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THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

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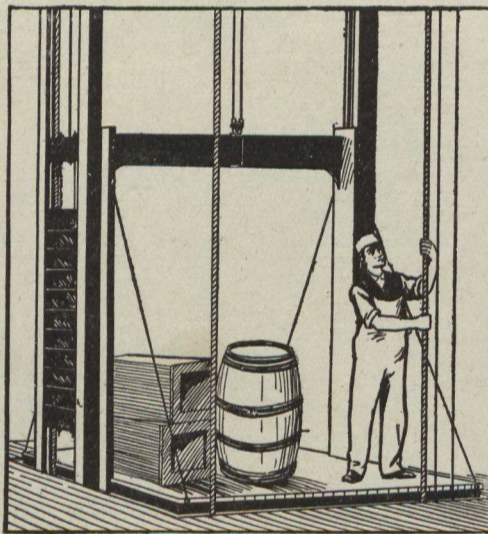
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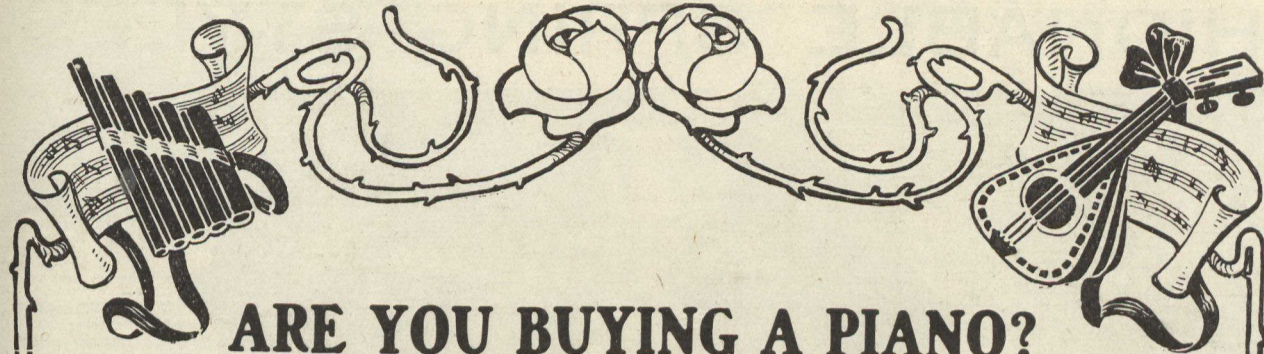
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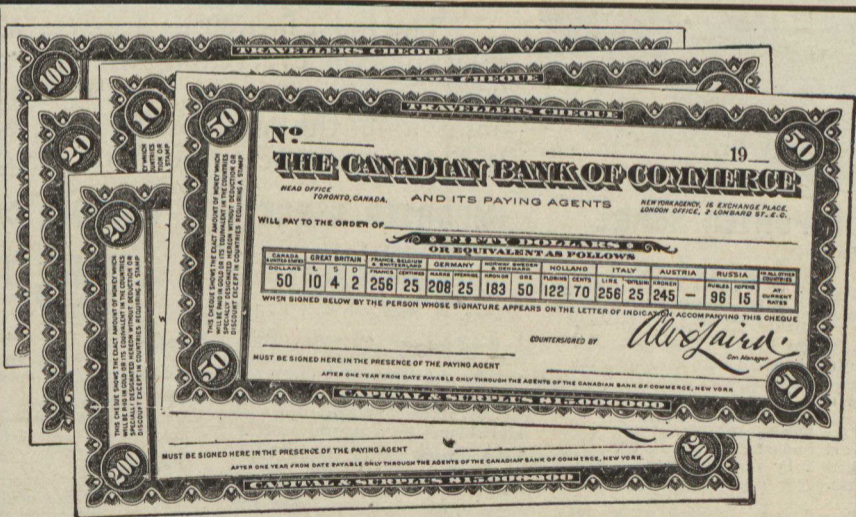
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EUROPE

Features of Interest
— 1910 —

ALLAN Passion Play; Ober-Ammergau, May to September.

Japan-British Exhibition, London, May to October.

ROYAL

Belgian International Exposition, Brussels, May to October.

MAIL

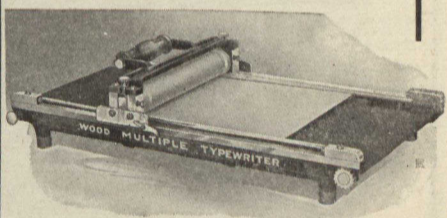
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MANAGING DIRECTOR

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J-6474

J-4210

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13⁵⁰

J-2201. In this stylishly tailored model will be found the latest fashion ideas designed on correct lines.

The Material is a fine all-wool imported serge, thoroughly shrunk by our own special process.

The Coat is semi-fitting and made 31 inches long; deep shawl collar and trim shaped cuffs inlaid with silk and finished with fancy braid; lined with silkaline.

The Skirt is cut in thirteen gores stitched flat to below the hips and continuing down in open side pleats.

Colors are black, navy or grey.

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IMPORTED SERGE

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J-6474. An attractive style, very smart in design and possessing the latest style features.

The Material used is an imported all-wool serge, steamed and shrunk by a special process.

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The Skirt is an eleven gore model, showing a double box pleated panel front; side pleat on each gore extends from below the hips.

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The Material is a fine all-wool imported Panama of suitable weight and finish.

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The Skirt is made in nine side pleated gores; alternate front gore ending in tab effect below the hips, continuing in two pleats to the bottom.

Colors are black, navy, or grey.

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J-4210. Graceful lines and good tailoring will win for this suit the approval of stylish dressers.

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European Plan. Absolutely Fireproof
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The Canadian Courier

A National Weekly

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CONTENTS

TRACK, FIELD AND COURSE, by F. H. Hurley.....	6
REFLECTIONS	7
AN IMPRESSIVE CORTEGE IN MONTREAL	8
MEN OF TO-DAY	9
CUSTOMS IN CAIRO AND CANADA, by the Monocle Man ..	10
CANADA'S WESTERN GATEWAY	11
CAUSE AND CURE OF SUICIDE, by Prof. J. G. Hume.....	12
SOME OF THE GARDENS OF CANADA	13
MILLER, THE ANTI-GAMBLER	14
LORDS OF THE NORTHWARD MARCHES AND THE FUR- POST MEN, full-page drawing by Arthur Heming	15
THE MUSIC AND DRAMA TOURNEY	16
HILLS OF THE WIND, story by W. A. Fraser	17
THE WILY CHINEE, story by Jean Edouard Sears	19
SIGN OF THE MAPLE	20
DEMI-TASSE	21
PEOPLE AND PLACES	23
MONEY AND MAGNATES	24
FOR THE CHILDREN	26
SMALL STORIETTES	28
THE SCRAP BOOK	30



Editor's Talk

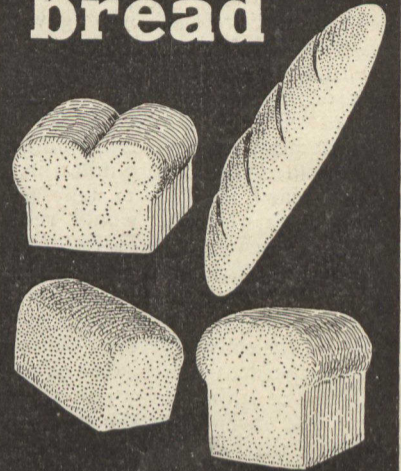
NEXT week we shall publish "A NEW-COMER'S NUMBER" which will attempt to picture and estimate the great movement in population now taking place. The tremendous immigration at present in progress is one of the most wonderful movements of population and capital that the world has ever seen. It is doubtful if Canadians themselves fully realise the significance of what is taking place. That a country like Canada, with a population of less than eight millions, should be receiving new citizens at the rate of about one thousand a day is a phenomenon which requires explanation.

The explanation is not all. The in-rush of new settlers brings into being a host of new problems. Canada has perfected a transportation system by which these people are able to get to regions and districts where opportunities await them. The Dominion Government has provided machinery whereby every party is assisted in finding the most suitable location. The Provincial Governments have adopted plans which assist in an economic distribution of the new arrivals. The machinery for taking care of the movement is vast and complicated. Therefore a discussion of this machinery should be interesting.

Further, this wonderful migration creates tremendous administrative and social problems which Canadian communities must carefully consider. To make the new-comer comfortable, to make him satisfied, to assist him to attain material success, to aid him in becoming a typical Canadian citizen, is a duty which devolves on the present inhabitants of the country. The new-comer needs our active sympathy, our hearty assistance and our intellectual influence. He comes with other ideas and other ideals; we must impart to him our ideas and our ideals.

This, in brief, is the explanation of the forthcoming number. We hope that our readers will peruse it in the spirit with which it has been prepared.

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TRACK, FIELD AND COURSE

By F. H. HURLEY

Distance Running.

DISTANCE running means any distance from a mile upwards. The first requisite is endurance. That can best be developed by long walks, and runs, and these had better be taken on alternate days. The shorter the distance the more speed is required and the longer vice versa. For example: Suppose one is training for any distance from 2 to 5 miles, it will be necessary for him to take much faster work than he would require to, if preparing for a race of 7 to 10 miles, and so on. But the underlying principle, for all distances, is the same. They are all tests of endurance, the only difference being the rate of speed at which they are run. So that the training for one will apply to all, except that the speed, and length of the runs are to be regulated according to the distance one is training for. In all races—irrespective of distance—a good rule to follow is, to run from half to three-quarters the distance of the race (three days a week) at racing pace—for the full

bit, by a trot of a few hundred yards, before starting.

* * *

The first Intercollegiate Harrier meet, between McGill, Montreal, Queen's, Kingston and University of Toronto, was held on the 13th November last, over a seven and a half mile course, and resulted in a pronounced victory for the Toronto team, whose photo we give on this page, as will be seen by the following results:

- 1—E. M. Watts, Toronto, 41.49.
- 2—W. E. G. Murray, McGill.
- 3—L. C. Tilt, Toronto.
- 4—G. Woodley, Toronto.
- 5—T. J. Farley, Toronto.
- 6—W. Ford, Toronto.
- 7—E. H. Gray, McGill.
- 8—T. C. Lennox, Queen's.
- 9—W. P. Alderson, Queen's.
- 10—M. A. Pope, McGill.
- 11—J. B. Young, McGill.
- 12—B. M. Sproale, McGill.
- 13—M. J. A. Kroyd, Queen's.
- 14—E. E. Gillieneau, Queen's.



UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO HARRIER TEAM

Inter-Collegiate Cross-Country Champions, 1909.

W. Ford. G. Woodley. L. C. Tilt. T. J. Farley. E. M. Watts.

distance—or a little faster—and on the alternate days, to walk from 5 to 20 miles, this depending on the distance of the race. An occasional fast 1-8, 1-4, 1-2, 3-4, or a mile, with a 100-yard sprint thrown in, will go a long way towards improving the pace. Another important point: One thing a runner has always to be careful of is those long races is, not to run too fast, and there will be no danger of that, if the rule, as just laid down, of but running half or three-quarters the distance, at racing pace for the full distance, be followed. Of course, there will be found, now and then, a big, gross, man, who will require to train every day, to get into his best form, but this class is rare, and the general rule of running but three times a week will answer best in the majority of cases.

The distance runner requires to be more careful, too, of his diet than the sprinter, or middle-distance man, and he had better confine himself to solids, as he must be lean, and have his stomach in the best possible condition. A quick cold bath and massage, or a "rub-down," as it is generally called, is always beneficial after exercise, and should be invariably taken. Plenty of sleep is another essential. A couple of days' rest before a race is also necessary, to enable the runner to recover tone, and it is a good idea, too, to warm up the muscles and stretch the lungs a

IT is rumoured that the Argonaut eight intend visiting Henley again next year with a view of lifting the Grand Challenge Cup that they have tried so often and just failed to do it.

They should know by this time wherein their weakness lies, and profit accordingly.

English critics say that they can never hope to win until they alter their stroke—maintaining that it is too long for the course, besides lacking in that uniformity of swing that they consider the first essential in crew rowing and that has always been so characteristic of their own as well as other successful crews.

Canadians, however, contend that it is not the style or stroke that defeats them, so much as the climate, and course, and the opportunities England has for developing her oarsmen. She has the pick of the universities, and as rowing has been fashionable there from "time immemorial," it is not difficult to understand why she turns out the superior crews she does. But what of the Belgians? Their success must be due to their style to a great extent, surely. The English say it is what theirs originally was, and what it should be to-day, and they appear to be trying to get back to it again. They've had a former coach of the Belgians explaining the fine points of the stroke at at least one of their colleges.

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Made by MacLaren's, of Toronto, the people who make the best cheese in the world. The nutriment of our Peanut Butter lies in the fact that we buy only the best nuts. These are carefully selected and tested—only the most nutritious parts being concentrated in Imperial Peanut Butter. You should always have it in the house.



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TORONTO ONT.

Canadian Courier

THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

VOL. 7

Toronto, April 23rd, 1910

No. 21



REFLECTIONS

BY THE EDITOR

WHEN a Canadian reads that a Labour Party has won in the Australian General Elections he may be inclined to do as the Pharisee did, raise his eyes to Heaven and thank God that he is not like those rude Australians. Certainly, if the Labour Party of Australia be like unto the Labour Party in the British House of Commons, then is Australia deserving of some sympathy. The truth, so far as it may be discovered at this distance, is that the Labour Party of Australia would be more properly termed a Radical Party. In a country where the urban population is so large and the agricultural population so small, compared with Canada, a labour party is not so unnatural as might appear at first sight.

Besides, a labour party well led should be as efficient and as effective as any other party. Hon. Andrew Fisher, the new premier, is a man with considerable parliamentary experience. He served in the Queensland parliament before confederation. In 1904, he was minister of trades and customs, and premier in 1908 and 1909. He is a protectionist, his protection policy differing only from Canada's protection policy in that he would protect only those industries which pay union rates of wages. This difference is not very deep, since every Canadian government, federal or provincial, has adopted the principle of union wages on all government work.

There is one striking difference between our labour party and the Australian. Canada's trades-unionists are inclined to ignore the military and naval forces of the country as being the engines of capitalism while the Australian trades-unionists recognise that national safety can only be assured by a proper development of both these forces. Australia is surrounded by brown and yellow neighbours, and if Australia is to remain a white man's country, the military and naval forces must be capable of repelling an armed force. Therefore Australian labour is in favour of compulsory military service which Canadian labour professes to believe to be detrimental to the best interests of civilisation.

ON one point, the Australian and Canadian labour men are similarly constituted; they both object to the immigration of labour unionists from Great Britain. Both countries are looking for new population, but both have been forced by labour influences to discourage the importation of skilled mechanics. Both desire that the flow of new citizens shall consist entirely of domestic servants and farmers. There is much of selfishness in this attitude, but selfishness is so general a trait of human character even in these advanced times that the labour unions cannot be greatly blamed. The standard of living is rising in Great Britain and when it reaches the standard already raised in Canada and Australia, the colonial mechanic will not be pressing his objections so strongly.

SIR LOMER GOUIN has shown a great deal of courage and a high grade of statesmanship in his renewed announcement that in future the export of pulp-wood cut on crown lands will be prohibited. This has been the policy of Ontario for a number of years and it has worked well in that province. As only about twenty per cent. of Quebec's export of pulp logs is from leased crown domain, the immediate effect will not be great. However, as the years pass and the privately owned spruce forests cease to provide much timber, the new policy will have increasing effect. In the course of ten or fifteen years, Quebec will cease to export pulp logs and become a great exporter of wood pulp and of paper. In other words, instead of exporting the raw material, Quebec will export the manufactured product. A cord of pulp logs worth \$5 will produce, roughly speaking, a ton of wood pulp worth \$15; or when manufactured further, a ton of paper worth \$50. Why should Quebec, or any other province, export pulp logs at \$5, when they may be manufactured into paper and exported at a value of \$50?

Of course the United States paper-makers will object. They

want the logs to keep their mills going, as the United States supply of logs is not sufficient to meet the demand. Nevertheless, the question is a purely domestic one and Ontario and Quebec

are pursuing a policy which would find equal favour with the United States if the positions were reversed. When the United States objects to our conserving our national resources in this way, the flimsiness of the objection is so apparent that it may be passed unnoticed.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia will no doubt adopt similar regulations at an early date. It is to be hoped that they will not delay their action until their spruce supply is nearly exhausted. Nova Scotia is in an especially bad way in regard to its crown lands. No scientific surveys have ever been made and thousands of miles of Nova Scotian crown lands have slipped into private hands without any benefit to the provincial treasury. It is claimed by those who know something of the facts, that Nova Scotia has the most unsatisfactory crown land administration of all the provinces. This is due to carelessness and incompetence extending over half a century.

HOW valuable the timber lands of Canada are becoming is well illustrated by the recent action of the Minister of Lands and Mines for Ontario. By a simple flourish of his pen, Hon. Frank Cochrane has added \$350,000 a year to the income from timber limits. To accomplish this, he has increased the dues on pine sawlogs from one dollar to one dollar and a half per thousand feet, the dues on square timber from \$20 to \$50 per thousand feet and ground rents from \$3 to \$5 per mile. Further, the lumbermen must pay the entire cost of fire-ranging instead of one-half as formerly.

Previous to 1887, the dues on pine sawlogs, which is the main item in this bill of charges, was 75 cents. It was then increased to one dollar. Now there is a further increase of fifty per cent. About half a billion feet per year is the total output.

Of course the lumbermen are objecting. Some of them say the government has taken them by the throat. In the end, the people will probably be forced to pay, especially if general trade conditions continue as favourable this year as they were last year. However, the government have fully investigated the subject before taking this action and have decided that it is in the public interest. It is another phase of the agitation for the conservation of our national resources.

CONTRARY to expectations, the House of Commons has passed a compromise anti-racing bill. It is along the lines suggested in this column last week—legalising betting on race-tracks and absolutely prohibiting the hand-book maker, the pool room, the tipster and all the other objectionable followers of horse-racing. While betting during race-meets is legalised, the length of the meets is restricted to a reasonable period, namely, seven days per meet and two meets a year on each track.

Mr. Miller is to be congratulated on his acceptance of the compromise. On the evening of the famous defeat of his Bill in the House, Mr. Miller took a rather rigid attitude. He declared that he would rather have the old law than the compromise. Since then he has changed his mind—and in our opinion has shown both common-sense and wisdom in so doing. The old law was so indefinite as to be merely an aggravation both to the racing associations and to the anti-racing influences. The new law legalises what it cannot prevent and prohibits what it cannot tolerate. It makes no false pretensions. It eliminates hypocrisy.

HORSE-RACING is a fine old sport which it would be a shame to abolish. However, when Vancouver and Victoria held racing meets which had a duration of 40 to 60 days, this historic sport of kings was degraded. The Fort Erie and Windsor tracks, maintained for the amusement of the sports of Buffalo and Detroit respectively,

have always been indefensible and are still in the same position. A clause in the new act prevents race-tracks being built in future along the international boundary line for the benefit of those not resident in Canada. This might reasonably have gone farther and forced the Fort Erie and Windsor institutions out of business. They have existed for gambling purposes; and they have enabled United States gamblers to pursue practices under the Union Jack which were impossible under the Stars and Stripes.

The compromise Miller Bill was absolutely necessary to clear Canada's good name from the charge of allowing her territory to become a harbour of refuge for the gambling element from the United States. It was also necessary to prevent the growth of the gambling habit among mechanics and clerks who donated their money to hand-book men. Further, it was necessary as a warning to Canadians who regarded a horse-race as a gambling rather than a sporting event that their ideas were quite un-British and also quite untenable.

Parliament and all concerned are to be congratulated on the excellence of the new law and on the splendid spirit exhibited by those on both sides.

NO hope is left to the ship-builders on the Great Lakes that they will ever be able to build warships. The Rush-Bagot Convention will soon be one hundred years old, but it is still mighty and omnipotent. Twelve years ago, the United States Congress authorised an appropriation for a gunboat to be built on one of the Great Lakes, but the Navy Department never let the contract. The money still lies in Uncle Sam's strong box. In spite of all the efforts of owners of inland shipyards, the spirit of the Rush-Bagot agreement ruled the decisions of the various secretaries of the U. S. Navy.

The disappointments of the United States ship-builders are a prototype of those coming to the ship-builders of Kingston, Toronto, Collingwood and Port Arthur. When they try to get a share of Canada's appropriation for a baby navy, they will be confronted with the Spirit of an Ancient Agreement. They must content their souls in patience and see all these fat contracts, with the accompanying pomp and éclat which comes to a shipyard receiving a naval contract, fall to the lot of those who build ships on tide-waters. Quebec, St. John and Halifax, with their more ancient civilisations and their intimate relations with past and present military pomp, are again to be favoured above their modern competitors.

WHILE Ontario is boasting that the number of liquor licenses in the province have been reduced from 6,000 to 2,000 in thirty years, Nova Scotia proposes to go in for total prohibition. The only exceptions are Richmond County and the city of Halifax, where people are still to have that "inalienable right of the Britisher," the right to buy a drink when they want it.

For many years, most of Nova Scotia has been under that local option Dominion law known as the Scott Act. It did not really prohibit liquor-selling, but it made it illegal. The new provincial law will have about the same effect. There is no reason to believe that the province will enforce its own law any better than it enforced the federal law. Liquor-selling will go on illicitly as before. People will continue to get bad liquor when under a proper licensing system they might get good liquor and be saved the temptation to become law-breakers.

Prohibition of any kind cannot be a success in any portion of Canada at the present time. Public sentiment has not yet reached the stage where it will refuse to condone illegal liquor-selling. The Maritime Provinces are probably nearer that stage than any other portion of Canada, but much educational work remains to be done. Nova Scotia will find this out, especially since it allows the citizens of Halifax the privilege of drinking in bars and clubs, while refusing the same privilege to the citizens of Yarmouth, Truro, Windsor, Amherst and Sydney.

A NEW usury scheme has just been revealed in the Toronto Police Court. A man who is in need of money goes to a company and they endorse his note, charging him a fee; he is then sent to another office to get the note discounted at the legal rate—twelve per cent. When he gets his loan repaid, he finds that the two companies working together have collected from him in fees and discounts an amount equal to more than 100 per cent. interest. The ways of the loan shark are many and devious and this recently revealed method is only one of the "ways" by which the unfortunates in life's battle find a path more stoney than the one they trod before.

THAT estimable and ancient political journal, the *Toronto Globe*, is usually fairly accurate in its political news, but, according to our information, it went sadly wrong a few days ago. It announced that the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, leader of the Unionist Party, had backed down on the question of a duty on colonial wheat; that whereas he had once advocated a slight tax on it he now favoured admitting it free. We cannot recall any statement by Mr. Balfour or even by Mr. Chamberlain that colonial wheat should be taxed. During the general elections, a statement was made by a Birmingham newspaper in which a small tax on colonial wheat and a larger tax on foreign wheat was advocated. This was accepted as a Chamberlain statement but was not fathered nor disavowed by that gentleman. However, it was accepted by many people during the campaign as a statement of Unionist intentions. To accuse Mr. Balfour of holding this idea or of using it in any way as a part of his programme is decidedly unfair. Mr. Balfour is too clever a tactician to make such a simple error. The *Globe* does him a great injustice, unless it has some better information than its contemporaries.

Aside from this, Canada will be pleased to know that colonial wheat will be admitted free by the Unionists if they should be returned to power at the general election which cannot be many months away. Further, it again proves that Mr. Balfour considers the colonies an integral part of the Empire and entitled to special consideration.

AN IMPRESSIVE MASONIC FUNERAL IN MONTREAL



PROCESSION STARTING FROM LIEUT.-COL. STEVENSON'S RESIDENCE



WHEN A BIG BUSY CITY HAS TIME TO REST

Funeral of Lieut.-Col. A. A. Stevenson, who joined the Montreal Field Battery on organisation in 1855, and was commandant of it for over twenty-five years. As a printer and publisher in Montreal from 1846, as a military man, Scotsman, and public-spirited citizen, he was well and favourably known to the present and the past generations.

Photographs by A. A. Gleason.

MEN OF TO-DAY

ACTING PREMIER OF MANITOBA

DURING the recent session of the Manitoba Legislature, the leader on the Government side was the Hon. Robert Rogers, Minister of Public Works. The Big Chief of the Manitoba Tribes, Hon. R. P. Roblin, was ill and on order of his physician was spending the winter in the South. In his absence the Vice-Chief was forced to lead.

There are those who say that "Bob" Rogers has long been the real leader in that administrative body known as the Manitoba Executive, and that Mr. Rogers might have been Premier long ago had he so desired. Nor do those who make the statement intend any disrespect to Hon. Mr. Roblin, the Premier. He has held an office which he would willingly have surrendered, these people say, if his party friends and Mr. Rogers were agreeable. But the party decreed otherwise and so did Mr. Rogers.

There are others who bracket the two men together when speaking of them. "Roblin and Rogers" is a common phrase in political circles. The two men have worked together for many years and, to the public, have given no sign of anything but absolutely faithful co-operation. No provincial premier ever had a more faithful or more loyal assistant. If there was patronage to be distributed or difficult political battles to be fought, the assistant never showed signs of distress. He was always on the fighting line but never willing to take any of the honour which was due to the senior general.

Yet when the time came, the Hon. Robert Rogers proved himself quite capable of piloting a political following through the intricate mazes of a parliamentary session. This last session was a critical one, too, since there is likely to be a general election in the province before the House meets again. All the charges likely to be useful to a growing Opposition were produced and aired with all the bravado the enemies of the Government could muster. Yet the Hon. Robert met them all calmly and skilfully; and when the session was ended, his followers were satisfied.

Mr. Rogers is of Irish descent, though born in Lakefield, Quebec, three years before Confederation. He is a son of Colonel Rogers, an officer in the British Army, and is thereby fitted to rule over a province which is as intensely British and as foolishly imperialist as any other in Canada. He was educated in the schools of Lachute and Montreal, but at the age of eighteen drifted West to wrestle with Ambition and Fortune.

Clearwater, a straggling village, became his abiding place. This happened to be in the political purlieus of the Hon. Thomas Greenway and in 1886 and 1892, Mr. Rogers stood up to be knocked down by this then reigning chief. About ten years ago, however, he came up to Winnipeg from the constituency of Manitou and it was only a short time till he was given a portfolio and a permanent influence in the government.

Outside of politics, Mr. Rogers has fared well. Like so many other Westerners, speculation in land and wheat and other forms of enterprise, brought him profit and wealth. He has some of the faults and most of the virtues of his kind—the kind that has made the West the home of the speculator and the Mecca of the pioneer.

* * *

THE NEWSPAPER AND THE MAN

CHAS. H. LUGRIN may not be so well known in Canada as the Victoria *Colonist* newspaper. That is because under Mr. Lugin's editorial management the newspaper has been made of more importance than the man behind. Probably most of the readers of that paper outside of British Columbia don't even know there is such a man as Lugin—who in the course of his constructive career has covered Canada clear from the capital of New Brunswick to the capital of British Columbia; born and educated in one; doing the best of his life work in the other.

His parents were both of U. E. Loyalist descent, and were among the early settlers of the St. John River valley. While still in his teens, Mr. Lugin graduated from the university "standing half-way up the hill," and at the age of 22 was admitted to the Bar of New Brunswick. Shortly after, he removed to Victoria County, where he held various government offices, but returned later to practise law in

Fredericton. He devoted his spare moments to journalistic work, with such success that he was engaged to edit the *St. John Telegraph*. In this capacity he came into considerable prominence. For six years he was Secretary of Agriculture, a position which he resigned to go West.

Seattle at this time was attracting many from the Maritime Provinces, and it was to this young and rapidly-growing city that Mr. Lugin came in 1891. He was admitted to the Bar in Washington, but again took up his pen to edit the *Seattle Telegraph*, and later, the *Seattle Times*. In 1897 he received and accepted an offer to edit the *Colonist* of Victoria, and removed with his family to that city, where except for an interval of three years of law practice, he has occupied the editor's chair on the *Colonist*.

While never entirely devoting himself to the practice of his profession, he has been engaged on several cases of considerable importance. He was counsel for the Temperance Party in the proceedings which determined the constitutionality of the Canada Temperance Act. He was also employed to defend the rights of aliens to navigate the St. John River.

In his present capacity he stands high in Canadian journalism. His professional training has been an invaluable asset to him in newspaper work. He is well-read and a keen student of affairs—possessing a wide range of information. His style is clear and vigorous. A large number of adventure stories, numerous tracts on public questions, many articles to periodicals and magazines, and a standard work on the resources of British Columbia, have come from his pen. His inclination for literary work is probably inherited from his father and grandfather, who were both newspaper men. Nor does this family trait end in the third generation. One of his daughters, Mrs. E. Brunswick Shaw, shows a strong literary disposition. She contributes to the Sunday edition of the *Colonist*, under her maiden name, E. Bertrand Lugin; and also writes for some English magazines.

The writer had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Lugin in his home circle, away from the heavy routine of his office, and found in this veteran newspaper man, a warm and genial personality, willing to listen kindly to the queries of the "cub" reporter. In this he was assisted by his charming wife, formerly Miss Maria Raymond, a daughter of Judge Raymond of New Brunswick.

As a member of the Council of the Board of Trade, Mr. Lugin takes a keen interest in municipal affairs. But his horizon is more than provincial, and although an optimist on the future of his adopted province, he is in the truest sense a Canadian citizen, with a broad outlook on the growth and development of Canada as a whole. He is one of the very best citizens Eastern Canada ever sent West; part of the eternal debt the West owes the East.

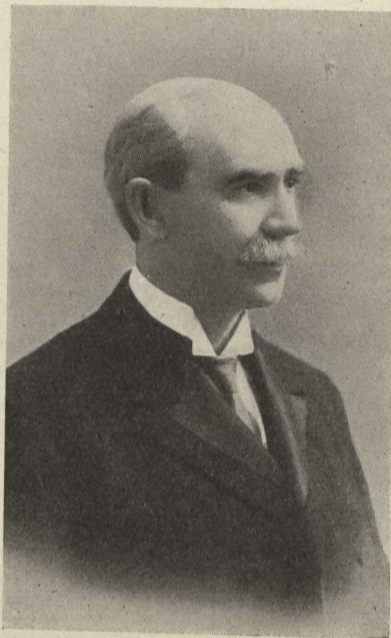
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A WAYMAKER FROM NANAIMO

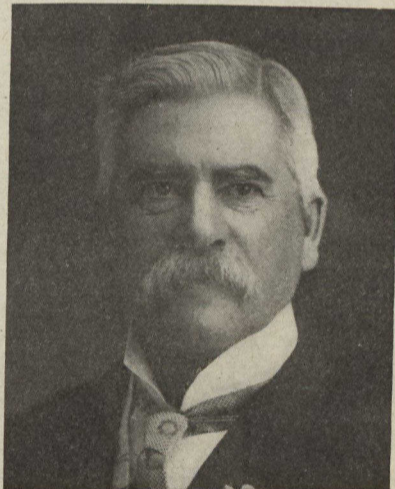
THE first representative from Prince Rupert is Scotch enough to have been a Hudson's Bay Company factor. Mr. William Manson was born in the Shetland Islands, on whose bleak shores he stayed long enough to get an accountant's education—though what on earth he could have expected to make out accounts for in the Shetlands, nobody knows. At twenty years of age he got away and went just about as far as a steamboat could carry him—to Vancouver Island; to Nanaimo, where for eighteen years he was a waymaker. And he began constructive pioneerism in real earnest; twelve years member of the Nanaimo School Board, three years an alderman and four years Mayor of Nanaimo—the like of which never would have happened to him had he stayed in the island where the ponies come from.

What more natural than to go into politics? In 1905 the man from Shetland was elected to fill the vacancy left by Mr. W. B. McInnes, resigned to become Governor of the Yukon. In two years he was Provincial Secretary—and Minister of Education; whereby he remembered some of his youthful doubts at the academy in Shetland.

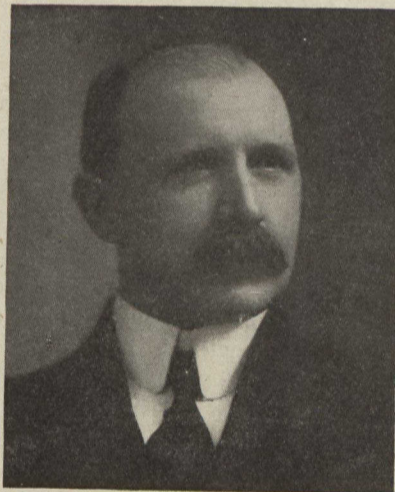
However, he got a bump at the very next election—1907; defeated at the polls; went straight up to Prince Rupert—leaving Nanaimo behind; Government Agent for two years at the new port on the Pacific. Last November he resigned his job to go once more into politics. Prince Rupert needed a representative in the Legislature; Mr. Manson was elected as the first. One of his first acts in his new capacity in the House was to introduce a bill for the incorporation of Prince Rupert. The bill was passed. Mr. Manson is still in the field; ready to grow up with Prince Rupert as once he grew up with Nanaimo. He will probably not travel far from Prince Rupert, which by the time he is done with politics will be a big commercial seaport.



Hon. Robert Rogers,
The Conundrum of Manitoba.



Mr. Chas. H. Lugin, Victoria,
The Man Behind a Newspaper.



Mr. William Manson, M.L.A.,
Who Helped to Build Two Pacific Towns.

THROUGH A MONOCLE

CUSTOMS IN CAIRO—AND CANADA.

AS Cairo is the place where "east meets west" — where two civilisations blend — it logically follows that there is a large liberty in conduct—and in costume. When things are done in public to which you are not accustomed, you—whether you are a Christian or Mohammedan, east or west—tolerantly put it down to "the other civilisation." There is one phase of life here to which I hardly know whether to refer. I can seldom feel sure just how much Toronto—and though the Courier is Canadian, it emanates from Toronto—really wants to be told about things which are not Torontoesque. Would it like to hear, for instance, that there is a street here, hard by the principal hotels and tourist offices, where women appear, as the shades of evening fall, in great numbers on balconies one or two storeys from the pavement, dressed—well, unconventionally, and with faces painted as if they were sign boards; as, perhaps, they are. It is very like the "public women" quarters of Tunis and Tangier, except that it is not on the street level. The Tunisian might find it tame, but the Torontonians would find it amazingly frank.

* * *

PEOPLE who know native gentlemen well, tell me that they are utterly unable to associate innate virtue with the European women whom they see, dressed for dinner, sitting in the drawing-rooms of the public hotels. This applies, of course, only to native gentlemen who are still unspoiled by contact with Europeans and who take the purely native view. The shock which the stoutest Torontonians would feel in walking along the street I have ventured to mention, would be only a feeble tremor when compared with the shock felt by the native gentleman when he meets the aforesaid Torontonians escorting his wife and daughters in to dinner in fashionable evening dress. There is another point of view for you. There is the east judging the west. But both east and west become accustomed to each other in this cosmopolitan Cairo, and regard each other's peculiarities as something to be dismissed with a shrug. But let us get away from dangerous ground and discuss—well, let us try differences in spelling.

* * *

ONE lovely thing about Egyptian names as rendered into English is that you cannot mis-spell them. This is because there is no authoritative European spelling. Arabic sounds and English sounds do not answer to each other; so that every writer who has tried to convey in English letters the true sound of an Arabic word, has only hoped to come as close to what his ear caught as he could. Now his ear might not agree with the next man's or his use of letters might be different; and hence the next man has satisfied himself better with a different English spelling. And so on with the next and the next; with the result that, if you hit upon yet another variety, people will only think that you are a careful observer and are trying to get nearer to the truth. Take the word "Assuan." That has the authority of our geographies and we generally regard it as fixed. But now people are more apt to spell it "Assuan." That is Baedeker's choice. The postal authorities, however, are not content with this; and you will find "Aswan" on your letters. And so it goes. Our old friend "Luxor" is more commonly spelled "Lôuksor" out here; and "Rameses" has lost his middle "e" and become "Ramses." But if we get among the Pharaohs, we shall be lost. Seti is now Sethos; Amenhotep has turned into Amenophis; and Queen Hatasoo is known at Hatshepsowet.

* * *

EVEN closer at hand, we have a large freedom. The names of the streets in Cairo seem to be spelled "according to the taste and fancy of the speller," to quote the immortal Sam Weller. The word for street itself appears as "Sharia" in the guide books but "Chareh" on the street corners—sometimes. As for the names, they are often so different from that of the map I carry that I do not feel quite certain that I am on the right street. But the difficulty of getting the true sound is enormous—if not insuperable. At this moment, I could not put in rigid type the sound which an Arab makes when he calls his friend "Mohammed." It is not in the least like you are pronouncing the name now if you chance to be reading this aloud. "Abdul" is easier—it is simply "Abdool," with the accent on the first syllable. The common word "sheikh" defies the alphabet. It is not

"shake"—as some phrase books put it—nor yet "sheek," but a nice blend of the two. The word we call "Pasha" is here "Basha," and the street of the post-office is Sharia el Bosta.

* * *

THEN alongside liberty in orthography, there exists liberty in dress. It would be hard, indeed, for a man to dress in such fashion as to attract more than a passing glance on the streets of Cairo. The straw hat and the overcoat go together toward evening as naturally as the bacon and the egg on the breakfast table. The natives of the poorer classes wear any combination of dress which will keep out the cold. You will see a European sack-coat worn frequently over a native cloak; and the other day we watched from our Nile boat a native labourer at one of the wharves struggling to keep the boat from damaging the landing-place, and he was dressed in a turban, a thin cloak, no shoes or stockings, and over his cloak an old frock coat with long tails and glossy seams. A vest is very often put beneath their cloaks to protect the vital parts of the body; and it comes to sight when they undress to plunge into the river as they frequently do for all sorts of purposes from merely taking a bath to helping get the rudder of the boat clear from some obstruction.

THE MONOCLE MAN.

Pronunciation in Paris

ACCORDING to some Canadians who have been in Paris there is a marked deviation in the way certain foreign words are pronounced from the way they are done in Canada. Now of course every Canadian has his troubles saying French words; and even the most fluent English-speaking French members in the House of Commons have difficulty with the accents of English. But in Paris a large number of people differ with English usage in pronouncing the improper Greek name *Psyche*. They persist in saying it *Phishe*; whereas English-speakers call it broadly, *Sikee*. Why? Obviously because the French pull the "h" forward into the first three letters; putting "ph" instead of "ps"—when in the Greek there was an entirely separate character for each of these sounds.

HOW WOMEN DRESS IN CAIRO



VEILED EGYPTIAN LADIES IN A "TRYING-ON" ROOM
Fashionable Ladies of the Dark Continent must keep up with the Modes of Paris.

CANADA'S WESTERN GATEWAY



Vancouver, Most Picturesque Seaport; Commercial Metropolis and an Imperial City

VANCOUVER is the 'Frisco of Canada; which may mean less or more than the comparison implies. Perhaps it is more to the point to say that the western gateway of Canada is five days by rail in a continuous journey from either St. John or Halifax, which are the twin eastern gateways. Just at present when the tide of westward transatlantic immigration is at the flood, Vancouver is less obvious than either of the Atlantic cities; but by some conspiracy of nature and history it happens to contain just about as many people as both put together.

The population of Vancouver is roundly and conservatively estimated at a hundred thousand; making her the fourth city in Canada with census of progress second to none. There is no miraculous reason for this. Vancouver has been for the best of sixty years the only mainland port by which Canada could be got into from the west; just as she has been for twenty-five years, the terminus for most of the people who pushed through the Rockies and the Selkirks by rail to see what the Pacific Coast was like to live upon—and because most of them found it a mighty good place they stayed in Vancouver, while some of them desiring a quieter and perhaps more beautiful life, crossed over to Victoria on the big island.

At any rate there is no place in Canada at all like Vancouver; except Victoria, which is rather more than a third as big and contains perhaps a larger percentage of Mongolians who are the problem but not the pride of either city. Vancouver is the making of a great coast city. Her future ought to be as remarkable as any of the coast cities of the United States. She is at the feet of more natural wealth in a vast province than any of the United States ports. She is the receptacle for vast amounts of raw material in the shape of lumber and minerals and fruit and grain from the prairie. Yes, there are elevators at Vancouver; a thing that few dreamed of years ago. The commercial capital of British Columbia has a big trade with the United States; a brisk and a growing trade with Japan and the rest of the Orient. She is the centre of the metropolitan life of Western Canada—for Winnipeg has long ago become a middle west city. They used to say that social pedigrees, for instance, came from east to west—just as the course of empire takes its way, so that Toronto and Montreal got their metropolitan ideas from New York; Winnipeg from Montreal and Toronto; Vancouver and Calgary, and Edmonton from Winnipeg. But that's a half truth long since become a sort of fiction. Vancouver is fast becoming self-centred; the hub of a big western wheel whose rim sweeps further than Calgary; indeed, far into the prairie wheat lands. Vancouver exerts an influence on the inland western cities perhaps more potent than does Winnipeg. She is nearer in distance than is Winnipeg to Calgary and Edmonton; and when those Albertans desire a shift of climate they go not to Winnipeg, but to Vancouver; for it is something to be near the sea, and the inlanders who

make their money on the prairie like very well to go to the seaport city to spend a deal of it, and to get a bigger and more expansive conception of the country to which they belong.

There is a vast amount of shipping at Vancouver all the year round. For the year ending last of June, 1908, nearly four thousand vessels entered the harbour and rather more than that number cleared outward bound—to Seattle and San Francisco, to Alaska and to Hong Kong and to Yokohama. There are steamers every day to Nanaimo; three times a day to Victoria; twice a day to Seattle; one every five days to 'Frisco; twice a week to Prince Rupert; two steamship lines to Mexico; mail steamers to Japan, China, Australia and New Zealand, whence Vancouver becomes an Imperial city. Besides there is a steamer every month to England *via* the Suez Canal; and every once in a while a service eastward to England *via* Tehuantepec down in Central America.

Clearing house returns for Vancouver in 1908 were nearly 184 millions; putting her fourth in Canada, keeping pace with her rank in size. The assessed value of property in Vancouver is well

up to a hundred millions. Buildings erected in 1908 totalled in value, six millions.

Truly may it be said, that unless a man has seen Vancouver he does not know Canada. What the future has in store—who can tell? There is an epic of development in that city; which so far as the west is concerned, may be called the real barometer of Canada.

No city in Canada has a more cosmopolitan character than Vancouver. Its nearest approximation in that respect is Winnipeg. But in Winnipeg the Mongolian is less numerous than the Icelander—of whom they have none in Vancouver. It is interesting to note how the cosmopolitanism of the west-coast city compares to that of Halifax and St. John, where white immigration from Europe first touches Canada. There is a marked difference. Nine-tenths of the European immigration enters Canada by way of Atlantic ports. A small fraction of this pushes through the Rockies as far as Vancouver, some of whose increment of population is recruited from the Orient—but much less now than formerly, thanks to British Columbia objections in the name of a "white man's Province."

At any rate barring Victoria, the commercial metropolis of the most westerly province in Canada is the terminus of west-bound travel. In which respect Vancouver is much more of a finality than either Halifax or St. John, where the land immigration movement begins on its sweep across Canada.

Art in St. John

MR. J. PURVES CARTER is a wizard of art galleries. A few months ago he dug around Laval University in Quebec and unearthed half an acre of alleged rare old canvases by great masters long since dead. Reproductions of some of these were published in the *Courier*. Now he has been discovering masterpieces in St. John, N.B.; pictures worth more than a hundred thousand dollars, comprising canvases by men whose names are famous to all but the Excessivist School of Art Iconoclasts in Paris.

Mr. Carter is supposed to know what constitutes a great picture. He is an English connoisseur who was for a long while assistant to the director of the London Museum. His discovery of the St. John treasures was almost purely accidental. While in Quebec establishing an art museum at Laval and refurbishing up some of his masterpieces there he met Mr. John F. Gleeson, who is a well-known collector in St. John. Mr. Gleeson invited Mr. Carter down for a visit. As a result Mr. Carter discovers rare pictures in that city aggregating in value over a hundred thousand dollars.

Some of these are at Bishop Casey's palace. The most valuable among them includes a work representing the "Adoration of the Magi," identified as a fine specimen of "Jacopo Bassano," 1590, valued somewhere near \$50,000 and must be nearly 400 years old.



The Busy Wharves of Commercial Vancouver, the Cosmopolitan Canadian City on the Pacific.



Hastings St., the Main Artery of Traffic in Vancouver

SOME OF THE GARDENS OF CANADA



Garden and Lawn of a well-known Yacht Club, whose beautiful grounds were originally a mere sand-bar.



English Gardens at Provincial Government House, Toronto.



Ornamental Plot in a small Public Park.



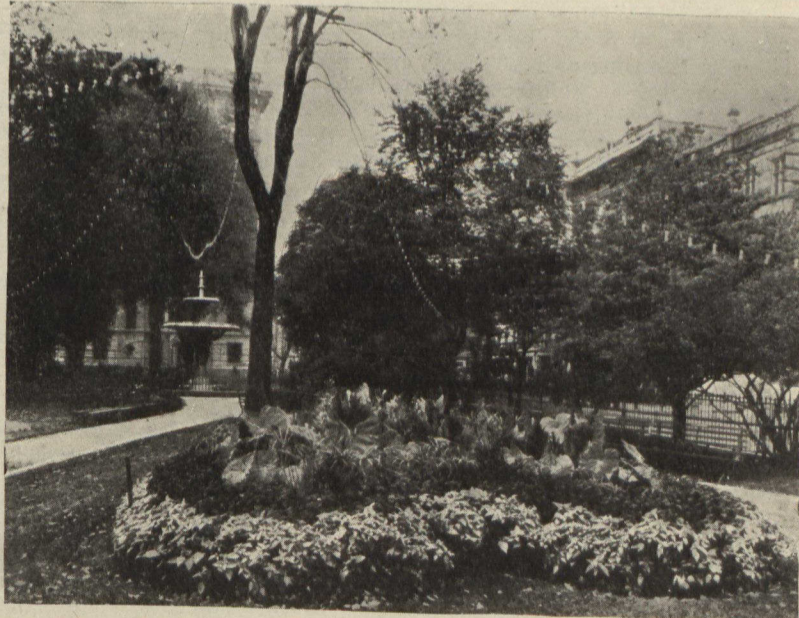
Plots and Borders at Osgoode Hall, Toronto.



Floral Broidure to a Park Driveway.



Bit of Blossomland and Shade in a Residential Suburb.



Mound of Foliage in the Gore Park, Hamilton, Ont.

The subscription list was opened on Wednesday, April 20th, and will close on or before Wednesday, April 27th, 1910.

The Investment Trust Company, Limited

On behalf of the Underwriters, Offers AT PAR OR \$100.00 A SHARE
\$1,250,000 of the 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock
 With 50 Bonus of Common Stock of
CANADIAN CEREAL & MILLING CO. Ltd.

(INCORPORATED BY LETTERS PATENT UNDER THE COMPANIES' ACT, CANADA)

Authorized	CAPITAL STOCK	Issued
\$2,000,000 7% Cumulative Preferred		\$1,250,000
\$2,000,000 Common Stock		\$1,250,000
 	BONDS	
\$1,000,000 6% First Mortgage Sinking Fund, 20 years.....		\$750,000

The dividends on the preferred stock will be payable quarterly and commence to accrue from August 1st, 1910.
 The right is reserved to allot only such subscriptions and for such amounts as may be approved and to close the subscription books without notice.
 Firm subscriptions have already been received for **\$823,000** of the above preferred shares and the allotment of them has been guaranteed.
 Subscriptions will be payable as follows:

10 per cent. on application.
 15 per cent. on allotment.
 25 per cent. on the 1st of June, 1910.
 25 per cent. on the 1st of July, 1910.
 25 per cent. on the 1st of August, 1910.
 100 per cent.

Or the whole may be paid up in full on allotment or any due date of any subsequent installment under discount at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The following gentlemen have consented to act as Directors:

J. D. FLAVELLE, Lindsay, Ont. President of the Flavelle Milling Company, Limited	C. S. WILCOX, Hamilton, Ont. President Hamilton Steel & Iron Company, Limited; Director Traders' Bank of Canada
J. P. BLACK, Montreal, Que. Director Dominion Textile Company; Director Montreal Cotton Company	E. V. TILLSON, Tillsonburg, Ont. President of the Tillson Company.
GEORGE GOLDIE, Toronto, Ont. Vice-President Goldie Milling Company	W. A. STROWGER, Toronto, Ont.
J. W. McCONNELL, Montreal, Que. Director of the Canadian Light & Power Company, Limited; Director Quebec Railway, Light, Heat & Power Company	

BANKERS OF THE COMPANY—Traders' Bank of Canada.
 TRANSFER AGENT—Investment Trust Company, Limited.
 REGISTRAR—Montreal Trust Company.
 SOLICITORS—James Bicknell, K.C., Toronto; H. A. Lovett, K.C., Montreal.

HEAD OFFICE - - - - - TORONTO

MILLS AT TILLSONBURG, LINDSAY, TORONTO, LONDON, MITCHELL, SEAFORTH, FERGUS, EMBRO, WOODSTOCK, AYR, GALT

OBJECTS OF CONSOLIDATION

The Canadian Cereal & Milling Co. was formed to acquire as going concerns the milling properties of the following companies:

The Tillson Company, Tillsonburg.
 The Flavelle Milling Company, Ltd., Lindsay.
 P. McIntosh & Son, Toronto.
 Walter Thomson & Son, Ltd., London.
 Jas. Wilson & Son, Fergus.
 D. R. Ross & Son, Embro.
 Woodstock Cereal Company, Ltd., Woodstock.
 Goldie Milling Company, Ltd., Ayr.

All the properties are in good physical condition, and the Company at its inception will have the following output per twenty-four hour day:

2,350 bbls. oatmeal and rolled oats.
 2,200 " flour.
 100 " rolled wheat.
 450 " split peas.
 155 " pot barley.
 340 tons of feed.

And a total elevator capacity of 700,000 bushels.

ESTIMATED EARNINGS

Leading officials who have made an examination of the output of the different concerns estimate that the new company on its first year of complete operation, based on the increased output and the savings to be effected through consolidation, should show net earnings of approximately \$200,000. After providing for the payment of the 6 per cent. interest on the bonds, this would be equal to about 13 per cent. on the preferred stock, and after the payment of the 7 per cent. cumulative preferred dividend would leave a surplus of about 6 per cent. on the common stock. The economies of consolidation will result from the concentration of management, the standardizing of brands, and the elimination of a large amount of freight charges.

COMPANY'S STRONG FINANCIAL POSITION

The large amount of additional capital being placed in the treasury of the new company, besides permitting of the erection of a new mill and a line of elevators, will provide it with the ample working capital of over \$500,000.

Most of the men who have helped to make the companies included in the consolidation pre-eminently successful, besides retaining a very substantial financial interest in the new company, will be actively identified with it. Mr. J. D. Flavelle, of the Flavelle Milling Co., will be President; Mr. George Goldie, of the Goldie Milling Co., Vice-President and Managing Director, with headquarters in Toronto.

CONTRACTS

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 43 of the Companies' Act, Chapter 79, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, the following contracts are noted: Agreement between James Wilson & Son and A. J. Nesbitt, dated March 10th, 1910; agreement between Woodstock Cereal Company, Limited, and A. J. Nesbitt, dated 10th March, 1910; agreement between D. R. Ross and A. J. Nesbitt, dated 10th March, 1910; agreement between the Tillson Company, Limited, and A. J. Nesbitt, dated 10th March, 1910; agreement between the Flavelle Milling Company, Limited, and A. J. Nesbitt, dated 10th March, 1910; agreement between Walter Thomson & Sons, Limited, and A. J. Nesbitt, dated 10th March, 1910; agreement between P. McIntosh & Sons, Limited, and A. J. Nesbitt, dated 10th March, 1910; agreement between Goldie Milling Company, Limited, and A. J. Nesbitt, dated 22nd March, 1910; and agreement between A. J. Nesbitt and Canadian Cereal & Milling Company, Limited, dated 5th April, 1910.

Application will be made to have the securities of the Company listed on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges.

Prospectuses and forms of application may be obtained from the Investment Trust Company and members of the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges.

Applications may be sent to

The Investment Trust Co. Limited or through any branch of **The Traders' Bank of Canada** and **Royal Bank of Canada**
 MONTREAL



Buy Hosiery Made by the Largest Mills on a 2-for-1 Guarantee

We guarantee the following lines of Pen-Angle Hosiery to fit you perfectly, not to shrink or stretch and the dyes to be absolutely fast. We guarantee them to wear longer than any other cashmere or cotton hosiery sold at the same prices. If, after wearing Pen-Angle Guaranteed Hosiery any length of time, you should ever find a pair that fails to fulfill this guarantee in any particular, return the same to us and we will replace them with TWO new pairs free of charge.

That 2 for 1 guarantee—the most liberal given anywhere—is backed up by the largest hosiery mills in Canada. You can depend upon the guarantee being fulfilled to the last letter.

Buying hosiery on this plan you make doubly sure of satisfaction, for if the hosiery does not fulfill the guarantee the makers have to pay a double penalty.

But after you've worn a pair of Pen-Angle Hosiery you'll understand why we give this 2 for 1 guarantee, for you will have discovered your ideal hosiery—form-knitted, seamless, longest-wearing.

The reason for Pen-Angle superiority is due to the exceptional quality of the cashmere and cotton yarns we use. And because we knit them on Penmans' exclusive machines. We have the sole rights to use these machines in Canada.

Seamless Hosiery

These machines form-knit the hosiery to fit the form of the leg, ankle and foot perfectly, without a single seam anywhere to irritate the feet or rip apart.

They reinforce the feet, heels and toes—the places that get the hardest usage—without you ever being aware of any extra thickness.

Don't be content another day with hosiery which has those horrid seams up the leg and across the foot—with hosiery

less serviceable—but get Pen-Angle 2 for 1 guaranteed hosiery

For Ladies

No. 1760.—"Lady Fair" Black Cashmere hose. Medium weight. Made of fine, soft cashmere yarns. 2-ply leg. 5-ply foot, heel, toe and high splice, giving them strength where strength is needed. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$3.00.

No. 1020.—Same quality as 1760, but heavier weight. Black only. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$3.00.

No. 1150.—Very fine Cashmere hose. Medium weight. 2-ply leg. 4-ply foot, heel and toe. Black, light and dark tan, leather, champagne, myrtle, pearl gray, oxblood, helio, cardinal. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$3.00.

No. 1720.—Fine quality Cotton hose. Made of 2-ply Egyptian yarn, with 3-ply heels and toes. Black, light and dark tan, champagne, myrtle, pearl gray, oxblood, helio, sky, pink, bisque. Box of 4 pairs, \$1.00; 6 pairs, \$1.50.

No. 1175.—Mercerized. Same colors as 1720. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.00; 6 pairs, \$2.00.

For Men

No. 2404.—Medium weight Cashmere half-hose. Made of 2-ply Botany yarn with our special "Everlast" heels and toes, which add to its wearing qualities, while the hosiery still remains soft and comfortable. Black, light and dark

tan, leather, champagne, navy, myrtle, pearl gray, slate, oxblood, helio, cadet blue and bisque. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$3.00.

No. 500.—"Black Knight." Winter weight black Cashmere half-hose. 5-ply body, spun from pure Australian wool. 9-ply silk splicing in heels and toes. Soft, comfortable, and a wonder to resist wear. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$3.00.

No. 1090.—Cashmere half-hose. Same quality as 500, but lighter weight. Black only. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.00; 6 pairs, \$2.00.

No. 330.—"Everlast" Cotton Socks. Medium weight. Made from four-ply long staple combed Egyptian cotton yarn, with six-ply heels and toes. Soft in finish and very comfortable to the feet. A winner. Black, light and dark tan. Put up in boxes. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.00; 6 pairs, \$2.00.

Instructions

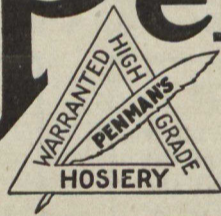
If your dealer cannot supply you, state number, size and color of hosiery desired, and enclose price, and we will fill your order postpaid. If not sure of size of hosiery, send size of shoe worn. Remember, we will fill no order for less than one box and only one size in a box.

Catalog Free

If you want something different than the styles and shades listed, send for handsome free catalog which shows an extensive line in colors. 45

Penmans, Limited, Dept. 40, Paris, Canada

Pen-Angle Hosiery



CARD OF THANKS

The Business Editor of the Courier begs to present his sincere thanks and appreciation to the many new subscribers who have recently joined our ranks, and also to the many who have not only renewed their subscriptions but have along with the cash, contributed a sense of hearty good-will to this enterprise.

April Twenty Third, Nineteen Ten.

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ALFRED WRIGHT, Manager



IRISH & MAULSON, Limited
Chief Toronto Agents

Housecleaning made a Delightful Undertaking with a PERFECT Vacuum Cleaner

Rugs, carpets, furniture, bedding, etc., thoroughly and quickly cleaned without being disturbed.

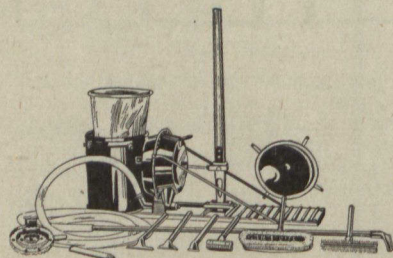
A Cleaner that is light, strong simple in construction, effective and easily cleaned and has a blower attachment. Handpower \$25.00, water motor \$35.00 A. C. Electric \$75.00.

McKuen's PERFECT Combined Washing Machine and Boiler

A Perfect Washing Machine. The latest on the market, "1910," one that will do the washing right on the stove while the clothes are boiling, no rubbing, no damage to the most delicate fabric, producing cleaner

and much whiter clothes. A complete surprise to everybody. Prices \$10.00 and up. Purely Canadian. Patented both here and in the United States. Write for pamphlets and further particulars. Mail orders receive special attention.

The Perfect Manufacturing Comp'y
GUELPH, ONTARIO



BY APPOINTMENT.

WHITE HORSE WHISKY

Established 1742.

Great age and fine bouquet with guarantee of purity are its recommendation.

Always ask for **WHITE HORSE** specially if you want it.

Sold by all Wine Merchants, Grocers and Hotels.

Money and Magnates

CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 24.

100 barrels of rolled oats, 450 barrels of split peas, 155 barrels of pot barley and 240 tons feed, and a total elevator capacity of about 700,000 bushels.

Mr. J. D. Flavelle of the Flavelle Milling Co., will be the first president of the company, while Mr. George Goldie of the Goldie Milling Co., will be vice-president and managing director. In addition to them, a large number of the other officials who have helped to make the various companies preeminently successful, will, in addition to having a large financial interest in the new company, be actively identified with it.

The capital of the new company is as follows: 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, authorised \$2,000,000, to be issued \$1,250,000; common stock, authorised \$2,000,000, to be issued \$1,250,000, while the only bond issue will be of 6 per cent. first mortgage sinking fund 20-year, there being authorised \$1,000,000, of which \$750,000 will be issued.

Acting on behalf of the underwriters, the Investment Trust Company, Ltd., have arranged for a public offering of \$1,250,000 of the 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, the same to carry with it a bonus equal to 50 per cent. of common stock. Of this amount, over \$800,000 has already been taken up in firm subscriptions and the allotment of it guaranteed. This will mean that there will only be a little over \$400,000 available for the public. The earnings of the new company for its first year of operation will, it is believed, exceed \$200,000, an amount which after the payment of the 5 per cent. interest on the bonds, will leave over 13 per cent. available on the preferred stock, and after the payment of the 7 per cent. dividend on the preferred, would still leave a surplus of over 6 per cent. on the common.

The Shareholders' Boom.

This is a growing time for the shareholder in legitimate Canadian corporations, says the *Toronto Star* recently:

"Following the increase from 8 to 9 per cent. by the Canadian Bank of Commerce there was the Royal Bank's change from 10 to 11 per cent., and only recently the increase by the United Empire from 4 to 5 per cent. Among other leading financial institutions which have raised their dividends are Central Canada Loan from 8 to 10, National Trust from 8 to 9, Canada Permanent from 7 to 8, and Toronto Mortgage from 6 to 7.

"In the railway group there has been the advance from 5 to 6 on Twin City common, the rise from 6 to 7 on Soo common, and this week the increase in the Havana Electrics common dividend from 4 to 6.

"In the industrial group there have been some conspicuous changes. The Lake of the Woods Milling Co. declared a \$5 bonus. The first quarterly dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. was declared on Canada Cement preferred, as was the first dividend of 13-4 on Amalgamated Asbestos preferred. The F. N. Burt Company began dividends at the rates of 7 and 4 per cent. on the preferred and common stocks, the Kanunistiqua Power Co. has begun dividends at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, and the new Carriage Factory merger made their first half-yearly declaration at the 7 per cent. rate on the preferred stock.

"It was the fashion among financial writers early in the year to publish lists of companies which might be expected to increase their dividend rates this year. Only three or four of the predictions have come true."

FOR THE CHILDREN

An Honest Decision.

By Elizabeth Price.

IT was Friday afternoon, and Lester brought his weekly report from school. Mother looked sorry when she read it, and Lester stood by, red and uncomfortable, for it was not the sort of report that makes a boy proud and his mother happy. It said, "Department Unsatisfactory," while as for the lessons, there was not a single "Excellent," only "Fair," or at most, "Good."

Mother did not say anything, because she had said on other Friday afternoons all she had to say on the same subject. She only sat looking at the report a long time, while Lester wriggled and twisted.

At last she spoke, very quietly: "It must be stopped, Lester. For more than a month your conduct has been 'Unsatisfactory.' I have reasoned with you and given you chances to do better, and you have abused them. I shall try you once more, and then unless your next report is a very good one—as good as you used to have—my little boy must be punished."

Lester stopped wriggling. That last word awed him. "How?" he

—oh, what had he not meant to accomplish this week! But mother could not—could not keep him away from Westchester! She never could break his heart like that! His feet fairly flew over the ground; this suspense must be ended.

Mother was sewing, as she nearly always was, but she dropped her work, and the hand trembled that she held out for the report. Maybe she had felt the suspense, too. She read the few words, and her eyes filled with tears, and Lester knew what that meant. "It isn't fair!" he burst out. "Teacher didn't mark me fair! I have been good! I don't deserve to stay at home! I didn't do wrong!"

"Wait, Lester—wait, dear." Mother's voice was very gentle. "If you tell me on your honour that this report is unfair, if you really think you deserve to go to Westchester, you may go. You remember what I said a week ago; you know the conditions. I leave it to you to decide."

"Then I'll go all right," said Lester, positively. "I haven't done a thing that ought to keep me away." "Very well, dear." The busy needle was at work again.

Lester tore outdoors to play noisily with Sport and make himself believe



THE TRILLIUM PATCH

One of the earliest Wild Flowers to Blossom in the Spring.

asked, swallowing over a lump in his throat.

"You will have to stay away from the sleigh-party one week from tomorrow."

Lester sat down, feeling as if he had suddenly grown too weak to stand.

Mother had folded the report and laid it aside. She picked up her sewing again, and said, "It all depends on you, Lester."

Lester walked away slowly. Not much danger of his forgetting—no, indeed! There should be an "Excellent" over against every item in next Friday's report. He would show what he could do, for once. But miss that sleigh-ride—never!

He thought of nothing else all afternoon, remembered it twelve times on Saturday, six times on Sunday, twice on Monday, once on Tuesday, and next thing he knew it was Friday again, and teacher was handing out reports. His heart came into his mouth as he looked at his. "Conduct Unsatisfactory." "Lessons Fair."

Not one "Excellent"—not even a "Very Good." And he had meant

he was having a fine time, while mother folded away the poor little report and waited.

She did not wait in vain. It was bedtime. "I can't go, mother. I wouldn't be honest, and I am honest, if I do act mischievous in school. I did deserve it—teacher was fair. I've whispered and played instead of studying, but I don't think I'll ever forget again. I'm going to be the best boy in the whole world after this." And mother held him close, and said, "I knew my boy could be trusted to tell the truth, and he hasn't disappointed me."

The party rode away the next morning without Lester. He tried to be brave and cheerful, but the ordeal was a hard one, and Lester never forgot it, for it did him much good, in spite of the hardness—or perhaps because of it.

In the evening, when the pleasure-seekers had returned, the little figure crept again to mother's room. "It's been pretty hard," said a queer, choky voice, "but I'm glad!"

—Youth's Companion.

Tea Time Talks

It's always tea time when you are tired or thirsty.

From Tea Plant to Teapot

The fragrant buds and young leaves of "Salada" Tea are scrupulously kept from contact with human hands.

When you open the air-tight lead package of "Salada" it exhales the fresh fragrance of the plantation.

"Salada" Ceylon Tea is the best tea, grown under the best conditions. The soil of the sunny hill slopes, the growth and culture of the plant, the careful picking and scientific packing, all count as factors in its goodness.

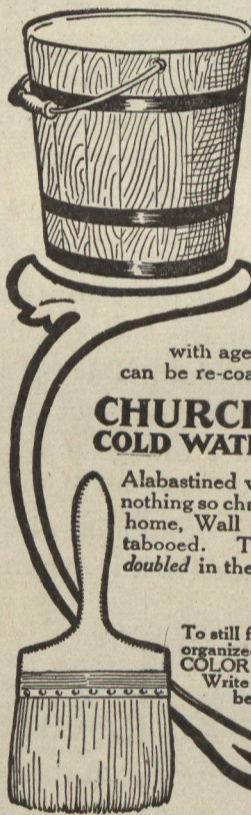
Bulk tea cannot retain either fragrance or flavor. Its quality evaporates. "Salada" is never sold in bulk.



Yearly sale over 20,000,000 packages

Ask your grocer for "Salada" Tea or send for a free trial package which makes 25 cups of delicious tea. We will mail it to you without charge. Say whether you use Black, Mixed or Green Tea and the price you pay per pound.

The "SALADA" TEA CO.
32 Yonge Street Toronto

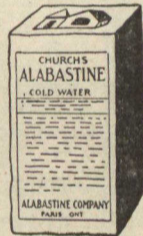


A pail, with water—a brush—and a pkg. of Alabastine

are all you need to transform an ordinary-looking wall into a beautiful and artistic wall which will appeal to the most refined taste. Any one can apply Alabastine. Alabastine colors are permanent—they do not rub off. They give that artistic soft, velvety effect which can be produced only by Alabastine. It hardens with age, becoming a part of the wall. Alabastine can be re-coated without removing the old coats.

CHURCH'S Alabastine COLD WATER

Alabastined walls are now the most popular. There is nothing so charming, so sanitary, so cheap. In the modern home, Wall Paper, held on by flour paste, is now tabooed. The sales of Alabastine in Canada have doubled in the last two years.



None Genuine without little Church on Label

FREE STENCILS

To still further popularize Alabastine and again double its sales, we have organized a Decorative Department, and are prepared to offer FREE COLOR SCHEMES and FREE STENCILS to all users of Alabastine. Write today for particulars—our advice is FREE. Let us help you to beautify your home at moderate cost.

The Alabastine Co., Ltd., Paris, Ont.
23 Willow St. 8

Jaeger Light Weight Pure Wool Underwear is the Only Safe Kind To Wear In Spring and Summer

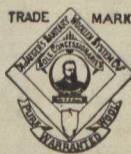
You can change from heavy wool underclothing to light wool underclothing at any time without danger of catching cold.

Many people wear their heavy wool underclothing until the weather becomes oppressively warm because they are afraid of catching cold.

There is danger changing from heavy wool to cotton or linen, but no danger changing from heavy wool to light wool.

There is always danger in damp or chilly weather in wearing linen or cotton and just as great or greater risk from overheating and getting chilled in warm weather.

There is more comfort and health protection in Jaeger light weight Pure Wool Underwear than in any other kind.



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Small Storiottes

To the Critic Higher Up.

There may be small excuse for it,
You may have little use for it,
And curl your super-story lip in
supercilious way;
You may regard it banefully,
And pass it up disdainfully,
But when it gets the money wotinel
have you to say?

—Chicago Tribune.

The Marmalade Steeple.

IN Buckinghamshire, England, recently they have been making marmalade at a parish rectory and applying the proceeds to the building of a church spire. Will that spire be known to future generations as "the marmalade steeple?" That is what happened across the Channel in Rouen, France, where, in 1507, the second tower of the magnificent Gothic Cathedral was finished, the money for it coming from the sale of indulgences for eating butter in Lent. Ever since then the name "Tour de Beurre" (The Butter Tower) has clung to it. Similarly the ancient First Church at Wethersfield, Connecticut, the cornerstone of which was laid in 1761, has been popularly known as "The Church that was built of Onions," because so much of the money that went into it was derived from the sale of that vegetable by the parishioners.

Brutal Customs Men.

ADMIRAL LORD CHARLES BERESFORD, at a dinner in New York, defended the customs officials of the port.

"These intelligent young men," he said, "in a difficult position conduct themselves adroitly. The stories are false that make them out to be brutal and indelicate. If it were Turkey now!

"In the days before Batoum fell to Russia," he resumed, "a sailor on an English ship lying in Batoum harbour went ashore and bought himself a pair of trousers. He put the trousers on. His old ones were quite worn out, and he told the dealer to throw them away. Then he started forth into the street proudly.

"Soon he met a group of customs officials. They stopped him, and their chief said:

"Those are new trousers you've got on?"

"Yes," said the sailor. "I just bought them."

"Then," said the customs chief, "you must pay duty on them."

"But I've got no money left," said the sailor. And this was true. His last copper had gone to pay the shopman's bill.

"No money?" cried the chief. "That's very bad for you, then. You'll have to leave the trousers with us in that case."

"But I've got nothing under them," objected the sailor.

"Never mind; we won't look," and the chief and his men all repeated that there was no fear—they would none of them look.

"But other people may look!" shouted the desperate sailor.

"The officials shrugged their shoulders.

"That," they said, "is no concern of ours."

"And so the poor sailor was forced, willy nilly, to lease his new purchase behind and to gallop to his ship as best he could, making up in speed what he lacked in drapery."
Tribune.

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OF OUTDOOR LIFE AND FREEDOM
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GIVE your children every consideration when purchasing a home-site.

Give them play-grounds where they may obtain the benefits of out-door pastimes unmolested; give them the opportunity to make the most desirable acquaintances as play-mates, let them enjoy to the fullest the invigorating atmosphere of a location designed and planned by eminent architects to produce health and happiness for its residents—finally—give them a home in Lawrence Park, Toronto's newest and most select suburb.

Here they may have grounds a-plenty, health in abundance and an ideal home.

Lawrence Park is situated at an elevation of 640 ft. above lake Ontario—think of the benefits derived from this alone—unrivalled ventilation, bracing atmosphere, elimination of the City's smoke and soot and the many advantages of a comely home, though only 30 minutes are consumed in reaching the business sections.

Phone Main 7281 and an automobile will be at your service to show you Lawrence Park in its entirety.

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WORCESTERSHIRE

The Sauce that
makes the whole
world hungry.

Made and Bottled in England
2089

SAUCE

Hills of the Wind

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19.

His own words suggested to Meekins a startling new line of thought. At first it was too subtle and tentative for expression. Silently he worked it out, and slowly.

"I've got it!" he muttered after a time. "That lost gold mine is here somewheres. That greasy breed found it, got scared out, an' was tellin' Lamonte how to find it by these wind noises. Lamonte writ it down to kinder remember it, so he'd know when he come to the spot. (Whisht Slack'd come. My leg's painin' like—). Then that fool breed gets crazy, an' is sorry for givin' up the secret, or was sorry he gave away about the gold, or somethin', pumps a bullet into Lamonte, an' steals the paper back. That's what!"

At the end of an hour the unearthly music had ceased; the craterlike opening in the rocks was as quiet and restful as a cavern should be.

Red explained this phenomenon to his friend the boulder. "The wind's died out or shifted, I guess."

As Meekins idly scanned the rocky wall at his back he suddenly gave a cry of startled joy. A two-foot vein of white quartz showed little splashes of bright yellow where the peeping sun threw a shaft of light on its face. He squirmed over on his side, drew a knife from his pocket, and picked at one of these.

"By hokey, it's gold!" he said in an awed voice. "I've found the Lost Mine, sure as shootin'!"

THEN he lay gazing in quiet content at the vein of richness. For another hour he lay waiting for the advent of the relief. The ring of ironed hoofs on the stony path raised a medley of echoes. Some other man that rode with him laughed, and myriad fiends cackled in this freakish place.

"Whisht I had a foghorn to try this out," Red joked at himself.

From where he lay Meekins saw a horse's head poke through the narrow inlet on the right. "I'll give her one boost," he chuckled, "an' touch up Slack's nerve, jus' for fun."

With that he bellowed like a bull, and wild beasts seemed to fill the arena with their rage. Red saw the riders check their horses in dismay and peer about the place.

"Guess I'd best not get too gay," he muttered. "Slack'll bolt." He hardly raised his voice about a whisper as he called, "Here I am, Slack. Yours truly, Red Meekins."

Reassured, Slack pushed his horse into the huge potlike place and, sighting Meekins, slipped from the saddle.

"Hope you had your breakfast, Bill," Red observed ironically.

"I come soon's I saw you wasn't turnin' up," Slack offered in extenuation of his delay. "Are you hurt-ed?"

"My left leg's on strike an' won't walk none," Meekins answered. "Glad you fetched that spare hoss."

"I rounded up Dave here to come along an' help look for you," Slack continued. "We'll lift you to the saddle now. Can you sit a hoss?"

"Soon's I've finished a little business I come here for to transact," Red answered quaintly. He winked at Dave as he asked, "Slack, you're workin' for me by the day ain't you?"

"I allow I am."

"But on this extra occasion that don't go," Meekins said. He pointed a finger at the rocky wall across the narrow cleft and added, "Jus' stake that vein of quartz carryin' free millin' gold in the name of Meekins, Slack & Co. Guess we'll call her the Ghost Mine."

CALABASH

High Grade SMOKING MIXTURE



2 oz. tin costs	25c
4 " " "	40c
8 " " "	75c
16 " " "	\$1.50

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Cosgrave's Pale Ale



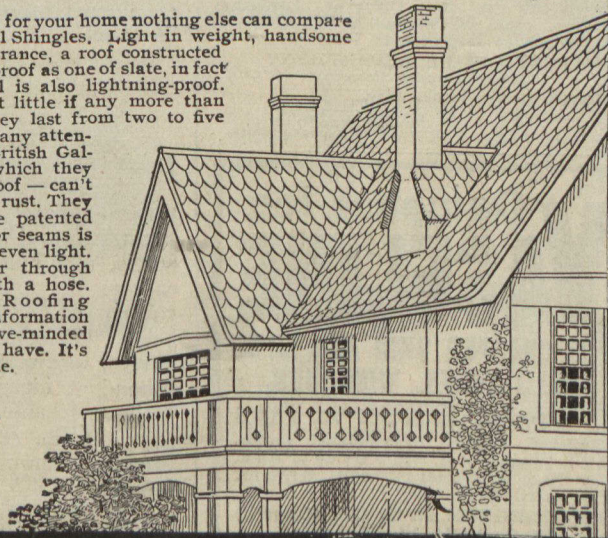
is absolutely pure, is brewed from only the choicest and best materials. It combines the richest tonic and food qualities.

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The SCRAP BOOK

Women and the Franchise.

MR. STEPHEN GUYON, a New Zealander, in a recent issue of *The Englishwoman's Review*, champions the cause of woman's franchise more strongly than the women do themselves. New Zealand was the first to enfranchise women, where they were a success from the start.

Speaking of the last general election in New Zealand, Mr. Guyon says: "The number of women who voted was only two per cent. less than the number of men who recorded their votes; that they took pains to prepare themselves to vote with knowledge and judgment. Every political meeting held before election consisted largely of women of the voting age, all of whom took a keen and intellectual interest in all the subjects under discussion."

New Zealand women have proved beyond the possibility of a doubt that women can use the vote with judgment, with calmness, and with dignity. It is scarcely too much to say that they have furnished the best argument women could use for the vote, namely, that women would raise politics to a higher level and introduce sweeter manners, purer laws. The first Australasian women to receive the franchise were also the first to conceive and adopt a practical scheme for stemming the appalling death rate of babies, which is common in all civilised countries to-day, and is due to the strain and stress laid upon parents by existing moral and economic conditions.

Women's sphere in life is undoubtedly like man's—to rise, to elevate, and to-day we find that women are holding very high and responsible besides lucrative positions.

Women in England were much interested when cables reported that Mrs. E. H. Harriman had taken over a controlling interest in the Night and Day Bank in New York City. But now they proudly affirm that London has gone a step farther through the opening of a bank for women exclusively. This new financial institution, though really a branch of Farrow's Bank, Ltd., is conducted solely by women and to all intents and purposes, will maintain its individual unity as an establishment in which mere man will not be a factor. There is a safety deposit vault annex, while an insurance business also is handled and the bank will buy or sell stocks or bonds for those members of the fair sex who may care to risk a "flyer" in the realm of speculation. Miss May Bateman, author of a number of poems, and a handful of novels, who has had journalistic experience extending from London to South Africa has been deluged with congratulatory telegrams on assuming her position as pioneer woman bank manager in the United Kingdom.

* * *

The Art of Matrimony.

BETWEEN sixty and seventy bright English girls passed through Toronto last week for the West in search of fortune and husbands, and hope to inaugurate their careers in Canada in a charming variety of occupations—governesses, helps, companions, nurse girls, nurses, teachers, etc. They have independent ideas and are not wholly without means. This was the first party of the season sent out by the Women's Immigration Association of London.

This probably means matrimony; as there are still a good many lone-

some bachelors on the prairie, baking their own bread and running their own washboards, as was depicted on a page of the *COURIER* last week.

Over in Boston there is a school of matrimony, in which the prime essentials of wedded life and happiness are now being taught—to both sexes. In this academy girls, including many from the best families in the city, are being trained five days a week in the arts which will equip them to become ideal wives, mothers and housekeepers. This institute is under the direction of some of the most distinguished educators in Boston and is strictly of a practical character. The matrimonial course includes the following subjects: Literature, ethics, child study, household arts, house-building, textiles and sewing, hand work and design, music, dental hygiene, home nursing, and care of delinquent children.

Young men have given their ideas upon matrimony, which are based upon a financial calculation. The average consider marriage impossible under \$1,200 to \$1,500 a year. Others go as high as \$5,000.

* * *

Incandescent Mantles.

INCANDESCENT gas mantles, although a boon to householders, have tried the patience of individuals more than any other invention of recent years. So flimsy in fabric, it is no wonder that their manufacture is somewhat of a delicate operation. Made of the finest quality of cotton which undergoes many processes to clean it of all chemical impurities, it is woven into tubular lengths, the standard finished mantle being 3.5 in. in length and 1/4 in. in diameter.

These short lengths of fabric are saturated in a bath of nitrate of thorium. This process of immersing cotton webbing in nitrate of thorium and subsequently burning off the cotton is a basic invention of the mantle industry.

The thorium bath is termed the "lighting fluid," and is composed of approximately 99 per cent. of nitrate of cerium in solution of distilled water. After a thorough saturation of the pieces of webbing in "lighting fluid" they are run through a second set of rubber rollers, piece by piece, which removes the superfluity of lighting fluid and also distributes a uniform amount of nitrates into the webbing texture; these are then stretched upon glass tubes to dry.

The next operation is the forming of the head loop. This is accomplished by folding in one end of the tubular fabric and plaiting the folded portion and sewing an asbestos cord through the plates. The cord serves to support the mantle on to the wire in the finished product. The plaiting and sewing of the cord is performed by machinery in medium grades of goods, but in the high grades of mantles it is done by hand and requires skilled workers.

Thus is your mantle completed, and while its use is universally acknowledged, it is eminently regrettable that incandescent mantles cannot be made from steel.

Of course there are all sorts of gas mantles. Some are made to read by; others to be sworn at. Some burn out in two weeks and some last a few months. Some increase the amount of light. Others don't—so that gas mantles may fairly be put down as one of the worries of civilisation.



Delicious Doughnuts

Good doughnuts are good food.

Made from the right flour they are not only a delicious treat but the combination of right flour with fat is distinctly nourishing.

You see I put special emphasis on right flour. For it is very important. It means the difference between light, flaky, crumbly doughnuts that melt in your mouth and are easy to digest, and tough, rubbery greasy wads of dough, heavy, soggy, indigestible.

Try making doughnuts from

"Royal Household" Flour

Notice how rich, soft, and flaky they are.

And the reason is that "ROYAL HOUSEHOLD" being richer in high quality gluten than ordinary flour resists the absorption of too much fat in cooking. It doesn't get rubbery, makes a lighter dough, absorbs just enough of the fat for nourishment, but not enough for indigestion. The absolute uniformity of "Royal Household" enables you to get the same splendid results every time both in Bread and Pastry.

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Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Lewisham, Washago, route offices, and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector at Toronto.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
MAIL SERVICE BRANCH,
Ottawa, 22nd March, 1910.

G. C. ANDERSON,
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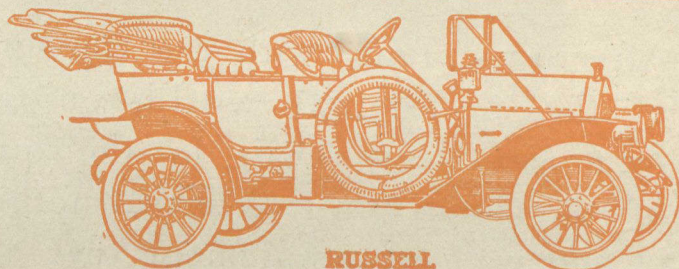
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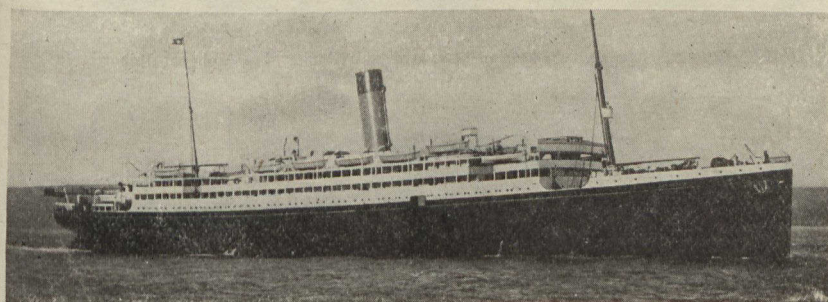
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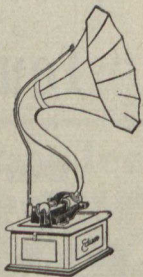
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