving picture man kept track of her movements.

The countess takes pride in her gowns. The one she wore was of blue velvet. Her hair was spread over her forehead by two wide spreading red and gray feathers. Her well-fitting dress added to her fine presence.

She Is Not a Radical Socialist.
The countess admitted she is a Socialist, but not of a radical type. She said she had prepared a lecture on socialism, but that she would not give it here. The two themes that she would confine herself to in this country and Canada would be "Personal Recollections of Famous Men" and "The New Era in the Old World." In the latter discourse, she said, she would touch on socialism and woman suffrage.

"The present conditions of life," she said, "are absolutely hopeless for the masses. They cannot go on with the present system of democracy. The masses are not interested in the conduct of the nation, and it is not conducive to the realization of true democracy. I am a Socialist and I believe in the principles of socialism, which is becoming world-embracing. The people who are adopting the socialist ideas are the thinking men and women of the world."

"Is socialism growing? I will answer that this way. What has it led to in Germany? There you have the whole thing in a nutshell. The more brains a country has the more prosperous it is and the more socialism it has. A hungry man can't argue. The richest man makes your Socialist. It is not an economic question; it is the outcome of philosophy, isn't it?"

"I have heard of the window-smashing in London. I think that is stupid, a mistake. But are we not all likely to make mistakes. Even the men (here the countess smiled a broad, ironical smile) make mistakes. Such tactics as window smashing won't do any good to our cause. But the act of a few women will not set back a worldwide movement. I am not a suffragette, but a suffragist. I do not believe in the militant methods to gain our ends."

"The movement is bound to be successful, as half of humanity wants it and what that particular half of humanity wants it is likely to get. (Another large smile.) Although I do not believe in the militant methods of the suffragettes I have many friends

among them. You must not blame all the women for what the suffragettes do. I believe their acts do call attention to their cause, but I also believe we can win without their tactics."

On the subject of keeping young the countess said all that was necessary was to keep outdoors, not to worry, and think happy thoughts.

Lee Keedick, who has charge of the lecture tour of the Countess, said he had insured her life for \$100,000, so that in the unlikely event of her death he would not lose any money. He conducted the tour of the late Alfred Tennyson Dickens, who died suddenly in New York, and says he lost money because he insured Mr. Dickens for \$50,000 only.

Story of the Baccarat Scandal.
The Countess of Warwick is 50 years old. Of late years she has been known as a Socialist writer and speaker and a moving spirit in the Social Democratic Federation. She was once accounted one of the handsomest women in Europe, and it was her broken friendship with King Edward, then Prince of Wales, that caused her to be nicknamed "Babbling Brooke" at the time of the great baccarat scandal. When the explosion came that resulted in the exposure of Sir William Gordon-Cumming as a card cheat the Prince of Wales abruptly dropped Lady Brooke, who was before her husband, Lord Brooke, that she succeeded to the Earldom of Warwick and the reason was said to be that it was Lady Brooke who had given away the secret of the card parties at Cranby Croft.

The Countess of Warwick has always said she knew nothing of the baccarat scandal and had no part in making it public. A friend of hers in this city said yesterday she knew positively that not only does Lady Warwick not know one card from another, but that at the time of the Cranby Croft party she was in mourning in Scotland.

"The story of her connection with the baccarat episode," said this friend, "is a splendid example of a falsehood which the truth has had a hard time overtaking."

The countess was Frances Evelyn Maynard. Her grandfather was the late Viscount Maynard and her father died before her father did. She is a half-sister of the Duchess of Sutherland, and the Earl of Roslyn. She married Francis Richard Charles Guy Greville, Lord Brooke, in 1881. Lord Brooke succeeded to the Earldom of Warwick in 1893. Lady Warwick has written the story of the famous card game in her book, "Warwick Castle and its Earls."

Called "The Radical Countess."
She became a Socialist in 1899. She has been called "the radical Countess." In one of her campaigns she toured England in a motor car and delivered speeches in 45 parliamentary districts in which representatives of organized labor were running for the House of Commons. At the same time she was speaking for the state education of children and adult woman suffrage.

St. Patrick's Day Song BY BERTON BRALEY

We're marchin' in by praise av him,
Each side an' turn an' phase av him.
The noble, saintly ways av him,
The tail, the tail, the tail,
Are wearin' av the green for him
To make a noble scene for him
Because they all are keen for him
St. Pat!

We're here in large variety,
Each lodge an' great society,
An' though we are not quiet, he
Will never care for that.
Wild uniforms an' band for him,
An' chargers prancin' grand for him,
We're wakin' up the land for him
St. Pat!

Come, sons of Erin, come wild us
An' march behind the drum wild us,
An' make the welkin hum wild us,
To show where you are at:
The best av saints—a song for him
A cheerin' loud and long for him!
Och, sure an' we are strong for him—
St. Pat!

proceedings here tonight. The coal strike has begun in spite of the efforts which have been made and which will continue to be made at every opportunity. (Hear, hear.) There is at present no break in the dark clouds which cover the horizon. As this conflict proceeds it must bring far greater injuries to the general public than to either of the parties to the dispute, it will bring losses to all, and it will bring misery to the poor, the full extent of which is, I am confident, not realized yet. And it is these facts which make me—well, I think, ought to make us all—hopeful as well as serious.

"I was brought up by my father to believe in the sentiment which he expressed when he said, 'I have never feared the English democracy.' (Applause.) The miners are a great community. They have great responsibilities entrusted to them. They play a great part in our national life. We owe them much, and they owe us much. They are fish of our flesh, and bone of our bone. Of course, they are trying, like everyone else in this restless age, to better themselves—(hear, hear)—but I have yet to learn that the miners of this country would pursue a course with their eyes open which they believe would inflict deep and lasting injury upon the state or bring suffering upon the great masses of their poorer fellow countrymen."

20th Century Home Ruler.
Now, we have come together to take an important step in the inauguration of a new and prosperous campaign in favor of the home rule cause. I speak not as one of those who took part in the great battles of the past, I come, with a great many others in this room, forward into this question this evening.

"This evening," Mr. Churchill went on, "we have gathered together a great assembly, but there is a shadow over our gathering. The shadow of a vast industrial dispute broods over our

Continued on Page Fourteen.

MINISTER PRAISES INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

Principal Beal's Annual Report Brings Most Favorable Comment—Inspector Inquires About Publicity Methods.

A summary of the methods of operation and the work accomplished since the London Industrial School was inaugurated a few months ago, is contained in the report of Principal H. B. Beal, which has been submitted to the Ontario Department of Education, and to the school board of this city. The efficacy of the system adopted by Mr. Beal is recognized by all of those who have familiarized themselves with his work. The Deputy Minister of Education, Mr. A. H. U. Colquhoun, has expressed the department's appreciation of the success attendant upon the launching of the school in the following letter, addressed to W. W. Gammage, chairman of the advisory industrial committee:

"I am directed by the Minister of Education to acknowledge the receipt of the report of the London Industrial School, submitted on the 2nd instant by Principal Beal, and to express his approval of the organization and curriculum, the accommodations and equipment, and the qualifications of the teachers."

"The minister congratulates your committee on the marked success which has attended the first session of its industrial classes, and he trusts that it will be able in the near future to establish industrial day classes as well."

Another letter that bears on the subject was received from Mr. Albert H. Leake, inspector of technical education, in which he asked to have in detail the steps adopted in securing adequate publicity to the classes established in London. Mr. Leake refers to them as the best methods he had yet seen adopted.

Mr. Beal's report contains a number of classes, which have of interest to citizens at large. He describes the object of the school as follows:

"The object of the school is mainly to give to those already employed in the trades an opportunity to broaden their mechanical training, and to make themselves more efficient workmen. To supplement the imperfect and highly-specialized training of the modern shop by giving machine-hands, helpers and apprentices, so far as there are any apprentices, an opportunity of gaining practice in a

greater variety of work than would be open to any man under the modern system of machine production. To teach the theory and scientific principles underlying the trades. To give a practical knowledge of the making and use of blue prints; to improve the general intelligence of the mechanic by giving him correct knowledge of the correct use of English in letter-writing, and such ordinary business forms as he will likely require to use, and to encourage the reading of good literature."

In regard to the qualifications of teachers, the report says:

"The teachers have been selected rather for their practical than for their pedagogical qualifications. Those who have been successful in the industries through intelligent interest in their work, and who, by keeping abreast of the times, are filling responsible directive positions requiring technical skill and knowledge of the local industries, have been keenly selected."

Other sections of the report worthy the perusal of citizens are as follows: **ARRANGEMENT OF SUBJECTS.** The work has been arranged in courses to guard against the tendency of the students confining their efforts to the mechanical work. Each course contains, as far as possible, the essentials of the successful mechanic in the trades represented by the subjects in group 1. The school has so far been very successful in the introduction of this feature. A very large number of the students are taking the work in correlated groups. The effects cannot fail to be broadening and beneficial.

ACCOMMODATION AND EQUIPMENT. The classes are held in the new Alexandra public school building. It is a thoroughly modern building, and the part used for the industrial work has been specially fitted both as to lighting and accommodation for the work.

CURRICULUM. The full courses of study for each department have not yet been definitely fixed. It was deemed advisable to make the work of the first term of a tentative and general as well as tentative in character. The work will be adapted, as far as possible, to the requirements of the local industries. It is the present intention to specialize the work after the first term to cover in a two years' course, in each course, as far as possible, the essential features of a single trade or rather of related trade groups. It is broad and comprehensive in character. It will not be a trade school in the restricted sense of the term. In constructing the courses the local manufacturers, together with such local requirements as are generally required of the resourceful artisan, will constitute the work of each course.

ENGLISH. Correspondence business forms in common use, spelling of words in common use, spelling of workshop and factory terms, simple problems in arithmetic involving the use of fractions and per cent, in practical problems, writing exercises to develop careful, legible, well-formed letters and figures.

The object of this course is not commercial. No attempt is made to prepare the student for office positions. It aims to insure that the students shall be able to express themselves in good English, write legibly and transact their personal and business affairs in a proper manner; to arouse an intelligent interest in what is going on in the trades and to encourage the reading of good literature. Arrangements have been made for the use of a public library to supply a case of suitable books for each department for circulation among the students. The operation of the public library board is gratefully acknowledged. The school is also supplying the best trade and scientific journals and magazines for the use of the students. The public library, Mr. W. O. Carson, will deliver a series of lectures on the use of books.

In conclusion the report says: The Industrial School has been inaugurated under the most favorable auspices. It has received the hearty support of the local manufacturers, and has met with a very general response from the mechanics of the city. Provision was made for the accommodation of one hundred, and application for admission has been made by upwards of two hundred and thirty students, and there are at present sixty women and girls, the majority of whom are taking a course containing several subjects. Extra classes, where possible, were established and we still have a considerable waiting list. The students are enthusiastic in their work and are meeting a very real need, which has long existed, but which has hitherto been ministered to in no other way. The question of extending the work by establishing a Day Industrial School, which no doubt, be considered by the advisory industrial committee, and by the board of education during the present year. Respectfully submitted, (Signed) W. W. GAMMAGE, Chairman of Advisory Committee (Signed) H. B. BEAL, Principal.

NOT OUT OF NAMES. Eddie Foy, the size of whose family is a standing joke on the Rialto, has a story to tell of his offspring. He thrust at him about his offspring. He tells of the census taker who, working in lower New York, on the east side, came to a tenement that was literally crowded with youngsters. Said he to the lady who was bending over the wash:

"Madam, I am the census taker. How many children have you?" "Lemme see," said the woman, straightening up and wiping her hands on her apron. "There's Florence and Mary and Angelina and Lucy and Charlie and Bob and Will and Hor-tense and Jim and"—she paused for breath.

"Madam," said the census man, "if you could just give me the number—" "Number," she replied, indignantly, "we ain't got to numbering 'em yet; we ain't run out of names!"

PRESERVING NATIONAL DRESS. The Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha is ambitious to see that men and women in the dukedom retain the styles of their forebears. She practically is head of a society for the preservation of national costumes. Not only does



QUEEN ALEXANDRA AND PRINCE OLAF OF NORWAY, HER GRANDSON.

she wish to keep those styles unsullied by whim and fancy, but also wishes to prevent the influence of American and Parisian ideas on the dress of the women. She often invites the villagers to visit her in Gotha or Coburg in their peasant garb. Occasionally, at her suggestion, there is a dance, to which the representatives of the various villages go wearing their national dresses and where are held the national dances. By that means the duchess encourages the people always to follow styles of past generations.

"SUB ROSA" CHAFFS

Continued From Page Thirteen.

human. Let me hasten to add, however, that all he had to say about the other side of the House was not only correct in regard to the occasion in question—but always! Mr. Richardson says "he never heard such wise words as came from the Unionist side of the House"—and no one ever did, either there or elsewhere. But everyone will agree with the happy accuracy of that other phrase, "they were seated like an army of noble gentlemen."

That is always the case. The Liberals possibly have their lapses into what may be called Opifidian ways, when the onlooker may observe:

"Their serpent windings and deceiving crooks," as the poet puts it—I am sure without any intentional reference to the member for Woolwich. But through all the changes of the political world, the Tories remain collectively and individually noble gentlemen—and they all look the part. Many a time I have heard gentlemen on my side of the House say as they look with admiring despair on Mr. Bonar Law:

"See, what a grace is seated on his brow; Hyperion's curls; the front of Jove himself."

And, anon, should Lord Hugh Cecil rise (and he does now and then), the envious Liberal, as he regards this bluff-bellied Briton, continues his tribute to

"An eye like Mars, to threaten or to die—O how unlike a babe in a cradle!"

Indeed, there is not one of the party to whom we may not apply with absolute descriptive fidelity the glowing lines:

"A combination, and a form, indeed, Where every god did seem to set his seal To give the world assurance of a man."

That which impressed itself on the mind of Mr. Richardson, of Stockton, must have been noted by candidates, for we regard the candidate, this of the Stockton Constitutional organization. The chairman at the Stockton meeting remarked:

"There is no doubt Mr. Richardson becomes more popular every time he visits us, and should he be our candidate at the next election, there is every indication of his carrying the Unionist flag to victory."

The phrase here which interests me chiefly is "should he be our candidate at the next election." Probably that was used in a precautionary manner, so as to recognize the gentleman's status as a prospective candidate. If we regard the candidate, this of the Stockton Constitutional organization, we may be described as the "every indication" point of view, it seems to me that the gentleman most certainly means to emerge from the prospective into the actual candidate.

I found this opinion on the following statements made at the meeting I have already mentioned:

"Mr. Richardson has shown great interest in the constituency by his frequent visits during the past year."

"Hardly a week passed but what he paid us a flying visit."

"When he came down with his family in the summer and stayed for six weeks, he had frequent

opportunities of mixing with all classes of the community." I am not criticizing such proceedings, I mention them only as symptoms which make it look as certain as anything can be in the world of politics that Mr. Richardson means to be the candidate.

If any further proof of this were needed, I think it could be found in this remark:

"The whole of the expenses of a general survey of the constituency which took place during May and June last, were borne by Mr. H. A. Richardson and the headquarters of the Conservative Union."

That may be said to have done it. I have already agreed with Mr. Richardson's verdict as to the appearance of the Tory party in the House of Commons—"seated like an army of gentlemen." They are, no doubt, all that—but they are practical men, and when they pay the expenses, or join in paying the expenses of a general survey of a constituency, they generally mean to have a "go" at it.

CHURCHILL AND REDMOND

(Continued From Page Thirteen.)

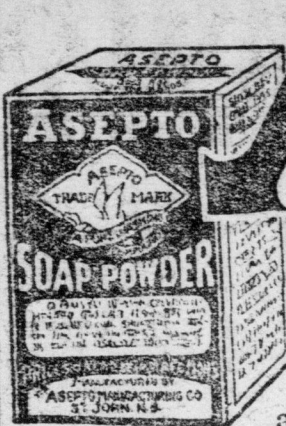
as a twentieth-century home ruler. (Applause.) And home rule in the twentieth century has all the arguments that home rule had in the nineteenth century, and great many more. There are few controversies in the politics of the day which make a greater appeal to the sentiment and the imagination of the country than the cause of a settlement on national lines with Ireland. (Hear, hear.)

"This field of battle has been stoutly contested in the past, and we have heard of valor and skill will ever remain memorable in the annals of our parliamentary life. We remember, and we are inspired by the eloquence, and the genius which Mr. Redmond. (Cheers.)—in the closing years of his life devoted to the great cause he ever fought for, the domestic politics of the United Kingdom. (Hear, hear.) We have with us this evening as our guest Mr. Redmond. (Cheers.) We are very glad to welcome him among us. (Hear, hear.) We are very glad to see that his health is recovering from the shock of a most unfortunate accident. I welcome him here in your name with every feeling of cordiality and confidence. (Hear, hear.)

"Ever since the year 1880, ever since that is to say, the Eighty Club had its origin, the House of Commons devoted to the service of the Irish cause parliamentary gifts which, I venture to say, would almost rival all that has been written in certain quarters about the parliamentary gifts of Mr. Bonar Law. (Laughter.) Governments have come and governments have gone, parties have changed their position in the House, political leaders have advanced and have descended from prominence into obloquy, but the Irish party have remained in all that long period consistent to their cause, the consistent, persistent, unswerving and unalterable demand of the people of Ireland for an effective measure of those who, like our guest tonight, have voiced that demand in Parliament, have made every sacrifice and effort which is ever demanded of public men, who have made it with no other hope of reward except in the ultimate fruition of their cause. (Applause.) Now, Mr. Redmond, we tell you that you and the Liberal party together, after this long pilgrimage, have reached the threshold of success." (Applause.)

Mr. Redmond Responds. Mr. Redmond, who was received with musical honors and loud cheering, thanked the Eighty Club generally for its consistent support of the cause of Irish freedom. The constancy of the Eighty Club to the ideal of national self-government in Ireland was a persistent struggle of the Irish people for their national rights was drawing to a successful close, and the honorable and unchristian misrepresentation and ill-will between Great Britain and Ireland was almost, if not entirely, at an end. (Applause.)

"We meet, therefore, tonight," Mr. Redmond went on "at any rate as far as this great question is concerned, under the happiest auspices. My own view, gathered from my experience during the last year in Great Britain, is that so far as the great mass of the



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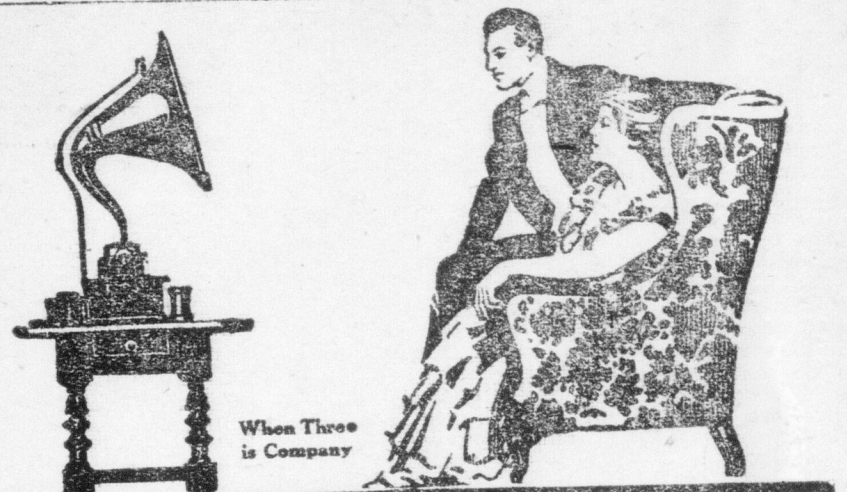
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CORSETS
GUARANTEED TO REDUCE from 1 to 5 inches
ALL DEALERS 3% UPWARD
WEINGARTEN BROS. Makers Broadway & 34 St NY

This, Mr. Redmond concluded, was a golden opportunity to mend, in George Meredith's phrase, "England's broken arm." (Loud cheers.)
Sir John Simon, the solicitor-general, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Redmond, said that as democrats they could not deny the validity of a claim put forward with such constancy and unanimity by the Irish party ever since the Irish people, by the reform act, became articulate as men of business they thought it absurd that

while their self-governing colonies had several parliaments, we, with our enormously large population, endeavored to do our work by ones; as men of justice they thought it terrible to maintain a system under which the Irish people had lost their Parliament, and they were ashamed to think that Ireland was the one place where British institutions had failed.

Mr. W. G. C. Gladstone seconded the vote of thanks, which Mr. Redmond briefly acknowledged.

Many other uses and Full Directions on Large Sifter-can
10¢

Proven Quality.
When choosing silverware it is both economy and satisfaction to purchase
1847 ROGERS BROS.
This brand, known as "Silver Plate that Wears" ranks first in quality and has been best for over 60 years. Made in the heartiest grade of plate. Sold by Leading Dealers

A LONDON OLD BOY'S MEMORIES OF DICKENS

[Thomas Martindale, Philadelphia.]

A man now fifty-five years of age, with rapidly whitening and thinning hair, mailed me a torn piece of the editorial page of The Advertiser, dated Feb. 7, 1912, some few days since. I carried it around in my pocket for a week or more, and tonight I read the editorial entitled, "The Dickens Centenary."

The time when the man of fifty-five, who sent me the clipping, and who is one of the brightest among many bright men who have left London, was but a youth and working upon The Advertiser. He had come into possession of a copy of Pickwick, and he revelled in its pages by day and by night.

It was my custom then to walk from my place of work to my home—a distance of a mile. Now to walk that mile home, back again, and eat my frugal meal and saw and split a few sticks of wood, left no time for stopping or idling. Frequently on my road back I would meet the stuttering boy on his round home for his dinner. Then he would fairly shout—"Tom, have you read about Sa-sa-sam-in Wei-l-er and the wider?" "No, I haven't."

"Le-le-le-t me t-t-t tell you ab-out it," and I had to wait until he emptied himself of the story.

The next day it would be a repetition in the recital of some other portion of the immortal book. But I changed my route, yet only to fall into the clutches of another enthusiast of Dickens, who would stop me to tell of the adventures of Martin Chuzzlewit, and of the rich good humor of the optimistic Mark Tapley. This last one, however, had learned some of the passages off of "art," as he called memorizing, and I vain must see and hear him declaim the wonderful story.

The weather was sometimes bitterly cold, and I yet have recollections of my restlessness during these friendly "hold-ups." Ah, what a deal Dickens had on the youth and "grown-ups" of the land then. How the jokes were told over and over, and how we used to recite the famous court scene in the trial of Pickwick; how we would shout "Chops and Tomato Sauce for two!"

"The Boy at Mugby Junction" was another classic favorite. "Miss Whiff," "Miss Pitt," and "Mrs. Smit" were to our minds real, living women of flesh, and "Our Misses," with dilated nostrils, "take a fresh, crisp, long, 'Well,' said Our Misses, the whitest and best flour. Cut it longwise through crusty penny loaf, make of the whitest and best flour; tie a smart piece of ribbon round the middle of the whole to bind it together; add at one end a neat wrapper of clean, white paper, by which to hold it." And the universal French refreshment sandwich bursts into our disordered vision.

There was Popsy for you that everyone could understand. About this time an occasional elocutionist visited London Town, and one of the favorite readings that was often given was "The Burning of Newgate." of the favorite readings that was often given was "The Burning of Newgate." of the favorite readings that was often given was "The Burning of Newgate."

MAKING PEACE; A SERMON

[By Rev. Dr. J. H. Jowett.]

What is peace? First of all it is well to remember that it is not the opposite of tumult. We have somehow got it into our minds that peace is described by such words as serenity and quietness. It is regarded as the absence of noise, the absence of the passing sense of the great American prairies by night. The noise of the engine, the shrieking of the whistle, the ringing of the bell, the general rumble of the train kept me awake far into the morning we came to a stand, out on the wild, spreading plains. And the quietness was almost startling. But it was not peace. Peace is not the quietness of stagnation. Serenity is a symptom of peace. It is not peace itself. When we make peace we do something that may produce quietness, but the quietness is not the peace. What then is peace? Peace is the opposite of dislocation. A tiny wheel in my watch may get out of its socket. There is quietness, but that it not peace. When the wheel is adjusted, the dislocation is ended, the quiet, rhythmic movement marks the recovery of peace. Peace is the opposite of disorder. It marks the ending of perverse relations. Peace

is harmony with the Divine order of things. Now let us see what this implies. First of all, peace is blissful harmony with the Father's will. That truth is gloriously obtrusive in the life of Christ. Again and again the Master refers to His own perfect harmony with the Father's will. "I came not to do Mine own will, but the will of Him that sent Me." "My meat it is to do the will of Him that sent Me." "I and My Father are One." There was no dislocation between the two wills. There was perfect adjustment and perfect harmony.

And, secondly, peace is healthy communion with the Father's children. Sin alienates us from our fellowmen. Dislocation in the one relation inevitably produces dislocation in the other. We are selfish and angular. We do not "fit in" to one another. We are isolated items, not the confederate parts of a family. When the Fellowship is despised, brotherhood is ignored.

And, thirdly, peace is delightful relation with the Father's world. I am convinced that no one who is dislocated from God can enter into the secret delights of the things which He has made. If we are out of harmony with the Maker we shall be out of touch with His creation. The Bible abounds in suggestion that a restored humanity implies a wonderful unfolding of the glory of the natural world. "All the trees of the fields shall clap their hands." "The desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose." "I will make a covenant between me and the beasts of the field." "All things are become new." And so peace is harmony with the Divine order of things. It is open communion with God, with God's children, and with God's beautiful world.

Christ came on the holy business of

THEY ALL FALL FOR IT



making this peace. He came to end the dislocation by making us right with God. And He dealt at once with the cause of the dislocation. He was more than reformer; He was Redeemer. He probed beneath social wrong to personal sin. He grappled with the only cause of alienation and dealt with the guilt and power of sin. He made peace with the blood of the cross. He smote the deadly thing by the vital energies of sacrifice. "We are made high by the blood of Christ." He is the great peace-maker, and blessed be His name.

Our Part In It.

And we, too, are to be peace-makers if we would share the blessedness of our Lord. And what is to be our part in the sacred business? What instruments can we use in bringing dislocated souls into harmony with the Divine? We have a gospel of peace. We have a spirit of peace. And we have our own blood, which we can

MOTOR LINER IN LONDON

New Epoch in Ocean Travel—Steam Coal Superseded by Oil.

London Daily News: London was visited on Feb. 28 by the first large ocean-going vessel driven by oil engines. Except that she is without funnels, there was nothing in her outward appearance to distinguish her from steam-driven liners. As she sailed gracefully up the Thames on her way to the West India dock, the only remark offered by river men was, "There goes some poor captain who has had bad weather in the channel and lost his funnel."

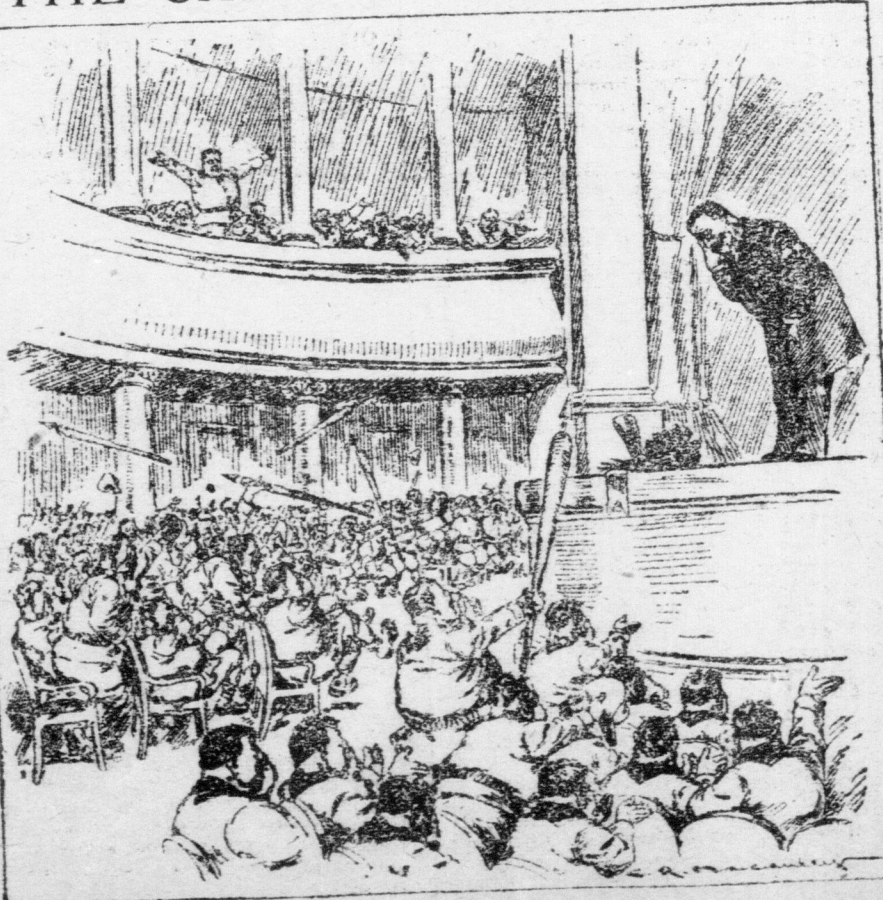
Yet the advent of the first motor liner, but a recently materialized dream of the marine inventor, marks a new epoch in the history of ocean travel. The Selandia, the name of the newcomer, is as notable a pioneer as was the first paddle-wheeled steamer that left the Clyde, or the first Cunarder that crossed the Atlantic. A vessel of 7,400 tons dead weight, she was built for the Danish East Asiatic

Company, and is making her maiden voyage from Copenhagen to Bangkok. She is the first of twelve big motor liners that are building or are about to be built in this country and in Germany. Her estimated speed with full cargo is twelve knots, but during her trials she attained a speed of thirteen knots through base ice. She is driven by two main Diesel motors, each of 1,250 horsepower, and two auxiliary motors, each of 250 horsepower.

Many famous engineers visited the Selandia as she lay berthed at the dock. No coal smoke can prevent her from putting to sea. She carries no coal, she has no boilers, and no coal bunkers, and her clean, smooth decks and white hull are free from soot and ashes. Thousands of tons of petroleum, her fuel, are stored in tanks at the bottom of the ship, and she has sufficient on board to carry her to Bangkok and back. The exhaust fumes escape through pipes fitted to the mast at a height of nearly 50 feet from the deck.

"She can be managed as easily as a penny steamer," was a remark heard in the engine-room, and her engineers

THE CALL OF THE PEOPLE



[From the New York World.]

This Coffee Pot FREE

Why Dalton's French Drip Coffee is so Wholesome, Delicious and Economical

When you have once tasted Dalton's delicious French Drip Coffee, made in a Dalton's French Drip Coffee Pot, you will never be tempted to drink ordinary boiled Coffee again.

The Coffee berry, or bean, is protected by nature from the insect world by a tough outer shell or husk which contains tannin and other acid, bitter principles which are poisonous to insects and certainly not wholesome to the human system.

Other roasters of Coffee do not remove this bitter husk, and this is why many people find that ordinary Coffee does not agree with them. Not only that, but the usual way of roasting Coffee in cylinders over coke or gas fires, drives off the volatile essences, so essential to aroma and flavor.



Dalton's French Drip Coffee

The DALTON way is to throw the Coffee berries against an intensely hot flame. This roasts them in half the time and prevents the volatile essences being driven off. Then the Coffee is cooled by a special process, during which a strong suction air-blast blows off all foreign substances.



Next comes the grinding, during which another powerful air-blast removes the poisonous, bitter outer shell. The Coffee contains absolutely no chicory and is packed in sealed tins, which preserve all the delightful flavor.

We make Dalton's French Drip Coffee in two strengths Mild Blend and Strong Blend. You cannot tell however which you will like

the best until you try both and that is why we ask you to buy two tins in our special offer.

SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFER

We feel so sure that you will find either Dalton's Mild Blend or Strong Blend French Drip Coffee just the Coffee that you have been looking for that we have authorized your Grocer to give you one of these handsome pots (worth \$1.30) absolutely free with your first purchase of a tin each of Mild and Strong Blend. You buy two tins of our Coffee—one of each blend—at 50c. per tin, to give it a fair trial, and we give you the means of testing it FREE, satisfied that you will use nothing but Dalton's French Drip Coffee thereafter.



25c. and 50c. tins. Never sold in Bulk.

9 DALTON BROS., TORONTO.

If Your Grocer Will Not Supply You, Inclose \$1 and We Will Send Carriage Collect.

explained that by means of compressed air her intricate machinery may be reversed from full speed ahead to full speed astern in twenty seconds. Those who undertook the voyage from Copenhagen said that from the passenger's point of view, the vessel's noticeable feature was an entire absence of vibration. Another enormous advantage of the motor liner is that she can put to sea almost immediately, instead of having to spend, as is the case with steam-driven vessels, a whole day in getting up steam.

Passenger accommodation, which is reminiscent of that of a millionaire's yacht. Electrical cycles add to the comfort of the dining and smoking saloons. Each cabin is fitted with a mechanical settee, which may be converted into a bed, a washstand, a writing table, and a chair.

With the remarkable success of the Selandia, a new ship-building contest may be said to have begun. The Jutlandia, a sister vessel, is nearing completion on the Clyde, and a motor liner which will be the largest afloat, with 8,000 tonnage, is being constructed in Germany. But the Danish East Asiatic Company has now ordered two motor liners, each of 10,000 tons, and other companies are beginning to realize that the motor-driven liner may soon become a serious rival to the steam-propelled vessel.

GENEROUS EMPLOYER

Welcomes Lloyd George's Insurance Bill, and Will Pay Over £4,000 Yearly.

Sir Jesse Boot recently announced at a large meeting of the employees of Boots, cash chemists, Nottingham, England, that 5,000 of the employees had expressed a desire to join an approved society which is to be formed under the Insurance Act.

Sir Jesse stated that something like 6,500 employees would come under the act. The contributions for the firm would amount to over £4,000 per year. In sum, if added to the comfort, health and sense of security of the employees, would not be grudging. (Applause). The Government scheme proposed that an approved society should pay in the case of sickness for the first 26 weeks 10s for men, and 1s 6d for women. He hoped to be able substantially to increase this amount.

A number of the staff who were paid a fixed salary, had expressed anxiety as to what the firm intended to do. It had been the custom in all cases where the employee had been any length of time with the firm, and given good service, to continue their salaries when ill unless they had been away for a very long period when they had made special arrangements. Last year the firm paid over £1,500 in salaries to employees who were away ill.

"We do not propose to alter our attitude in this matter," said Sir Jesse. "To every employee belonging to the club we will pay full salary when ill, we will add a sum to the amount he draws from the society, and make it equal. Thus, supposing a young clerk was allowed 10s benefit under the act, and he had 20s in wages, we should add 20s per week, and in addition he will get free medicine and medical advice."

PRIMITIVE IDEAS OF HYGIENE.

Hindu ambassadors once sent to England by a native prince were regarded as so polluted that on their return to India nothing but being born again would purify them, and they were accordingly dragged through a gold image of the sacred Yoni.

A writer describes a curious custom of the Barotsie in South Africa. A few days after the death of a man the doctor comes and makes an incision on the forehead of each of the survivors.

Death Follows the Surgeon's Knife

Surgery is the fad in medical treatment, and many doctors still recommend a surgical operation for piles. Too often the results are fatal to the patient and even when the operation is a success there is not always a cure.

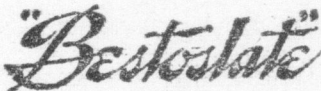
There is a safer way to cure piles, a less risky and a less expensive way. You are certain of obtaining relief by using Dr. Chase's Ointment, and if you persist in this treatment you can also be fully cured.

It is worth while to try Dr. Chase's Ointment, even if you have been told that an operation is necessary. Many have escaped the knife by using this ointment, others have been cured by its use after operations had failed. Relief from the itching, stinging sensations which make the suffering from piles so hard to bear is obtained almost as soon as Dr. Chase's Ointment is applied.



Make These Interesting Tests With A "Bestoslate" Shingle

Take a Bestoslate shingle—place a nail near the edge and hammer it in—leave the edges or try to chip them—stand on it or walk over it—leave it on ice or on the stove—build a bonfire on it or under it—note that the results are entirely satisfactory. Can you name any other roofing that will stand these tests?



shingles will not crack, break or split under the most rigorous roofing conditions and will neither rot nor rust—they are weather proof, fire proof and decay proof—they last a lifetime without paint or repairs. Clip the coupon and mail it now—read the interesting story of asbestos.

The Asbestos Mfg. Co. Limited
Eastern Townships Bank Bldg., MONTREAL.
Factory at Lachine, P.Q.

The Asbestos Mfg. Co. Ltd. E. T. Bank Bldg., Montreal.

Please send me your Booklet A of illustrations and catalogue of information on the uses of asbestos.

Name _____
Address _____



QUALITY SHOES

When women discuss "dress," shoes are not the last or most unimportant item. A shoe built on dainty lines and in the current style is a thing of beauty.

SHOES FOR WOMEN
McCREADY

reflect the last good ideas in style and shape.

We have an organization that keeps us abreast of the world in the latest styles and fashions in women's shoes.

And in "McCREADY" Shoes you not only get the newest and best fashions but the acme of comfort and wear.

It is worth while to see these shoes. Ask your dealer to show them.

ors of his relatives and fills it with medicine to ward off the contagion and the effect of the sorcery that caused his death.

Leland calls attention to a custom of taking medicines on the threshold in ancient Tuscany, the idea being that the threshold was the border line between the outer world, where evil spirits freely roamed, and the inner world, where the soul must be destroyed or thrown away as well as everything which had come into contact with the deceased.—Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette.

A READY GIVER.

[Housekeeper.]

"I approach you in a worthy cause, Mr. Titewad. We want to raise \$100,000. A prominent philanthropist offers

to contribute a quarter of it."

"Oh, well," said Mr. Titewad, hastily, "I don't mind giving an other quarter. Can you change a half?"

WELL OFFICERED.

[Life.]

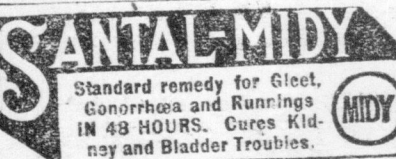
"Mamma, who is in command of the army of the unemployed?"

"The captains of industry, my son."

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.

Your druggist will refund money if PYZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days.

"For the land's sake" use Bowker's Fertilizers. They enrich the earth and those who till it. Address Bowker Fertilizer Company, Buffalo, N. Y.



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

4% and Safety

EXPERIENCED INVESTORS AGREE

that an issue affording the highest yield compatible with indubitable security, constitutes the ideal investment. Such an issue is the 4% Debentures of The Ontario Loan and Debenture Company, back of which are the strong resources of this Company.

Registered as to principal. Interest payable half-yearly. Issued in amounts required from \$100 up. They are available to small as well as large investors.

The Ontario Loan and Debenture Company

Corner Dundas Street and Market Lane LONDON ONTARIO

you will find women who have been restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

New Fable of How a Family Jumped Out of Class B Into the King Row

ONCE there was a side street Quartette, consisting of Papa and Mamma and Gordon and Ethel.

The ostensible Stroke Oar of this Domestic Combination was a Graduate of one of those Towns in which the Occidental Hotel faces the Depot, and all Trains are met by a Popular Drayman wearing a Black Sweater.

When he elbowed his way into the City, years before, his

Assets consisted of a Paper Valise, and a few home-laundried Garments.

In the refined Home where he obtained his Liver and Macaroni paved with Cheese, he met the Daughter of the Household. When there was a Rush she would sometimes put on all of her Rings and help wait on the Table, although her Star Specialty was to get the Stool at the right Elevation and then tear the

George Ade's New Fables --- 1912 Models

Pictures by
Albert Levering



The young Shipping Clerk used to turn the Music for Miss Livingstone, who looked to him like Mary Anderson and sounded like Adeline Patti.

Vital Organs out of "Pansy Blossom" and "White Wings."

The young Shipping Clerk used to fly to his Kennel and get himself all Gussied up, and then edge into the Parlor and turn the Music for Miss Livingstone, who looked to him like Mary Anderson, and sounded like Adeline Patti.

When the Blue Envelope hit the Twenty Mark, he saw that it would be Clear Sailing, so they began to Hold Hands, and he bought a Spark Diamond, which could be seen held at a certain Angle.

They went to Housekeeping in a stinky Flat with a Bed that could be stood on End during the Daytime, and made to resemble a Book-Case, also a Plaster-of-Paris Lion on the Mantel.

About the time Gordon was first tethered on the Fire-Escape, the Provider got a Taste of Soft Collateral, and began to wear Gold Bracelets on his Cigars.

When Ethel was large enough to take into the Park, the Graft had developed until the whole Outfit moved to an Apartment where all Goods had to be delivered in the Rear. Mother began to ride in Hacks which were not numbered.

So they went along for Years, riding on L Trains, calling up the Janitor to ask for more Heat, trying to find a good Maid, and experimenting with new Cereals, all of these Romantic Adventures combining to make what is known as City Life.

They were simply four scrambling Units in the Great Ant-Hill; four tiny Tadpoles in the great Schools that wiggled up and

down the main Thoroughfares. It seemed that their only Chance to make an Impression in the huge and callous City was to die, and then hold up a line of Street Cars while the Hearse and the five Carriages moved slowly in the direction of the cemetery.

But Destiny had them spotted. Father was very busy trying to run a Shoe String up to a National Bank. He would rush into his Office and open the Desk and push Buttons and send Hurry-Up Wires, and dictate Letters to trembling Myrtle with the Small Waist, and keep People waiting outside, just like the Whales who control the Sugar Trust.

He had a Front like the new Pennsylvania Station, and the soft personal Attributes of a Numidian Lion.

When he was sued in the Courts by a Victim who wanted a final look at his Money, the Reporters came around, and he was so stiff-necked and defiant that all of them referred to him as the Millionaire Promoter.

It was easier to be this kind of a Millionaire than stand for a Search. Every Office Building is coagulated with Millionaires who never will be Caught until the Tin Box is opened in the Probate Court. Then the Widow will get ready to take Boarders.

As soon as Father was bawled as a Millionaire, it was up to Mother to join a new kind of Club, and have a Handle put on her Eye-Glasses. She would practice in her Room for Hours at a time, gripping the Rocking Chair with both Hands, and trying to get the real Bostonian

sound of "A" as in Lard.

Her Efforts were not in vain, for one Day when the Club Meeting broke up with the Lady President throwing Fits, and a Copper guarding the Ballot Box, the principal Insurgent was mentioned in the Public Prints as a Popular Society Matron, and Leader in the New Movement among Women. They had to call her that or the Story of her shoofing the Ink-Stand at the Recording Secretary would not have been worth playing up on the First Page.

It was a proud Morning for Gordon and Ethel when they saw all the Pictures and learned that they were the immediate Descendants of the Millionaire Promoter and the Popular Society Matron.

Gordon found himself endowed with a Social Status which enabled him, at the Age of 23, to gain admission to an exclusive Club of 3,000 Members, the object of which was to serve a 40-cent Table d'Hôte every Noon to as many as were willing to take a Chance.

Therefore, when he was yanked out of his two-cylinder Car, and stood up before the Magistrate, charged with running over People and smearing up the Boulevard, the whole Reading Public was thrilled to hear of what had happened to a Well-Known Clubman whose Father was a Millionaire Promoter, and whose Mother was a Popular Society Matron.

By this time Ethel was merely a Relative.

She had not come across in any Particular.



The whole Family, including the Chauffeur, sat down to Prunes every Morning.

As a matter of Fact, she was not pulling down any Ribbons at Beauty Shows, and toed in when she walked, and was beyond the reach of Massage Cream.

However, she was not discouraged. She eloped with a Chauffeur, employed in an eight-car Garage, and next Day she was a Beautiful Heiress whose Brother was a Well-Known Man about Town, the Mother being very prominent in Club Work, and

remembered as the Wife of the Millionaire Promoter.

After all this came out, Father still had between \$3,000 and \$4,000, and the whole Family, including the Chauffeur, sat down to Prunes every Morning.

But they were very Happy, for they were recognized in almost every Cafe, and their Relatives in the East were sending Christmas Cards.

MORAL: Some achieve Greatness, and others have it rubbed in

cessible to the light of disproof—an intellectual disorder, yielding to no treatment but death. It is hereditary, but fortunately not contagious.

OTHERWISE—No better.

OUTDO—To make an enemy.

NOT A BAD PRECEDENT.

Some of the beauties of ancient Rome had marble busts sculptured of themselves on which they placed different wigs, corresponding to the change of style and coloring. If modern women followed suit there would be fewer atrocious coiffures.

A mirror should reveal unbecomingness, but it does not seem to do so. A bust of oneself, bedecked with chignon, Psyche, Greek coils or the present dapper-type disfigurements, could not fail to be convincing proof of ourselves as others see us.

The greatest beauty cannot afford to trifle with her hairdressing. It is only the plain woman who bodily defies looks to be in the style.

MARCH WEATHER RHEUMATIC WEATHER

VICTIMS CAN CURE THEMSELVES WITH DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

With the coming of March, people who are afflicted with rheumatism begin to have unpleasant reminders of their trouble. The weather is changeable—balm and springlike one day, raw, cold and piercing the next. It is such sudden changes of weather that sets the pangs and tortures of rheumatism, lumbago and sciatica going. But it must be borne in mind that although weather conditions start the pains, the trouble is deeply rooted in the blood and can only be cured through the blood. All the lotions and liniments in the world can't cure rheumatism. Rubbing may seem to ease the pain while you are rubbing, but there its value ends. Only through the blood can you cure rheumatism. Here is why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have so many thousands of cures of this trouble to their credit. The new, rich blood which they actually make drives out the poisonous acid, and rheumatism is vanquished. Here is an example. Mr. W. C. Douglas, Webbwood, Ont., says: "I was attacked with inflammatory rheumatism, which spread through my entire system. For two months I was not able to go about, and seemed to be hovering between life and death. My joints were swollen and my legs and arms twisted. I had expected that they would never return to their normal shape. The doctor seemed to help me, but not to cure me, and I would be better one day and worse the next. At this time a friend strongly urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I got a dozen boxes. Soon after beginning the pills there was a change for the better, and I continued using the pills until I was quite well again. The swelling disappeared from the joints. My limbs returned to their natural shape, and I feel as if Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have saved me from being a rheumatic cripple. I hope my experience may prove a blessing to some other sufferer."

If you suffer from rheumatism, or any other disease of the blood, begin to cure yourself today with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

A WONDERFUL WOMAN

Sidelights on the Late Empress Dowager of China—Her Strength and Weakness.

"Two Years in the Forbidden City"—By the Princess Der Ling. Fisher Unwin. 8s. 6d. net.

The history of China in the latter half of the nineteenth century was largely the history of the great Dowager Empress, who ruled emperor and people alike with despotic sway from the Forbidden City at Peking. No romance could have more fascinating interest than the biography of Tzu Hsi if it were possible to penetrate the veil of mystery with which her life was surrounded. Of the few writers who have attempted to estimate her character, none has had such opportunities of observation as Princess Der Ling. The daughter of a Chinese statesman, who was first president of the Tsungli Yamen, and then ambassador in Paris, the princess received a western education that, as she says, made her more foreign than Chinese, and returned to China in 1892 to be chosen as lady-in-waiting by the Old Buddha and spend two years in close personal attendance on her in the palaces at Peking.

From such a vantage-point she has painted a picture that is at the same time extraordinarily interesting and extremely disappointing. It is disappointing because the writer, in spite of the diplomatic atmosphere in which she was brought up, confines herself almost entirely to the everyday court life of the empress and her ladies. Of the perpetual intrigues of princes and eunuchs within the palace she seems to have no knowledge, and there is hardly a recognition in the whole book of the dowager's amazing political genius. The picture we get shows a motherly old lady, kindly and intelligent, though sometimes a little diffident, who dealt with content to divide between her dresses and her heretics, and voyages on the waters of the

Lake Palace. It must, of course, be remembered that at the time Princess Der Ling was at Peking, Tzu Hsi was an old woman. Her spirit, for all its indomitable vigor, had been a little shaken by the disasters of 1900, and political audiences were no doubt becoming less congenial than the relaxations of palace life, but the hand was still firm on the helm, and the writer's few references to affairs of state, such as Tzu Hsi's explanation of her policy during the Boxer riots ("the only mistake I have made in my life"), show how much her book might have gained in value if it had dealt with the political as well as the private life of the empress.

Possibly Princess Der Ling has her own reasons for not telling more of what she heard from behind the screen in the audience chamber. At any rate, what she saw and heard elsewhere has given her material for some extremely interesting sidelights on the dowager's character. Tzu Hsi's dread of everything foreign was instinctive, but it was almost conquered by her equally instinctive curiosity. As her hostility to reform vanished she was constantly eager to hear what was thought and done and written in the west. Her keen appreciation of the importance of the Russo-Japanese war was responsible for the introduction of foreign newspapers and Reuters' "specials" into the Forbidden City.

But this is really the Tzu Hsi of the historian, Princess Der Ling's Tzu Hsi is an intelligent domestic autocrat who takes infinite pride in a game of her own invention, is captivated with the new delights of a Russian circus, and each year celebrates her birthday by purchasing from her private purse ten thousand cage birds and having them liberated in a mass before her eyes.

No doubt the portrait is accurate enough so far as it goes. But it does not go very far. Within these limitations, however, we can give unqualified welcome to a book which casts much fresh light from one point of view on the life of one of the remarkable women of the world's history.

SUBSTITUTE FOR COAL

Nile Sudd Converted Into Fuel at a Low Cost—Also Used for Paper.

A new and cheap substitute for coal, which its manufacturers hope will lead to the industrial development of the Soudan, has received the official approval of the Soudanese Government. Want of coal in that section has always been the chief drawback to its industrial development, but a German invention capable of transforming the papyrus, or "sudd," and other aquatic plants on the Nile, into a solid fuel, has produced such satisfactory results that an Anglo-German syndicate has been formed to develop the industry. A factory, with a yearly output of 50,000 tons, is to be erected in the summer.

To foster the new industry the Soudanese Government has granted a concession to the syndicate, and tests have been made at a small factory in North Khartoum. The vast wilderness where the papyrus grows, and often chokes the waters of the Nile, extends over an area of 25,000 square miles. It is estimated that the Government, who have made practical running tests on the steamers, ferries and light railways, will save an enormous sum by using the new substitute. A saving of £1,000 on every thousand tons of fuel will be effected in dredging operations alone.

At present about 55,000 tons of coal at 80s to 82s a ton are imported annually into the Soudan, but the new fuel will be sold to the public at 27s 6d a ton, and to the Government at 24s 9d a ton. The cost per ton of producing 50,000 tons of the fuel per annum is only 2s.

When this factory is established, another important industry will come into existence. The same plant and machinery which make the fuel will be able to manufacture paper from the dried papyrus. The person chiefly concerned in the paper-making scheme is Mr. H. R. Winter, at present in London, who has been studying the problem for the past five years.

The extent of the utilities of this little-known waste product is probably unknown, he explained to a Daily News representative. The raw material costs not more than 2s 6d a ton, and one man traversing the shallow waters of the Nile can easily gather over four tons of fresh papyrus in a day. Steamers passing through the Suez Canal, instead of paying heavy prices for Welsh coal, will be able to get much cheaper supplies of the new fuel, which will be put on the European and Indian markets. As to the paper-making industry, an entirely new market in high-class material which it is possible to make from the papyrus will be formed.

My Funniest Story

How the Kiddies Came to Sunnybrook Farm.
BY EDITH TALIAFERRO.



EDITH TALIAFERRO.

A most amusing thing happened in Chicago when I was playing "Rebecca." I played a matinee to the kiddies—dear, sweet little things they were, and the most interesting audience I ever had. Well, there were about fifteen who came down with their teacher and arrived a little late. They had no seats reserved and they made you cry to see the disappointment in those kiddies' eyes. They had been looking forward to seeing "Rebecca" for a long time.

As they left the theatre the manager mentioned the fact and how terribly disappointed they all seemed, to the lady who had charge of the affair. Without a word to any one she jumped up and rushed wildly out of the theatre, no hat, no coat—and it was a really cold day—and up the street in the direction the children had gone. We all thought she was mad. So did the crowd along the street. Everyone cleared the track and let her run until a policeman stopped her.

She didn't stop to explain but told him she wanted the children going to ahead. Then they ran together, the lady gasping how bitterly disappointed the children were at not getting seats, and how she had happened to think at the last minute that there were nineteen seats left away for some children whom she had to chaperone and who she remembered were in quarantine and couldn't come.

One of the youngsters turned around and saw the policeman chasing the crowd and gasping wildly. Of course, kid-like, he was frightened, and shrieked a warning to the others. Then they all began to run. They had gotten over to State street by that time, and the commotion they made doing this marathon through the crowds—well, it was too funny. Finally the policeman did catch one little fellow, who whimpered and trembled and grew pale while he cried that he hadn't done a thing. He was assured that he hadn't done a thing, but that he was going back to see the show. So were all the others, if their mad flight could be stopped. The little fellow rounded up his comrades—trust the youngster to do that better than either the woman or the policeman, and they all came back to "Sunnybrook Farm."

QUEER DEFINITIONS FROM "THE DEVIL'S DICTIONARY"

[Selected by Edwin Markham.]

The Neale Publishing Company, of New York City has just brought out "The Collected Works of Ambrose Bierce." In ten handsome volumes. From one of the volumes called "The Devil's Dictionary" we take the following samples. Let us hope that things are not quite so bad as these definitions would make them out to be.

ABDICATION—An act whereby a sovereign attests his sense of the high tenure of the throne.

Poor Isabella's dead, whose abdication set all tongues wagging in the Spanish nation.

For that performance 'twere unfair to hold her.

She wisely left a throne too hot to hold her.

To History shall be no royal riddle—Merely a plump, padded pea that jumped the griddle.

ABILITY—The natural equipment to accomplish some small part of the meaner ambitions distinguishing able men from dead ones.

ABSORPTION—Persons of little worth found cumbering the soil of a newly-discovered country. They soon cease to cumber; they fertilize.

ABSENT—Peculiarly exposed to the tooth of detractors, vilified, hopes.

ABSENCE—The worst of evils, the consideration and affection of another.

ACCOMPLICE—One associated with another in a crime, having guilty knowledge and complicity, as an attorney who defends a criminal, knowing him guilty.

ACKNOWLEDGE—To confess. Acknowledgment of one another's faults is the highest duty imposed by our love of truth.

ADHERENT—A follower who has not yet obtained all that he expects to get.

AGE—That period of life in which we compound for the vices that we still cherish by reviling those that we have no longer the enterprise to commit.

ALLIANCE—In international politics the union of two thieves who have their hands so deeply inserted in each other's pockets that they cannot separate without a third.

AMBITION—An overmastering desire to be vilified by enemies, while living and made ridiculous by friends when dead.

AMORAL—To lay the foundation for a future offence.

APRIL FOOL—The March fool with another month added to his folly.

BAIT—A preparation that renders the hook more palatable. The best kind is irony.

BEYOND—To make an ingrate.

BEGGAR—One who relies on the assistance of his friends.

BORE—A person who talks when you wish him to listen.

BRUTE—See husband.

CAT—A soft, indestructible automaton provided by nature to be kicked when things go wrong in the domestic circle.

COMMENDATION—The tribute that we pay to achievements that re-

semble, but do not equal, our own.

COMMERCE—A kind of transaction in which A plunders from B the goods of C, and for compensation B picks the pocket of D of money belonging to E.

CONSERVATIVE—A statesman who is enamored of existing evils, as distinguished from the Liberal, who wishes to replace them with others.

CONSULT—To seek another's approval of a course already decided on.

CORONATION—The ceremony of investing a sovereign with the outward and visible signs of his divine right to be blown sky high with a dynamite bomb.

CRITIC—A person who boasts himself hard to please because nobody tries to please him.

CYNIC—A blackguard whose faulty vision sees things as they are, not as they ought to be. Hence the custom among the Scythians of plucking out a cynic's eyes to improve his vision.

DESTINY—A tyrant's authority for crowning his excuse for failure.

DISCRIMINATE—To note the particulars in which one person or thing is, if possible, more objectionable than another.

DISCUSSION—A method of confirming others in their errors.

DISTANCE—The only thing that the rich are willing for the poor to call theirs, and keep.

DRAGON—A soldier who combines dash and steadiness in so equal measure that he makes his advances on foot and his retreats on horseback.

DRAMATIST—One who adapts plays from the French.

EDUCATION—That which discloses to the wise and disguises from the foolish their lack of understanding.

ERUDITION—Dust shaken out of a book into an empty skull.

HOSPITALITY—The virtue which induces us to feed and lodge certain persons who are not in need of food and lodging.

HOUSELESS—Having paid all taxes on household goods.

IGNORAMUS—A person unacquainted with certain kinds of knowledge familiar to yourself, and having certain other kinds that you know nothing about.

ILLUSIONS—Specially placed for the shafts of malice, envy and detraction.

IMPOSTOR—A rival aspirant to public honors.

IMPUNITY—Wealth.

OCCIDENT—The part of the world lying west (or east) of the Orient. It is largely inhabited by Christians, a powerful sub-tribe of the Hypocrites, whose principal industries are murder and cheating, which they are pleased to call "war" and "commerce." These, also, are the principal industries of the Orient.

ONCE—Enough.

OPTIMISM—The doctrine, or belief, that everything is beautiful, including what is ugly; everything good, especially the bad, and everything right that is wrong. It is held with great tenacity by those most accustomed to the mischance of falling into adversity, and is most acceptably expounded with the grin that apes a smile. Being a blind faith, it is inac-

The London Advertiser's Weekly Music Feature

Selection from Gounod's Opera

FAUST

As Performed at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York



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SIR EDWARD GREY SAYS HOME RULE IS NECESSARY

Imperial Parliament Cannot Go On Managing the
Separate Affairs of England, Ireland, Wales
and Attend to Imperial Affairs in Addition
—Present Situation Is Impossible.

Speaking at North Sunderland recently, Sir Edward Grey, foreign secretary, said: "In the coming session we are going to introduce a home rule bill. Home rule has been a familiar question in this country, at any rate, because I am sure I was making speeches about it for years, and indeed some election speeches about nothing but home rule, when a good many of you who are here this evening were certainly not attending political meetings—(laughter)—when some of you I should think had not yet come into existence. (Laughter.) However, we have got home rule to the stage really not only when it ought to be passed, but when it must be passed. In those old days home rule was opposed by the Conservative party, and they are opposing it now. I maintain the case for home rule is stronger and more urgent today than ever it was. (Cheers.) A great deal has been done for Ireland since the home rule question first came forward. Irish land purchase has done a great deal to put the Irish people in a more satisfactory position. In those early days Ireland was all roused. Ireland was restless. There was a good deal of agrarian crime, and the argument on the Conservative side used to be, 'Look at the people in Ireland. They are so restless, and so full of disturbance, and there is so much crime that it would not be safe to trust them with home rule.' The argument today is entirely on the other side. The argument now used is that Ireland, having got land purchase, is comparatively prosperous. There is not much crime in Ireland today. There is not much disturbance. It is comparatively prosperous, and I understand that people on the Conservative side say, 'As Ireland is fairly prosperous, and as it is quiet, why cannot you leave it alone?' My answer to that is this: If it was dangerous to give Ireland home rule some years ago because Ireland was disturbed, ought it not to follow that if Ireland is comparatively prosperous and quiet it would be safe to give home rule today?' (Cheers.)

Why Home Rule Is Necessary.
If the Conservatives ask why not let home rule alone, I would say this: In the

whole, everything that concerns the United Kingdom as a whole. The House of Commons ought to attend to all that, and cannot attend to it a present because it has also got to attend to purely local questions. It astonishes people who come from any of our self-governing colonies, such as Canada, to find the Imperial House of Commons, which they have always heard of as the "Mother of Parliaments" and the great centre of the Empire—when they find it discussing, let us say, some dispute about a Welsh school or some quite local affair. It seems to people who look at it for the first time, and who are not used to it, that it is impossible to carry on the business of the country and of the Empire properly with a House of Commons having so many things to do. It is impossible. The House of Commons is trying to be both an Imperial and a local body at the same time. It is not possible for that to be done, and it is essential, with the complexity of the interests and the number of things to be attended to in the country, that we should find some means of setting the House of Commons and the Imperial Parliament free from purely local business, and of insuring that the local business, whether it be of Ireland, Scotland, England, or Wales, is attended to by the people who have the time to attend to it and whom it alone concerns. We have to make a beginning with Ireland, and they say we are going to de-

stroy the constitution by doing it, because we are going to alter it. Altering the constitution does not necessarily mean destroying it. There are other ways of destroying the constitution than by altering it. To refuse to make changes in the constitution which are necessary to make it keep pace with the times and do its work properly is certainly as likely to destroy the constitution as anything else. (Cheers.)

The "Loyalty" of Ulster.
I see that in Ulster, or in Belfast, they are not even going to allow home rule to be discussed if they can help it. It is apparently some sort of crime to make a home rule speech in Belfast, and they say that they are not going to allow it. An action of that kind is not really an action against home rule or any particular movement. It is an action against democracy, because it is an action against free speech. And when I hear the loyalty of Ulster talked about I would just call attention to the argument I have been using, that the case for home rule is strengthened by this, and it is absolutely necessary to have devolution of business in order to preserve the Imperial Parliament and prevent it breaking down. What sort of loyalty is that which refuses a change which is necessary to preserve the proper working of the constitution? You cannot have the Imperial Parliament, the affairs of the Empire, the proper management of the Imperial Parliament's work, sacrificed to the opinion of one portion of one part of the United Kingdom such as Ulster. It is absolutely necessary to treat this as a big question, and when people say "You must not give home rule to Ireland, because Ulster is loyal," my answer is: "However loyal Ulster may be, we cannot stand and see the Imperial Parliament strangled. Our loyalty, after all, is to the country as a whole and to the Empire, and it is essential to the country as a whole and the Empire that the Imperial Parliament should be set free from local business."

The Unity of the Empire.
When you come to larger views of the unity of the Empire itself, does it not come home to one very much that if you wish for unity of the English-speaking races within the Empire you will never have achieved that unity until you have satisfied that Irish demand for home rule? The great bulk of the Irish Nationalists today stand entirely outside of the Imperial Government altogether. Not one of them will come into the Imperial Government, because they will not do so until they have got the management of their own affairs. And while that remains, you have no real unity in the Empire. You have got the House of Commons in the Imperial Parliament being strangled by congestion of business. On the other hand, you have got this continual standing aloof of the bulk of the

Irish Nationalists from the management of Imperial affairs because they have not got the control of their own affairs. When you have given home rule to Ireland, then at least you have got something like a unity of national sentiment between the English-speaking races within the Empire. To every one in our self-governing colonies it seems, as far as I can judge from opinion, to be extraordinary that we should go on attempting to manage the affairs of the United Kingdom as the centre without doing what countries like Canada and other colonies are in the habit of doing as regards their own affairs, leaving local affairs to be managed by local assemblies. (Cheers.)

STOLE FOR HIS FAMILY

Detective's Visit to a Poverty-Stricken Home in Old London.

A sad case of a man being driven to steal through illness and poverty was brought to the notice of Mr. Paul Taylor, at Marlborough police court, London, England. The accused, Henry Lockerby, a window cleaner, of 16 Emerald street, Holborn, was charged with stealing a basket of provisions, and when arrested he told Detective Hadlow that he took it because his wife and three children were starving. The detective made inquiries, and now reported to the magistrate that accused's statement was perfectly true. "When I went to his home of two

rooms," he said, "I found a very sad state of things. The place was very dilapidated, but was spotlessly clean, and there wasn't a particle of food to be seen."

There were three children, aged six, four and eight weeks. The youngest was lying on some old clothes, which constituted the only bedding, another child was sitting by the wood fire, and the mother was making some gruel for the third child, who was lying in a bath very ill. Mrs. Lockerby told him that on the previous night her husband took off the brass from the bedstead

and sold it for a penny, and with the penny he bought some milk for the sick child.

Mr. Paul Taylor: That is in the prisoner's favor.

The detective added that he was so touched by what he saw and heard that he gave Mrs. Lockerby a few shillings out of his own pocket.

"That is extremely good of you," said Mr. Paul Taylor.

In view of the officer's story Mr. Paul Taylor merely bound the prisoner over to come up for judgment if called upon.

Right Honorable H. H. Asquith

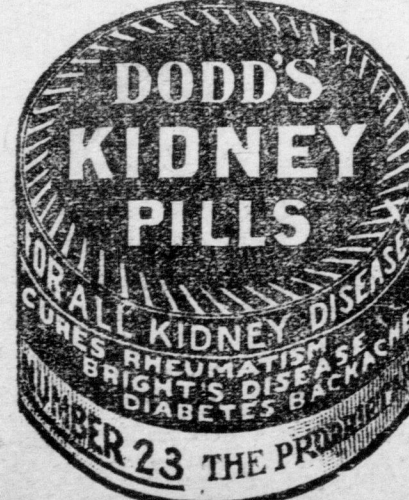


Premier of England. An impressionistic sketch made by an artist at the opening of Parliament two weeks ago. Those who know Mr. Asquith say this sketch more perfectly indicates the Asquith profile than any yet published.

Kickin' the Butcher's Houn



The bad little boys in this ol' town Are always pullin' my sausage down. I don't care if it was a moult. They gotta quit pullin' my sausage down.



Methods Relied on by Antarctic Explorers

pleas were in fact established, being courts of law and of equity respectively; and justices of the peace were appointed with inferior jurisdiction.

and made the very best of soldiers for the kind of country in which they were called upon to fight.

The Cure.

Next to, if not indeed sometimes above the seigneur, was the cure—sometimes the only one in a seigniorly except (or possibly not even excepting) the seigneur who could read and write. The essentially religious character of the French-Canadian is seen in the high place the cure held in his regard—a place which is little lower now than it was a century and a half ago. Indeed, his power in Canada, the power in France of the King, the noble and the priest.

But neither priest nor peasant had any part in making the laws by which they both were governed; their government was arbitrary and military; they were accustomed to obey their superiors — and anything more unlike a constitution in our later day sense than was the mode of government of that happy and fearless primitive people it would be hard to find.

British Capture of Quebec.

In 1759 Quebec was taken by Wolfe and the first period of Canadian Constitutional history came to an end. All Canada in 1760 was under the power of Britain, and the military command

ers in the army of the conquerors governed the land as a monarch, and they did not interfere with the Catholics as they were, and their conquerors belonging to a Protestant nation, their law based upon the civil law of Rome was administered by a conqueror whose law was based on the common law of England. Their French law was respected and the only strange law imposed on the land, which was more merciful than their own, which permitted torture breaking on the wheel and arbi-

The definite Treaty between Great Britain and France—the Treaty of Paris—signed 10th February, 1763, placed the allegiance of Canada beyond any doubt, as by that instrument France ceded to Great Britain all that year, however, till October 1764, that year any change was made in the government of the new country. On the 7th of October, 1763, a Royal Proclamation was issued, acquiescing in 'the extensive and valuable acquisition' of the four distinct and separate Governments . . . Quebec, Canada, Florida, West Florida and Grenada. (Those who have studied botany may have noticed certain plants described as "Canadiana," "Canadaense," and "arundinacea" in Canada at that time. This is explained by the fact that when the botanical terminology was

fixed, Canada included practically the eastern part of the territory bordering on the Mississippi and down as far as Louisiana.)

Quebec, with which alone we are concerned, is desired in the proclamation in such a way as to make the people who are to follow the decision optional, and, indeed, no good end would be achieved could we attempt to make sure of the precise meaning of the words used.

By this proclamation, which was the beginning of the third period, the governor was given power, with the advice and consent of the council, to summon and call general assemblies, and the council was empowered to make laws for the welfare of the colony near as may be agreeable to the laws of England.

The council, to erect courts of justice to hear and determine causes "as near as may be agreeable to the laws of England" with right of appeal to the Privy Council at Westminster.

A Tremendous Change.

It will be at once apparent what a tremendous change was introduced by the proclamation. It was the first time brought about under this title, and it was the first time that the people lived under a feudal system, looking up to and depending upon his seignior or feudal lord.

there was now to be an assembly of representatives, though few of the Canadians could have any part in selecting the members: the form of civil law under which they were bound and had lived was to be wholly abolished and the English law introduced (think of the change if the people of Ontario were to be suddenly placed under the law of France or Germany). Old customs were to become naught.

and all was to be in confusion.
Courts of king's bench and comr

pleas were in fact established, being courts of law and of equity respectively; and justices of the peace were appointed with inferior jurisdiction.

speaking inhabitants of Canada came from the English colonies to the south, some too came from England; and these, Anglo-Saxon fashion, practically monopolized the control of the country—and they appear to have “run” the courts as well. The many French-Canadians and the few British-Canadians found it impossible to agree; complaint and counter-complaint were made to the King. An executive council was formed, consisting of a group of officials appointed by the governor. This was not unlike the old regime; and in it, many well-known men of the Canadian noblesse found a place.

The French-Canadians ignored the provisions for an assembly, and it was impossible to get them to take any interest in a movement for such a body: it was not thought practicable to institute a representative chamber under such circumstances. Petitions were presented to the governor signed by the British residents only, asking for a legislative assembly, but the governor reported to the Home Government that the Canadians had refused to join in the petition. The main if not the only difficulty lay in religion.

Religious Difficulties. While the French had been by the treaty of Paris assured of the free exercise of their religion, the English expected that no Roman Catholic could be admitted to a British parliamentary body consistently with the principles of the protestant religion. The Parliament in the United Kingdoms—while it would be absurd to expect that the numerous French-Canadian members could be controlled by a handful of Protestants, not one-hundredth of their number. The English did not want an assembly with a majority of Frenchmen. France would not have one without. The English-speaking part of the community, of whom the early governors speak so much, were not Protestants, even to the French Catholics sitting of their own juries in their own courts and acted in everything in a most judicious manner. The whole of the land was in a state of chaos, and the whole legal machinery paralyzed. The

Canadians did not like juries, expressing their wonder that the English should think their property safer in the determination of tailors and shoemakers than in that of their judges. Besides, jury trials cost too much. The English had then the same firm belief in the jury system which characterized some of their descendants to this day.

Quebec Act Passed

Finally, in June, 1774, the Quebec act passed the Houses of Parliament at Westminster and the fourth period began. Notwithstanding the fact that the English House of Lords of London was influenced probably by the English in Quebec, and certainly affecting to act in their interest, "that the Roman Catholic religion might be more fully established, and that the Catholics might be idolatrous and bloody" was "established by this bill", notwithstanding that the King was reminded by them that his family had been called into England by the Protestants, and the exclusion of the Roman Catholic ancient branch of the Stewart line (and he was so emphatic) did that the failure to provide for the Catholics was "one of the most wonderful efforts of human reason" was a breach of the promises made to British immigrants, and violated his majesty's promises to the Catholics in 1763. In 1774, the second of the bill of 1774, c. 11, signed the bill, and it became law, 14 Geo. III, c. 1.

Canada's Enormous Area.

This act defined the Province of Quebec as containing all the territory now the provinces of Quebec and Ontario and the "hinterland" of the English colonies to the south, down to Mississippi to Louisiana. The proclamation of 1763 was annulled. Roman Catholics were permitted to enjoy the free exercise of their religion and their clergy to receive their accustomed dues to matters of property and civil rights were to be decided according to the laws of Canada, but the criminal law of England was to continue as well as applied by the King's

tinue. A council appointed to be provided for was to be should legislate for the colony and there was to be an executive council of five as the Privy Council—the scheme for a representative and elective assembly contained in the proclamation of 1763 was not continued in the statute. At the same time, notwithstanding the protest, the British government continued to call an assembly. The fact is that it was in the "thought safe to trust power to a Roman Catholic Legislature. Some American writers, who are suspicious of everything done by the British, have charged his Administration with avarice and nearightedness. Now considering, this or affect to think, that the Quebec act passed, as it certainly was, to pacify the French-Canadians, had in view the possible defection of Canada tri-

FIGHTING AIRSHIP

RESTING
DOG TEAM

MOTOR

WORKING
TEAM
OF
DOGS
PULLING
SLEDGE
CARRYING
7.9
TONS

CAPTAIN
AMUNDSEN
AND MEN ALL

Captain Admundson, the Norwegian, relied almost entirely on dogs. I had four teams of thirteen each constantly in use, and many restful reserve. Dogmeat was also the staple article of food. His men used skis generally for walking. Captain Scott, the Britisher, put his trust for transportability in the Siberian ponies and a motor sledge, which was talked about a lot. Ponies are supposed to be less easily discouraged than the wild Eskimo dogs. Scott's men also used skis generally, but some of them favored snowshoes. The picture is partly self-explanatory.

Great Britain to her discontented colonies.

French-Canadian Loyalty.

I know of nothing to justify that suspicion—a jaundiced eye always sees yellow—there is nowhere any sentiment expressed by the Canadians of any other kind than devotion to the crown—the like sentiment characterizes them today — and it is hard to see how a French-Canadian that could have been a traitor to his king could have been a traitor to his people by joining with the people of New England, the hated Bastonnais, his hereditary foes. We know that both pulpit and Congress have been busy in their denunciations of the law in civil matters, of tolerance of popery, that "blood-thirsty, idolatrous and hypocritical creed," and loudly denounced this branch of Parliament.

It is a fact not noticed by many people that the nation which boasts, and rightly boasts, that it has no es-

small part in assuring the loyalty of Canada to the Empire.

The first legislative council under the new system met in August, 1791, the act coming into force May 1 of the same year.

The Influx of U. E. Loyalists.

The inhabitants of what is now called Quebec remained in great part French, and as to those in that part of the province who were coming from the provisions of the Quebec act. The English remained discontented for a time with the law in civil matters. Their experience showed that Canadian, based as it was on the civil law, was not much inconvenient to the English, and that the law in criminal matters was not objected to by the French.

Bloody as it was, it was less barbarous than his own. But the Revolutionary War caused the Immigration of thousands of U. E. Loyalists.

established church but that all creeds are equally recognized in the United States, began its career by protesting against allowing the French-Canadians to use their religion in accordance with blood-thirsty, idolatrous and hypocritical creed."

Notwithstanding the address of the continental congress of 1774, filled with philosophy and appeals to Beccaria and Montesquieu, which was signed by the French-Canadian Loyalists, and translated into French and printed in that language in Philadelphia, and then generally distributed among the Canadians, they remained loyal to the British in the western part of that territory afterwards Canada West, of which the Americans were so anxious to get home and property to follow the flag and retain their allegiance. They were accustomed to English law, customs, and fettered under the force of law to which they were subjected in Canada.

The French law and customs seem to have been a vigorous and sturdy Anglo-Saxons absurd and intolerable; the Protestantism of the newcomers was repulsive to the devout Catholic French-Canadians. The United Empire Loyalists had come from the

lish crown—Sir yu Carleton "pursuing the exact reverse in every particular of the infatuated policy which alienated and lost to the Empire the thirteen colonies." There can be little, if any doubt, that it was the Quebec act which reconciled the Canadians to British rule, and so played no

England States and elsewhere, and been accustomed to freedom and government; they could not tolerate the irresponsible control of an appointed council, and petition after petition made its way to the King claiming relief.

To Be Continued Next Week.

RUSSIAN "MOUSETRAPS"

When Sprung by the Police They Catch Every Creature That Enters.

Although the peculiar form of police of it and avoid the dangerous local surroundings known as the mousetrap. You may call upon a "politically

has had its highest development and its widest application in Russia, writes of the country and go home at

George Kennan in the Century. It did not originate in that country, nor did it receive there its strikingly appropriate appellation.

It was imported from France a century or more ago, and the name that it bears was given to it by Alexandre Dumas in 1829. The distinguished French storyteller described it in "The Three Musketeers" as follows:

"The invention of the mousetrap does not date from our era. As soon as society began to progress, as soon as the police, the police in their turn invented mousetraps. As our readers may not be familiar with the slang of the Rue des Jerusalem, and as it is fifteen years since we applied this term for the first time to the thing, we must allow ourselves to explain to them what a mousetrap is."

of the country, and go home at night without having seen or heard anything to excite suspicion or alarm. But if you return to the same house or apartment early the next morning you are liable to fall to a mousetrap.

The trap, moreover, catches holds every person who enters it regardless of nationality, dress, position or official rank. The Russian, the American, the French, and all sorts of disguises, from the frock coat and wrinkled top hat to the gendarmier to the sword, the jets and golden cords of the gendarmier, and if the Czars himself in uniform of the Preobrazhenski should come to a house in which a trap had been set, he would be trapped promptly and sent to the

rested in a precinct station house for identification.

No discretionary power of an officer is given to the police officers in arrest. The man is not taken to the police for the crime for which the arrest is made, but even if they appear to be innocent of the crime or liable for some other crime, they are taken to the station house for examination and identification.

customer's interest in the product. "It is a mousetrap," he said.

Dumas does not explain that the trap is set, and the first arrest made at a late hour of the night, generally between two and three o'clock A. M., so that the mice will not become aware.

Only One "BROMO QUININE," that is **Laxative Bromo Quinine**

Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days

E. M. Egan

on box, 25c


At every time a hundred army men are taken to the hospital.

Continued on Page Twenty-

BAKING POWDER
CONTAINS NO ALUM

<p>MADE IN CANADA</p> <p>SAVE MONEY BY BUYING THE ONE POUND SIZE NET FULL WEIGHT SIXTEEN OUNCES FOR 25 CENTS</p>	
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The Toppo, Tasty Toast



Food science has taught us that there is much body-building nutriment in the whole wheat grain which we do not get in white flour. The only question is how to make the whole wheat grain digestible. That problem has been solved in the making of

TRICUIT

TRISCUM
the shredded whole wheat wafer.

It is the whole wheat, steam-cooked shredded, compressed into a wafer, and baked—the maximum of nutriment in smallest bulk. Many people prefer it to ordinary bread toast. Heated in the oven to restore its crispness it is delicious for luncheon, or for any meal, with butter, potted cheese or marmalades.

"THE TOAST OF THE TOWN"

Made of Choicest Selected Canadian Wheat
A Canadian Food for Canadians

Made by
The Canadian Shredded Wheat Company, Limited
Niagara Falls, Ont.


Toronto Office: 49 Wellington Street East

I-31

Don't Worry

Your last Match cannot fail to do its duty, because it's an

Eddy Match



And therefore failure is impossible.
The E. B. Eddy Company, Limited,
 HULL, CANADA.
 London Branch, 155 CARLING ST DONALD McLEAN, Manager.

Confined to His Home for Weeks.

"Heavy work, severe straining and evil habits in youth brought Varicose Veins. When I worked hard the aching would become severe and I was forced up for a week at a time. My family physician told me no operation was my only hope—but I dreaded I tried several specialists, but soon found out that they wanted my money. I consulted a doctor upon all doctors and they all refused. One day my boss asked me why I was off work so much. I told him my condition. He advised me to consult Dr. Kennedy. He was square and skillful. I wrote them and got The N. METROD TREATMENT. My progress was somewhat slow and during the first month's treatment I was somewhat discouraged. However, I continued treatment for three months. My leg was cured with a complete cure. I could only earn \$24 a week in a mail shop before treatment, now I am earning \$24 and can't loose a cent. I wish all sufferers knew of your valuable treatment."

HENRY C. LOOTS

HAS YOUR BLOOD BEEN DISEASED?

BLOOD POISONS are the most prevalent and most serious diseases. They sap very life blood of the victim and unless entirely eradicated from the system will bring serious complications. Beware of Mercury. It may suppress the symptoms—our N. METROD cures all blood diseases.

DR. HENRY C. LOOTS, M.F.N.—Immigrant acts or later ex-presses have bro

YOUNG AND MIDDLE AGED MEN—Impudent acts or words which are not the man you used to be or should be. Will you heed the danger signs?


READER Are you a victim? Have you lost hope? Are you intending to marry?

THERAPIST I will cure you. What it has done for others it will do for you. **Consultant** Free. No master who has treated 1000's. **Relationships**—**Relationships** (illustrated on Diseases of Men).

NO NAMES USED WITHOUT WRITTEN CONSENT. PRIVATE. No names, boxes or envelopes. Everything. Confidential. Question List and Cost of Treatment.

FREE. NO MORE TRUTH THE WAY.

DRS. KENNEDY & KENNEDY
Cor. Michigan Ave. and Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

 **NOTICE**

All letters from Canada must be addressed to our Canadian Correspondence Department in Windsor, Ont. If you desire to see us personally call at our Medical Institute in Detroit as we see and treat patients in our Windsor offices which are for Correspondence Laboratory for Canadian business only. Address all letters as follows:

DRS. KENNEDY & KENNEDY, Windsor, Ont.

Write for our private address.

Dope From the Realm of the Motor Wise

YARDS OF ADVICE FOR MOTOR OWNERS

Read This Over, You Chauffeurs, and Keep Your Car Better.

SOME EXCELLENT DOPE

Ways and Means of Meeting All Troubles You Meet and Some You Never Do.

Owing to the construction of some brands of car, a leak in some certain part of the water system may permit water to drip on the lower end of the steering column. If the temperature is below the freezing point it is not unlikely that the drippings will freeze and cause an unusual stiffness in the steering gear. Such leaks should be stopped or not only frost, but rust will interfere.

One of the best means of identification of an old car is by the amount of noise issuing from the gear case. To make old gears run more silently, put about half a cupful of fine cedar sawdust and about as much flaked graphite into the gear case with the usual amount of grease. This will not harm the gears in the least, while effectively curbing the evil.

Abolishing "Cut-Outs."
The far-reaching effect of the campaign inaugurated a year and a half ago by the Touring Club of America against the use of the muffler cut-out on motor cars, is evidenced in an order recently issued by the local government board in London, which will end the cut-out nuisance in the world's metropolises on the 31st.

It used to be that a salesman at the show looked upon his position as a mere or less pedagogue, one to be considered his role more or less that of an entertainer. This is all changed. Before the doors were opened many of the exhibitors had schooled their salesmen. They had been to the conferences. Where a salesman had poor arguments he was coached on the more convincing ones. He was asked every question that a buyer might ask, and if his answers were not up to par, he was given better ones. In some cases a dozen or more typewritten pages of arguments were written out and given to the salesman. This preliminary work has been a case of some one who came to look, remaining to buy. This is an excellent sign of the times. It means that salesmanship is developing.

Worth Your Time.
Don't run on a flat tire just because it is something of a job to make a roadside repair. Ten miles of flat running will foot up the price of a tube and a casing, even a single block may be a sufficient distance to bruise the fabric beyond repair.

Don't dispute the right-of-way with a fire engine, besides being a very able rival it may be on its way to put out a fire at your house or place of business.

Don't be a road hog; you are only one road for yourself, build one in your own back yard.

With a large number of electric alarm signals now fitted to cars, it is not surprising that the joy of driving is being lost in the excitement of the button-pressing fiddle, much nerve-racking sound would be stopped.

Cause of Blowouts.
Tire blowouts frequently are caused by the effect of iron rust on the inner tubes as a result of permitting the rims to become heavily corroded. Even when the flames appear to be in good condition, the inner tube may be badly rusted, especially if an old and leaky shoe has been used for any length of time, or if the tire has not been removed for a period of many weeks, or even months, with the precaution of scraping all rust from the rims which so frequently has been repeated, is well worth carrying out.

When cars are used during the winter, it is well to see that their carburetors, if fitted for hot water circulation, are connected up and the water turned on and flowing properly. The extra heat is not usually required in summer and it is quite easy to forget it in winter.

Take a Look at Yours.
Cooling fans, the blades of which are riveted to a metal hub, should be examined occasionally to see that they are securely fastened. The high speed at which they revolve may in a blade working loose and in time bring a hurried exit through the radiator or bonnet with accompanying disastrous effects.

Excessive wear of front tires can, in most cases, be traced to the front wheels not being parallel when pointed ahead. Whether the cause is a bent knuckle or steering arm or a rod or drag link of the wrong length or even a sprung axle, it should be found and corrected at once or tire bills will be costly.

Before using a hose on a radiator to remove any mud, which may have collected thereon, it is a good plan to place a tarpaulin, or some similar object across the rear seat of the apparatus. This will prevent the water from squirting through the tubes and becoming splashed on the carburetor or magneto.

Advice to Ladies.
For garments that are soiled with wet all spots of automobile grease with kerosene or turpentine, roll garment tightly and let stand several hours before laundering. On woolen clothing clean spotting with gasoline, rub with gasoline then with toilet soap and finish with clean gasoline.

Don't get the impression that a gallon of good lubricating oil in the "sump" in the lower half of the crank case will be of any value in keeping a main bearing from freezing. Better results will come from a drop of oil on the bearing surface—look after the circulation.

If the chains are so loose that they are apt to fall off, there is a great advantage in using the tightening devices. On the other hand, chains

should not be so tight that they are not free to creep about the tires, or else they will greatly shorten the life of the casing.

Sticks, stones and the various inequalities of the road should be avoided by the driver, as they are liable to damage tires. Street-car tracks should be given a wide leeway, as the fine particles of steel will play havoc with the tires if given half a chance.

Oil Self-Starters.
If one would start his motor on the spark he should speed his motor up just before stopping it by opening the throttle valve. Then if the spark is cut off, a full charge is left in a cylinder to be ignited when another start is to be made.

There are over 350 companies engaged in the manufacture of automobile and truck accessories in the United States, whose combined capital amounts to almost \$300,000,000. The value of their output in 1911 was \$225,202,000.

A good practice is to lubricate and clean the wheel bearings differential and gear-set at the same time that the two universal joints are attended to, so that the whole work may be done at once with a saving of labor and material.

Do It Always.
When the wheels are not jacked up and the car is allowed to stand on any length of time, the tires should be kept well inflated and the car moved occasionally, so that the tires do not flatten from standing too long on one spot.

Women have abandoned the use of petticoats for long trips, finding the tightness of wool, or silk ones, flannelled, a much warmer protection and pleasanter to ride in.

SOME GOOD ADVICE ON CARE OF TIRES

Retreading Is Sometimes Worth Money, But Not In All Instances.

USE OF VULCANIZERS

Efficient Repairs Are Not Always Made by Inexperienced Private Owners.

An American tire company contributes the following regarding tire retreading:

"In considering the advisability of retreading, it should be determined whether or not the tire will justify the expense:

"The age and mileage a tire has given will, to a large extent, decide this. A tire may outwardly have the appearance of being in good condition, while a careful examination of its interior will disclose a general weakness.

"The carcass is the life and strength of a tire, and unless it is in very good condition it will outwear a retread. Weaknesses are sometimes even invisible on the inside.

"The carcass is composed of a number of plies of fabric impregnated with rubber, which is cured together. The carcass absorbs the shocks and bumps a tire gets in service, and is more or less weakened as a result. The extent of this weakness decides the advisability of repairs or retreading.

"If the carcass is not a live-for-ever. "Again, all rubber goods deteriorate with age, which must always be considered.

"One might say that one safe rule to follow is not to retread a tire that has been driven more than 3,500 miles. To get the maximum service from a retreaded tire, it should be put into immediate use.

"Constant care of small cuts and blisters that expose the fabric is a good practice. In this connection, we might add that a number of small vulcanizers are used with good effect, and there are also a number used with good intentions but with bad effect.

"This applies solely where the individual overestimates the power of the small vulcanizer or underestimates the seriousness of the injury he attempts to repair.

"For illustration, the fabric is a good returned to us that showed plainly that an attempt had been made to vulcanize the cut which penetrated the fabric.

INEFFICIENT REPAIRING
"The fabric was primarily injured very slightly, but the weakness grew with the continued strain until the tire finally gave out at this point. It does not signify that the tire was a fault, but rather its owner, as the tire was rendered entirely useless from the result of the inefficient repair.

"Any injury penetrating or weakening the fabric or carcass should be reinforced with fabric, which cannot be efficiently cured with a small individual vulcanizer.

"Reasonable knowledge must be had to use the individual vulcanizer to good advantage. Too often the manufacturer is blamed and called upon to pay the penalty for someone experimenting with his own tires.

"Retreading does pay, and so does the use of small individual vulcanizers, when the work is consistently and properly done."

AN EXCELLENT WAY TO AVOID THE POLICE

Keep Your Tail Lamp Burning and You Won't Be Bothered on That Score.

Though a tail lamp may be blamed for its tendency to go out periodically, not infrequently the trouble may be traced to the carelessness of the person who lights it in turning the wick up too high. While the assumption that a large flame is harder to extinguish than a smaller one, is correct in most cases, it is wrong in this one, for the reason that the size of the flame governs the amount of foul gases which are given off.

BETTER THAN SPANKING
Spanking does not cure children of bad habits. There is a constitutional cause for this trouble. Mrs. M. Summers, Box W. 12, Windsor, Ont., will send free to any mother her successful home treatment, with full instructions. Send no money, but write her today if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child, the chances are it can't help it. This treatment also cures adults and aged people troubled with urine difficulties by day or night.

WOMEN EASILY LEARN TO DRIVE

A Technical Instructor Declares Members of Fair Sex Prove More Apt Than Men.

KNOW FOR ECONOMY

Driver, Who Is Familiar With Generation of Power and Its Use, Gets Along Best.

"Women, contrary to the general impression, learn the operation of a motor car much more readily than men," says Prof. I. O. Hoffman, instructor in the technical school maintained by the manufacturers of the Franklin automobile, at Syracuse, N. Y.

"I have found that women are more susceptible to suggestion than men, and their minds are more capable of receiving and retaining instructions. 'Someone has truthfully said that women will admit the mechanical details of the car. They take the subject up free from prejudice. It is often the case with men that they pretend that their knowledge covers the whole subject, and it is hard to bring them down to first principles.

"In this advanced day of the automobile industry practically every family has one or more members who are proficient automobile drivers, and it is not considered at all difficult to acquire this proficiency.

ANY PERSON MAY DRIVE PROFICIENTLY. However, as necessary as ever for the driver who would operate his car properly, and with the greatest success from the viewpoint of safety, comfort and economy, to know something about the fundamental principles of his car; that is, in a general way, how the power is generated and how it is delivered to the transmission and through the transmission to the rear axle.

"Many green drivers have their greatest difficulty in judging distance, time and speed, and perfection in this line can come through practice. If the driver understands his car thoroughly, and is able to apply his mind entirely to the exercise of his judgment, he will soon become an adept operator.

"It is not absolutely necessary for a would-be driver to go to a school to learn how to run a car. The principles can be learned by a conscientious study of the instruction book issued by various manufacturers, automobile manufacturers and experienced drivers to instruct novices.

"I have observed that the fewer the controls the more readily the driver learns how to handle his car. The automatic control of the spark, for instance, is of greatest assistance to drivers. It always keeps the spark working in proper relation to the speed of the engine."

LEARN TO DRIVE FROM DEALER'S INSTRUCTIONS. automobile manufacturers and experienced drivers to instruct novices.

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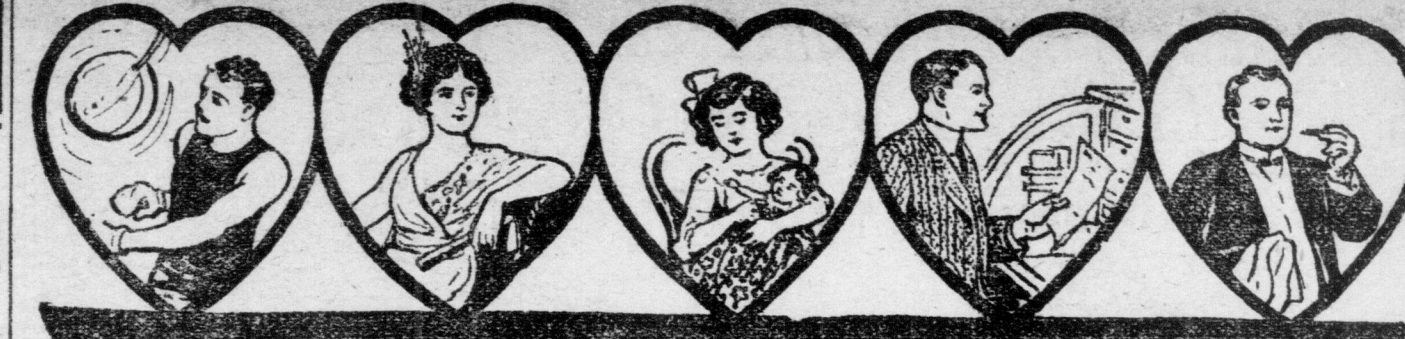
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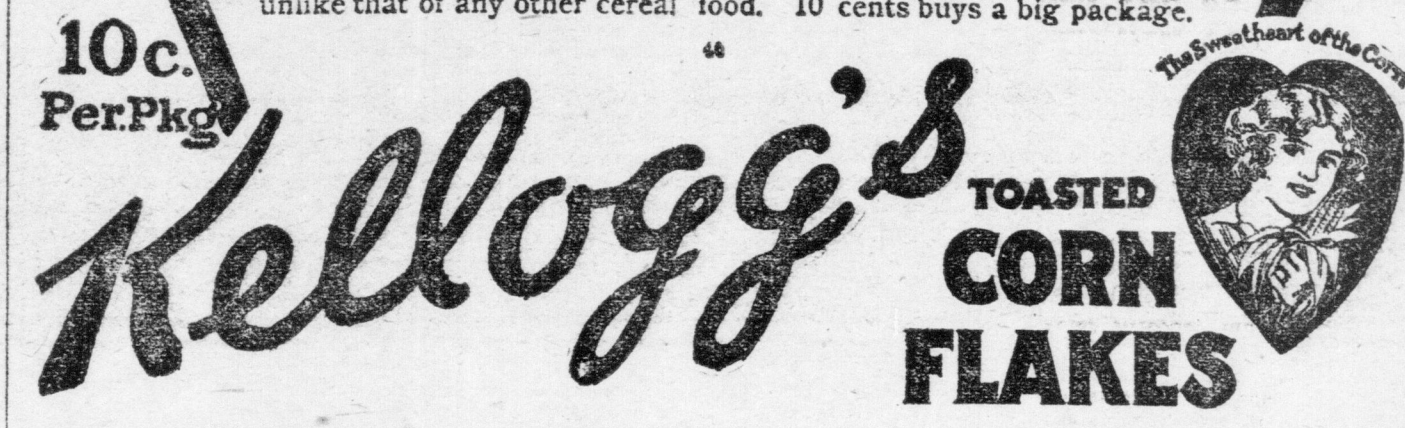
RUSSIAN "MOUSETRAPS"

(Continued from Page Twenty-one.)

more are often made in a single night, and in the houses or apartments of the prisoners half the prisoners mousetraps are set to catch all comers. The police in charge of the traps are strictly enjoined to send to the nearest precinct station house every mouse caught, no matter what he may look like, and no matter what plausible account he may give of himself. Revolutionists and terrorists often wear uniforms, and a man who declares that he is a colonel of gendarmes or even a general of division may really be a dangerous conspirator in disguise. The instructions given to the trap tenders are always implicitly obeyed and they sometimes bring about results of an extraordinary and wholly unforeseen character.



People who eat Kellogg's
People in all walks of life eat Kellogg's daily. The doctor, because he has a scientific knowledge of its great food value. The millionaire, because money cannot buy a more delicious breakfast cereal. The athlete, because it is a 90 per cent energy food. Most people eat Kellogg's because of its delectable flavor—altogether unlike that of any other cereal food. 10 cents buys a big package.



Latest Fads for Spring Motorists

The large square Victoria bags fitted for toilet use seem to be very popular for short journeys. They are fitted with celluloid or ebony fittings and have in addition to the toilet articles a writing pad, sewing case and good sized glass. There is also room for night clothing and kimonos as well.

The advance showing of dust coats has many novelties to offer. The plain linens are made smart by the addition of colored linen collars and cuffs, in green, blue and other favorite colors, and the models are the loose ones with the drop sleeves so popular last winter.

A bronze linen, in the hosiery, weaves is a very swaggar garment; it has cuffs and collar of a darker shade and a brown border folded across the chest. The parts are caught together by big brown silk cabochons.

One of the new hats has a square crown of Tuscan straw, with a tan veil held in place by a Persian ornament of silk embroidery. The veil is folded in such a way that they form a shoulder cape with long ends finished with flowerlike tassels.

Among the small handy pocket cases are those containing just a nail brush and nail cleaner in ivory. Another contains a small shaving outfit. The cases are both in pigskin and very convenient.

The new Egyptian bonnet, fitting close to the head, has two shades of gray veiling folded over it. The veil is held in place by a Persian ornament of silk embroidery. The veil is folded in such a way that they form a shoulder cape with long ends finished with flowerlike tassels.

Another very swaggar coat is of black and white novelty goods. It is fitted and stitched at the waist line and has drop sleeves. The neck and sleeves are finished with old blue cloth collar and cuffs, and large metal buttons button it well over to the left side.

One of the favorite fitted motor coats that may be dropped to the floor is of pigskin, lined with velvet brocade. It folds twice and has a strap and buckle around the waist.

A Director's bonnet is very fetching in gray, soft gray, trimmed with cerise. The veil is double, in gray, over the cerise to tone down its brightness.

When you have rheumatism in your foot or instep apply Chamberlain's Liniment and you will get quick relief. It costs but a quarter. Why suffer? For sale by all dealers.

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

THE INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

March 17, 1912.
[Copyright, 1911, by Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.]

The Parable of the Lost Sheep.
Mark, 11, 1-12.
Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits, who forgiveth all thine iniquities, who healeth all thine diseases—Psalms, ciii, 2-5.

1. Verse 1—How long will an earnest Christian be in a shop, store or community before it is "noised that he is in the house?"

2. Verse 2—What is Christ's person, his teaching or his miracles that attracted the crowd?

3. Verse 3—If a preacher lives in close contact with God, will he be certain in his teaching to attract the crowd? Why or why not?

4. Verse 4—If we are fully determined to have the members of our families saved by Jesus what can we prevent?

5. Verse 5—What good or harm is done the cause of God by having banquets or other festive gatherings in connection with Christian work?

6. Verse 6—What, in view of this incident, can you say for or against ministers or other earnest Christians freely mixing with worldly men at social functions?

7. Verse 7—How would you characterize the criticism of these Pharisees?

8. Verse 8—Of how much benefit is it in these days to bring our sick ones to Jesus?

9. Verse 9—What would you characterize one who did nothing to comfort the sick, relieve the poor or help people in their trouble?

10. Verse 10—Which more nearly imitates Jesus in caring for the sick, the church or the societies? Give your reasons.

11. Verse 11—If we are fully determined to have the members of our families saved by Jesus what can we prevent?

12. Verse 12—What qualities do you most admire in these four men for their insistence in bringing their sick friend to Jesus?

13. Verse 13—Which is the more calculating and why, a palsied body or a palsied soul?

14. Verse 14—What relation had the faith of the four men with the forgiveness of the sins of the sick man?

15. Verse 15—How long does it take God to forgive the sins of a man who is really penitent?

16. Verse 16—Does Jesus here state that he forgave this man's sins or that God had forgiven him?

17. Verse 17—If any man of God is assured that a seeker of salvation is truly penitent, why may he not pronounce to him that his sins are forgiven him?

18. Verse 18—Was mind reading peculiar to Jesus, or have others a similar gift? Give your reasons.

19. Verse 19—Was mind reading peculiar to Jesus, or have others a similar gift? Give your reasons.

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