

51st Year, No. 21095

Tomorrow's Weather—Sleet or Rain.

ENGLISH LABOR IS NOW AT WAR WITHIN ITSELF

Men Defy Their Leaders and Railway Strike Is Rapidly Spreading.

LARKIN IS POPULAR

Personal Devotion to Irish Labor Leader Makes Trouble For Union Executives.

[Canadian Press.]

London, Dec. 6.—Many of the 1,200 employees of the Great Western Railway, who have been on strike since Wednesday, refused today to comply with the terms of the agreement for the settlement of the dispute drawn up yesterday by the trades union leaders at a conference with representatives of the board of trade.

They point out that the conditions are too drastic. Besides proving that neither James, the engineer, who started the strike, by refusing to haul "tainted goods" which had been handled by strike-breakers in Dublin, nor Reynolds, his comrade, who left work in sympathy with him, shall be re-employed, the terms insist that all the men must express their regret and subscribe from 25 to 50 cents each to the Swindon hospital. The employers also refuse to pay them for the time they were on strike.

SITUATION IS SERIOUS.

The situation in the Great Western strike, despite the vigorous efforts of the officials of the National Union of Railwaymen, is significant.

The strike arose because two drivers refused to handle the Dublin traffic. Their action was immediately repudiated by the union officials, who, when others came out, warned them that the strike was unconstitutional, dangerous, and would have the support of the union. The men have simply defied their own union.

Effect of the Strike.

There is a general dislocation of Welsh traffic. The railways are idle because no trucks can be obtained. Perishable goods, particularly around Llanelli, are being held up. The docks are closed. The tinplate works in the Neath district are closing because of lack of fuel.

If the strike is maintained many days more one of the busiest industrial districts in England will be paralyzed. This strike is symptomatic of the present labor fever. The men are resentful against their own leaders because something more has not been done to help Dublin. Larkin's fiery campaign, while decided by the more responsible section of the workers, has produced a widespread disaffection among the unskilled and semi-skilled laborers.

Devoted to Larkin.

The real fight now proceeding in South Wales is not between the employers and the men, but between constitutional trades unionism and syndicalism. Next Tuesday's meeting of the Trades Union Congress to decide what further action shall be taken in the Dublin lockout is anxiously awaited.

RUMOR OF ELEVATION INTERESTS LOCAL BAR

Story From Ottawa of Meredith Brothers' Appointment Causes Comment Here.



Mr. T. G. Meredith.

A great deal of comment was occasioned in legal circles this morning by the rumor from Ottawa, apparently based upon the best authority, that City Solicitor T. G. Meredith, of the City of Ottawa, was to be elevated to the position of justice of the peace of the Ontario court of appeal, to succeed Hon. Richard M. Meredith, who is to become chief justice of the province. The present chief justice, Sir William Riddell, is to be appointed next Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, to succeed Sir John Gibson, according to the story from the capital.

Considerable credence was given the rumor by local men in touch with the situation, and the public announcement of the changes which will be made at the next session of parliament will be watched with interest.

Have No Excuse For Two Freight Tariffs

Ottawa, Dec. 6.—Water competition is a comparatively small excuse for the railways charging lower freight rates in the east than in the west, declared M. K. Cowan, K.C., counsel for the Saskatchewan and Alberta Governments, at the western freight rates inquiry today.

His argument was that water transportation in the east only benefits those places on or quite near the water. Though the west has no facilities for water transportation, it has equal natural advantages in favor of low rates being charged, such as no grades, no curves or such features that mean heavy expense to railways. He again urged the board to take into consideration these facts, and fix new rates on the basis of cost of operation and density of traffic as the railways had prescribed in other rate cases.

Elevated to the Master's Chair of St. John's 209A



F. E. HARLEY.

INCINERATOR WAS SHUT DOWN MORE THAN 30 HOURS

Admissions of Employees Are at Variance With Those of Superintendent.

"SMELLS" AGAIN PRESENT

Accumulations, Caused by Breakdown, Send Up Odors Unto Heaven.

Despite the attempt of Mayor C. M. R. Graham and his nephew, Superintendent Walter C. Dodd, of the garbage department, to cover up the faults and defects of the incinerator plant, The Advertiser's story on Thursday to the effect that the plant had been shut down on Tuesday and Wednesday, further borne out by an investigation made today by an Advertiser reporter. It was stated on Friday that the incinerator was shut down for a couple of hours on Tuesday and Wednesday, while certain repairs were being made to the machinery, and that the collections of garbage were made as usual and all of it destroyed.

Superintendent Dodd was quoted as stating that the stories that the plant was in bad shape and had been closed for two days, was absolutely wrong. Stoppage of Thirty Hours. At the plant today, The Advertiser saw ample confirmation of its statement that the plant was giving trouble. One of the workmen employed there stated that the incinerator had been shut down Tuesday and Wednesday, while another told the reporter that the stoppage had been of more than 30 hours' duration, and no disposal of garbage had been made during this time. The stuff had been hauled in as usual, and the receiving room was piled high with the accumulation, the last of which is being disposed of today.

Odor Exists Again.

The odor arising from this accumulation was, to put it mildly, not such as might emanate from a perfume factory, and was noticeable some distance from the destructor building. A fine line of smoke was drifting up from the mayor's pet small factory, when the reporter hove in sight, and to say that time, at any rate, that there was no odor from the plant, would be absurd. Just how the hospital authorities relish the aroma is a matter for conjecture.

The main trouble resulting in the shut down, The Advertiser learned, resulted from the breaks in the big fan which provides the draft necessary for the consumption of the garbage. With out this draft the fire is almost impossible to destroy the matter.

Firebox Doors Cracked. Another trouble lay with the firebox doors, all three of which are cracked and have had to be patched up by local mechanics. This, The Advertiser was told, was due to the absence of firebrick which has since been placed in front of the doors.

Ald. B. W. Bennett, chairman of the board of works, which has control of the system of garbage collection and destruction, states that The Advertiser's report of the shutdown was perfectly correct, and that no repairs for the incinerator are here, local contractors having received orders from Laurie & Lamb Company, the constructing firm, to go ahead with the necessary repairs.

WILL BE A SOLDIER

Berlin, Dec. 6.—Prince Charles, eldest son of the Crown Prince of Rumania, is to enter the German army on Jan. 1 as lieutenant in the First Foot Guards at Potsdam in order to complete his military education. The prince is to remain two years with the regiment.

King Charles of Rumania, who is a Hohenzollern prince, and was born at Sigmaringen, Germany, has always retained his high opinion of the German military system.

ARRESTED SUSPECTS.

[Canadian Press.] Winnipeg, Dec. 6.—Two men under suspicion of being implicated in the Plum Coulee robbery and murder were arrested today at St. Cloud, Minn. Later reports say their identity has not been ascertained.

CONNAUGHT URGES CANADA TO AVOID SLUM PROBLEMS

Duke Declares Rush to Cities Means Calamity, If Continued.

PROVES PRIZE GUESSER

Pleased With Frankness of the Old Gunner Who Admits Bad Conduct.

[Canadian Press.]

Montreal, Dec. 6.—A warning against a calamity which he said was threatening Canada at the present moment, and which should be avoided, was given by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught in his reply to an address which was made to him at the Salvation Army headquarters on University street, yesterday after he had inspected two of the army's homes and other institutions for the aid of the friendless and destitute in Montreal.

This peril, he said, lay in the ever-increasing urban population, and if this question were not speedily dealt with, slums would be formed, and Canada would have a problem of the unemployed similar to that of Europe.

A Good Guesser.

At the Salvation Army hotel for young women the Duke entered and won an impromptu guessing competition. Little Myrtle Knight, the daughter of the matron, was introduced to His Royal Highness and a member of the Governor-General's party guessed her age at 11.

"I should say 14," said the Duke. "Your Royal Highness is right," said Mrs. Knight.

At the Salvation Army metropole the Duke, after seeing the chef, said: "An old army man?"

The chef replied that he was, and added: "Served 21 years, your highness."

A Frank Reply.

Further questioning brought out that he was John Hurley, gunner, with the Royal Garrison Artillery. He had seen service in China, and had been stationed abroad for eleven years.

"What rank?" he was asked. "I was bombardier once," said he, "but was reduced for bad conduct." The straightforward, honest reply pleased the Duke immensely, and he once more shook the man by the hand.

This morning his royal highness visited the art gallery and made a careful survey of the selection of pictures. The exhibition contains several pictures by the Princess Patricia.

TAKEN TO LONDON

Five Little Children Will Be Placed in the Shelter.

[Special to The Advertiser.] Ingersoll, Dec. 6.—Five little children of Mrs. Near were taken to London this afternoon by Chief of Police Aid Shiel. An order to this effect was made in the police court today, as it is claimed the children's home surroundings are not what they should be.

33 Horses Burned In Fire at Bow Park

Manager Thinks That Fine Barns Were Deliberately Set on Fire—Has Asked the Police To Make an Investigation at Once.

[Canadian Press.]

Brantford, Dec. 6.—An unknown fire bug is blamed for a fire at Bow Park farm, near here early today, which caused a loss of \$50,000 and burned 33 splendid horses in the barns.

The blaze was first noticed by the night watchman about 3 o'clock this morning. Smoke was then pouring from the cellar of the buildings, and before the men could get water on the blaze flames were sweeping through the structure. New buildings, only erected a short time ago to take the place of those wiped out in a former fire, were in great danger for some time, and only the hardest kind of work by a bucket brigade saved them.

The earliest part of the fire was the burning of 33 horses and a half dozen cattle. Every effort was made to save the imprisoned animals, whose piteous bellowing could be heard above the roar of the flames. Besides the animals and the barn itself there were burned about 4,000 bushels of peas, some thousands of bushels of oats, and a very large quantity of hay. In addition to this there were also some implements stored in the barn, and the sawmill factory.

Manager Herold places the damages at about \$50,000, the same amount of loss as was occasioned by the last fire at the farm. The night watchman saw the smoke coming up from the cellar where the fire started, and gave the alarm, but within a moment or two the fire had run through the entire building and there was no opportunity afforded to rescue the live stock.

"It looked as if something had been done to the building to make it go that way," said Manager Herold today. "I have suspicions that it was a firebug, and I would like to prove this. I have asked the police to let their assistance to find out what was the cause."

A German syndicate, represented by Manager Herold, has been endeavoring to secure the farm. Negotiations have been on for some time, but nothing owned and used by the Dominion Canners to raise seed for the use of implements stored in the barn, and the sawmill factory.

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DECLINED WITH THANKS

For some years various civic bodies, such as the city council, water commission, county council and board of education, have been kind enough to make an annual grant to The Advertiser reporters.

The spirit was one of appreciation of the hard work done by the newspapermen, not for special favors secured.

The Advertiser feels that it cannot continue to accept these contributions from the public purse, and has this year, and will in future, decline the grants.

The reporters themselves were the first to agree that the grants should not be accepted in future.

Hopes Movies Will Locate Her Husband

Mrs. Lavell to Have Photo Flashed in All Picture Theatres.

[Canadian Press.]

Hamilton, Dec. 6.—In a final effort to find her husband, Cecil F. Lavell, the Columbus, Ohio, College professor, who disappeared from here a couple of weeks ago, after going for a row on the bay, Mrs. Lavell, his wife, who is at present in Toronto, will try and have her husband's picture flashed on the curtain in every motion picture house in the country. Mrs. Lavell has heard of other lost people being found in this way. It is her last hope of finding her husband.

LOCAL BOARD WILL ADD ITS PROTESTS

Representation To Go to Ottawa on Cartage Change Question.

The vital question of how local shipper will be affected by the abolition of the railway cartage was the subject of a meeting of the board of trade last night.

It was felt that strenuous effort should be made to alleviate the harm which the change will bring. Toronto and Hamilton shippers intend sending delegations to Ottawa to the meeting of the board of trade to be held on Dec. 10, and the local board decided to follow their lead and appoint a delegation to take care of the matter. Legal representation will be provided if procurable.

Letters received by Industrial Commissioner Philip from J. Marshall, traffic manager of the Toronto Board of Trade, expressing their intention of submitting the matter to the commission, were heartily endorsed by the local board.

EXPORTS DECREASE.

[Canadian Press.] London, Dec. 6.—The board of trade returns for the month of November shows a decrease of \$12,751,500 in exports and an increase of \$6,889,000 in imports.

1913 CHRISTMAS TRADE GREATEST IN HISTORY OF LONDON'S RETAILERS

TO UNCLE SAM



Montreal Star. A vote of thanks, in which all lovers of bird life heartily join.

Merchants Unanimous in Statement of Unprecedented Business.

RECORD OF LAST YEAR BEATEN

Extra Staffs Busy Meeting Demands of Thousands of Customers.

DOUBLE BUSINESS

General Optimism Hardly Stops at Mere Assurance of Increase.

London merchants in all lines of business are unanimous in declaring that the local Christmas trade is better than in any previous year. Reports of hard times may come from other cities, but the people of London and district have enjoyed a prosperous year. Businessmen unite in saying that the increased business they have enjoyed through the year is still on the up-grade, and this year's Christmas trade so far has been greatly in advance of last year's.

Extra staffs of salesmen and saleswomen are busy meeting the hundreds and thousands of Christmas customers from all parts of Western Ontario, as well as from London and vicinity, who annually do a great proportion of their Christmas shopping and Christmas trading in London.

Christmas decorations attract attention to beautiful window displays, and nowhere is the Christmas spirit of mingled excitement, pleasure and expectancy more evident than in the London shops.

Advertiser reporters called on representative dealers in leading lines of trade this morning, and everywhere they received the same assurance that the Christmas trade is all the dealers could desire.

Stock Moving Rapidly.

Mr. Gordon Ingram, of Smallman & Ingram, informed The Advertiser that the Christmas trade was already considerably in excess of previous years, and the outlook is for a record-breaking season. "Our stock of Christmas goods has begun moving rapidly," he said, "and sales have been most satisfactory. We are already ahead of last year's record, and there are no indications of a falling off in point of sales."

"Do purchasers show any apprehension as a result of the financial depression which is said to be imminent?" he was asked. "I doubt some of them are frightened, and are hoarding their money," he replied, "but the public generally are spending their money freely, and the outlook is bright."

Shop in Morning.

"We cannot impress upon the people too strongly the many benefits accruing from shopping early in the morning," he added. "Retail houses cannot pretend to give as good service to their customers when the store is jammed with people, as they can when people come early in the day and have more time at their disposal. This morning is the first morning that the store is at all crowded, but in the afternoon shoppers come in great numbers, and the result is a certain amount of congestion, which is unfortunate after the demonstration in London."

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INSANE CONVICTS PUT UNDER WATER FOR PUNISHMENT

Sensational Charge Made by an Ex-Guard at Kingston Penitentiary.

ONE CUP FOR ALL MEN

Men With Diseases Drank From Same Vessel as Those Who Were Soud.

[Canadian Press.]

Kingston, Ont., Dec. 6.—The first witness at the penitentiary inquiry this morning was Robert Patterson, an ex-guard, who was questioned as to the "tubbing" of convicts by C. R. Webster, acting for H. C. Stewart, Patterson told about convicts in the insane ward being put in the tub. He said the convicts were stripped and put under water.

One Cup for All.

Witness stated that no matter what kind of a disease a convict was suffering from, he drank out of the same "tubbing" of convicts by C. R. Webster, acting for H. C. Stewart, Patterson told about convicts in the insane ward being put in the tub. He said the convicts were stripped and put under water.

Mr. Webster said there was a charge against the deputy warden of giving false evidence at the inquiry, and asked witness if he knew anything about it. Witness said, "Yes," and stated that it had to do with the supply of gravel, but could give no date of the alleged offences.

Handled "Hard" Cases.

Witness served as a guard for eleven years and was dismissed in October, 1912, as "physically unfit," but had never had any serious illness during his term of office. "I was one of the most able men on the staff," said he. "Whenever there was a hard case to deal with in the isolation ward or the dungeon cell I was always asked to help with the prisoner."

To Mr. Whiting he stated he was away only ten days in a year, but Mr. Whiting read from the prison records to show that he had been away 39 days suffering from influenza and bronchitis, and another record showed that he had been away 15 days.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL TEMPERATURES. The following were the highest and lowest temperatures in London for the 12 hours previous to 8 a.m. today: Highest, 59; lowest, 28.

The official temperatures for the 24 hours preceding 8 p.m. Friday were: Highest, 48; lowest, 43.

TOMORROW—SLEET OR RAIN.

Forecast. Toronto, Dec. 6.—8 a.m. Fair today, then strong breezes to gales, easterly, with sleet and rain late tonight and on Sunday.

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Weather Notes.

A depression is centred this morning in the Missouri Valley, while pressure has become high in the Western Provinces. The weather remains nearly everywhere fine in Canada, while temperatures have become somewhat lower.

MAY TAKE EVIDENCE OF PRISON INSPECTORS

The Commission Wants To Get Stories Regarding Alleged Hose Treatment.

[Canadian Press.]

Kingston, Dec. 6.—The prison reform commission may hold a session in Ottawa for the hearing of the evidence of some of the penitentiary inspectors. According to the stories of the convicts who were given the celebrated tub treatment, Inspector Stewart, who was the acting warden at the penitentiary here for some months after the retirement of Dr. J. L. Platt, was the man who held the hose when this treatment was administered, and the members of the commission are anxious to get his story and those of other inspectors.

Inspector W. S. Hughes, who gave evidence at one of the first sessions of the commission, is to be recalled, and his evidence and that of other inspectors could be taken in Ottawa.

MILITANT LEADER HAS HEART TROUBLE

Mrs. Pankhurst Is Seriously Ill in Exeter Jail.

[Canadian Press.]

Exeter, Eng., Dec. 6.—Exeter jail was today surrounded by militant suffragettes in anticipation of the removal or release of their leader, Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst. A number of automobiles was at hand ready to give chase in case the prisoner should be taken to some other jail.

It is understood that Mrs. Pankhurst cannot be forcibly fed owing to the condition of her heart. The police hope, however, to keep her in custody until after the demonstration in London.

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COUNCIL VOTES TO SUBMIT SEPARATION BYLAW AGAIN

Takes Expected Action at Last-Minute Special Meeting, Railroading the Motion For January Vote Despite Opposition of Aldermen Bennett and Richter.

Despite the advice of Ald. J. G. Richter and Ald. B. W. Bennett that the bylaw be given a year's trial before it was decided to abandon it, the city council last night, on motion of Ald. J. P. Moore and Ald. S. F. Glass, decided to resubmit the waterworks-bylaw to the city council for a vote in January. The bylaw, which was given its preliminary readings last night, calls for the council to cease its control of the waterworks and to hand back the administration of the department to the water commission, the city solicitor having decided that such a body still exists. The bylaw, if carried, will take effect on Feb. 2, and it is anticipated that in the meantime the water commission will continue to handle the water department under the supervision of the finance committee of the council.

The subject was introduced by the mayor, who said that the city solicitor had prepared the necessary bylaw at his request.

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A Peculiar Action.

Ald. Richter said that he had no objections if the council wanted to send it to the people again, but it seemed

Continued on Page Three.

---and the Worst Is Yet to Come



GERMANY HOME OF GOVERNMENT BY COMMISSION

Old World and Not New Birth-place of Idea, Says A'd. Richter.

ADVOCATES IDEA HERE Would Have London Civic Administration Better Trained in Management.

The commission form of municipal government is usually regarded as one of the advances made by the new world, and it is generally supposed that in this America is very far ahead of Europe.

Ald. J. G. Richter points out that what is really an advanced development or outgrowth of commission government, has existed for years, and is quite common among the cities of Germany. There the mayor or burgomaster is not merely the nominal chief magistrate or head of the city, but he is really the general manager of all the city's public utilities. The system approximates very closely to the experiment now being tried by the city of Westminster, adjoining Montreal.

Westmount's General Manager. Westmount has engaged a manager to whom is intrusted the carrying out of the policy laid down by the council. He will be, in brief, general manager of the city's business and the city's affairs. Just how Westmount will succeed in this innovation remains to be seen, but Ald. Richter states that a similar system gives entire success in German cities.

There the mayor is appointed by the city council or commission which is elected by the people. As long as he gives satisfaction he continues to hold office, and knowing that their tenure of office depends solely on their making good, German mayors give their full time and closest attention to the capable management of the business of their cities.

College-Trained Mayors. Courses in municipal government are given in German schools and universities, and the graduate in these courses enters the field of municipal service by starting at the bottom in a minor office. He is gradually promoted up the ladder until he comes

to the office of mayor after serving in all the subordinate positions. Thus it is that no one is ever appointed to the position of burgomaster without having received a thorough training in municipal work, either in his own or some other city, for residents of other cities are sometimes selected if an equally efficient man is not available at home.

Directs All Business. As mayor, he directs all the business of the city just as he would the business of a large corporation of which he is general manager. He is paid an adequate salary, so that he can devote his entire time and attention to civic work, and he is sure of his position as long as he makes good. Ald. Richter observes that it cannot be predicted with certainty how such a system would work out here, nor can anyone safely guess whether or not Westminster will be satisfied with the work of the general manager appointed by that city.

Advocates Commission Form. Ald. Richter is an enthusiastic advocate of the commission form of municipal government. He is satisfied, however, that the board of control system is a great improvement over the present government by means of a mayor and council. But there is, he believes, a great need of electing men to the board of control and the mayor's office who are thoroughly experienced in city government, and have given complete satisfaction as members of the council.

It would be well, he believes, if an unwritten rule could be recognized by which candidates for the board of control would be nominated from the council of the preceding year, and candidates for the mayoralty from retiring members of the board of control.

Two-Year Council Term. He would have aldermen elected for two-year terms, but their terms overlapping, one half retiring each year, and the same procedure followed in electing the members of the board of control. In this way at least one half of the members of both the council and the board of control, in addition to the mayor, would be men of experience who had given satisfaction to the electors in previous terms of public office.

Minard's Liniment Company, Limited. Gentlemen,—Last winter I received great benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of La Grippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of inflammation. Yours, W. A. HUTCHINSON.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. BY MILLIONS OF MOTHERS FOR THEIR CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, WITH EXCELLENT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea.

CLIP THIS COUPON

FREE COUPON

IMPERIAL EMBROIDERY PATTERN OUTFIT

PRESENTED BY

THE LONDON ADVERTISER

To indicate you are a regular reader you must present Six Coupons like this one.

THE IMPERIAL EMBROIDERY OUTFIT is guaranteed to be the greatest collection and biggest bargain in patterns ever offered. The 160 patterns have a retail value of 10 cents each, or more than \$10.00 in all. Bring SIX COUPONS and 68 cents to this office and you will be presented with One Complete Outfit, including Book of Instructions and one All Metal Hoop. The 68 cents is to cover duty, express, handling and the numerous overhead expenses of getting the package from factory to you.

N.B.—Out-of-Town Readers will add 10 Cents Extra for Postage and Expense of Mailing.

CHANGE ORDERED IN SALARY SCALE BY COMMISSION

Ratio of Joint Salaries Now Falls 60 Per Cent. on Electric Department.

BIG NEW CONVERTERS

Equipment for Street Railway Contract Ordered for \$20,800—Many New Mains.

The water commission on Friday afternoon changed the salary scale of the joint officials of the water and electric departments, making the ratio of 60 and 40 to be borne by the hydro and water departments respectively during the coming year. Commissioner J. H. Chapman expressed some doubt as to whether the board was justified in passing such a resolution in view of its undecided status at present, but Chairman Philip Pocock replied that, in as much as the city council had virtually expressed the wish that the water commission should continue its executive powers in the interim, such a resolution was in place, and beginning with the present month the shares of the two departments in paying the joint officials' salaries will be computed on that basis.

Rev. W. R. McIntosh, on behalf of the Interchurch Athletic Union, asked the board to assist the athletic associations of the city by building public skating rinks for the use of hockey clubs. It was pointed out that the parks board had no money available for the purpose, but the water commissioners readily offered free light and water for flooding the rinks, and the will be allowed to be allowed to build them themselves in Queen's and Thames Parks if they care to do so.

General Manager H. J. Glaubitz reported that the council scale had been found in Springfield Park, and a thorough inspection of the park's trees is being made.

\$20,800 For Machinery.

The tender of the General Electric Company for converting equipment required on account of the street railway contract for direct current was accepted at \$20,800. Four water-cooling transformers required for the system will also have to be purchased. Chairman Pocock stated that the department was financially in excellent shape, and notwithstanding the 14 per cent. reduction in water rates would have practically as large a revenue as last year.

Water Customers Increase.

New water customers secured during the year number 708, the largest number of new customers for any year in the history of the department. The next best year for new customers was in 1905, when there were 563.

General Manager Glaubitz reported that a systematic inspection of hydrants once a month had been arranged for. New water mains, laid at a cost of \$18,290 during the year, include 1,900 feet of 18-inch pipe, 10,200 feet of 12-inch, 3,000 feet of 10-inch, 4,020 feet of eight inch, 14,790 feet of 6-inch, 4,996 feet of 4-inch, 625 feet of 2-inch, 570 feet of 1½-inch, and 1,490 feet of 1-inch pipe. The waterworks department has now close to 14,000 customers. Mr. Glaubitz reported that R. W. Simmie, formerly chief engineer at Springfield, had been appointed a caretaker of Horton street substation at \$50 per month.

City Must Pay.

On the motion of Commissioner J. H. Chapman, the council was asked to pay the bill for a 2½-inch water main laid to the incinerator and which the board of works declined to pay. The board decided to make no exception in the case of the city, as customers are required to pay for all piping more than two inches.

General Manager Glaubitz reported that hydro now has some 6,400 customers, one-half of whom formerly used oil, one-quarter electrical power. The city now has 104 power customers.

Salary for Commissioners.

A communication was read from the hydro union giving notice of a meeting to be held next week to pay to the Ontario commissioners, besides any honorarium that they may receive, the sum of \$25,000 per year, to be borne by the municipalities using hydro. The \$25,000 will be divided among the three commissioners. Chairman Pocock will represent London at the meeting.

Mr. Glaubitz stated that the use of hydro-electric power in the city, as Springfield pumping station had saved the city \$1,400 during the past year over the cost of operating the plant by steam and hydraulic power. It was decided to pay \$300 premium yearly to the Londoners' Liability Assurance Company to protect the department against public claims for death or injuries through accidents from hydro wires and equipment. The policy is not to stand behind the department from claims for injuries to its own employees, but from claims bought by citizens and others for injuries in accidents similar to the one which cost the life of young Herman Pocock.

SUES COUNCILLORS

Writ Issued by Berlin Citizen in Connection With Sewer Deal.

[Special to The Advertiser.] Berlin, Dec. 5.—A writ was issued today against all the members of the city council by Mr. C. F. Watkins, acting on behalf of Mr. Ezra Kraft, ratepayer, for the sum of \$216.85, to be repaid to the city treasury. This amount is alleged, was paid Alderman Hahn for his services as inspector of the construction of the trunk sewer. The sixteen councillors who are made defendants are prepared to stand behind the opinion of the city solicitors.

NEVER RECOVERED

Electric Flash Injured Niagara Falls Workman at Cyanide Factory.

[Special to The Advertiser.] Niagara Falls, Dec. 5.—While dusting a transformer at the plant of the Cyanide Company with a metal-capped brush this afternoon, Wilfrid Flynn was severely burned by an electric flash, and is in a serious condition at the General Hospital. The metal cap on the brush caused an electric arc,

Phone Forty-Four Hundred | Smallman & Ingram, Limited | Store Closes at 6 p.m.

Christmas Shopping Goes Merrily Forward---Begin Early Monday

Wonderful! How much more can be accomplished by shopping in the morning early and early in the week. You will be through before the other fellow starts. The shopping days are getting few. Many have begun, some finished, but hundreds have not yet started their Christmas shopping. Already throngs are here in the afternoons, but the real rushing time will come later.

If you shop early in the month, early in the week and early in the day you will save much time and avoid much worry and fatigue.

And please remember that many of the choicest gift things are imported in limited quantities and will be sold out before Christmas. Make out your gift list today and begin early Monday morning.

Special Skirt Making \$1.68 Closes Monday

One extra day for taking orders at above special price has been granted. If you have not ordered yet come Monday, as this will be your last opportunity this year to have a skirt made to measure at this very low price, which includes all sewings, trimmings and findings. NO EXTRA CHARGES.

All skirts are made in our own dressmaking departments and one fitting given, which is an assurance of entire satisfaction, which we absolutely guarantee in every case.

See Models in Dress Goods Section

Your choice of four styles, representing the best selling models of the season, one draped effect and three tailored styles.

Choose Any Dress Goods You may choose from our entire stock of black or colored dress goods at any price you wish to pay from 50c a yard up. Styles require only 2½ to 3 yards, giving you a skirt to measure costing from \$3.18 and upwards, finished complete from good all-wool dress goods in great variety. This opportunity will end when the store closes at 6 o'clock Monday. Make sure your order is in.

The "Designer" Special 30c THE DESIGNER

SUBSCRIBE NOW BEFORE THE PRICE GOES BACK TO REGULAR RATE, 75c.

The "Designer" is one of the best monthly fashion magazines published (illustrating Standard Fashion patterns). This special offer is for a limited time only, and when a certain circulation figure is reached, the price will go back to regular rate, which is 75c a year. Subscribers at the special rate must call at pattern counter for their copy each month. None sent by mail or delivered. Subscription by mail, \$1.00 year.

Music in the Mornings

Main Floor Balcony



"Cortese" Orchestra will render a choice musical program Monday morning and each morning next week, beginning at 9:45.

Arrange your shopping for the mornings, and enjoy the sweet strains of music. It will vivify your spirits for the day.

Ladies' and Children's Knitted Mitts and Gloves

Warm and comfortable for the motor, shop or school wear.
Ladies' Mitts, black, pair.....25c
Also black, white, navy or cardinal, pair.....35c
Double knit, fine rib, black, A good driving mitt, pair.....50c
Ladies' Woolen Mitt, long wrist, in white, black, cardinal, navy, gray or scarlet, pair.....50c
Ladies' White Scotch Knit Gloves, long length, to wear over your evening gloves, pair.....\$1.00
Scotch Knit Glove in gray or white, long wrist, pair.....50c
Scotch knit with jersey wrist, warm and comfortable, natural shade, pair.....75c
Also natural, smoke and leather shades, jersey wrist.....50c
Long White Wool Gloves, soft and warm, pair.....50c
Children's Mitts, in black, white, scarlet, cardinal, navy and brown.....25c
Long wrist Mitts in navy, scarlet and cardinal, pair.....35c
Extra quality, long wrist, scarlet, cardinal, navy, brown and black, pair.....45c

Gifts in Furniture Section

Where Medium Prices Prevail

Music Cabinets

\$6.50 to \$35

Pretty Birch Mahogany Music Cabinets, from \$6.50 to \$11.50
Solid Mahogany.....\$15.00 to \$35.00

CHILDREN'S WOOLEN GLOVES, White, Cardinal, Navy and Brown, 25c Pair.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM LIMITED



Down Comforters \$5.00 to \$27.00

A CHRISTMAS GIFT SUGGESTION FOR THE HOME

We are showing now an unbroken variety of new colorings and designs, specially selected for the Christmas trade. Nothing would be more appreciated in the home than one of these.

AT \$5.00—A serviceable Down Comforter, size 66x72, good down-proof covering, in blue, brown, green, rose and olive to harmonize with modern bedroom decorations.

AT \$7.00—Extra well filled Down Comforters, size 66x72, in French sateen covers with shirred border around edge, in blue, green, Nile, olive, rose and fawn grounds.

AT \$8.00—Satin covered, special value, size 66x72. A limited number in blue, green and olive grounds, good \$10.00 value. Our price.....\$8.00

Extra quality, sizes 66x72, and 72x72. Artistic designs in Paisley effects.....\$12.50

Frilled Comforters, self colors and fancy, in beautiful materials.....\$12.50 and \$15.00

Also magnificent range of handsome styles, size 60x66 and 60x72. Some with fancy cord edge, beautiful materials.....\$17.50 to \$27.50

Gifts in Furniture Section

See the new Curates. Special designs for Christmas trade, in mahogany, reed and brass. Artistic pieces.....\$1.75 to \$11.00

DINNER GONGS—Solid brass, beautiful tones. Large variety.....\$3.50 to \$12.00

SEE DISPLAY Men's Christmas House Coats and Gowns—Richmond Street Section.

BADLY BURNED

George Harburn Died After Slight Accident at Windsor.

[Special to The Advertiser.] Windsor, Dec. 5.—Supposedly trivial injuries sustained last Wednesday while at work in the Grand Trunk Railway yards resulted today in the death of George Harburn, aged 42 years, a yard foreman, and one of the city's best-known railway men. He had been with the Grand Trunk for 40 years, and was a member of I. O. O. F. Lodge. A widow survives.

RAN OVER CHILD

Police Looking for Reckless Driver Who Never Stopped.

[Special to The Advertiser.] St. Thomas, Dec. 6.—Bradford, 5-year-old son of George Williams, of this city, was knocked down and run over by an unknown driver, who never stopped, but quickly drove out of sight. The child was picked up unconscious and taken to a physician's office. He will likely recover. The police are trying to locate the driver.

PILES

Do not suffer another day with Piles. No itching, no burning, no pain. No medical treatment required. Dr. Chase's Ointment will relieve you at once and as a certain cure you can get it at all druggists, or from Smallman & Ingram, Limited, Toronto. Sample box free if you mention this paper and enclose 1c stamp to pay postage.

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, N.S. No. 2, N.S. No. 3, N.S. No. 4, N.S. No. 5, N.S. No. 6, N.S. No. 7, N.S. No. 8, N.S. No. 9, N.S. No. 10, N.S. No. 11, N.S. No. 12, N.S. No. 13, N.S. No. 14, N.S. No. 15, N.S. No. 16, N.S. No. 17, N.S. No. 18, N.S. No. 19, N.S. No. 20, N.S. No. 21, N.S. No. 22, N.S. No. 23, N.S. No. 24, N.S. No. 25, N.S. No. 26, N.S. No. 27, N.S. No. 28, N.S. No. 29, N.S. No. 30, N.S. No. 31, N.S. No. 32, N.S. No. 33, N.S. No. 34, N.S. No. 35, N.S. No. 36, N.S. No. 37, N.S. No. 38, N.S. No. 39, N.S. No. 40, N.S. No. 41, N.S. No. 42, N.S. No. 43, N.S. No. 44, N.S. No. 45, N.S. No. 46, N.S. No. 47, N.S. No. 48, N.S. No. 49, N.S. No. 50, N.S. No. 51, N.S. No. 52, N.S. No. 53, N.S. No. 54, N.S. No. 55, N.S. No. 56, N.S. No. 57, N.S. No. 58, N.S. No. 59, N.S. No. 60, N.S. No. 61, N.S. No. 62, N.S. No. 63, N.S. No. 64, N.S. No. 65, N.S. No. 66, N.S. No. 67, N.S. No. 68, N.S. No. 69, N.S. No. 70, N.S. No. 71, N.S. No. 72, N.S. No. 73, N.S. No. 74, N.S. No. 75, N.S. No. 76, N.S. 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London Advertiser

Founded in 1853.
ADVERTISER BUILDING,
Dundas Street,
London, Ont.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One week, by carrier..... 10c
One year, by carrier..... \$5.00
One year, by mail, outside city \$2.00
One year, delivered, outside city \$2.00
Weekly edition..... 75c

TELEPHONE NUMBERS:
3670 Private Branch Exchange,
Connecting All Departments.
NIGHT CALLS.
3670—Business Department.
3671—Editors.
3672—Reporters.
3673—Job Printing Department.
To call night numbers use the word
"ONLY" after giving the number.

[Entered at London Postoffice for
transmission through the mails as
second class matter.]
The London Advertiser Printing Co.,
Limited.
LONDON, SATURDAY, DEC. 6.

HOME RULE WANTED.

The charge has continually been made by British Unionists against Mr. Asquith and his following that their home rule measure is a forced bargain with Mr. Redmond. With this stands in amusing contradiction the other charge that the parliament act was put through mainly to secure home rule.

But this charge of compulsory home rule under Nationalist dictation sounds hollow enough to anyone who knows the history of the Gladstonian measures. Mr. Asquith stuck to the Grand Old Man through the darkest times, and if he has ever seemed to waver in his adherence to justice for Ireland, it was when, in the trough of Tory reaction and Chamberlainism, home rule seemed for the time to be ruled out of practical politics. A man who stood by Gladstone in the days of the great Liberal split is not likely to need compulsion to carry through a measure of common justice too long delayed.

That Mr. Asquith should be, however, even more concerned for electoral, social and economic reforms within his own island than for the consummation of Irish home rule in itself is natural to suppose of a thorough Englishman. But then again his considerable sympathy with Irish Nationalism is all the more enhanced by the conviction, shared now with every thinking Briton, that Ireland must be cleared out of the path of John Bull's own future progress. All Englishmen are now home rulers in some degree; that is what makes Unionist proposals for an election on the question somewhat absurd. Mr. Asquith voices the opinion of the dominant partner in a sincere desire to settle the vexed question both for Ireland's and for England's sake.

It is not clear from today's dispatches that the Premier is making any further concessions to Sir Edward Carson than he has professed himself ready to make all along. As he says, the Government never had any intention of humiliating Ulster nor of taking away the paramount control of the Imperial Parliament. Mr. Asquith awaits suggestions as to detail which Unionists have all along refused to make. His opponents, now seeing that home rule must come, may confer and co-operate if they will.

AT THE "MOVIES."

"We must confess that we are a 'movies' fan. We like them for their intrinsic worth, in the first place, and in the second place because we can slip inconspicuously in between two fat women with babies, a Hunyak, and a prominent physician, and we are not sensitive about whether our hair is ruffled or our chin-grass mown. We do not love the dark because our ways have not been mended, but it sort of throws a cloak of common brotherhood or sisterhood over us all.

We do not love the movies for the dime novel side, nor yet for the screaming farce side of them; we love them because of the new side of life they portray. The movies are an epic. The effusive lady who sat in front of us the other night should have been at some of the southern beaches in a red-striped tent. She was a "natural-born" prophetess. Not that her predictions came true, but because she was so profuse with prophecies.

It was just at the point where Greaser Pete was working himself into one of his meanest moods by kicking his mother-in-law in the face, and sharpening his revolver—or was it loading his stiletto, if there are any Mexican stilettoes?

The lady of the prophecies knew all about it. She nudged her friend and gleefully prognosticated, "He's going to steal the rancher's child!" she announced. Everyone in hearing distance perked up to see if Pete would kidnap the girl. But he didn't. All he did was to kill a cowboy.

But this was only one strike. "Now he's going to hide the mail bags under the bridge, and the old squaw's going to find them"—she offered at another one. But a train came along then and Pete jumped it. A few people snickered, but not far away was another "movies" type. Her only offence was to spell out the signs that came between the scenes. "The Old Trapper Swears to Avenge the Crime" flicker the letters. "The Old Trapper—Swears—to—Av—eng—e—the—Crime," says the second variety of fan. And if one listens closely he can hear people disjointing the sentence in chorus all over the house. Perhaps that's why the makers are wise enough to let the "signs" run for almost a minute.

It is scarcely possible to say of the animated pictures that with all their

faults we love them still, but that is what we mean.

FREE FOOD.

"The policy I give you at this moment, the policy I believe every patriot in Canada ought to support, and the policy I believe to be the duty of the Government to immediately inaugurate, is a policy of absolutely free food—food free from customs duty."—Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Hamilton, Nov. 26, 1913.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Sir George Parish, editor of the London Statist, a leading financial paper of Great Britain, gave a hint of the extent to which Canada has entered the "borrowing field, in his address at Toronto the other evening. During the last ten years we have borrowed for construction purposes in the Dominion no less than \$900,000,000. His suggestion that it was time for a halt was appropriate.

But the most important matter that arises in considering our financial status is the conduct of the Government. Its extravagance during its two years of power has been not only unprecedented, but alarming. The appropriations granted by parliament at its last session reached the enormous sum of \$250,000,000, or more than double what it was in the last year of the Liberal administration. And this, of course, does not include the thirty-five millions which Mr. Borden wanted to contribute to the British admiralty. It may be admitted that this appropriation will not all be used this year. But then warnings come from Ottawa that additional expenditures will be called for at next session beyond anything in the past.

We were told a short time ago that Mr. White did not want to apply to European capitalists for any more money. He has borrowed large sums already this year, and the rate of interest is going up. But he is surrounded by men with extravagant ideas. They want money, and he must provide it. The Minister of Militia has run up his bill to some fifteen millions, and if the military program he has foreshadowed is to be carried out his expenditure will increase. Then the Canadian Northern, and other railway corporations are out for Government grants, which they will doubtless receive. The Department of Public Works is putting up buildings in all the little towns, and undertaking schemes that will require increased appropriations to begin them, and much more to complete them. The completion of rural delivery, and the establishment of a parcel post will even up the postal surplus. The provinces are asking for increased subsidies; and it is safe to say that their request will be granted—to some extent at least.

Where is all the money to come from? It is true that the revenue of the Dominion is greater than it ever was. But it is not going to supply the wants of the Government, especially as it is now beginning to decrease. We are faced with a condition fraught with danger. Unfortunately the average man scarcely realizes the heavy burden that is being placed on the shoulders of the people. He knows that the cost of living is high, and growing higher. But he does not realize fully the relation between Government extravagance and individual expenses.

There is no justification for the conduct of the Government. A growing country necessitates an increasing public expenditure. But it is not necessary that such an expenditure should be greater than the revenue; nor that it should be for purposes neither required nor profitable. Canada's revenue is great enough for Canada's needs; to load up posterity with a heavy debt to gratify our vanity, or to serve party purposes is to commit a crime against those who will have to pay the debt in the future.

Doubtless, at the next session, the excuse for greater expenditures for public works will be that times are hard, and the cost of living is high; that it will be a boon to the people to supply work for the unemployed, and circulate money among the people. That will be a present benefit to certain classes of workmen, but it will be gained by taking up a burden of debt which they and their children will have to pay. There will be many classes who will receive no benefit at all. And the men who will profit the most will be the contractors who will secure the jobs; and the politicians who will dispose of the money where it will do them the most good. It would come much cheaper for us to give the money direct in cases where it might be actually needed.

Instead of reckless expenditures, what the country should have is economical administration, and such legislation as will reduce the burdens we already bear in the advancing cost of food and household supplies. A Government honestly desirous of assisting the people of the country, and making life more comfortable for them, could easily devise methods of accomplishing this without emptying the public chest, and borrowing money to filter through the hands of politicians, contractors, middlemen and grafters.

Have you ordered your 1914 halo yet?

"Free food" seems to be too big a mouthful for the Tories.

London people are shopping early, according to the merchants. The common-sense of the appeal was bound to have an effect.

The Progressives want a Ridout

stret subway. As the Advertiser has contended, there is no good reason why it should not be constructed.

"Every real man wears a moustache" is a statement credited to the Kaiser. We warrant he wouldn't dare say this in the presence of Napoleon or Adam Beck.

After so long a reign of peek-aboo and hobble, the sternest moralists seem unmoved by dances and delight, by Lady Constance or Lady Salome. The next thing in suggestive sensation will have to be the muffled ballet.

"Many of those who go to Western Canada have no patriotism. When they arrive there is a great temptation for them to trade with the United States." Sir Alexander Lacoste is said to be the author of this statement. Why should not trading with the United States be made a penitentiary offence and have done with it?

No matter what one hears of financial depression throughout Canada, the country's banks appear to have never been in a stronger position. The statements which are appearing at this time indicate that the banks have made considerable profits and have assured shareholders of dividends, as well as making substantial additions to the reserve funds.

THE FOOD TAXES.

[Victoria Times.]
There is said to be only one Canadian newspaper left that has the courage to defend taxes on food. We are almost sure the solitary one is not published in British Columbia. There is no one left here now with sufficient assurance to rise up and tell the workman that high prices mean constant employment at high wages.

A MAN EATS 54 TONS OF FOOD.
[New York World.]

An English scientist with a passion for statistics has been computing the amount of food that the average man eats in a lifetime. He asserts that in the process of attaining his three score years and ten he eats about fifty-four tons of solid foods and fifty-three tons of liquid.

He will have eaten 12,000 eggs, 400 pounds of cheese, about four tons of fish, and could it have been equal, baked at once, a loaf of bread equal in size to an ordinary family hotel.

But think of the vegetables devoured. Our scientist says a train three miles long would be required to bring a life's supply to the average man.

OUR MOTHERS' INFULENCE.
[Rocheester Herald.]

Most of us, when we feel our strong reverence for women, are, consciously or unconsciously, recalling the virtues of our own mothers, and if the day ever dawns when different types of women come to the fore, the types of women whose characters are diametrically opposed to the characters of our mothers, then man's reverence for womanhood will be a thing of the past.

ORATORICAL TRICK.
[London Daily Chronicle.]

Disraeli, whose eloquence Lord Curzon ranks below that of Gladstone, tried hard to give his hearers the impression that he was not in the habit of preparing his speeches. Discussing Plunkett's oratory with Disraeli, Lord Granville remarked that the Irish statesman hesitated so long for a word that he seemed to be on the point of breaking down.

HADN'T SPOILED THE PAPER.
[Youth's Companion.]

"Everything seems to be going wrong," sighed the poet. "I asked the maid at my lodgings this morning what had become of the paper that I'd left lying on my desk.
"Oh, sir," she said, "I thought it was waste paper and I threw it in the waste paper basket."
"No, I said, 'It wasn't waste paper. I hadn't written anything on it yet.'"

THE COST OF VICTORY.
[London Answers.]

Fighting the forces of nature is an expensive business, both in life and money. Panama Canal, which now joins the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, has cost thousands of men their lives, in addition to the \$20,000,000 that it has cost to make. When this gigantic task was first undertaken by De Lesseps, the French, he was told on all sides that he was attempting the impossible, and subsequent events seemed to show this to be the case. Workmen died from fever like flies, and the difficulties were such that eventually the work was abandoned.

THE TREMULO

Oh, a lady may beg and a lady may plead
Or a lady may argyfy clear,
Yet man will not hearken and man will not heed
The sound of her words in his ear,
But where is the man who can still remain firm
When the pleas and the arguments stop,
And the lady refrains from mere words for a term
And pulls out the tremulo stop?

You know it—the quaver of voice and of lip,
The moist and the tear-bedimmed eye,
The half-suppressed sob which she almost lets slip
And the broken and heart-rending sigh:
Let the militant hammer and yammer and break
Let her bombard the king or the cop,
The wise little woman makes no such mistake;
SHE pulls out the tremulo stop!

Oh, man, you may win when she argues in style
And you're stronger than she if she fights,
And you may be as stone to her loveliest smile
When she seeks for her way—or her rights;
But when her voice shakes and her eyelids grow wet
Your mantle of power will drop,
And you'll give her whatever she wants, you can bet,
When she pulls out the tremulo stop!

—BERTON BRALEY.

London people are shopping early, according to the merchants. The common-sense of the appeal was bound to have an effect.

The Progressives want a Ridout

ABE MARTIN



A woman is never satisfied unless she's puttin' confidence in somebody. Th' election hain't very far ahead when a candidate kin recognize you across th' street.

The greater part of the costly machinery being left to the tender mercies of a tropical climate. In all about \$25,000,000. Forty thousand men have worked unceasingly, beset by flood, fire, landlides, earthquakes and disease. But nature has had to give in, and today the Panama Canal is an accomplished fact.

TAKING NO CHANCES.

[The Argonaut.]
A woman entered a dentist's office to have several teeth extracted, and after talking it over with the dentist agreed to take gas. "You will be unconscious for only a few minutes," the dentist assured her. The woman took her pocketbook out and began to count her money.

"Never mind that now," said the dentist. "You do not have to pay until I've finished."
"I wasn't going to pay you," explained the woman. "I was going to count my money."

A BREEZY WESTERN PLEAS-ANTRY.

[Melfort (Sask.) Moon.]
The editor of the Morning Times attended a lecture the other night on "The Wonders of Modern Civilization." When he got home he found the electric lights were on the blink, and says his "thoughts were too lurid to print." Presumably, the discourse was a dry one—and it's pretty hard to find things in the dark. Our brother editor should profit by the subject of the lecture to the extent of annexing one of those new-fangled, illuminated decanters with the phosphorescent stopper.

SHE ADOPTED WRONG COURSE.
[Buffalo Times.]

It was a mistake to sue for damages that New Yorker who promised a woman a billion hugs. She should have brought an action in equity, to compel specific performance.

RULES FOR AMATEUR POLITICIANS.
[Life.]

Never lose your temper.
Write no letters.
Don't consult your wife.
Ride on the water wagon.
Keep your mouth shut.
Issue no statements.
Never deny anything in the papers.
Be nice to other men's wives.
But not too nice.

WAS SIR JOHN DISLOYAL?
[Hamilton Times.]

Was Sir John Macdonald disloyal? While England was at war in the Sudan he refused her Canadian aid, although invited to do so by the British Government.

WHERE WOMEN ARE CITIZENS.
[San Francisco Star.]

The Norwegian women who come to New York to live lose their right of voting and holding office. How is that for an effete monarchy and a progressive republic?

AN OBVIOUSLY GOOD SUGGESTION.
[Life.]

"I see here in this paper that there is a project on foot," said Bingleton, "to turn the Gulf Stream aside in such a way as to turn Greenland into a veritable garden spot."
"Oh, what's the use of that?" said Carraway. "How much better it would be if they'd only turn it down Fourteenth street and wash Tammany clean!"

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

Praises Bishop Fallon.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:
The prelate "put one over" the politician, and the latter replies the bishop has been wise. The public will be horrified to learn this, and one recalls the story make the Queen of Spain some stock-makings and were refused permission by a court functionary, who answered: "Please understand the Queen of Spain has no legs."
After reading Henri Bourassa's article in Le Devoir, the French saying: "It is to laugh!" is apropos. Thoughtful men who have read the speeches of the two orators cannot help being impressed with the lofty patriotism and elevated views of the churchman, and many who are not his co-religionists will feel a thrill of satisfaction and draw a hopeful inspiration for the future from the utterances of the eloquent Irishman and high officer of his church.
A. W. LE PATOUREL,
London, Ont., Dec. 5, 1913.

Woman Teachers' Salaries.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:
Not long ago the women teachers of London presented a petition to the board of education asking that their maximum salary be increased, giving good and cogent reasons for making the request. They have had no increase for years, though the cost of living has materially increased, and the course of lessons has become much more arduous than in the past.

True, there are supervisors in art and music, but the greater part of this work falls on the grade teachers, who give ten and even twenty lessons in these subjects for one given by the supervisor. Many of the teachers, at great inconvenience to themselves, recently took a special course in physical drill, that they might properly look after the physical education of their pupils.

The board made a small increase in the minimum salary, thus benefiting only a few. Dr. Teasdale is reported as saying that he preferred to pay the younger, ambitious members of the staff better

salaries. Does he infer that the more experienced teachers are void of ambition? medical profession? Does he public place more confidence in the skill of the newly-fledged practitioner, or does experience count for anything in serious cases?

Dr. Teasdale is also reported as saying: "Some of those who have been long on the staff have not improved, but have gone back during the last ten years." What is his authority for this statement? If there are incompetent teachers on the staff, why not dispense with their services, and not use them as a deterrent to justice to the many faithful and invaluable teachers who have made and are still helping to keep up the reputation of London's schools?

The treatment received by the women teachers from the board does not tend to encourage the good and noble efforts put forth by them in molding for good citizenship the young of our fair city. Yours truly,

A WOMAN TEACHER.

All in the Family.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:
Following precedent just established by His Worship Mayor Graham of turning out a workman deputy returning officer regularly appointed by the council, and giving the day's work to his brother-in-law, who is now enjoying a salary of \$1,800 from the city, wouldn't it be a good plan to appoint all the school principals as D. R. O.'s for municipal elections? They are usually on Christmas holidays, under salary, of course, but the D. R. O.'s fees would help some and perhaps be acceptable.

What has been a hard-earned little pick-up for some worthy workmen was too much for the worshipful mayor to let escape—and as it is now all in the family anyway, it must be O. K. according to the mayor's way of thinking.

A WORKER.

by a first mortgage on all the company's property.
Chairman Spittal and Industrial Commissioner Gordon Philip were authorized to provide the ratepayers with the necessary information concerning the bylaw.

TO VOTE ON LOAN BYLAW

Ratepayers Will Decide On Aid to Grobb Manufacturing Company.

PASS RECOMMENDATION

The city council, at a special meeting last night, unanimously accepted the recommendation of the manufacturers' committee to submit a bylaw to the people at the municipal elections to loan \$25,000 to the Grobb Manufacturing Company, the new organization which is being formed to take over the business of the London Foundry Company.

Ald. William Spittal, chairman of the committee, placed the proposition before the council, and stated that he had made a personal investigation of the standing of the company, and found it to be excellent. The new firm will be capitalized at \$100,000 and will branch out into many lines not now manufactured. At the present time it has an order from one firm for more than \$50,000 worth of equipment.

The proposition is to loan the company the sum of \$25,000 for a term of 25 years at five per cent. interest, the amount being repayable in equal, annual installments.

The company at the present time is employing 62 persons and its average weekly pay roll amounts to \$350. One year from the passing of the bylaw it guarantees, under the provisions of the measure, to employ not less than 110 hands, and to average this number on each working day of every year following. The company will use from 75 to 90 horsepower of hydro.

The loan from the city will not be paid over until the company has complied with the provisions of the bylaw in respect to building extensions and other stipulations. The city is guaranteed

BOARD RECOMMENDS STRATFORD RADIAL

Will Urge Council To Foster the Proposed New Electric Railway.

The board of trade last night appointed a committee composed of A. B. Greer, R. C. Eckert and Philip Pocock to present to the council on behalf of the board to request that pressure be brought to bear on the provincial hydro-electric commission to propagate a scheme for procuring a radial road from London to Stratford via St. Marys.

Because of the amount of coal consumed by several manufacturers in St. Marys it was thought that considerable stimulus would be given the road by including the town on the direct line.

It was further decided to ask the commission to prepare data in connection with the scheme. The members of the board were optimistic as to the future of such a line.

GIVEN SIX YEARS FOR MANSLAUGHTER

Jury Was Lenient With Prisoner Barrowski at Port Arthur.

[Canadian Press.]
Port Arthur, Dec. 4.—The case of the King vs. Barrowski, charged with murder, was completed today, when Mr. Justice Britton sentenced the prisoner to serve six years in Stony Mountain

after the jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter.
The case of the King vs. Nick Scarfo, the Italian who is charged with murdering a fellow-countryman on the Port William road, Nov. 10, was resumed until the spring assizes, on the state-ment of counsel for the defence stating that three material eye-witnesses of the king had not yet been apprehended.

ANNUAL ELECTION OF ST. JOHN'S LODGE

T. E. Harley, New Master and George E. Logan Senior Warden.

St. John's Lodge, 208a, held its annual election of officers Friday night in the Masonic Temple, with a record number of members present. After the election the members adjourned to the banquet hall. The new officers are:

Immediate Past Master—Wor. Bro. T. P. Elliott.

Worshipful Master—Bro. F. E. Harley.

Senior Warden—Bro. George E. Logan.

Chaplain—Very Wor. Bro. William O'Brien.

Treasurer—Wor. Bro. John Graham.

Secretary—Bro. James E. Keenleyside.

Junior Warden—Bro. A. J. Smith.

Senior Deacon—Bro. J. Birnie Smith.

Junior Deacon—Bro. William J. Stewart.

Inner Guard—Bro. J. A. Atchison.

Director of Ceremonies—Bro. C. R. Hoare.

Senior Steward—Bro. W. R. Vining.

Junior Steward—Bro. F. A. Campbell.

Organist—Bro. W. D. Taylor.

Tyler—Wor. Bro. John Robertson.

Representative to Board of Relief—Wor. Bro. T. A. Rowat.

Representative to Board of Finance—Wor. Bro. T. A. Rowat, Wor. Bro. W. H. Line, Bro. J. E. Keenleyside.

Representative to Masonic Hall, Limited, London—Rt. Wor. Bro. J. H. Wilson.

Auditors—Bro. Frank Campbell and Bro. A. J. Smith.

Scrutineers—Rt. Wor. Bro. Wallace and Wor. Bros. Gilbert and Zeigler.

Child Had

Bronchitis

Once people get acquainted with the wonderful control which Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine exerts over bronchitis, whooping cough, croup and colds it is not easy to persuade them that anything else is "just as good." This is why the imitators never get very far.

In 1902 Mrs. Eugene Her, King street, Toronto, N. S., wrote as follows: "From an infant one of my children was troubled with bronchitis, and the least cold would aggravate the trouble. We could not get anything to help him, and were often greatly alarmed. Hearing of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine as a treatment for bronchitis, we used it, and are glad to state that it effected a complete cure. If any of the children take a cold or cough I give this medicine, and have never known it to fail to bring relief."

Mrs. Her now writes that she has since proven this medicine to be a cure for whooping cough, and would not be without it in the house.

BANK OF HAMILTON

IN BUSINESS OVER FORTY YEARS.

Abstract from Statement to Government

October 31st, 1913.

ASSETS

Cash, Cheques, Bank Balances, etc. \$7,228,970
Call Loans 2,861,338
Government Bonds and Other Investments 3,789,732
Loans and Discounts 29,600,179
Real Estate, Buildings, etc. 2,336,407
Other Assets 357,823

LIABILITIES

Notes in Circulation \$2,754,810
Deposits 35,664,917
Deposits by Other Banks 254,570
Other Liabilities 85,909

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

Capital all paid up - - - \$3,000,000
Reserve Fund and Surplus Profits 3,750,000
A safe depository for Savings or Trust Funds.
Unexcelled facilities for handling the Bank Accounts of farmers, business firms and merchants.

Head Office - - - HAMILTON

DIRECTORS:

HON. WILLIAM GIBSON, J. TURNBULL,
President, Vice-President and General Manager.
C. A. BIRGE, GEO. RUTHERFORD, W. A. WOOD,
COL. THE HON. J. S. HENDRIE, C.V.O., C. C. DALTON (Toronto).

A Page of Interesting and
Helpful Reading Matter
For All Women

FOR THE WOMAN OF TODAY

Cynthia Grey's Column
Style and Home Hints
What Women Are Doing

Almost-Human Dolls, That Come From Dear "Mother Kruse" In Far-Off
Germany, Are the Sensation of the Christmas Season!



Some of Mother Kruse's Wonderful, Almost-Human Dolls, Which Are the Sensation of This Year's Christmas Toys.

"Mother Kruse" lives in the quaint German town of Bad Koesen, and is famous for the life-like dolls she manufactures. These are clad in carefully-made garments, which really fit, and their outer garments for winter wear are of real fur. "Mother Kruse" was very poor only a few years ago, but she is not so now, for she gets as much as \$200.00 for a single doll.

Cynthia Grey's Mail-Box

[Correspondents are requested to make their inquiries as brief as possible, and to write on one side of the paper only. It is impossible to give replies within a stated time, as all letters have to be answered in turn. No letters can be answered privately.]

Turkish Delight.

Dear Miss Grey—Will you please give me a recipe for "Turkish Delight," and thank you very much.

A.—One ounce sheet gelatine, soaked several hours or overnight in half a cup of cold water. Take 1 pound (two cups) white sugar and half a cup of cold water, put on to boil and when boiling add gelatine and boil slowly and steadily for 20 minutes. Take off, add grated rind and juice of one lemon and one orange. Rinse a square cake (in with cold water, pour in candy and let stand overnight in a cool place. Cut in squares and roll in icing sugar.

Song For "Farmer's Wife."

Several copies of the song, "Telly Old St. Nicholas," asked for by "Farmer's Wife" have been received, and if she will send me her address I shall forward one at once. I am indebted to "N. L. R.", "I. B.", "Artie," aged 11, and "Bob."

She Is Grateful.

Dear Miss Grey—I am very much pleased with response to question regarding song, "Too Late, Too Late," and certainly appreciate your column very much. I am inclosing stamped envelope for words and music of the song. Thanking you very much indeed. Sincerely yours, MRS. P. B. A.—The song has been mailed you.

Eccentric Is the Sant of These Plumes



Still another evidence of frenzied millinery fashions—as someone has pronounced the styles of this year—is shown in the arrangement of these coo plumes. One of them curls downward almost over the face of its wearer so that she has to peer around the oddly placed feather, when glancing toward the left. The coo plumes are white, and are posed against a toque of softly draped black velvet.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Acts directly and peculiarly on the blood; purifies, enriches and revitalizes it, and in this way builds up the whole system. Take it.

There is no "just-as-good" medicine. Insist on having Hood's. Get it today.

The thanks are due our readers, who so kindly supplied copies.

Leave Hair Alone.

Dear Miss Grey—I am a constant reader of your column and have received so much help, I am writing to you.

1. What will lighten my hair? I don't like to use peroxide because I think it kills the roots.
2. Could you give me the address of the Pathe Freres Motion Picture Company?
3. What are the latest song hits?
4. What do you think of my writing? Hoping to see an answer to my three questions, and also hoping I have not troubled you too much, I remain, yours sincerely,

ROSEBUD.

A.—1. Leave your hair as nature made it. I am always puzzled to know why some girls with dark hair seek to lighten it, while girls with blonde tresses aspire those of raven hue.
2. 1-5 Congress street, Jersey City Heights, New Jersey.
3. You must ask at a music store or else why not write to some of the well-known publishers of popular songs for a list of new pieces?
4. It is very neat.

A December Snowdrop.

Dear Miss Grey: I am a constant advertiser reader and certainly enjoy it fine, and now I come to you for aid, and may have done, and hope you will find time to answer.

1. I am 5 feet 2 inches in height, slim, and weigh 103 pounds. Do I weigh about fair, being nearly 20 years of age?
2. At what length should my dresses be?
3. My hair is medium brown, fair complexion, and my eyes are very light blue. What are my colors?
4. What would be a suitable present for a dear boy friend for Christmas?
5. When doing fancywork should the first or last initials be put.
6. Last, but not least, how would you speak of my writings?
Thanking you, I am,

SNOWDROP.

A.—1. Yes.
2. They should reach below your boot-tops.
3. I suppose shades of brown and blue will become you best.
4. Book, calendar, pocket memorandum book, handkerchief, necktie.
5. The initial of the surname.
6. Perhaps the less I say about it the better.

Should Ask Sports Editor.

Dear Miss Grey—Would it be possible for you to secure for me the height and weight of Pauley McFarland, the Chicago prize fighter?

Would a person require more than a common public school education to become a clerk in a drug store? Would you require to be able to read other than the English language? I am a good reader, but not very good at figures. I would like your advice on the subject. Hoping to see your answers in print, I will thank you and remain,

ANXIOUS.

Answer—Gracious, friend, why don't you ask the sporting editor about such things?
2. Yes; inquiry reveals the information that a drug clerk has to have his matriculation. A knowledge of Latin is necessary before he can enter a drug store.

BUSINESS GIRL'S DRESS.

The business girl who knows the value of little things in a presentable and attractive appearance, never appears at the office with shabby, unpolished boots, or with carelessly manufactured hands. The concentrated gaze of the man who is dictating is very likely to fix itself on his stenographer's hand, poised over her notepad; or his lowered, absorbed gaze, to focus itself on her feet. He may or may not notice that the hand is exquisitely white and dainty, and the little boot irreproachably neat with no button missing; but let the hand show rough and fagged nails, or the boot show shabby and buttonless features, in nine cases out of ten his gaze is arrested, and a mental note against that employee is registered in his mind. Neatness should be the fetish of the girl worker; then economy, then wisdom in buying, and finally all the attractiveness she can compass.

Advertiser Patterns



9766—A Charming Outfit for Miss

Doll's Set, comprising a Balkan Dress, a Coat, and a "Billie Burke" Bonnet. Even the little "play-mother" may have her children dressed in the "latest fashion." The styles here shown are easily developed, and suitable for any of the dainty materials used for doll's clothing. Cloth, silk, or velvet may serve for either coat and dress, and for the latter, linen, flannel, lawn, or percale is also appropriate. The bonnet could be of lawn, silk, plush or velvet as desired. The pattern includes all styles illustrated, and is cut in 8 sizes: For dolls—14, 16, 18, 20, 22 and 24 inches in height. It requires 1/2 yard of 24-inch material for the cap, 1 1/2 yards for the dress, and 1 2-8 yards for the coat of an 18-inch size.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

PATTERN DEPARTMENT OF THE ADVERTISER.

Please send above-mentioned pattern, as per directions given below, to:

Name

Town

Province

Age (if child's or misses' patterns)

Measurement—Bust..... Waist.....

CAUTION.—Be careful to inclose above illustration, and send size of pattern wanted. When the pattern is best measure, you need only mark 32, 34, or whatever it may be. When in waist measure, 22, 24, 26, or whatever it may be. If a skirt, give waist and length measure. When "misses' or child's pattern, write only the figure representing the age. It is not necessary to write "inches" or "years." Patterns cannot reach you in less than one week from the date of order. The price of each pattern is 10 cents in cash or in postage stamps.

ALL FARES, PLEASE.



Alice—How chivalrous Mr. Dunkley is. He never addresses me without beginning, "Fair miss."

ASTROLOGER

HOROSCOPE

SATURDAY, DEC. 6, 1913.

Fair fortune should be thine
While lucky planets shine.

Astrology finds this an exceptionally lucky day. Jupiter, Mercury, Mars, Neptune and Venus are all in benefic influence. In centres of commerce trade should be brisk. A lucky augury attends enterprises of magnitude. Initiative in any daring scheme is under a favorable guidance, the seers declare.

The sign is extraordinarily powerful in its effect on women and their interests. Astrology also interprets the aspect as inimical to all who are unfriendly in their attitude toward business and social interests in which women are concerned.

The rule is auspicious for weddings and betrothals. The stars promising prosperity and unchanging love. Singers, actresses and artists should benefit. Not only are their talents made more brilliant, but the public is bound to be more receptive than usual when Venus is well aspected.

Presenters are subject to a pleasant omen. What Venus is exacting here is likely to bring joy to the recipient. The sign is good for gifts celebrating engagements or birthdays.

More labor troubles are foretold. The new year may herald suffering, especially among miners. A London astrologer predicts serious anxieties for the King of Spain, who will be the victim of ill-health. There will be much sickness in the royal family.

The Moon is in a sign said to be unfavorable for speculation, since astrology holds that he "buys and sells cheap," when the luminary is in Pisces.

Persons subject to diseases affecting the feet may suffer during this aspect of the Moon.

Ancient lore found this configuration favorable for the hiring of maid servants.

Fishing is under a lucky omen, and he who seeks brisk sport should not delay.

Persons whose birthdate it is have the prognostication of a lucky year. Money will be more plentiful than ever before. The young may marry. Children born on this day have the guidance of friendly stars. They should be clever, industrious and successful. As subjects of Sagittarius, with Jupiter as their principal ruling planet, they have the augury of happy and prosperous lives.

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Report of Executive Read at Meeting of Women's Council

Various Matters Discussed—A Message From Mrs. Boomer.

Mrs. Barker, acting-president of the Local Council of Women, during the absence in England of Mrs. Boomer, occupied the chair at the meeting of the Local Council held yesterday afternoon in the "X" rooms.

An important feature of the meeting was the reading of a report of the executive committee session held in Toronto in November, at which Mrs. Barker was the delegate from London. Among the resolutions considered at the executive session was one advanced by the Toronto Local Council, asking that the National Council favor the application to the Ontario Government for the same monetary provision for women upon leaving prison as is now allowed to men. One dollar, it was stated, is given each man upon his release, but the women are obliged to face the world perhaps penniless.

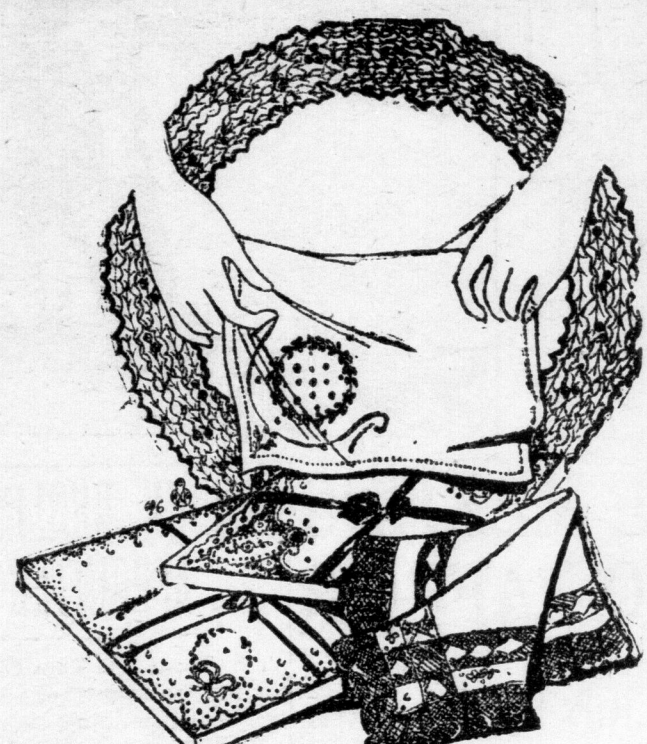
Mrs. Boomer's Message.
A message was read from Mrs. Boomer, thanking the council for its kindly thought in sending a parting message and basket of flowers to the steamer at Montreal. She received them just before sailing.

Miss Moore, the secretary, in the absence of Mrs. Barker, mentioned that the latter expected to go to Ottawa shortly, where she hoped to do something toward getting legislation allowing women to homestead in the Canadian Northwest. The advantages and possi-

SILK HOSE
For Men 50c pair
Ladies' 50c, 75c to \$3 pair
Children's 25c, 35c, 50c pair

Kingsmill's

It's Time To Choose Christmas Handkerchiefs



Handkerchiefs make a most useful Christmas present, especially Kingsmill Handkerchiefs, for they denote good taste.

LADIES' HEMSTITCHED EMBROIDERED CORNER HANDKERCHIEFS from Ireland and France, daintily boxed. Very charming patterns which you will not find common. Marked at, each.....
..... 15c, 20c, 25c, 35c

PURE LINEN HAND-EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS—Some have one corner embroidered, while others have a very dainty design hand worked in each corner. Priced from, each.....
..... 35c to \$1.00

VENETIAN LACE EDGE HANDKERCHIEFS, with pure linen centres. Very stylish and dainty. Priced at.....
..... 30c, 40c, 50c, 65c

Also with hand-embroidered corner, ea. 65c to \$2.50
DAINTY HANDKERCHIEF BOXES FREE.

New Carpets,
Rugs, Curtains
and Linoleums.

Kingsmill's

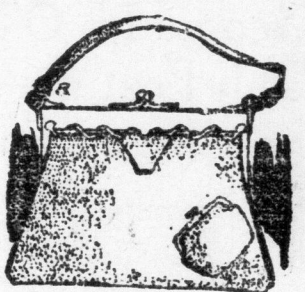
The Latest in
Silks, Dress
Goods and
Trimmings.

XMAS UMBRELLAS.
For Men 75c to \$5
For Women 75c to \$6
For children 50c and \$1.00

See Our Display of Fancy Linens

Messaline Silks and Satins, Yard 60c

In all colors for fancy work and making Christmas presents. Almost every shade will be found here, and our own imported excellent quality; 21 inches wide. Special value at, yard 60c



Another 12 Dozen \$300. Handbags at \$1.89

Black Leather Bags with fittings of gunmetal, gilt or silver, moire lined and pocket. Coin purse with every bag. Now on sale at \$1.89

Mickey's Nickel

Dear Editor of the Red Stocking Club—Please find inclosed a nickel to help make some little kid what ain't got no nickel kinder glad he's livin' Christmas day. (Signed)
Yours truly, MICKEY.

A little fellow dropped this "Merry Christmas" note into the Advertiser office the other day, and then scurried away.
We don't know, but we guess the small cheer-bearer has been reading about our "Red Stocking" campaign to make lonesome and poor folk a wee bit smiling this Christmas.
And we don't know, but we sure do guess that somehow or other that nickel is just pretty nearly bursting with real, honest-to-goodness Christmas cheer for the other little fellow for whom it was intended.

XMAS PACKETS

5c, 2 for 5c, 3 for 5c, and 1c
W. R. LUTZ, DRUGGIST.

Santa Says:

Decide Now! Give Her a
McDougall Kitchen Cabinet

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ALL THE NEWS
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A DAY IN THE SPORTING WORLD

SIDE LIGHTS ON
MANY SPORTS

This Will Be Continued In Our Next

By "Bud" Fisher

CANADIAN LEAGUE MEETING
WAS TAME SORT OF AFFAIR

Purchase of the Guelph Club by Director George H. O'Neill of London Was the Only Feature—President Fitzgerald Was Re-Elected For a Two-Year Term.

[BY JINX.] Toronto, Dec. 5.—The Canadian League "magnates" gathered at the Prince George here today, and spent a quiet, social afternoon. It was the annual meeting, or something like that, that they were trying to pull off, but the alleged affair was as peaceful as a Sunday in St. Thomas. The loud, stentorian roars of the reporters who came to write, but remained to sleep, were the only discordant notes heard during the session. There is no doubt about it, the Canadian League is a harmonious little person indeed, and it "ain't" any place for a famished sport writer.

London Director Buys Guelph Club. The business discussed during the afternoon was decidedly routine. Director George H. O'Neill, of the London Club, sprung the only "bombshell," or near "bombshell," when he purchased the Guelph franchise from President W. A. Mahoney for \$2,500. There was no haggling over terms between these two gentlemen. Mr. O'Neill says to Mr. Mahoney, "What will you take for your franchise?" and Mr. Mahoney says he'll take \$5,000, and not a "cent" less. "Done," says Mr. O'Neill, "sign this paper, and the franchise is mine, and that's all there was to it. It looked like a good bargain for somebody, and Mr. O'Neill thinks he put one over on Mr. Mahoney and Mr. Mahoney thinks he put one over on Mr. O'Neill, so there you are. The Guelph Ball Club will now be run by Mr. O'Neill, and what we want to know is who he is going to root for when the Guelph and London clubs meet next season.

President Fitzgerald Re-Elected. The league adopted a new policy, when on motion of Mr. Sam Stevely, of the London Club, President Fitzgerald was re-elected as the head of the league for a period of two years. Heretofore, the Canadian League president has only been a one-year affair, although President Fitzgerald has already served two years in office. After this, however, all Canadian League presidents will be elected for two years.

The league dealt with several other minor matters. The question of transferring the Guelph and Berlin franchises to Erie and Niagara Falls or Youngstown was only briefly discussed. The matter has been left over to deal with after the first of the year, Erie having been given until Jan. 1 to get into another league. However, the general opinion is that Guelph and Berlin will remain in the circuit, the league books showing that Berlin was only \$71 behind Hamilton in attendance receipts last season. This is considered good, as Berlin did not have the advantage of one holiday day at home.

To Get After Scorers. The question of appointing a man to compile the scores and issue the averages twice a month was largely discussed. President Fitzgerald stated that the official scorers were to blame, and until the clubs themselves took action to make these scorers send in their reports on time, the league would suffer from not having the averages printed. President Stevely, of London, thought a man should be appointed, and if the scorers did not send in their reports he could compile the averages from the box scores in the newspapers. Several of the club owners objected to this. It was finally decided to compel the scorers to hand in their sheets to the secretary of the club after each game, and he would forward them to the league. The clubs would then be responsible, and if there is any delay in forwarding them, fines will be imposed on the offenders. President Fitzgerald will endeavor to get the averages out twice a month.

Committee to Settle Disputes. In future when disputes pertaining to games arise between two clubs or other matters crop up, necessitating the attendance of every club owner at the meeting, President Fitzgerald will pick out three of the club owners as a committee to deal with the question or questions. The expenses of these men will be paid by the league when they come to Toronto to meet, and their decisions will be final. President Fitzgerald has been empowered by the league to settle without calling a meeting, and the committee will only be

LONDON CURLING CLUB
APPOINTED ITS SKIP

J. P. Evans and Tom Gillean Will Play in Ontario Tankard Games—Other Skips Appointed.

Progressive euchre formed the attraction at the Thistle Curling Club last night, this being the first of a series of parties of a similar nature which the entertainment committee expect to hold on Friday evening of each week.

About sixty members were present last night to participate in many exciting games. At the close of a pleasant evening the prize, in the shape of a handsome umbrella, was awarded to Mr. D. W. Beemer with a score of 122. Mr. Beemer was second with 111, and Mr. Tennant a close third with 109.

Earlier in the evening at a meeting of the London Curling Club, the following skips were elected for the coming season: Ontario Tankard—Mr. J. P. Evans, Mr. T. Gillean. District—Mr. J. C. Trebilcock, Mr. W. Cox. Colts—Dr. J. Wright, Mr. H. McCall. Western Ontario Tankard—Mr. Hindmarsh, Mr. A. J. Carling.

FOUR CHAMPION CYCLISTS
TO RIDE MATCHED RACE

Four Countries Will Be Represented in Four-Cornered Bicycle Grind.

[Canadian Press.] New York, Dec. 6.—Four champion cyclists are to meet tonight at Madison Square Garden in a four-cornered match race for the world's short distance honors. Frank Kramer will represent America; Jack C. Clark will carry Australia's colors; Francesco Verri those of Italy, and Andre Perchicot of France, will complete the quartette. This race will serve as a preliminary meet for the annual six-day race which starts at midnight to-morrow night.

Next in importance on tonight's card is the match team pursuit race between America and Australia. Fogler, Root and Moran are to ride in the colors of Uncle Sam, and Grenada, Goulet and McNamara are to do the honors for Australia.

T.A.A.C. WILL SEND TEN
ATHLETES TO ATHENS

Mel Sheppard Will Head the Bunch—Best Men Only Will Be Sent. [Canadian Press.]

New York, Dec. 6.—The Irish American Athletic Club has decided to send at least ten men, headed by Melvin W. Sheppard, the hero of several Olympic series, to represent it in the Athenian Olympic games to be held in Athens during May of next year. This team is expected to form the nucleus of a squad from all over the United States, who will wear the shield in competition against the picked men of other nations.

Sheppard, the present track and field captain of the Irish-Americans, was the first man chosen to make the trip, and the athletic committee of the club is said to be a unit on the proposition that the best of the athletes of the club abstain from any serious competition this winter in order that they may be fit for the Athens meet. It is anticipated that men from Boston, Chicago, and San Francisco will be included in the make-up of the team, the expenses of the men to be met by the club; they represent England, Germany, Sweden, and France have announced their intention of being competitors.

Juarez Result

First race, 5 furlongs—1 Pan Hachapi, 2 Droll, 3 Dr. Bailey. Time, 1:00. Second race, 6 furlongs—1 Dynamo, 2 Weynoke, 3 Hanson. Time, 1:12 4-5. Third race, 5 1/2 furlongs—1 Birdman, 2 Roundup, 3 My Ruena. Time, 1:07. Fourth race, one mile—1 Cousin Press, 2 Irish Gentleman, 3 Mimoroso. Time, 1:38 3-5. Fifth race, 6 furlongs—1 Royal Dolly, 2 Cosgrove, 3 New Haven. Time, 1:12 2-5. Sixth race, mile and one-sixteenth—1 Wise Maschi, 2 Kissetta, 3 Uralia Emma. Time, 1:48 3-5.

NATIONAL LEAGUE MAY ADOPT
A NEW SYSTEM OF DRAFTING

Pennant Winners Will Be Forced To Take What Is Left After Other Clubs Draw—Tailenders Will Have the First Chance.

[Canadian Press.] New York, Dec. 6.—Governor John K. Tener, of Pennsylvania, will be here next Tuesday at the meeting of the National League, when he is to be elected president to succeed Thomas J. Lynch, National League officials here stated today that the governor had assured them he would be president. In addition to the election of a president the magnates will consider several other important matters behind closed doors. The seventeen demands of the Baseball Players' Fraternity will be received and considered officially, with President-elect Tener in the chair.

Each demand will be voted on. The league will be asked to instruct President Tener how to vote as a member of the national baseball commission when the fraternity's demands come before the supreme court of baseball in Cincinnati in January. The American League already has empowered Ban Johnson to act, while the major leagues also will send a representative to the Cincinnati conference. In passing on each of the fraternity's demands the National League magnates will be the first to discuss officially the status of the players. Another matter to be considered by the National League men is the new drafting system originated by Pres-

ident Ebbetts of the Brooklyn Club, which was suggested by him at Cincinnati in September. The Ebbetts plan does away with the lottery system of securing minor league players whose services have been claimed by various clubs. The tail-enders, would have a fair chance to select the best available playing talent without drawing lots, while the two pennant winners, already strongly equipped, would be compelled to take what was left after fourteen clubs had used the fine tooth comb.

SHILOH
quickly stops coughs, cures colds, and heals the throat and lungs. 25 cents.

CARPETBALL

CITY FRATERNAL LEAGUE.

Some very interesting games have been played this week, the closest and most even game being between the Woodmen of the World and Chosen Friends, after 18 ends resulting in a win for the Chosen Friends 72-67. The Macabees also trimmed the Canadian Order of Oddfellows by 62 to 52.

Chosen Friends No. 299	Played	Won	Lost
Sons of England	5	4	1
Can. Order Foresters	4	4	1
Knights of Macabees	4	3	1
Woodmen of World	5	3	2
Can. Order Foresters	4	1	3
Tollers	4	0	4
Ind. Order of Oddfellows	4	0	4

Fraternal societies of this city are welcome to all games.

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Had we been satisfied to let the public do the "proving"—we could have marketed the "Russel-Knight" in quantities twelve months ago.

But we preferred to prove it ourselves.

Thousands of dollars and months of time were spent in refining every detail of the Russell to a point where further improvement could not be foreseen.

The new Russell-Knight you buy today is a PROVEN product—free from every element of uncertainty encountered in the purchase of most new cars.

Former owners of other high-priced cars best appreciate the sterling merits of the Russell-Knight. Their letters are offered in evidence.

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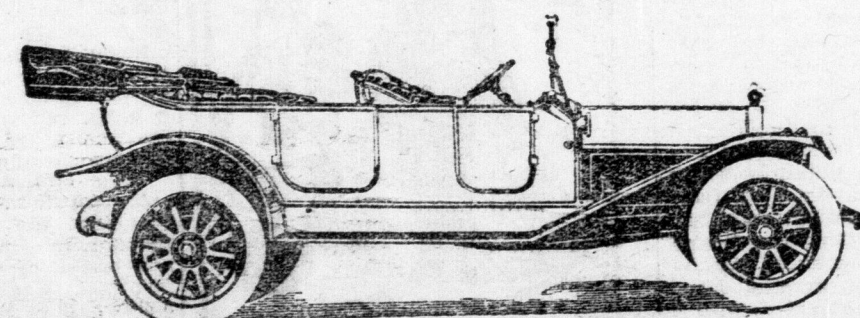
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NO. 5.

Hull, Que., Nov. 25, 1913.

Russell Motor Car Co., Ltd.,
West Toronto

Gentlemen:

The "Six" I bought from you last spring is the ninth car that I have had, the last four being Russells, so I can speak freely from a few years' experience.

The first Russell I had was a Model "R," exchanging that for a "38." Both gave great satisfaction. My son is driving the "38" now. In this car I thought I had the last word in motors, but the "Six" is superior in every way.

The last Russells were about perfect, but this "Six" is a runner. We have taken numerous long tours, but have never had the slightest trouble. It is the most comfortable car I ever rode in and my friends all find the same, for it is comfortable than an electric and more comfortable. The heating system is perfect.

The second last car, a "38," never had the engine opened all the time I drove it and the "Six" seems to me more than equal that record. The engine runs better and quieter and each day it runs more smoothly. The car itself glides along without a shock. It is also very easy on tires and gasoline and so far as trouble goes, I don't know what the word means.

It is great to think that this beautiful car is produced in this country. In my estimation it out-classes any car made or imported into Canada today.

Very truly yours,
(Name on Request.)

NO. 6.

Ridgetown, Ont., Nov. 8, 1913.

Russell Motor Car Co., Ltd.,
West Toronto.

Dear Sirs:

I just saw your ad in the daily papers headed "Russel-Knight 1914." Now it is only the fortunate fellow who owns one that knows the real meaning of the word "Russel-Knight."

The pleasure and satisfaction I have had with the Knight-engine car bought from your Company two years ago is beyond description.

Furthermore, in these days of high price of gasoline, I can run sixty-six to thirty miles on a gallon of gasoline, without additional equipment, and on any kind of dry roads by actual test. To some this would sound "in-fating"—so the gasoline consumption described—but it is a fact by actual test, which I have found by proper adjustment of the carburetor.

Wishing you unbounded success, I remain,
Yours truly,
(Name on Request.)

EASTERN ASSOCIATION CLUB EAGER TO GET BILL BAKER

Pittsfield Club Wanted To Trade Three Players For St. Thomas Pitcher, But the Offer Was Refused—No Trades Pulled Off at League Meeting.

[BY JINX.] The only guy in this league who will talk trade, said Frank Shaughnessy, of Ottawa, at the Canadian League meeting in Toronto yesterday, after he had made sundry futile efforts to pull off some kind of a deal with some of the other clubs. "I have been trying to pull a trade off for the last two years, but I haven't been able to land one yet," he continued. Shaughnessy wanted to trade Dolan, his big first baseman, but none of the other club owners could see his proposition. Besides, the Ottawa man wanted too much in exchange for the first sacker.

"Shag," wants Kopp. Shaughnessy would like to get Kopp or Wilkinson from St. Thomas. He approached President C. O. Stanley, of the St. Thomas club, and tried to dicker for these players, but when "Shag" mentioned Stanley for Kopp and Dolan for Wilkinson it was all off. The whole trouble with Shaughnessy is that he wants to pull off some of his lemons for real ball players. That is the secret why he has been unable to pull a trade. He couldn't get Kopp and Wilkinson from the St. Thomas club if he offered the whole Ottawa club team, and Stanley told him so.

Would Like Bierbauer, Too. Shaughnessy would also like to get Louis Bierbauer or Eddie Linneman from the London club. President Stanley offered to trade him Rube Deneau for Dolan, but there was nothing doing. The other trades mentioned were along similar lines. They were jokes.

Big O.H.A. Meeting Is Being Held Today

Financial Standing of Association Is Record One—Secretary Hewitt's Salary Is Boosted—Charles Farquharson Elected President.

[Canadian Press.] Toronto, Dec. 6.—The 24th annual meeting of the Ontario Hockey Association took place here this morning. President H. E. Wettlaufer, of Berlin, who now retires, after serving two years, in his farewell address to the association, referred to the exceptional financial standing of the O. H. A. as a basis for the change of the names point and cover-point to left defence and right defence, and for the possession of two sets of jerseys of unlike colors by each team so that in case of similarity one team may change. After a lengthy discussion the amendment providing that a player should not be offside when the puck

bounds off the goalkeeper ten feet out from the goal, instead of three feet, as formerly, was carried.

The amendment allowing players living in police villages and villages the same privileges enjoyed by those in rural districts—the right to play with the O. H. A. team nearest to them—was accepted by the delegates, after the word "villages" had been stricken out. On motion of Frank Nelson, seconded by Delegate Sutherland, of Kingston, the incorporation was empowered to consider the formation of a Dominion hockey association, based along the same amateur lines as the O. H. A.

Elected Officers.
Officers elected were:
President—C. Farquharson, Stratford (acclamation).
First Vice-President—Ken. Mallen, London (acclamation).
Second Vice-President—J. T. Sutherland, Kingston (acclamation).
Secretary—W. A. Hewitt, Toronto (acclamation).
Treasurer—D. J. Turner, Toronto (acclamation). Life member, J. Ross Robertson, Toronto.
Representative to A. A. U. of C.—Frank Nelson, Toronto.
Executive—J. F. Parton, Whitby; F. Hay, Woodstock; R. M. Glover, Peterboro; A. E. Copland, Midland.

son. Reilly had walking typhoid fever all summer, and was not in shape to pitch. Despite this, he won the majority of the games he worked in, and showed enough stuff to warrant any club keeping him. He contracted blood-poisoning in September and pitched a game in Tilbury in which he struck out 17 men and allowed only one hit, with his foot bandaged up. Rube Deneau, Eddie Wright and several other Canadian League players played against him that day, and they say it was the gamiest exhibition they ever saw. Reilly was laid up in Tilbury for three weeks after that. Since then he has been in St. Thomas and has gained 40 pounds since he came to the Canadian League. He just returned to his home in Massachusetts the other day, and will be back next spring ready to pitch the best ball he ever pitched in his life. Reilly is a clean-living young fellow, and just the type that develops into a big leaguer.

Shaughnessy gave Shortstop Crowder, of the Ottawa club, his release. Crowder had a chance to land a manager's berth with the St. Thomas club, but Shaughnessy would not stand in his way.

McCLARY CARPETBALL LEAGUE.

Play during the past week has been of an interesting character, and the games have been very keenly contested, though in some cases scoring was on the low side. The famous, by consistent play, further improved their position, and with six wins in seven games are going strongly. Perhaps the greatest interest centred in the meeting of the leading molding shop clubs, the Gladona and Marine, and when the leaders were beaten the winners felt very "dime and large." The euchre tournament is in an interesting position, with Scheidt fighting hard to maintain his lead. Present positions for the week ending Dec. 5:

Teams.	Won.	Lost.	Played.	Points.
Famous	6	0	6	12
Saskatoon	5	1	6	10
Gladona	4	2	6	8
Marine	4	2	6	8
Kootenay	4	2	6	8
Radium	3	3	6	6
Bell Oak	3	3	6	6
Pandora	3	3	6	6
Maryboro	3	3	6	6
Sunbeam	3	3	6	6
Ladies' Aid	3	3	6	6
Sunshine	3	3	6	6
Chef	3	3	6	6
Fairy Queen	3	3	6	6
Magnet	3	3	6	6
Champion	3	3	6	6
Begonia	3	3	6	6
Kitchener	3	3	6	6

McClary's Foundry Welfare progressive euchre games, week ending Dec. 5:

Won.	Lost.	Played.
J. Scheidt	25	19
G. Webb	24	18
G. Crawford	23	19
T. Thorogood	23	19
A. Mason	22	20
J. Smart	21	21
W. Durham	20	16
G. Robinson	20	15
N. Foster	21	14
J. Delmage	19	14
A. Munroe	19	13
F. Johnston	17	16
E. Smith	15	18
C. Awcock	15	18
M. Delany	15	18
P. Aldridge	11	10
W. Parker	12	11
A. Lawrence	19	11

McCLARY HOCKEY CLUB HELD SMOKING CONCERT

Splendid Programme Provided in Aid of Manufacturers' League Hockey Team.

A very successful and interesting smoking concert was held on Friday evening in the fourth dining room of the McClary Manufacturing Company, in aid of the newly-organized hockey club. A large crowd attended and enjoyed an excellent program. Among those who took part were Messrs. G. Moreau, E. D. Laithan, F. Callard, P. Dowling and P. Crossley, soloists; B. Moulton, pianist; Wm. Gibson, reader; J. Fickling, cornetist. Mr. C. McNamara entertained the audience with a Victrola.

Canadian League Notes

Gilbert Fargue, the St. Thomas shortstop, is laid up in St. Thomas at the present time with typhoid fever. Fargue seems to be the original hard-luck guy of the Canadian League.

Knotty Lee claims he has signed up Frank Gurney, of the St. Thomas club. St. Thomas does not want Gurney next season, according to President Stanley, and when Lee heard about it he lost to him getting after the Detroit boy. Gurney is the best fielding first sacker in the league and will strengthen the Hamilton team.

The Hamilton club is still owned by Messrs. Lee, Robinson and Burns. President McCaffery, of Toronto, took an option on it, but let it expire. Eddie Holly will not manage the Kolts next year, in that case.

Bill Cristall, the Toronto pitcher, was around shaking hands with the Canadian Leaguers yesterday. Bill has landed a job as manager of the Adrian team in the South Michigan League. President Mahoney, of the Guelph Club, was negotiating with him, and would have signed him up had he not landed the South Michigan berth.

Tom Nelson hasn't a word to say about the Brantford team's prospects next season, but Tom is not idle by any means. Brantford will be up there in the running next year with both feet, you can bank on that.

Marlin Kopp, of the St. Thomas team, is undoubtedly the fastest man in the league. In fact, there are few men in the big leagues who have anything on the St. Thomas left fielder when it comes to getting around the bases.

St. Thomas has signed up Reilly, the pitcher London had for a while last season.



AIRD, right wing of the Varsity interscholastic hockey team.

NEW WESTMINSTER WON FIRST COAST LEAGUE GAME

Defeated Vancouver in Whirlwind Match by a Score of 7 to 5.

[Canadian Press.] Vancouver, Dec. 6.—Spectacular rushes, thrilling incidents and an exhibition of skating on the part of the New Westminster players that has not been excelled since the introduction of hockey out this way, featured the opening championship match of the Pacific Coast Hockey Association last night. New Westminster finished in the lead by a score of 7 to 5 over Vancouver.

Charleston Results

First race, 2-year-olds, maidens, purse \$300, 3 1/2 furlongs — 1 Hastante, 2 Pulation, 3 Stellata. Time 1:10 1-5.
Second race, 3-year-olds and up, selling, purse \$300, 6 furlongs — 1 Veneta Strome, 2 Big Dipper, 3 Chilton Queen. Time 1:16 1-5.
Third race, 3-year-olds and up, selling, purse \$300, 6 furlongs — 1 Ann Tilley, 2 The Busy Body, 3 Chemulpo. Time 1:15 1-5.
Fourth race, 3-year-olds and up, purse \$400, 7 furlongs — 1 Prince Ahmed, 2 Jabot, 3 Star Bottle.
Fifth race, 3-year-olds and up, selling, purse \$400, 1 mile — 1 Ralph Lloyd, 2 Master Jim, 3 Chatter. Time 1:43 1-5.
Sixth race, 2-year-olds and up, 1 1/16 miles — 1 Dr. Waldo Briggs, 2 Marshon, 3 Napier. Time 2:10 3-5.

London May Get Some Players From Guelph

Purchase of Guelph Franchise and Club by Director O'Neill of London May Result in a Couple of Trades Being Pulled Off.

The purchase of the Guelph club by George O'Neill, director of the London club, may result in several deals for players between the London and Guelph teams. The Guelph club has a couple of men that would strengthen the London team, while the local club may trade a pitcher or two. The London club will have a couple of outfield positions to fill, and a deal may be made whereby Jack Fryer or Bill Schaeffer or Wright will come to this city. The Guelph club needs a first baseman, and it is just possible that Rube Deneau may figure in the deal somewhere. Rube would be able to fill the first base vacancy on the Maple Leafs to a nicety, and as he is no slouch as a hitter he would be just the man.

London Could Use Behan.

The London club would like to get Behan, the Guelph shortstop. Under the proper training, Behan should develop into a second Dunlap, and he would be a welcome addition to the local team. The Guelph pitching staff is all shot to pieces, and as the London club has a pretty fair assortment of hurlers on hand it is not improbable that Rube Deneau and one of the former London twirlers will be found in a Guelph uniform next spring. A trade of this kind would be satisfactory to both clubs.

Mr. O'Neill has not yet made any plans as far as the Guelph club is concerned, but he is confident that he already has the nucleus of a pennant-winning team in the Royal City, and he intends to put the best team the salary limit will stand in that place. He will likely make a trip to Guelph next week and go over the club affairs with Mr. Mahoney.

Excitement at the Meeting.

The deal created a great deal of excitement at the meeting in Toronto yesterday when it was announced. Mr. Mahoney refused to sell at first, but later accepted Mr. O'Neill's offer, and the London man lost no time in preparing the necessary papers. He considers it a bargain and believes the players alone are worth nearly the amount he paid for the club. If the Guelph franchise is transferred to Erie then Mr. O'Neill will have the biggest proposition in the league to handle, and he would profit considerably by such a move.

"Lefty" Rogers will be found at first base for the Ottawa team next year. Rogers says he will not play unless it is at that position. That is the reason Shaughnessy has to dispose of Dolan or else make a fiddler of him.



MUMMERY, of the Quebec pro hockey team. He will play again with the team this year.

PICTURE THEATRE TRUST.

[Special to The Advertiser.] Toronto, Dec. 6.—At last the head of the moving picture theatre trust has made

its appearance. The Ontario Gazette this week records the incorporation of the United Motion Picture Theatres, Limited, with a capital of \$2,700,000, with head offices in Toronto.

HELPED LAKE DISASTER FUND.
[Special to The Advertiser.] Sarnia, Dec. 6.—The Lambton County Council, which is in session here, has voted \$100 as a contribution to the local lake disaster fund. Another \$100 was voted for the rest room in Sarnia.

Keep your furnace, range or heater good-natured with our **Screened Scranton COAL**. Excellent quality. All sizes. **Webster-Harvey, Limited** Phone 1383. 950-ty

Hitch yourself to a "STARR"

"STARR" HOCKEY SKATES

That's the starting point of your real skating pleasure. Swing out with broad, confident strokes, cut your corners with ease and speed—off down the straightway—your partner keeps pace with perfect rhythm and you feel the breeze in your face—your blood runs freely—you feel it is good to be alive—you skim over the ice—your "STARR" Skates don't dig—don't stick—they seem like wings.

The "STARR Tube" Hockey Skate (shown in star above) is preferred by discriminating users of the Tube Skates. The light, thin, strong, "Glass Hard" blades make it exceedingly popular. "STARR" Skates are equally good for artificial or natural ice. (Trademark "Regal" copyrighted at Ottawa.)

All "STARR" Skates are unconditionally guaranteed—if they break, take them back and get a new pair free of cost. See them at all Sporting Goods and Hardware Dealers.

Manufactured by the **STARR MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED**, Dartmouth, N.S.
Branch: 122 Wellington Street West, Toronto.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

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We have secured the agency of this, the most popular and satisfactory of low-priced Automobiles, and offer with it a prompt and efficient service that will insure constant satisfaction.

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AMUSEMENTS. LECTURES.

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THE SHEEHAN OPERA COMPANY.
Presenting Massenet's Beautiful Spectacular Opera (in English)
JOSEPH S. SHEEHAN, the peer of American tenors, 60 People, Orchestra 20
NIGHT—25c to \$1.50. MATINEE—25c to \$1.00.

MONDAY EVE.—EXTRAORDINARY ENGAGEMENT
GEORGE BERNARD SHAW'S BEST COMEDY.

Fanny's First Play

ORIGINAL ENGLISH COMPANY

One Year in New York. Two Years in London.

A Sparkling Comedy That Is a Brilliant Triumph.
Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50. SEATS ON SALE

Next Week, Commencing Tuesday Eve—Return Engagement

R. W. MARKS MAY A. BELL and MARKS BROS.
presents **MARKS** CO. in all new plays

Tuesday—The Fisherman's Daughter, Friday—The White Slave Trader.
Wed. Mat.—The Convict's Sweetheart Saturday Matinee—The Ranch Queen.
Wed. Night—Queen's Evidence, Thursday Night—The Ranch Queen.
Thursday—The Lady From Alaska, Vaudeville between Acts.
NIGHTS—10c, 20c, 30c. MATINEE—10c, 20c. Seats Today.

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 16TH—ONE NIGHT ONLY
The Stupendous Dance Carnival—Greatest Entertainment of the Dancing
Art Ever Organized.

MLLE. ANNA PAVLOVA

THE INCOMPARABLE, direct from her recent triumphs in St. Petersburg, London, Paris and Vienna, assisted by 60 people, including Solo Dances, the Imperial Grand Corps de Ballet, and complete Symphony Orchestra of 28 pieces, under direction of "THE MAGIC FLUTE" new program of startling Dance Dramas, including "THE MAGIC FLUTE" to spectacular dance comedy with music by R. Drigo, "INVITATION TO THE DANCE" (character dance of period 1830, music by R. Drigo), "The Pavlova Gavotte," and the famous "L'Autume Bacchanal."
Lower Floor, \$2.50, \$2.00; Balcony, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c; Gallery, 50c.
SEATS FRIDAY, DEC. 12TH.

AUDITORIUM TONIGHT

The Cathedral Choir

Y. M. C. A. Affiliated Course.

Some Good Seats Left.

PRICES, 50 and 25 CENTS. Phone 50.

Empire Theatre

Dundas Street, near Adelaide.

showing only the latest and best photo play features.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, THE SHE-

WOLF, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY,

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, FRIDAY,

SATURDAY, THE PASSERBY.

In addition, the usual single reel comedies and dramas will also be shown. An enjoyable one and one-half hours' entertainment can be spent here without going downtown.

Pleasing pictures, properly projected, for particular people.

ADMISSION 10 and 5 CENTS.

LONDON DRAMATIC CLUB

Presents—

"THE MARRIAGE OF KITTY"

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 17,

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Tickets at Mulligan's Bookshop, \$1.50,

\$1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c.

GIDEONS' CONCERT

Auditorium, Saturday, Dec. 13, at 8 p.m.

J. W. BENGOUGH, Pianist.

JOHN A. KELLY, Entertainer.

MME. CUTTS-BAY, Vocalist.

Scottish Reel, Vocalist.

Reserved seats, 35c. Plan at Y. M. C. A. opens Wednesday at 9 a.m. 55c-1.25

DANCING—ADVANCED CLASS

Season tickets now ready, limited num-

ber only. Beginners' classes as usual.

Private lessons any hour. Competent

teachers. Circulars. Phone Dayton &

McCormick.

LONDON LADY HARPERS—ENGAGE-

MENTS accepted for concert and so-

cial events. Address Miss Ella Topping,

Tambling's Corner. Phone 91, Ring 3.

Byron.

AUSTRALIA

Next sailing from Vancouver: Matana

sails Dec. 24; due Suva (Fiji), Jan. 3;

Auckland (New Zealand), Jan. 13; Syd-

ney, Jan. 17.

For rates by every line and route call,

phone or write

F. B. CLARKE

416 Richmond Street, Next Bank of

Commerce.

Open Saturday evenings, 7:30 to 10 o'clock.

LONDON MINERAL BATHS—OPEN

every afternoon, Sundays in forenoon.

Phone 2193. George Haycock, proprie-

tor.

ARDEN CONCERT COMPANY—SOLO-

IST Violinist, pianist, reed. Engage-

ments accepted. 432 English street.

Phone 2733.

MUSIC FURNISHED FOR PARTIES.

balls, banquets, Phone 1255. Tony Via's

Italian Harpers, 122 Queen's avenue.

TONY CORTES & SONS' ORCHESTRA

—Original London Harpers, 181 Maple

street. Phone 1570

DANCING—STRICTLY PRIVATE LES-

SONS: satisfaction guaranteed. Learn

the "Tango." R. B. Millard, 345 Prin-

cess avenue. Phone 2431.

BERMUDA

Jamaica, Panama, Central and South

America trips and cruises. Great variety

at excursion rates.

E. DE LA HOOKE

Ocean and Tourist Agent.

422 PARK AVE. (London Loan Block).

HELP WANTED.

MEN, WOMEN, GET CANADIAN GOV-

ERNMENT position, big pay, common

education sufficient. Apply for particu-

lars. Franklin Institute, Dept. 819, H.

Rochester, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED

ARTICLE—FASTEST SELLING ARTI-

CLE: make \$25 to \$50 weekly; invest-

igate today. Estridge S. Saunders, Bor-

der Supply Company, Box 146, Alaska,

Sask.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 7

"THE FALL OF JERICHO"

Joshua, vi, 10; vi, 27.

ADELAIDE ST. BAPTIST CHURCH.

Rev. James H. Boyd, Pastor.

Services Tomorrow:

11—Rev. R. R. McKay, field secretary

of the B. F. M. B., Toronto.

9:30—Bible School.

9:30—Organ Recital.

—The pastor, subject, "Is There Hope

for the Impenitent Dead?" Second in

series of "Bible Problems." Commu-

nion service and reception of new

members.

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH.

Rev. W. H. Harvey, Pastor.

Morning, "The Gift of the Gleanings."

Evening, "Grand musical service: choir

will render the cantata, "Paradise, Pen-

tence, Peace." Fellowship meeting at

10 a.m. All invited.

HEAR DR. H. A. McALLUM DISCUSS

"HOW THE MIND CAN

HEAL THE BODY"

Askin Street Men's League, Sunday

morning, 10 o'clock. All men welcome.

BIBLE CLASS, 2:45, SUNDAY AFTER-

NOON—"Class Welcome. First Metho-

dist Sunday School. Visitors always

welcome. W. J. Underwood, leader.

CATHARINE ST. PAUL'S—HOLY COM-

MUNION, 8:30 a.m. and at morning ser-

vice. Morning service, 11; evening ser-

vice, 7 p.m. All welcome.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH—

Rev. H. A. Graham, pastor. Sunday,

Dec. 8, 10 a.m., monthly fellowship, 11

a.m., pastor. "One Who Was the

Word a Word for Men." The male

choir will lead the singing.

CHRISTADELPHANS, CASTLE HALL.

Sunday, 7 p.m. "The Eternal City:

Rome or Jerusalem?"

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

—Morning, Rev. Frank Harper, B.D.

Evangelist. Mr. J. W. Bengough, of To-

ronto. Seats free. Strangers welcome.

CHRIST CHURCH, CORNER WELLING-

TON and HILL STS.—Services, Sunday,

Dec. 7: Morning Prayer and Communion,

11; subject, "Missions"; anthem, "O

Happy Band of Prophets." Evening

Prayer at 7; subject, "The Bible"; an-

them, "Hail to the Lord's Anointed."

J. H. C. Woodard, choirmaster. C. R.

Gunne, reader.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER—HOLY

Communion, 8:30 a.m.; Matins, 11 a.m.;

Evangelism, 7 p.m. Rev. H. B. Ashby,

pastor.

CITY MISSION

357 RICHMOND STREET.

H. E. Wilson, Superintendent.

W. Matheson, Asst. Superintendent.

Subject tonight, "The Day of the

Lord's Day services, 11 a.m., 3 p.m.,

Spectator, Mr. Matheson. All welcome.

CRONIN MEMORIAL CHURCH

Holy Communion, 11 a.m.

—HEALES WILL PRACH,

Evening, 7 p.m.

Rev. R. W. Norwood

will preach.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST

Church—Pastor, Rev. D. N. McCamus.

Fellowship at 11 a.m. Public worship

at 11 a.m.; subject, "The Christian's

Ambition." Sunday School at 2:45 p.m.

Evening service to be followed by an

evangelistic meeting in the Sunday

School hall. Every person welcome.

Dundas Centre

Methodist Church

The pastor, Rev. A. J. Johnston, B.A.,

will preach at both services. Morning

subject, "Was Jesus Born in Bethlehem

the Divine Son of God?"

Good music by large chorus choir and

soloists.

Fellowship service at 10 a.m.

Sunday School at 2:45 p.m.

Racquel Morton, Organist.

EGERTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH

Parsonage, 971 Hackett Street.

11 a.m.—"Life's Holy Places."

3 p.m.—Bible School. Bring your Bible.

7 p.m.—Address by Controller McCarthy,

of Toronto. Seats all free.

Empress Ave. Methodist Church

Rev. T. Wesley Cossens, Minister.

11 a.m.—"Work and Claims of the Lon-

don Methodist Church."

7 p.m.—"Character Study: King Saul."

Monthly fellowship meeting at 10 a.m.

Come!

Union Evangelistic

Meeting

Empire Theatre, Dundas street, near

Adelaide. Speaker, Evangelist H. E.

Wilson. Centennial Male Choir in at-

tendance, also Dundas Centre Orchestra.

Service begins 8 p.m. All welcome. No

collection.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—

Rev. H. P. Whitmore, minister.

Service at 11 a.m.; subject, "The

Atonement"; 7 p.m., Mr. F. S. Spence,

ex-controller of Toronto. Bible School,

7 p.m.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIE-

NTIST), corner Richmond street, Prin-

cess and Park avenues—Sunday ser-

vices at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sub-

ject, "The Only True Cause and

Creator." Sunday School at 11 a.m.

Wednesday, testimonial meeting, 8 p.m.

Free reading room open every week-

day 2 to 4:30. Everybody welcome.

Literature for sale and free distribution.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH—

Pastor, Rev. C. R. Flanders, B.A., D.D.

11 a.m.—"The Bible at Life's Centre."

Address to Toronto. Bible School,

7 p.m.

Riggs' Furniture Stor-

age—Clean and drv. Prices

reasonable. The FOREST CITY

MOVING VANS, phone 1162,

97 Carling street.

LET OR SELL—STORY-HALF MOD-

ERN, seven rooms; immediate posses-

sion, vacant, built six years, owner

lives Toronto. Sutherland, 171

King

UP-TO-DATE MOVING VANS—FURNI-

ture and pianos packed, crated and

carefully handled, 862 1/2 Colborne street.

Phone 2528. Flowers & Taylor

TO LET—VACANT LOT, CORNER

Wellington and York streets, 100x100

feet. Apply Alex. H. Purdon, care

of the Purdon Hardware Company, 72 1/2

King

ON MOVING DAY REMEMBER "DAY,

the Mover." Moving vans and electric

wrecks. Phone 2537. H. F.

NORTH END RAMP STAND—FURNI-

ture, baggage removed. Charges mod-

erate. Phone 2533.

FIRST-CLASS STORAGE AT REASON-

ABLE rates. 101 King street.

ALEX. HENDERSON'S MOVING VANS

—Largest in city. Good storage. 358

Chapin street. Phone 1724.

Maitland Street Baptist Church

Rev. J. E. Hawkins, B.A., Pastor.

Services as usual, 11 a.m., Mrs. Owen

Hitchcock, subject, "Temperance."

7 p.m., Rev. R. R. McKay, of Toronto.

All welcome.

NEW ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN

Church—Rev. Thomas Mitchell, pastor.

Morning, Mr. J. W. Bengough, of To-

ronto, will speak on "Temperance."

Funeral from his mother's residence,

Lambeth, R. R. No. 1.

AT THE PRINCESS

Dundas street, west of Richmond

Evangelist BARRY

will speak on "THE THREE WAYS" at

3 p.m.; for men and women. Seats free;

no collection. L. B. S. A.

SOUTH LONDON BAPTIST CHURCH—

Pastor, W. M. Walker. Morning, "The

Sensible Worship." Evening, "Vanity

Fair." All welcome.

SALVATION ARMY CITADEL, CLARE-

NCE street—Sunday, 3 p.m., Dominion

Alliance speakers, Messrs. McDonald and

Brough, Monday, 8 p.m., Brigadier

and Mrs. Hargrave, territorial young

people's secretaries. Other services as

usual.

ST. JAMES CHURCH, SOUTH LONDON

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1913.

THE LONDON ADVERTISER.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THOS. C. KNOTT
ROOM NO. 6 DOMINION SAVINGS SOCIETY BUILDING,
FORMERLY THE MASONIC TEMPLE. PHONE 650.REAL ESTATE BROKER, VALUATOR, ARBITRATOR, OPTIONS
OBTAINED, MONEY TO LOAN, FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, PROPERTIES
RENTED AND RENTS COLLECTED.REMOVAL NOTICE—I HAVE MOVED TO NUMBER 6 DOMINION SAVINGS
BUILDING, GROUND FLOOR, FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY THE FEDERAL LIFE
VACANT LOTS—WHY BUY AWAY OUTSIDE THE CITY WHEN YOU CAN
BUY LOTS TWELVE TO FIFTEEN MINUTES' WALK FROM THE MARKET AT
FROM \$5 TO \$15 PER FOOT ON EASY TERMS?

WILLIAM STREET, CENTRAL—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms; lot 20x35 feet. Price \$1,500.

PRINCESS AVENUE, CENTRAL—14-story brick, 2 bedrooms; lot 34x35 feet, and right-of-way. Price \$1,300.

WILLIAM STREET, CENTRAL—14-story brick, 2 bedrooms; lot 34x35 feet, and right-of-way. Price \$1,300.

EAST LONDON—14-story brick, 2 bedrooms, bathroom, gas and electric light; lot 41x140 feet. Price \$2,300.

WILLIAM STREET, CENTRAL—Two-story red brick veneer, 4 bedrooms and den, modern; lot 21x35 feet. Price \$4,500.

PRINCESS AVENUE, CENTRAL—Two-story brick veneer, 2 bedrooms, modern; lot 37x50 feet, and right-of-way. Price \$3,700.

CENTRAL—Two-story terrace, 3 bedrooms, modern; lot 20x35 feet. Price \$3,000.

TWO ACRES, 3 miles from city, on Tracton line, 14-story frame house, 4 bedrooms, modern; lot 34x35 feet, and right-of-way. Price \$1,500.

130 ACRES, 3 1/2 miles from market, 14-story brick house, 2 bedrooms, modern; lot 34x35 feet, and right-of-way. Price \$1,500.

TO RENT—Adelaide street, central, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, gas and electric light; lot 34x35 feet, and right-of-way. Price \$3,000.

TO RENT—Adelaide street, central, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, gas and electric light; lot 34x35 feet, and right-of-way. Price \$3,000.

TO RENT—Adelaide street, central, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, gas and electric light; lot 34x35 feet, and right-of-way. Price \$3,000.

VACANT LOTS, WREAY STREET, \$2.50 to \$5 per foot on easy terms. A number of lots have been sold recently. Call and we will show you the plan.

RIDOUT STREET, SOUTH—I have some splendid vacant lots in the most desirable localities. South London property is selling fast, and these lots will soon be sold. Call and get particulars.

BRISCOE STREET—See House. Property, I have some splendid vacant lots in the most desirable localities. South London property is selling fast, and these lots will soon be sold. Call and get particulars.

FIFTY ACRES, 11 miles from London, frame cottage, bank barn, plenty of water, good maple bush, well sandy loam, 1 mile from school, 5 miles from Tracton line. Price \$2,200.

EAST LONDON—14-story brick, 2 bedrooms, modern; lot 34x35 feet, and right-of-way. Price \$1,500.

WEST LONDON—14-story brick, 2 bedrooms, modern; lot 34x35 feet, and right-of-way. Price \$1,500.

SPLendid STORE—Richmond street, with lot 12x35 feet, and right of way in rear. This property is in a good locality, which will rapidly advance in value. Price, \$12,000.

WEST LONDON—Brick veneer cottage, 2 bedrooms, gas, electric light, and bath; lot 34x35 feet, and right-of-way. Price \$1,500.

SOUTH LONDON—14-story frame, 3 bedrooms; lot 34x35 feet, and right-of-way. Price \$1,500.

SOUTH LONDON—2-story brick veneer, 4 bedrooms, modern; lot 34x35 feet, and right-of-way. Price \$1,500.

SOUTH LONDON—2-story brick veneer, 4 bedrooms, modern; lot 34x35 feet, and right-of-way. Price \$1,500.

NORTH LONDON—2-story red pressed brick, 4 bedrooms, modern; lot 34x35 feet, and right-of-way. Price \$1,500.

DUNDAS STREET—Brick veneer cottage, 2 bedrooms, gas, electric light, and bath; lot 34x35 feet, and right-of-way. Price \$1,500.

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WEST LONDON—14-story brick, 2 bedrooms, modern; lot 34x35 feet, and right-of-way. Price \$1,500.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

P. WALSH'S BULLETIN

FOR RENT—A brick residence on Richmond street north. Call for particulars.

FOR RENT—New 14-story brick house, 7 rooms, furnace, electric light, etc. Immediate possession.

BECHER STREET—Frame cottage; lot 66x132 feet, very desirable for a good residence.

FRONT STREET—Frame cottage, 7 rooms, in good order, new frame barn; lot 49 feet, 6 inches x 130 feet. Price \$1,600.

CENTRAL AVENUE—Two-story brick house, stone foundation, 8 rooms, all modern improvements, nice lot. Price \$3,800.

CARTWRIGHT STREET, near Dufferin avenue—A solid two-story brick house, 6 bedrooms, hot water heating and all other modern improvements. Price \$4,500.

DUNDAS STREET EAST—Two-story brick house, 9 rooms, all modern improvements, nice lot; at a bargain; owner in the west.

MILTON STREET—A new red pressed brick house, 8 rooms, bath, large verandah, good lot. Price \$4,000.

EAST END—A new red pressed brick house, 7 rooms, large bath, electric light, hot water heating, etc. Price reasonable.

TRAFALGAR STREET—New brick cottage, 7 rooms, large cellar, electric light and gas, bath, and coal; good lot. Price reasonable.

TALBOT STREET—Two-story brick house, 5 bedrooms, double parlors, lot 25 feet, all modern improvements. Price \$4,000.

GROSVENOR STREET, WEST LONDON—A new 14-story brick house, on cement foundation, large basement, 7 rooms, furnace, electric light; good lot. Price reasonable.

EMERY STREET—Two-story brick house, on cement foundation, 4 bedrooms, electric light and gas, verandah, lot 34x121 feet. Price \$2,500.

NORTH END—A handsome, 2-story brick house, double parlors, hot water heating, decorated in style; lot 40x105 feet. Price reasonable.

LARGE LOT, on Orchard street, cheap. A good residence, 4 bedrooms, modern, electric light and gas; lot 34x104 feet. Price \$1,500.

WATERLOO STREET, near Central avenue—Frame cottage, lot 49x154 feet. Price \$2,200.

HELLMUTH AVENUE—Two-story brick house, 9 rooms, hot water heating, with all other modern improvements, good lot. Price \$4,200.

RICHMOND STREET NORTH—Two-story brick house, stone foundation, 10 rooms, all modern improvements, good lot. Price \$4,500.

P. WALSH
PHONE 358, 425 RICHMOND STREET.E. A. POCOCK
Auctioneer and Real Estate Office219 Old Masonic Temple
PHONES 4104-4097.

1/2 acre, frame cottage, near city limits. \$1,500.

5 acres, near Springbank, frame cottage and barn. \$2,500.

10 acres, market garden, new brick cottage, greenhouse, etc., 1 mile from city limits. \$2,500.

35 acres, 2-story brick house, bank barn, large orchard, close to city. \$6,000.

33 acres, market garden, new brick cottage, greenhouse, etc., 1 mile from city limits. \$2,500.

14 miles, new frame house, 3 1/2 miles from market. \$2,500.

50 acres, Delaware Tp., frame house, bank barn, 4 acres orchard, small fruit. \$2,500.

50 acres, Westminister Tp., 2-story frame house, new basement barn, soil clay loam, close to church and school.

50 acres, Westminister Tp., 1 1/2-story frame house, 3 barns, 5 miles to city. \$4,000.

1/2 acre, East Williams, 1 1/2-story frame house, bank barn, 23x35, granary and henhouse. \$2,500.

60 acres, Westminister Township, on Tracton car line, new bank barn 42x50, implement shed, etc. \$4,500.

20 acres, London Tp., frame house, containing 4 bedrooms, soil clay loam, drained by tile, basement barn, 4 1/2 miles from Grant. \$4,500.

50 acres, Westminister Tp., 1 1/2-story frame house, bank barn, first-class building. \$4,500.

50 acres, London Tp., brick cottage, 1 1/2 miles from city. \$2,500.

30 acres, Canada, 1 1/2-story frame house, barn, 35x50, implement shed, 23x35, new orchard in bearing, close to church, school and post office, good house, modern barn, first-class soil.

100 acres, London Tp., all in grass, running water the year round, \$5,500.

100 acres, McMillan Tp., near Parkville, soil clay loam, level, well fenced and drained, 12 acres of fruit, good buildings. \$7,700.

100 acres, Westminister Tp., 1 1/2-story brick house, basement barn 36x58, granary, drive shed, pigeon, henhouse, one of the best farms in the county. Will accept city property as part payment. \$9,000.

100 acres, Westminister, 3 miles from city, 2-story brick house, small orchard, 36x112, stone wall, 1/2 mile from Port Stanley road, must increase in value.

100 acres, Lobo Tp., brick house, bank barn 36x55, other outbuildings, 15 acres bush. \$4,500.

100 acres, London Tp., 1 1/2-story brick house, large bank barn and other outbuildings, 5 acres bush. Will exchange for a smaller farm close to city.

100 acres, London Tp., frame house, barn 32x50, 40x50, basement fitted for a small farm, good house, orchard, stable, henhouse, drained, rock well and windmill, 15 acres bush, can tap 200 maples, \$7,700. Terms \$2,700.

100 acres, London Tp., brick house, good outbuildings, 2 miles from Hilderton. \$6,500.

213 acres, 3 miles from St. Marys, an ideal stock farm, with first-class buildings, well fenced and watered. Will be sold on easy terms of payment.

300 acres, 2-story brick house, slate roof, furnace, bath, and all modern improvements, large bank barn with hip roof, gas, large bank barn with hip roof, 5 acres orchard, 60 acres valuable timber, never cultivated, close to terms of payment; 2 miles from St. T. station.

100 acres, General stock, buildings can be bought or rented for city property.

100 acres, General stock, 90c. on the dollar.

100 acres, Frame store and dwelling, on stock about \$800. Turnover \$500 a month; in nice part of city.

100 acres, Frame store, 2-story brick dwelling, good stables, 5 acres of land, small stock of groceries.

100 acres, General stock, at a rate on the dollar.

100 acres, Frame store and dwelling, small stock about \$800.

Open 7 to 9 Saturday Evening.

FOR SALE—DWELLING, STORY-AND-half frame, good garden, just completed, Reasonable terms. Owner, Box 2, Advertiser.

150 ACRES FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE, on Emery street, four large bedrooms, two closets and pantry, and good cellar, \$3,500 will buy a good 100-acre farm. Apply to T. K. Bawn, Dufferin, West Lorne, Ont.

FOR SALE—MODERN TWO-STORY brick house, just completed, Reasonable terms. Owner, Box 2, Advertiser.

150 ACRES FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE, on Emery street, four large bedrooms, two closets and pantry, and good cellar, \$3,500 will buy a good 100-acre farm. Apply to T. K. Bawn, Dufferin, West Lorne, Ont.

\$3,000—SOUTH LONDON—\$3,000; Splendid locality, central; 1 1/2-story brick, 4 bedrooms, bath, etc., parlor, den, dining room, kitchen, summer kitchen, hot, cold, and soft water, pantry, 4 closets, etc. A real bargain. E. A. POCOCK, auctioneer and real estate office, 219 Old Masonic Temple. Phone 4104.

FOR SALE—TWO VACANT LOTS in Glenwood survey, must be sold. Terms easy. Apply J. W. G. Winnett, barrister, Talbot street.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL TWO-STORY solid brick residence on Princess avenue, in fine locality and central, price \$4,500. Currie & Co., 418 Talbot street.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

J. F. Sangster & Co.

208 DOMINION SAVINGS BUILDING,
(Old Masonic Temple)Phone 3938
Real Estate Valuers, Insurance,
Rents Collected, Etc.

BEST RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT—Beautiful 2 1/2-story red pressed brick residence, 4 bedrooms, all modern, slate roof, downstairs finished in hardwood, large lot. Call for particulars.

PROSPECT AVENUE—2-story brick, 4 bedrooms, den, modern, good lot. Call for particulars.

NORTH END—1 1/2-story brick, w. c., piped for bath, furnace, electric light and gas, henhouse, six kinds of fruit; large lot. Price \$2,500.

EAST END—1 1/2-story house, three bedrooms, furnace, electric light and fixtures, good lot and half acre of land. \$3,000.

DILLABOUGH AVENUE—Four 35-foot lots, \$200 each.

ST. JAMES—Several excellent 50-foot lots with good depth, \$15 per foot.

TO LET—Richmond street north, modern 2-story brick cottage, three bedrooms, electric light and gas, \$900 down, balance, easy terms. Price \$1,500.

SOUTHWEST—Store and dwelling and grocery store. Call.

LARGE FLAT, well lighted, in good order, Carling street. Suitable for light manufacturing.

CARLING STREET—Flat, suitable for light manufacturing, large basement, 25x45 feet, with basement, rent \$20; second floor, 25x45 feet, rent \$10; third floor 25x45 feet, rent \$5.

CENTRAL—Flat 25x45 feet, in modern 4-story building, electric elevator, steam heat, Rent, modern, bath, electric light, bath and w. c., furnace gas. Price reduced to \$4,000.

EAST END—1 1/2-story brick, complete bathroom, furnace, electric light and gas, verandah. Price reduced to \$3,200.

QUEEN'S AVENUE—1 1/2-story brick, 4 bedrooms, bath, electric light and gas, verandah. \$2,500.

NORTH SIDE—Beautiful 2 1/2-story red brick residence, 4 bedrooms, den, newly decorated, stone foundation. Call for price and particulars.

FIRST-CLASS CORNER GROCERY BUSINESS, residential part, good business.

RICHMOND STREET—Three-story brick store and dwelling; 3 per cent. investment.

SOUTH LONDON—New two-story red brick, 4 bedrooms, all modern conveniences; immediate possession. Low price; easy terms.

SOUTH LONDON—On car line, 1 1/2-story red brick, three bedrooms, bath and w. c. separate; furnace, electric light, immediate possession. Price \$3,500.

1/2 acre, frame cottage, near city limits. \$1,500.

5 acres, near Springbank, frame cottage and barn. \$2,500.

10 acres, market garden, new brick cottage, greenhouse, etc., 1 mile from city limits. \$2,500.

35 acres, 2-story brick house, bank barn, large orchard, close to city. \$6,000.

33 acres, market garden, new brick cottage, greenhouse, etc., 1 mile from city limits. \$2,500.

14 miles, new frame house, 3 1/2 miles from market. \$2,500.

50 acres, Delaware Tp., frame house, bank barn, 4 acres orchard, small fruit. \$2,500.

50 acres, Westminister Tp., 2-story frame house, new basement barn, soil clay loam, close to church and school.

50 acres, Westminister, 3 miles from city, 2-story brick house, small orchard, 36x112, stone wall, 1/2 mile from Port Stanley road, must increase in value.

100 acres, London Tp., all in grass, running water the year round, \$5,500.

100 acres, McMillan Tp., near Parkville, soil clay loam, level, well fenced and drained, 12 acres of fruit, good buildings. \$7,700.

100 acres, Westminister Tp., 1 1/2-story brick house, basement barn 36x58, granary, drive shed, pigeon, henhouse, one of the best farms in the county. Will accept city property as part payment. \$9,000.

100 acres, Westminister, 3 miles from city, 2-story brick house, small orchard, 36x112, stone wall, 1/2 mile from Port Stanley road, must increase in value.

100 acres, Lobo Tp., brick house, bank barn 36x55, other outbuildings, 15 acres bush. \$4,500.

100 acres, London Tp., 1 1/2-story brick house, large bank barn and other outbuildings, 5 acres bush. Will exchange for a smaller farm close to city.

100 acres, London Tp., frame house, barn 32x50, 40x50, basement fitted for a small farm, good house, orchard, stable, henhouse, drained, rock well and windmill, 15 acres bush, can tap 200 maples, \$7,700. Terms \$2,700.

100 acres, London Tp., brick house, good outbuildings, 2 miles from Hilderton. \$6,500.

213 acres, 3 miles from St. Marys, an ideal stock farm, with first-class buildings, well fenced and watered. Will be sold on easy terms of payment.

300 acres, 2-story brick house, slate roof, furnace, bath, and all modern improvements, large bank barn with hip roof, gas, large bank barn with hip roof, 5 acres orchard, 60 acres valuable timber, never cultivated, close to terms of payment; 2 miles from St. T. station.

100 acres, General stock, buildings can be bought or rented for city property.

100 acres, General stock, 90c. on the dollar.

100 acres, Frame store and dwelling, on stock about \$800. Turnover \$500 a month; in nice part of city.

100 acres, Frame store, 2-story brick dwelling, good stables, 5 acres of land, small stock of groceries.

100 acres, General stock, at a rate on the dollar.

100 acres, Frame store and dwelling, small stock about \$800.

Open 7 to 9 Saturday Evening.

FOR SALE—DWELLING, STORY-AND-half frame, good garden, just completed, Reasonable terms. Owner, Box 2, Advertiser.

150 ACRES FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE, on Emery street, four large bedrooms, two closets and pantry, and good cellar, \$3,500 will buy a good 100-acre farm. Apply to T. K. Bawn, Dufferin, West Lorne, Ont.

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SOUTHWEST—Store and dwelling and grocery store. Call.

LARGE FLAT, well lighted, in good order, Carling street. Suitable for light manufacturing.

CARLING STREET—Flat, suitable for light manufacturing, large basement,

Ladies' Silk
Knit Scarfs,
\$1.00.

R. J. YOUNG & CO.

New Muslin
Dress Sets,
50c.

The fact that Christmas is only a few days in the future means that every business day will be full of interest to everyone, for all are looking forward to this one day of all the year. We have heard the remark so often this season, "I am going to give something useful."



The Newest, Most Up-to-Date Lines Always Found in Our Ladies' Ready- to-Wear Department

Ladies' Black Silk Waists, fine quality French messaline silk, open front and back style with lace yoke and plain pin tuck. Regular \$4.50. - Only **\$3.49**

Ladies' Kimonos

Fine Eiderdown Kimonos, in large floral designs, satin trimmed with large silk cord, in fawn, gray, cardinal and navy. Very special **\$3.95**

Black Duchess Silk

The sale of this elegant silk has surpassed our greatest expectation. We still have a limited quantity for quick selling. This line we recommend with all confidence. It is pure silk, no filling, good weight and lustre. Regular \$1.50 per yard. Special **\$1.19**

Dresden Silk

Everyone knows how scarce Dresden Silks are. Our silk buyer was fortunate in securing this much-wanted line in a large range of colors and designs. Call at our silk counter and ask to see them.

Gift Umbrellas

Our stock was never more complete or varied than at present. Umbrellas to suit all purchasers. One line we specially mention is a plain wood handle with fancy gold or sterling top, silk and wool cover, crucible steel frame. Each **\$1.50**

Sweater Coats

Ladies' Sweater Coats with collar in shades of cardinal, navy, gray and black. Special quality **\$3.25**
Ladies' Sweater Coats with collars, in navy and gray. Special **\$1.98**
Children's Sweaters, sizes 24, 26, 28, in cardinal, tan, gray. Each **\$1.50**

R. J. Young & Co.

SUPPOSE

this greasy stranger called you a low-down son of a scurvy pup—a dirty no-account malamoot, kicked about by a graft-polluted appendix of a don't-care Government.

Even if he was buying wine at \$30 a quart—and suppose his lurid cubist language was all the more insulting because it was true—

Can you imagine this man saving the great Klondike for Canada? How he did—and he sure did—is told in

"The Great Gold Rush"

By W. H. P. Jarvis.

The most interesting gold tale in print.

\$1.25 at all Booksellers

Macmillan Co. of Canada, Limited, Publishers
Toronto, Ontario.



As conscientious as a cinematograph. It is a story that will be read with deep interest by everyone who has been there; and its adventure—its romance, the pluck, good-fellowship and resource of its actors—will delight all those who may have outgrown their Jules Verne days, but keep a touch of the generous romanticism of youth.

London "Sketch."

NEW LINE TO GEORGIAN BAY VIA GREY AND WELLINGTON

Terminal of Proposed Radial Has Not Yet Been Decided—Meeting Will Be Held at Guelph on Tuesday and Wednesday.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Durham, Dec. 6.—One of the leading topics of conversation in the county of Grey at present is based on the steps being taken to construct an electric radial from the city of Guelph, stretching northward through the counties of Wellington and Grey to some point on the Georgian Bay, not yet decided.

The promoters have announced that the route of the radial has been decided as far as the village of Arthur. The towns of Durham and Owen Sound are striving to have the "Sound" made the northern terminal, while forces to the east are just as eager to have the line constructed through the Kimberly Valley, famous for its fruit, and terminating at either Meaford or Thornbury.

If the route from Arthur, through the Township of Preston, in Grey County, touching at the villages of Hopeville and Dromore en route, thence to Durham and Owen Sound, is chosen, it will open up a comparatively new district, practically untouched by the steam lines, while if the other route were chosen considerable duplication of the steam lines will take place.

Widespread interest is being taken at the meeting in Guelph next Tuesday and Wednesday, when representatives from all the municipalities interested in the project will gather in the Royal City and

further discuss the scheme. Whether the course to be taken by the radial will be decided upon by the council, but estimates for cost of construction will be considered, as well as receiving information from the hydro commission concerning the construction of such lines.

YARMOUTH PIONEER

Neil McKellar Had Resided There for Many Years.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Belmont, Dec. 6. — Neil McKellar, for 80 years a resident of North Yarmouth, died at his home on Dec. 13, today after an illness extending over some time. He was 80 years old and had resided on the farm on which he died all his life. One brother, John, and two sisters, Miss Sarah and Mrs. Angus McIntyre all of Yarmouth, survive. Deceased was unmarried. The funeral will be held on Monday to Marpleton Cemetery, and Rev. John Currie, of Belmont, will conduct the services.

COUNCIL SEEKS ESTIMATES ON TWO RADIALS

Hydro Commission Asked To Furnish Figures on Two Proposed Lines.

WESTON JUDGMENT IN
Much Business at Friday's Session of Middlesex County Council.

As a result of two resolutions passed at Friday afternoon's session of the Middlesex county council, the hydro-electric power commission of Ontario will be petitioned to conduct surveys, supply estimates of cost of construction and maintenance on two electric radial lines within the county. One proposed line is from London to Stratford via St. Marys, and the other from London to Grand Bend.

Chairman Phillip Pocock addressed the council previous to the passing of the resolutions. His remarks were along similar lines to those of J. W. Purcell, assistant engineer of the hydro commission on Wednesday evening. The chairman of the water commission explained the procedure necessary to secure action by the commission in regard to having surveys made for proposed electric radials.

The commission if desired would undertake the initial cost of construction and superintend the work.

He urged united action by the council as a federation of the township councils in the matter of petitioning for data on any proposed radials.

Resolutions Introduced.

Later in the afternoon a resolution was introduced by Deputy Reeve J. L. Robson, seconded by Deputy Reeve Thomas Clarke, as follows: "That this council ask the Ontario hydro commission for estimates on radial roads from London to Stratford, and from London to Grand Bend."

Reeve John McGugin, seconded by Reeve John Morgan, supplemented the above resolution as follows: "That the hydro commission of Ontario be requested on behalf of the council of Middlesex to inquire into, examine, investigate and report upon the cost of constructing and operating an electric railway from the city of London to Grand Bend, on the shore of Lake Huron, passing through the municipalities of London, Lobo, East Williams, Ailsa Craig, Parkhill, McGillivray and that portion of the county of Huron to Grand Bend, as provided for in section 3 of the hydro-electric railway act of 1913."

Both resolutions were adopted with very little discussion, the aim of both being merely to secure accurate information as to the cost of the undertaking, and the feasibility of the construction of the proposed lines.

Many Reports Received.
The afternoon saw a number of reports and accounts passed upon. The report of H. C. McBride, architect of the courthouse alterations, was received. It showed that further additions to the cost of the repairs to be made. The items were: Electric fixtures, \$175; chairs and tables, \$250; floors, \$500.

A balance of \$20,835 still remains unpaid on the tenders called in March. The tenders amounted to \$55,695, and \$14,859 had been paid over.

"It looks as though we will never get done spending money there," com-

mented Reeve Henry Hardy. The report was referred to the jail committee.

Mr. Tomb, representing the Southern Ontario Gas Company, addressed the council, asking for a new bylaw to be passed relative to the crossing of some roads in North Dorchester by pipe lines. It was moved by Reeve Frank Boyes, seconded by A. H. Banks, that the request be granted, and a bylaw passed at this session. A motion was made to the Women's Institute of West Middlesex.

Handcuffs for Constables.
A warm discussion arose over a communication from High Constable James Gumb, giving a list of all the county constables who were provided with handcuffs, and asking that they be supplied. Mr. Gumb addressed the council on the subject, saying that proper handcuffs were almost an absolute necessity for a constable, especially when called upon to deal with a case of insanity. "Nothing brings an insane man to his senses so quickly as having the handcuffs on," he said.

Reeve Henry Hardy was opposed to buying handcuffs for these constables. If they had the proper spirit they would provide handcuffs for themselves. If any handcuffs were to be bought, he thought the amount should be deducted from the salaries of the constables. After considerable discussion the committee was filed without any action being taken.

The first report of the educational committee was adopted. It recommended that the resignation of Joseph A. Vinick, the teacher of the West Nisour Continuation School, be accepted. The second report of the finance committee recommended the passing of several accounts and the adoption of the first report of the audit committee moved that the report of the high constable be filed, and authorized the payment of several accounts.

County Treasurer's Report.
A. M. McEvoy, county treasurer, presented his reports. The total receipts of the county for the year had amounted to \$360,218.47. Of this \$102,809.78 was derived from the county rate.

Expenditures totalled \$326,112.23.

CARSON'S PLAN FOR ULSTER ACCEPTED BY MR. ASQUITH

British Premier Makes Longest Step Yet To Reach Satisfactory Agreement in the Irish Dispute—Olive Branch Extended to Signers of Covenant.

London, Dec. 5.—Premier Asquith in a speech at Manchester today made the longest step towards the conciliation of the Ulsterites that the Government has taken by announcing his acceptance of the principles for a basis of agreement which Sir Edward Carson suggested in his last speech. These principles are:

First—That the settlement must not be humiliating or degrading to Ulster.

Second—Ulster's treatment must not be different or exceptional from that meted out to other parts of the United Kingdom.

Third—Ulster must retain full protection of the imperial parliament.

Fourth—The home rule bill must not be such as to lead to ultimate separation of Ireland from Great Britain.

Thus the Government extends to the signers of the Ulster covenant the olive branch.

Guest of Reformers.

Premier Asquith's pronouncement was made, as many of his most important declarations on British politics have been, in the course of an after-dinner speech. The premier was the guest of honor of the Reform Club at Manchester. It was in this same city, and on a similar occasion, that Sir Edward Carson's overtures were made, so that it would appear that the negotiations for a settlement of the Irish controversy were taking the course of informal public debate.

Dealing with Sir Edward Carson's basis of settlement, categorically, Premier Asquith said he was sure Sir Edward must agree that the statement that there could be no settlement worthy the name that would be humiliating or degrading to those for whom Sir Edward spoke, should apply to all sections of the Irish people.

Home Rule All Round.

On the second point, Mr. Asquith said he supposed Sir Edward referred to what formerly was called "home rule all round" Ireland's case, he added, was a case of urgency and must come first. It could not be delayed until the Government had gone through the complicated process of amending the principle of home rule to all the different parts of the United Kingdom.

The premier said he agreed there must be no ultimate separation of Ireland from Great Britain, but with the modification that there were peculiar conditions making the application of a cast-iron or standardized system of home rule to different parts of the United Kingdom not practical. He added that the real and effective authority, supreme and unquestionable, must be retained by the Imperial Parliament.

Looked in Vain.

In beginning his speech, Premier Asquith said: "I have looked in vain for a suggestion from the Opposition which would lead to a possible settlement, and I fancy I have found it where I least expected to find it."

In concluding, the premier said: "I am hopeful that discussion, freely and frankly carried out, on the lines I indicated at Ladybank, and on the lines Sir Edward Carson indicated, may lead to a cessation of the long embittered controversy, and a settlement which will command the consent and goodwill of all parties concerned. I agree with Sir Edward Carson that we have to consider carefully and sympathetically the case of the Irish minority; but equally we must keep in mind the case of the majority, who, after a struggle extending over more than a lifetime, now see their goal actually in sight."

Taken By Surprise.

Mr. Asquith's speech comes at an hour when the newspapers of both parties considered that the attempt of a settlement had reached the stage of deadlock, and were taking the gloomiest view for the future. If the compromise is cemented the agitation over the army, which dominated the past week's news, will be one of the strongest reasons for it. Sir Edward Carson and some of the prominent Unionists, notably Lord Lansdowne and Andrew Bonar Law, in speeches suggested that the officers should resign and the soldiers re-

large the largest item being court house repairs, \$4,484.11. Street roads swell the total by \$22,361.61.

It was moved by Reeve W. T. Ulen and seconded by Deputy Reeve E. E. Hardy, that the recommendations brought in by the special committee on the good roads question be typewritten and presented to the Ontario Good Roads Commission when it comes to London, Dec. 10.

The Evening Session.
It was 10 o'clock before the council resumed for business at the evening session. Reeve Henry Hardy raised a point of order and asked for a ruling of the council on whether or not the council should adjourn. The warden ruled that the session go on.

Judgment in Wesson Case.

A summary of the judgment of Chief Justice R. M. Meredith, in the case of George Weston vs. the County of Middlesex, which was handed down on Friday afternoon, was given to the council by the county solicitor, J. C. Elliott, M. P. E. Judgment was in favor of the plaintiff for the amount of \$1,000 on the ground that reconstruction such as was going forward on the road where the accident occurred, was repair work, and although being carried on in accordance with the provincial regulations was dangerous on account of being done during the winter months. The grade of the road, although in accordance with the regulations, was held to be the cause of the accident.

The judgment was a written document of 60 pages, and the consideration of it occupied nearly an hour's time. The question of an appeal was discussed, but no action was taken.

The third report of the finance committee was received. It recommended that a bylaw be prepared and passed authorizing the treasurer and warden to borrow on the credit of the county, \$20,000, in five notes of \$4,000 each, payable on the 15th day of February, 1914, to meet current expenses.

That no action be taken in the petition of certain residents of Westminster to be annexed to the police village of Lambeth, was recommended in the report of the petitionary committee.

The council adjourned at 11:30 to meet again this morning at 9 o'clock.

fuse to fire if ordered to fight fellow-Protestants.

Labor Situation Delicate.

The leaders of the labor unions halted these speeches as precedents, and asked indignantly why Sir Edward Carson was permitted to advocate such a policy when Tom Mann was recently imprisoned for a speech in which he advised soldiers to refuse to fire on strikers. The present labor situation is so delicate that the Conservatives apparently have begun to fear the influence of their words.

Even Sir Edward Carson now declares that the first duty of the army is to obey orders.

A Dublin newspaper today said that Secretary for War Seely had demanded the resignation of Major Crichton, of the Horse Guards, a son of Viscount Erne, for his connection with the Ulster Volunteers. Thereupon eight officers of the Horse Guards threatened to resign and the Secretary for War withdrew his demand.

Has \$90,000 Men.

Nottingham, Eng., Dec. 6.—Sir Edward Carson, in a speech here last night, said that the Ulster volunteers, who a year ago numbered 19,000, now aggregated 90,000. He added that they were perfectly determined and awaiting orders.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Tilbury, Dec. 6.—Wm. Reaume, a farmer, living half a mile north of the M. C. R. here, received a black hand letter recently, ordering him to go to Chatham and deposit \$200 in a certain place near the fair grounds. In case he did not comply with the terms the writer threatened to kill him and cut him up or burn him in his home with his wife and family.

He went to Chatham, where he placed the matter in the hands of the crown and detectives have been sent for. An arrest is expected shortly.

CHILD MURDERER

GIVEN TEN YEARS

Prince Albert, Sask., Dec. 5.—Kathleen Okla Simon, a 13-year-old girl of Wawaka, found guilty of beating to death her 8-year-old companion, Julia Adams, in the woods near their home on June 21, was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary at Prince Albert.

WILL NOT RESIGN.

[Canadian Press.]

Beilin, Dec. 5.—The existence of a "chancellor change" was denied this morning by officials in close touch with the Imperial chancellery. Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, who declared he had no intention of resigning office in connection with the conflict between the military and civilians in Alsace.

Acadian went ashore at North Point, and was released by the Reid Wrecking Company, and brought back to Sarnia, where she now is with a big hole in the bottom.

Ford claimed that the boat did not go to Fort William and wanted to quit. He demanded his pay as well. The court decided to reserve judgment until better posted, and announced that he would remain the prisoner to jail until he had given the case full consideration, or else Ford preferred the other alternative of going back on the boat. Ford naturally chose the lesser evil.

WILL OPEN NEW HOTEL.

[Canadian Press.]

Winnipeg, Dec. 6.—The Fort Garry Hotel, built by the Grand Trunk Pacific, will be formally opened next Wednesday evening, and opened to the public on the following day.

John Ford Signed Articles To Make Trip to Fort William.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Sarnia, Dec. 6.—John Ford, a fireman aboard the Acadian, was arrested last night and tried in police court today charged with deserting his boat. Ford signed articles for a trip to Fort William, where the boat was to discharge her cargo and lay up. It will be remembered that the



John S. Barnard
Jeweler
London, Canada

BARNARD'S NEW STORE

WE WOULD remind our many customers that we have removed our immense stock of Jewelry, Diamonds, Watches and Art Goods from the old stand at 170 Dundas street, occupied by us for fifteen years, to much larger and more attractive quarters at 194 Dundas street, opposite The Advertiser office. Here we are enabled to show our complete stock at splendid advantage. You will find it a pleasure, indeed, to visit our magnificent showrooms, and shopping will become an easy task.

THREE HANDSOME SHOWROOMS

Filled to overflowing with the newest and best gift suggestions in Jewelry, Cut Glass, Silver and Artware, are at your disposal.

YULETIDE GIFTS OF INDIVIDUALITY

Are found here in abundance, from inexpensive novelties to magnificent platinum and Diamond masterpieces. We can safely say that our showing for this holiday season surpasses that of any dealer in Western Ontario.

YOU ARE CORDIALLY

INVITED

To inspect our goods. A visit to our store will convince you that BARNARD QUALITY and EXCELLENCE is more marked than ever in the new store at 194 Dundas street.

A small deposit will hold any article till Christmas.

JOHN S. BARNARD

Diamond Merchant and Silversmith,
194 DUNDAS ST., LONDON, ONTARIO.

A GOOD PICTURE

Suitably Framed,
Makes an Ideal

Christmas Gift

Our stock of these goods was never so complete as at present.

Framed Pictures at from 50c each upward.

Also a large assortment of Fancy Photo Frames in metal and wood.

A. E. Jolly & Co.

190 DUNDAS STREET.

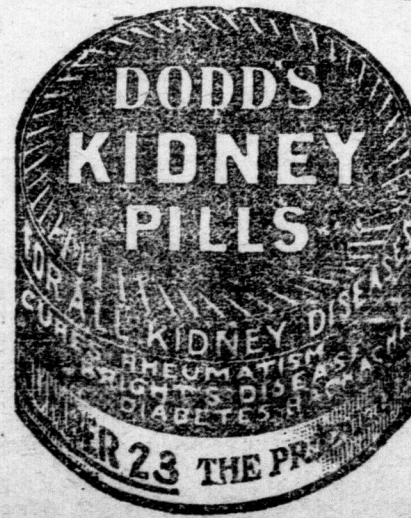
Open Saturday Evenings During
the Month of December.

RESERVED JUDGEMENT IN DESERTION CASE

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100

THE NEW PUBLIC HEALTH

QUESTIONS. ANSWERS. COMMENTS.
Conducted by Institute of Public Health
(The Public Health Faculty of Western University, London.)

Questions should be addressed to "The New Public Health," care The Advertiser, London, Ont.
Private questions accompanied by a stamped, self-addressed envelope, will receive private answers. Medical diagnosis or treatment for individual cases cannot be prescribed.

Question.—Explain the existence of foul odors? If they mean no danger to life, why are they offensive?

NORMAL.

Answer.—This is the most puzzling question I have had for a long time. It seems to me that you must believe that foul odors are a sort of sign of disease, a warning hung out to make us avoid danger. You argue, if I understand you, that if a thing is dangerous, it will smell nice; if it is dangerous, it will smell bad; therefore, if a thing smells bad, it must be dangerous! I presume then that you had smell from rotting garbage, say, or from a sewer, or a manure pile, or a tannery, must indicate disease and death lurking there!

Let us see first if the rule holds. What makes an odor "pleasant" or "horrid"? Chiefly association of ideas; thus, if a certain smell is associated in your mind with delightful things, that smell is pleasant to you; if with disagreeable things, it is unpleasant to you. The smell of soft coal smoke is intensely disagreeable to people in whose minds that smell is chiefly associated with fog and smut, dingy houses and soiled laundry. To others—to myself, for instance—the smell of soft coal smoke recalls early boyhood days, full of happiness; therefore, it is agreeable to me.

The man who loves the country rejoices in the country smells—the city smells make him sick. The real "town-bird" dislikes his nostrils and sniffs in gladly the smells of the city when he gets back from a "beastly slow time" in the country. We hate garlic; to the garlic-loving people, a whiff of garlic paints the most pleasurable home joys, and they naturally revel in it. Rochefort cheese smells like very ancient boots; but to be associated with that cheese, soft glances and all the glimmers of the banquet and the joy of the club, "Ludlow" is a Scandinavian delight. It is no proof that this resistance can be overcome. It is a fact that we have been taught that ventilation might have something to do with pneumonia, colds and tuberculosis, but the further we go, the more fallacious these ideas seem to be. Ventilation has a great deal to do with comfort, efficiency, vigor, etc., but very little to do with diseases due to germs.

PRIZE CONTEST—RULES.

1. Only one question to be answered; any question of the four may be selected.

COMPILES STATISTICS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN'S DISEASES

Director of London Institute of Public Health Prepares Comprehensive Report of the Health of School Pupils.

"The Infectious Diseases of 8,900 Children" is the title of a paper read by H. W. Hill, M. B., M. D., D. P. H., director of the London Institute of Public Health, before the section of Public Health, at the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association, last September, published in the American Journal of Public Health, and now reprinted in pamphlet form. Through the co-operation of the teachers in the public and separate schools of London, mothers of the city regarding the diseases from which their children suffered, attacks. It was an original idea on the part of Dr. Hill, and his paper contains a great deal of information of interest to Londoners and others.

Mothers Supplied Information. Tables prepared by Dr. Hill show that the mothers connected with 23 local schools reported on 8,900 children; in more than one-half the schools the returns were 80 per cent. or more of the enrollment, and in the three schools did the returns fall below a hundred, straightforward, direct replies were received, and not more than 5 per cent. of the total number of children were reported upon.

20,983 Disease Attacks. The total number of attacks of infectious diseases reported for 8,900 children was 20,983. The eight diseases tabulated were chickenpox, diphtheria, German measles, measles, mumps, pneumonia, scarlet fever and whooping cough.

In the Collegiate Institute the attack rate was 3.43, as against the similar attack rate for the remaining children of 2.25, or about 50 per cent. higher, depending on the greater average age of the Collegiate Institute children.

Girls Most Susceptible. Tables of information regarding the pupils of Worley road, Rectory street, St. Mary's and St. Martin's, and the Collegiate Institute show that out of totals of 839 boys and 835 girls, the girls showed a higher attack rate, reaching an average for the total of the eight diseases of about 7 per cent. This is not due to any one disease, as the tendency for the girls to run higher was marked in nearly all the diseases.

Out of the total number of boys, 563 had had measles, 367 chickenpox, 337 mumps, 463 whooping cough, 153 scarlet fever, 90 pneumonia, 64 diphtheria, and 81 German measles. Of the girls, 599 had had measles, 271 chickenpox, 338 mumps, 503 whooping cough, 159 scarlet fever, 78 pneumonia, 77 diphtheria and 98 German measles. Pneumonia was the only disease which had been more prevalent among boys than among the girls.

Number of Attacks Vary. In the majority of schedules prepared by Dr. Hill the number of attacks, with the exception of the eight diseases considered, the number of children reported upon. Thus the 816 children reported upon through Aberdeen school had survived 1,573 attacks of the eight diseases considered. This included 420 cases of measles, Alexandra mothers, reporting upon 230 pupils, gave figures totalling up to 809 attacks and varying throughout in fair proportion to the number of pupils. The pupils of Chesley avenue hold family remedy.

lected; they will all be given equal value.

2. Answers must be written on one of the paper only; not less than 100 words and not more than 200; neatness and correct spelling and punctuation will be considered. The name, age, sex and address of the sender must be written on every sheet sent in.

3. Only boys and girls under 16 can compete, and the composition must be his or her own work, although the information may be obtained anywhere, except, of course, at the Institute of Public Health.

4. All answers must be received on or before December 8, 1913.

5. The prizes will be \$3 for the best answer, \$2 for the next, \$1 for the next. The judge's decision is final. If two or more answers are equally good, the prize will be divided. Writers will receive their prizes at the Institute.

6. Composition may be published in this column.

Questions To Be Answered. Think hard to see just what is really asked. Don't answer something that is not asked.

1. In what way are flies dangerous to health?

2. What is a germ? Tell all you know about them.

3. What are the best ways to keep healthy?

4. Why should you keep your hands clean?

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The arts department of the Western University has thrown open to the public a course of 25 lectures on public health, held every Wednesday at the Western University building, St. George street, at 4:30 p. m. Registration fee, \$1; no other charge.

Clubs, societies, associations, etc., are invited to form regular classes from their memberships for systematic courses in public health subjects and number of lectures to be arranged. Fees nominal. Such courses will be held at the Institute of Public Health.

Free single addresses on public health may be arranged for by any club, society, etc., in Ontario with the director.

Subjects.—School Hygiene, Flies, Sewage Disposal, Contagious Diseases, Tuberculosis, Typhoid Fever, Ice, Water Supplies, Ventilation, Overcrowding and Housing, Infant Mortality, Sex Hygiene, German Measles, Vaccination, Food Poisoning, Patent and Other Drugs, Handling of Epidemics, Rural Hygiene, etc.

COULD NOT EAT—FAILING FAST

Captain On Great Lakes Restored To Health by "Fruit-a-tives"

For thirty years Captain Swan followed the Great Lakes. He has now retired and lives at Port Burwell, where he is well known and highly esteemed.



H. SWAN, ESQ.

Port Burwell, Ont., May 8, 1913.

"A man has a poor chance of living and enjoying life when he cannot eat. That was my case for many years. Loss of appetite and indigestion was brought on by constipation. I have had trouble from these diseases for years. I lost a great deal of flesh and suffered constantly. For the last couple of years I have taken 'Fruit-a-tives' and have been so pleased with the results that I have recommended them to many occasions to friends and acquaintances. 'Fruit-a-tives' have helped me greatly. By following the diet rules and taking 'Fruit-a-tives' according to directions any person with dyspepsia will get benefited."

H. SWAN.

"Fruit-a-tives" are sold by all dealers at 50 cents a box, six for \$2.50, or trial size 25 cents, or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.

Mrs. Cook, of Littlewood, was a visitor with Mrs. Gairbairn on Wednesday. Mr. Ernie Clark is moving into his new house.

Mrs. Vera Simpson, of London, was a visitor with her aunt, Mrs. Fred Joyce, this week.

CHAIRMAN DENIES ANY DESTRUCTION OF STREETS

Claims That No Friction Is Caused Between Civic Departments.

Chairman Philip Pocock, of the water commission, who is a strong opponent of the hydro-waterworks separation idea, denies that the streets of the city are being torn up by the commission with resulting friction between the commission and the city council.

"The commission is only permitted to open up a street when a main break and the requirements are urgent," said Mr. Pocock to The Advertiser, "and we haven't had since a break since I've been on the commission. In order to lay new mains we have to secure the permission of the city engineer, and the street has to be put back again in condition satisfactory to that official."

CREDITABLE NUMBER

Souvenir Number of Canadian Jewish Times, a Most Readable Publication.

The Canadian Jewish Women's and Bazaar Souvenir number of the Canadian Jewish Times, of Montreal, is an extremely creditable publication, both from typographical and literary points of view. It is issued in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Baron de Hirsch Institute and the Ladies' Benevolent Society. It is well illustrated with photographs of officers of the Institute. A leading article is "The Jew—Real and Imaginary," by Mrs. Clarence I. de Sola, founder of the Daughters of Zion and president of the Jewish League of Jewish Women.

All the articles are readable, instructive and possessed of considerable literary merit. The number is altogether a distinct credit to the Jewish people of Canada.

Average Two or Three Diseases. Simon street school reported on 65 children who had come safely through 1,603 attacks of the eight diseases, the figures being for chickenpox, 297; diphtheria, 47; German measles, 65; measles, 45; mumps, 200; pneumonia, 62; scarlet fever, 127; and whooping cough, 359.

The majority of the public schools gave an average of between two and three infectious diseases for each pupil. Not one of the separate schools could claim quite three diseases per pupil, and the only ones falling below two per pupil were Aberdeen school, which claimed only 1.27 attacks for 816 pupils, and Richmond street, with 171 attacks for 88 pupils.

The Collegiate Institute, with pupils of greater average, reported 1.94 attacks for 589 pupils. One-half of the total attacks of the eight diseases were due to measles and whooping cough; one-fourth to mumps and chickenpox; one-fourteenth to scarlet fever; and about one-tenth to the remaining three diseases.

Dr. Hill also prepared tables showing the age at which the majority of children contracted the eight diseases. At the age of eight years it appears that there were very few children free of one or other of the eight diseases.

LAMBETH. Lambeth, Dec. 6.—Miss Pearl Cornfoot, of London, was a recent visitor with Mrs. Geo. Vanstone.

Mr. William Pack had a very successful sale on Wednesday. Cows brought as high as \$100 each.

Mrs. D. Angus is still confined to her home through illness.

Mr. Ed. Baines cut his finger very badly yesterday while using a rip saw.

Nerviline Ends Neuralgia Cures Headache Instantly

No Remedy Like Old "Nerviline" to Cure Pain or Soreness.

That terrible headache—how you fairly reel with it! That stabbing, burning neuralgia—what misery they both cause. Never mind, you don't have to suffer—use Nerviline, it's a sure cure. Nerviline, an experiment, cause nearly forty years of wonderful success has made a name for Nerviline among the people of many different nations. There is nothing speedier to end Neuralgia headache than old time "Nerviline," write Mr. G. C. Dalgleish from Evanston. "It is so powerful and penetrating that it seems to eat up any pain in a minute. My family couldn't get along without Nerviline. We always keep the 50c family size bottle handy on the shelf, and use it to end chest colds, sore throat, coughs, earache, toothache and pain in the back. My wife swears by Nerviline whether for pain internal or external. For cramps and disordered stomach its effect is astonishing and we believe it is better and speedier than any other household remedy."

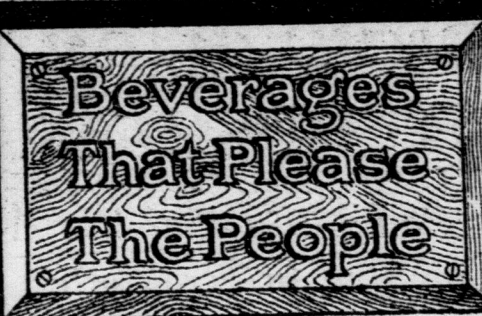
If you suffer with backaching kidney trouble; have disagreeable bladder and urinary disorders, or are tortured with rheumatism, stiff joints and heart-wrenching pains, you will be surprised how quickly and surely Croxone will relieve all such misery.

It soaks right in through the walls, membranes and linings, cleans out and strengthens the stopped up organs, neutralizes, dissolves, and makes the kidneys silt out and filter away the uric acid and poison from the blood, and leaves the kidneys and urinary organs, clean, strong, active and healthy.

It matters not how long you have suffered; how old you are, or what you have tried. It is practically impossible to take Croxone without results, for it starts to work the minute you take it.

If you suffer with pains in the back or sides; if you are nervous, tired and run down; bothered with urinary disorders, or have any signs of kidney, bladder troubles or rheumatism, don't spend another needless day suffering. Secure an original package of Croxone today, and prove for yourself right now, as thousands of others have done, just how quickly it will end your misery.

Croxone is inexpensive, and every druggist is authorized to return the purchase price if it fails in a single case.



Prepare for the Festive Season!

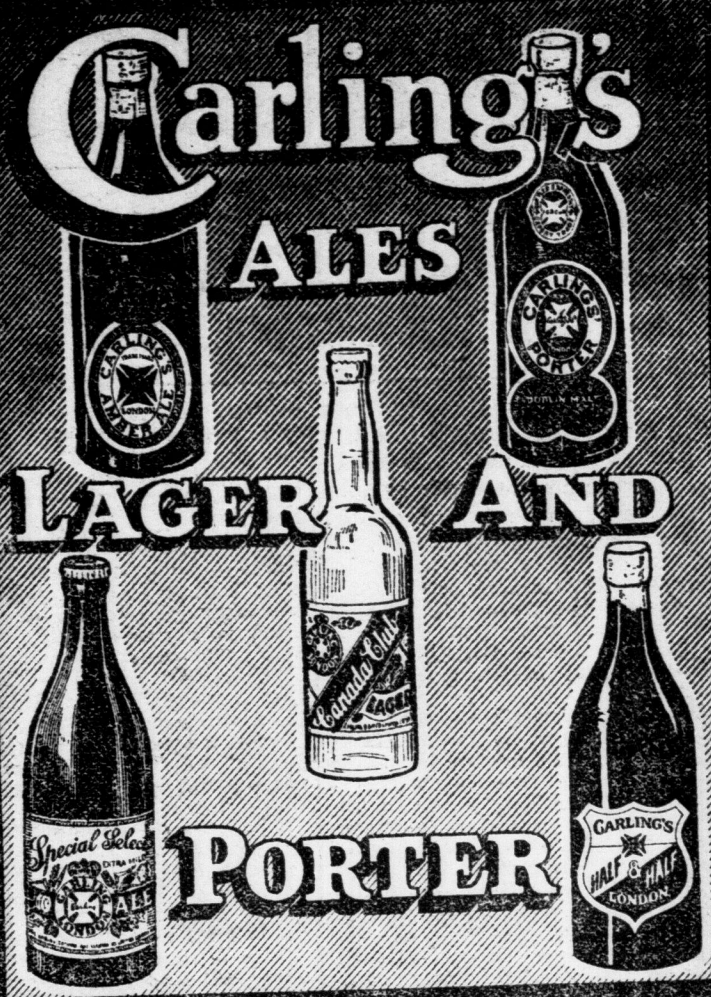
Once more the season of Merry-Making and Feasting approaches, so make ready.

Order a goodly supply of Carling's ALES, LAGER and PORTER—famous for more than 60 years as CAN. ADA'S FINEST BRANDS.

Brewed exclusively by old English methods.

SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR THE HOLIDAY SPREAD.

CARLING - LONDON



MURDERER OF ARNOLD IS STILL AT LARGE

Police Are Searching For Jack Krafcenko and Also Another Man.

[Canadian Press.]

Winnipeg, Dec. 6.—Although three days have elapsed since the Bank of Montreal at Plum Coulee was robbed and Manager Arnold killed, the desperado who perpetrated the crime have not yet been apprehended. The belief still persists that the men are hiding in Winnipeg or vicinity, and the search for Jack Krafcenko, suspected by the police, is kept up.

Officers of the morality department turned out at 2 o'clock this morning and searched the resorts in Franscona but found nothing.

Krafcenko has many friends in the city, who it is believed would conceal his presence. Another man is being looked for by the police in connection with the affair.

HOW TO CONQUER RHEUMATISM AT YOUR OWN HOME

If you or any of your friends suffer from rheumatism, kidney disorders or excess of uric acid, causing lameness, backache, muscular pains; stiff, painful, swollen joints, pain in the limbs and feet; dizziness of sight, itching skin, or frequent neuralgic pains, I invite you to send for a generous Free Trial Treatment of my very general tonic that makes you feel that life is worth living. Please tell your friends of this liberal offer. Send today for large free package, to MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box 12, Windsor, Ont.

DIABETES

Cured With Sanol's Antidiabetes

No diabetes should fail to give this perfectly harmless and efficacious remedy a trial. It will prove to you, effect wonderful results. It has the unqualified approval of prominent physicians.

Price, \$2.00. Correspondence invited.

THE SANOL MFG. CO., LTD., Winnipeg, Man.

Leading Druggists: Anderson & Nelles, W. T. Strong, Taylor Drug Company.

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180 KING STREET. PHONES 543, 373, 2058. OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

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GRIFFITH & WILLIS FUNERAL DIRECTOR

104 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON. Residence on Premises. Phone 469. Private ambulance service. Delaware Branch, W. Acres, Mgr.

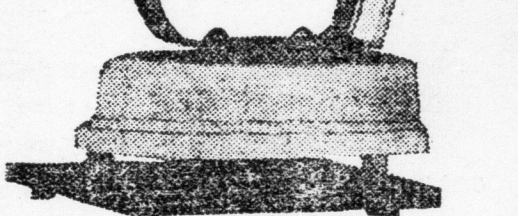
Smith, Son & Clarke Undertakers

118 DUNDAS ST. PHONE 666. 629 DUNDAS ST. PHONE 678. Residence on Premises. Private Ambulance Service.

THE HYDRO SHOP

Is where you can get all kinds of Electrical Novelties. Call and buy your Christmas presents.

—NOW— \$3.00



CITY HYDRO-ELECTRIC

To encourage the use of Electric Irons we are going to sell 50 only at \$3.00 each. These irons have a perpetual guarantee, and cannot be excelled in design or workmanship.

WOODEN pails and tubs are as much out of date as the sailing vessel or the first horseless carriage—and just as impractical.

Eddy's Fibreware

gives superior results—for less money

Just as good as Eddy's Matches.

Pails, tubs, dairy utensils, etc., made of this material are light, tight and durable. They have no hoops to drop off—no seams to crack. And they out-wear the wooden articles many times over.

King George's Navy Plug

10¢

KING GEORGE NAVY PLUG CHEWING TOBACCO

IS IN A CLASS BY ITSELF!

It surpasses all others in quality and flavour because the process by which it is made differs from others.—It is deliciously sweet and non-irritating.

SOLD EVERYWHERE: 10c A PLUG

ROCK CITY TOBACCO Co., Manufacturers, QUEBEC

ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

Transact your business in the way of paying and receiving money through the Bank. Pay your current accounts by cheque, collect money owing you by drawing upon your debtor and make your remittances by money order.

LONDON OFFICE, 394 Richmond St. W. J. HILL, Local Manager.

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A Page About Plays, Players and Playgoers

GRAND OPERA AT GRAND PLEASURES IN ALL POINTS

"Salome" Is a Success Both as
Regards the Cast and
Staging.

SHEEHAN'S FINE VOICE

A Strong Company Presents an
English Adaptation of Mas-
senet's Famous Work.

"Salome." Charles Swickard's Eng-
lish adaptation of Jules Massenet's
"Salome," presented at the Grand on
Friday night by Mr. Joseph F. Shee-
han and company, deservedly found
favor with an audience not overly
large, but keenly appreciative. A cast
of entirely capable singers, fine cos-
tumes and scenery, and an excellent
orchestra, made the production a suc-
cess from every point of view. The
orchestra, however excellent it un-
doubtedly was, played perhaps a trifle
too loud for the audience to distinctly
follow the words of some of the sing-
ers, all of whom were vocalists of a
high order of merit.

A Fine Tenor.

Mr. Sheehan as John the Baptist
highly delighted his hearers with one
of the finest tenor voices ever heard
in this city. Musical, full and power-
ful, yet clear and distinct, the audi-
ence followed with rare delight his
every word. His impersonation of
John lends to that New Testament
character human and pleasing touches
that make him more the man, though
not necessarily less the prophet. The
love that Salome instills in the heart
of the prophet, and which finds ex-
pression in the dungeon scene, is por-
trayed with a nicety and finesse that
few actors can command. There is so
much of the natural in Mr. Sheehan's
John the Baptist that he appears to be
quite a loving character, a true, sin-
cere, well-balanced prophet, who is
neither posing nor fanatical.

Mme. Antoinette Le Brun as Salome
is thoroughly capable, her acting is
highly interpretive, and her voice, a
strong, beautiful and clear soprano,
accomplishes very fine work through-
out the performance. In the dramatic
moments in her part she acquires her-
self with rare felicity and gracefulness
of action.

Mlle. Lydia Sturtevant as Herodias,
the queen, is versatile, in both her
singing and her acting. Her mezzo-
soprano voice is capable of great
flights of melody, both high and low.

Make Herod Human.
Mr. Charles Swickard, an excellent
tenor, as Herod, is entirely satisfac-
tory, but his impersonation of that
haughty monarch makes him out to
be a fairly reasonable creature and
quite a human being.

Mr. Harold J. Geiss, as Phannu, also
gives good satisfaction, with his fine
deep basso voice. His makeup and
impersonation is striking and im-
pressionistic, but not too much so.

Mr. Lawrence Wallace, as Vitellius,
is all that could be asked for in the
role of that heroic-looking young Ro-
man. He moreover possesses one of
the best, clearest and most pleasing
voices in the cast.

Mr. Nelson J. Shanley, as the high
priest, gives fair and adequate sup-
port in a somewhat minor part.
The interpretive dancing of Mlle.
Sophia Benucci is dainty, artistic and
remarkable. She highly pleased her
audience last evening with her serpen-
tine artistry, and versatility of mo-
tion. Lively, graceful and charming,
her dancing is really ingenious.

A writer in the Daily Sketch hu-
morously laments the fact that the
statue of Henry Irving in London
shows him in the robes of a doctor of
letters instead of in one of his fam-
ous parts, such as Mathias or Richard
III. There seems much of sound sense
in this comment.



Mlle. Sofia Benucci, premier dancer in the beautiful musical
spectacle, "Salome," at the Grand twice today.

London Amateurs To Present Bright Play

On Dec. 17 the London Dramatic
Club will present "The Marriage of
Kitty" at the Grand. The play is
Cosmo Lennox's adaptation of a fam-
ous French comedy, and which for
several seasons played to great audi-
ences in London and New York. It
was her part in this piece which put
Marie Tempest, the noted English
actress, in the front rank of the Eng-
lish-speaking stage. It is a comedy of
the light touch-and-go type, racing
along at high speed, and replete with
bright lines and ludicrous situations.

That the London Dramatic Club will
do full justice to the possibilities of
the play is assured by their past per-
formances. In three competitions with
the pick of the dramatic clubs of Can-
ada, held at Toronto, Ottawa and
Winnipeg, they have carried off a first
and two seconds, while the Margaret
Anglin bracelet has been captured by
Miss Patti McLaren on two occasions.

The cast will be made up as fol-
lows: Miss Patti McLaren, Miss Enid
Harkness, Mr. Stanley Meredith, Capt.
Folger, Mr. Redmond Meredith and
Miss Meta Macbeth.

NOTES on the STAGE

Sir George Alexander is said to be
considering an offer of \$3,500 a week
to present a playlet in American
vaudeville.

Dorothy Donnelly is to appear in
"Maria Rosa," from the Spanish of An-
gel Gurnea, author of the interesting
"Marta of the Lowland," in which
Bertha Kalich was seen a few seasons
ago.

Eugene Walter is to dramatize Jack
London's novel, "The Valley of the
Moon."

Sir Herbert Tree will revive "The
Daring of the Gods" at His Majesty's
Theatre, London, after the run of
"Joseph and His Brethren," probably
in January. He has not announced
any new Shakespearean production for
this season.

Alfred Noyes—who should have been
appointed poet laureate, but wasn't—
has been offered a twenty weeks' en-
gagement in vaudeville to recite some
of his poems.

One of the interesting facts about
the company appearing in "At Bay" at
the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre in

New York city, is that most of the
leading artists are either sons or
daughters of famous players. This
in fact might be called the "second
generation cast." Miss Chrystal Herne,
for instance, is the daughter of the
late James A. Herne. Guy Standing is
the son of Herbert Standing. "Mari-
on" is the son of a man who was
famous throughout all Europe in
his day. One might continue in this
manner throughout practically the en-
tire organization, proving that talent
for the drama is often an inherited
gift.

Charles Frohman is to revive Sar-
dau's "Diplomacy" in New York with
Ellis Jeffreys as the Countess Zicka.

Ethel Barrymore is to appear in
London in Haddon Chambers' latest
success, "Tante."

Martin Harvey Coming.

Mr. Martin Harvey, the distinguish-
ed English actor-manager who is going
to make an ocean-to-ocean tour of
Canada in the New Year, will call on
England a day or two after Christmas
with his entire company. His leading
lady is Miss N. de Silva, an extremely
gifted actress, who has been associat-
ed with many of Mr. Martin Harvey's
biggest triumphs. Mr. Charles Glen-
ey is another interesting personality
who has been a member of this
famous company for a number of
years, and in the three plays which
will constitute Mr. Harvey's Canadian
repertory, he has parts of great im-
portance and wide variety. Other
names which may be mentioned, all of
which are well known to playgoers
throughout England, are Messrs. Eu-
gene Wolosky, Charles Cameron, Al-
fred Ibbertson and Denholm Muir. Mr.
Martin Harvey is a manager who
knows the great value of permanency
in the constitution of a company. It
is long personal association and a
variety of roles which produces a
perfect ensemble, and it is for this
quality that the Martin Harvey com-
pany has secured such a high reputation.
Beside Miss N. de Silva, the ladies
of the company include Miss Margaret
Yard, Miss Bessie Elder and Miss
Maud Rivers.

"Oh, I Say!"
Mr. Sydney Blow, the young Eng-
lishman, who made the adaptation of
"Oh, I Say!" which is still running in
London, has arrived in New York to
see the American musical version of
this piece. He is so pleased with the
musical setting provided by Jerome D.
Kern that he is determined to pro-
duce the piece as a musical play in
London after the conclusion of its en-
gagement as a legitimate farce. In ad-
dition to being a playwright of dis-
tinction, Mr. Blow is associated with
the management of two London the-
atres—the Criterion and the Queen's.

"A Cigarette-maker's Romance" is
founded on the famous novel of the
same name by the late Marion Craw-
ford. It tells the story of the misfor-
tunes which befell a certain Polish
nobleman who lost his memory in an
accident, and was dispossessed of his
titles and estates by an unscrupulous
knewan. The final ridding of the
wrong and the restitution of the
count from the poverty of the little
cigarette factory, where he had spent
his years of exile, to the enjoyment
of his full faculties and property, make
a play of extraordinary interest
and human appeal.

Amusement Calendar

GRAND.

This afternoon and evening... Joseph Sheehan in "Salome"
Monday... "Fanny's First Play"
Tuesday... "The Fisher"
Wednesday matinee... "The Convict's Sweetheart"
Wednesday night... "Queen's Evidence"
Thursday... "The Lady From Alaska"
Friday... "The Mexican Heiress"
Saturday matinee... "Dora Thorne"
Saturday night... "The Ranch Queen"

AT AUDITORIUM.

Tonight... Return engagement of Cathedral Choir

COMING PLAYS AT GRAND

Sheehan in "Salome."

It is safe to say that the production
of "Salome," which is at the Grand
again, twice today, 2:30 and 8:15, is
by far the most pretentious offering
ever taken on tour in this country. The
cast of principals embraces a list of
names, a half a dozen any of which are
strong enough in ability and reputa-
tion to head a company of their own.
First and foremost among these art-
ists comes Joseph F. Sheehan, the
greatest of American tenors, and sup-
porting him are such artists of world-
renown as Madame Annetta Le
Brun, Mlle. Lydia Sturtevant, Mr.
Charles Swickard, Mr. Harold Geis,
Mr. Lawrence Wallace, Mr. William
Young, Miss Grace Dossie and others
of like calibre.

The company carries its own special
orchestra, under the direction of
Chevallier Theodore Stearns, a pupil
of Macenette. The premier dancer,
Mlle. Sophia Benucci, is one of the
greatest artists of this country has ever
seen, and has been specially engaged
for this production.

Fanny's First Play.

The story of the play deals with
Fanny O'Dowda, daughter of Count
O'Dowda, a Chesterfieldian individual
who clings to old-world ideas and
believes that he has successfully im-
posed his daughter's education on the
modern world. Fanny comes to him with
the information that she has written a
play, her father firmly believing that
it must, of course, be something in
conformity with the same notions. He
arranges for the presentation of the
comedy by real actors and actresses,
and to give the play every opportu-
nity, he also invites the leading dra-
matists of the city to be present and
pass judgment upon the work of
his daughter. His amazement knows
no end when he discovers the play is
thoroughly modern, not even touch-
ing upon any of his pet notions.

Upon the conclusion of Fanny's
play, the critics come upon the stage
marching down the centre aisle of the
theatre and thereupon discuss the
merits and demerits of the piece.
They are in absolute ignorance as to
the authorship of the comedy and
Mr. Shaw gets a great deal of fun at
the expense of his pet notions.

A Delightful Scene.

Fanny has a delightful scene with
Trotter, one of the critics. She is in
great fear that her play has shocked
her father. "But," argues the critic,
"that is young ladies' England. You
spend their evenings making their
fathers see plays that are not fit for
elderly people." She doesn't mind in
the least about shocking her father
morally—in fact, she is delighted. The
young can do for the old to shock
them and keep them up-to-date.

The players' list embraces the
names of Eva Leonard Boyne, Kate
Carlson, Katharine Pol, Dora Mus-
grave, Jean Stirling, C. H. Croker-
King, Sidney Paxton, Arnold Lucy,
Claude Rains, Lewis, Sealy, Herbert
Dancey, Spencer Geach, Ivan Cam-
pber, Kimford, Gordon Ash,
Vane Sutton-Vane, and George Carr.
"Fanny's First Play" is famous for
its prologue and epilogue in which
the Machiavellian G. B. S. delivers his
satiric tirade on the dramatic art.
Reviewers in his exclusive and irresis-
tible way.

May Bell Marks' Company.

The announcement of the coming
engagement to the Grand Opera House
for seven performances of May A. Bell
Marks, supporting R. W. Marks, man-
ager and proprietor Marks Bros. Co., of
the Dramatic Company, which opens on
Tuesday evening, with matinees Wed-
nesday and Saturday, will be appre-
ciated by all the theatregoers, as they
will receive an attraction that is run
entirely on a different plan than the
general line of these attractions. It is
Mr. Marks' efforts to elevate his at-
tractions so that it will outclass all
others, and command the dignity and
sphere of the dollar performance, and
give to his patrons that others dare
not venture to follow in his steps
which will make him the leader and
be followed in a field by himself.

Mr. Marks is somewhat of a crank
on producing, as he is a great believer
in exactness and gives particular at-
tention to every effect from the big
sensational to the most minute de-
tail. In costuming there is not the
smallest ribbon, flag or emblem that
is not perfect, and in all his acces-
sories are more complete than an or-
iginal production. Seats on sale.

Pavlova.

The most notable thing about the
incomparable Mlle. Anna Pavlova, the
great Russian dancer, and her asso-
ciates is that they charm all kinds of
people. Their appeal is to everybody,
for they are the personification of the
joy of living. Those who like opera,
those who like musical comedy, those
who take their drama very seriously,
and those who simply want to be
entertained, all find delight in a Pa-
vlova performance.

A thoroughly representative program
will be given by the Pavlova company
at the Grand Tuesday evening, Dec.
16. One of the ballets which is just
now such a sensation in New York,
and which has been a box office suc-
cess, will be included. Divertissements are solo
dances, dances for two and three and
dances for a dozen. The glorious
"Autumn Bacchanale" will, of course,
not be omitted here. And Pavlova
will dance with M. Berge as a part-
ner, her new society dance, the
"Gavotte Pavlova," which is now so
popular in ballrooms in the east.

The company, which comes intact
from New York, includes three fam-
ous men dancers, Novikoff, Zalich and
Gecchetti, Miles, Plaskowiska and

Gashkawa are the leaders of the
danseuses with Pavlova. And each
danseuse is quite as remarkable for
beauty of face and figure as for airy
grace.

ENGLISH ETIQUETTE IN REHEARSING FOR PLAY

Is Much More Gentle and Mild
Than Methods Adopted by
American Stage
Managers.

The direct and blunt method of the
American stage manager is proverbial.
In moments of stress he is not the
gentlest person in the universe and
complaints against his strenuous meth-
ods are often heard. The difference
between the American style and the
milder and more polite English pro-
cedure was demonstrated in rehears-
ing "Hop o' My Thumb."

When the Drury Lane Company of
America, imported the "Hop" produc-
tion from London it agreed that Eng-
lish directors would be necessary to
secure the best results at rehearsals.
So the directors who imported them
were given the requisite number of
actors and actresses, chorus men and
women and the stage of the Manhattan
Opera House. Also the Drury Lane
scenery, but they were already fami-
liar with that.

What they were not supplied with
was a glossary of American methods
of stage direction or synonymous
slang for their technical stage terms.
And much of the long and weary
nights was consumed in getting a
working basis of the English-American
tongue, as "she is spoke," and
understood by those who work back
of the footlights.

"My good fellow, will you please as-
sist us by being a bit more quiet?"
from an English director to a stage
hand, surprised the "grip" so that he
let fall his hammer.

Gets on Nerves.

The general politeness got into the
atmosphere of the stage hands. They
didn't know whether they were being
joked or given orders. What they
were accustomed to hearing, punc-
tuated by "blankety-blanks," sounded
as gentle as an invitation to tea.

And the men with the lights had to
do it over several times before they
became accustomed to it.

"Time-o, Chappie, Right-o," rounded
more like a soda fountain drink than
a call for a certain spot light. And
whereas, "Amber," "Flood" or "Purple"
were distinct orders to the lamp
men, they were in constant danger of
getting the sequence mixed when each
command was followed by that cheery
"Right-o."

Then little Iris Hawkins as Hop had
to climb a stage tree. He spikes
that protruded as branches interfered
with her progress. Down she came to
the footlights—the American six
little brothers standing in awe of such
nerves—and thus addressed the direc-
tor:

"You know, I won't climb that tree
and tear myself all to little pieces.
It's horrid."

Instead of being told to go where
any sort of a tree would be welcome,
Miss Hawkins was answered in this
way by the English director:

"Certainly, Miss Hawkins, the mat-
ter will be adjusted. And then and
there the rehearsal was stopped to
rebuild the troublesome tree."

LAST CHANCE TO HEAR CATHEDRAL CHOIR

Tonight, in the Auditorium, the
London public will have an opportu-
nity for the last time, for probably some
years to come, of hearing the Cathed-
ral Choir. No music lover should
miss this opportunity, and those who
have already had the pleasure of hear-
ing them are just as anxious to listen
to them again. This is also a great
chance for amateur singers, for by
studying these chorists carefully,
they may be enabled to gain many
useful hints not only in choir, but also
in solo work. Mr. Spencer Johnston,
their gifted director, is truly a great
artist on the piano, and his interpre-
tations of the various composers is
undoubtedly well worth the trouble of
going to hear in itself. "This choir,"
says Mr. W. E. C. Workman, organist,
etc., of one of the largest churches in
Sarnia, "is unquestionably the best
thing on the road as a musical or-
ganization."

Miss Marjorie Lightfoot, Bailey ave-
nue, Ottawa, is the guest of her aunt,
Mrs. (Dr.) McLaren, Queen's avenue.

Complete Line of Mufflers.
Grafton & Co. have on sale a most
complete line of mufflers, which will
make ideal Christmas gifts. They
include beautiful silks and accordion-
knit goods that are sure to satisfy any
taste. The prices of the mufflers range
from 25c to \$5. Readers of Grafton &
Co.'s advertisement in our Friday
issue would notice that it stated the
prices as 25c to \$1. This was a typo-
graphical error, and should have read
25c to \$5.

Card of Thanks.

Mr. Patrick Walsh and family ex-
press their sincere appreciation and
thanks to their many friends for
kindnesses and sympathy shown them
in their recent bereavement.



Mlle. Anna Pavlova and her company at Grand, Tuesday, Dec. 16.

Have You a Playlet? Here's a Chance To Get It Staged

Another opportunity for the Amer-
ican playwright has made its appear-
ance. This time, however, the demand
is for playlets and for playlets of every
description—dramas, comedies, farces,
and tabloid musical comedies. And, in
addition, for those with ideas not yet
wrought into definite shape or form
there is also an opportunity, for the
ideas—mere suggestions—are likewise
in demand.

The request that material be sub-
mitted comes from Lew Fields, prop-
rietor of the Forty-fourth Street
Music Hall. Under the Fields' direc-
tion, the theatre now is devoted to
the famous continental music hall
form of entertainment. Playlets of
all kinds are elaborately staged with
casts made up of the best players in
the country, and the Music Hall's
permanent chorus not only makes pos-
sible the production of musical play-
lets on a lavish scale, but with the
weekly change in the program, cre-
ates a demand for material suitable
for its use.

Only Best Wanted.

"For the guidance of authors," said
Music Hall.



Mason & Risch Pianos

"FROM FACTORY TO HOME"

Why Not a Mason & Risch Piano or Player-Piano?

What a satisfaction it will be for you
to know that your gift this year at
Christmastide will have a deeper signifi-
cance, a greater usefulness and a more
permanent value than almost anything
else you could have selected for your
loved ones—that when the sands of the
hour-glass have fallen three hundred
and sixty-five times again, the gift of
last Yuletide will have entwined itself
deep into the affections of those to
whom you presented it a year before.

And it is further pleasant to know
that this princely gift can be secured
on terms of payment which make buy-
ing convenient.

MASON & RISCH, Limited,

248 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.

C. L. GRAY, Manager.



Scene from "Fanny's First Play," at the Grand on Monday.

TAYLOR'S THROAT AND LUNG BALM—The only remedy that is sold on a printed guarantee to cure the worst cough, cold or bronchial irritation. It gives instant relief. Costs 25c bottle, only at Taylor's Market Drug Store, 399 Talbot street.



OUR INVISIBLE DOUBLE-VISION GLASSES

Will make a very acceptable

Christmas Gift

The Brown Optical Co.

Eyesight Specialists,
237 Dundas St. Phone 1877

PEEL'S
FOR XMAS CARDS
RICHMOND STREET.



London's Largest Jewellers
234 Dundas St.

Have You Been in Our New Store?

We show the largest range of Cut Glass, Silverplate, Diamonds, Watches, Solid Gold and Gold-Filled Jewelry this side of Toronto. FOR VALUES YOU CANNOT BEAT OUR PRICES.

Ladies' O.S. 15 J. Gold Filled Hunting Watch \$10.00
Ladies' O.S. 7 J. American movement Gold-Filled Hunting Watch \$7.50
Gents' 15 J. in guaranteed Gold-Filled Case \$10.00
Gents' 7 J. in guaranteed Gold-Filled Case \$6.50
We have a full assortment of Watches up to \$70.00 for the movement.

W.J. Wray & Co.

London Conservatory of Music and School of Elocution, Ltd.

Write or phone for particulars regarding scholarships, prizes, etc. Lettie L. Armstrong, registrar, F. Linforth Willgoose, Mus. Bacc., principal.

WALL PAPER

Why not call and see the very latest ideas in home decorating? In Wall Papers we have the best that is produced by the best makers in Europe and America; there is therefore no need for you to have anything but what is artistic as well as pleasing.

COLERICK BROS
212 DUNDAS ST.

London Loan and Savings Company of Canada

DIVIDEND NO. 79.
Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the 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 and after the 2nd day of January, 1914, to shareholders of record on Dec. 15, 1913.

M. J. KENT, Manager.



G. R. GRICE
Optical Specialist,
Parlors, 180 Dundas Street, Upstairs.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
"Uncle Tom's Cabin," Harriet Beecher Stowe's immortal story of the south, has been placed upon the motion picture film, and the patrons of the Empire Theatre, East London, will see the 8-part photo-play adaptation on Wednesday and Thursday, Dec. 10 and 11.

The story of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is too well known to be retold here.

HAMILTON'S Ale and Porter

Cannot be excelled. It's a favorite drink with many, and will suit you if you try it.

Diamond Hall Removal Sale

Only A Few Days More

Now is the time to pay a small deposit and set aside your Christmas gifts, and get them at 20 per cent off.

SPECIAL
Ebonyed Handled Casseroles..... \$2.40

Half-Price Alarm Clocks

regular prices.
\$3.00 Double Bell, Copper.....\$1.50
\$2.75 Auto Lamp Style.....\$1.50
\$2.25 Fancy Alarm.....\$1.15

W. G. YOUNG
214 DUNDAS ST. 674 DUNDAS ST.
2-STORES-2

Johnston Bros. XXX Bread

Be sure and try our Log Cabin Loaf. As pure and healthful as the sunshine. All wagons carry it.

Johnston Bros. Phone 944.

LONDON AND DISTRICT

—On Sunday evening at Talbot Street Baptist Church Rev. H. H. Bingham will preach the last sermon of the series on "Mistaken Suppositions"—the theme being the "Mistaken Suppositions of the Vision—Haunted." This series has attracted considerable interest and large crowds. At the morning service several new members will be received into the fellowship of the church.

Extending Lines.—The Byron Telephone Company have extended their line to Mount Brydges and are also putting on extra circuits on all heavy lines.

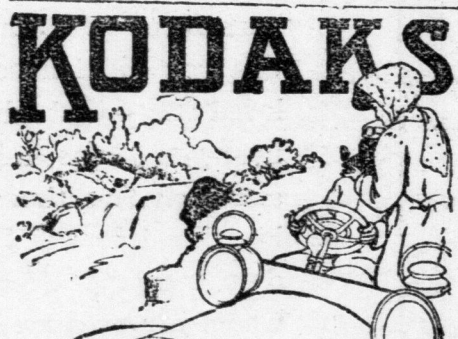
Linen Shower.—A pleasant time was spent at the home of Mrs. George Broderick, 147 Horton street, Thursday evening, when a number of Miss Ethel May Thompson's friends presented her with a linen shower. The evening was spent in music and singing, after which a dainty luncheon was served.

New Retail Store.—Messrs. B. Brick and Wm. Dundas, of St. Thomas, have leased the premises recently occupied by Watson & Way, Dundas street, where they will open with an exclusive ladies' ready-to-wear and furnishing store. Mr. Brick was until lately with the Mickleborough Company, of St. Thomas, and Mr. Dundas was connected with the Fashion Hall, also of that city.

Wilson—Thom.—Dundurn (Sask.) Enterprise: Mr. William Wilson, of Dundurn, Sask., was married on Wednesday, Nov. 19, at Winnipeg, Man., to Miss Margaret Thom, of London, Ont. The newly-married couple arrived here on Saturday last. "Billy," as one of the deservedly popular businessmen of this town, and a former London boy, has received numerous congratulations on his entry to wedded life.

Trade Reports

Dunn's London trade report says: The unusually mild weather has hindered the sale of furs, rubbers and heavy clothing of all kinds, and merchants in those lines are experiencing very quiet times. Retail grocery trade is active and Christmas goods are moving off earlier than usual, thanks to the newspaper campaign of "Shop early." Sorting business among the wholesale houses is dull. Manufacturers are operating with reduced



Nothing Nicer for Christmas than a

KODAK

A gift that will continue to give pleasure at all times.

By the Eastman method it is daylight all the way: Loading, developing and finishing. Free instruction to all camera purchasers.

J. H. Back & Co
210 DUNDAS ST.



EAT MORE SNOWDRIFT BREAD

It's wrapped in waxed paper, sealed like a package of tea.

We are the only bakers selling a wrapped loaf in London.

Phone our office for a sample loaf.

MADE BY

PARNELL
The Bread Man

Delicious "Duchess" Chocolates
(Sixteen Luscious Centres).

27c Pound

Sole Agents for Page and Shaw's, and Allegritti's Famous Candies.

Cairncross & Lawrence
Chemists and Druggists,
216 DUNDAS ST., LONDON, ONT.

forces and waiting developments. The money markets are easier, but it will be some time before its stimulating effect is felt in trade. No failures.

London reports to Bradstreet's say that trade is fairly active, special Christmas business occupying wholesale houses. The trade in staples is not the very best, but this is looked for between November and January.

PETERS CHRISTMAS CAKES.
Made from the choicest ingredients and blended and baked in a sanitary bakeshop.

Achievements of The London Conservatory School of Elocution.

The School of Elocution, in connection with the London Conservatory, occupies today a foremost place amongst the schools of expression. This department of Conservatory work in under the direction of Miss Georgia M. Newbury, who came to London rather more than two years ago. Among other graduates of the Elocution School, Miss Jessie McIntosh, of Woodstock, is meeting with great success in her work. In addition to having a large teaching connection, her name is widely known throughout the district as a concert artist of great ability. There are others completing their senior work this year who no doubt will meet with equal success. The aim of the Conservatory is to bring elocution, as a means of expression, up to the standard of the other fine arts, and with this object in view, it is striving to send out students who can not only entertain, but can also give a message by the rendition of a work full of pathos and human appeal.

PASSES IT UP.
[Melfort (Sask.) Moon.]

A London doctor says he has proof that man did not come from apes, but that apes came from man. He can have his own way—it's too deep a question for us to monkey with.

ROWAT'S COFFEE
45c per pound.
T. A. ROWAT & CO.
250 Dundas St., also South London.
PHONES: 3051, 2052, 909.

Little Stories of Christmastide

Some Lights and Shadows of the Most Joyous Season of the Year, Caught by Advertiser Reporters.

THE LITTLE PHILOSOPHER
[By Cynthia Grey.]

There is perhaps no other place in the city where the little inner tragedies of life occasioned by the high cost of living are more frequently revealed than down at the city market. Just at this season of the year, especially, when already the atmosphere of Christmas is in the air—when the market wagons are laden with rosy apples, plump fowl, and tubful of tempting posies—when the shop windows on the square display most invitingly the oranges, cranberries, and other goodies which go so far towards making a Christmas feast—just now is it particularly trying to have to devote the contents of one's purse to the bare necessities, and to make every penny extend to its absolute purchasing limit.

To the little house-mother with numerous mouths to feed and only a small sum to cover many purchases, is the price of food-stuffs a momentous question. It was only this morning that an Advertiser reporter had the force of this statement impressed upon her most strongly, when a little widow of a woman with two boys of 8 or 10 years dragging at her heels, essayed to cross the busy market square just ahead of the reporter. The little mother's eyes were of a faded blue color, and her rather straggly hair was gathered into a tight little knob at the back of her head, while in her red, not-overly-clean hand, the older boy carried the basket which was to contain their purchases.

"Say, Ma," said the little chap suddenly, "can't we have a chicken today?" The mother snatched at his arm as a wheel of a grocer's wagon almost ran over his foot. "Land sakes, child, look where you're going! Do you want to get killed?"

"No-o, Ma. But say, CAN'T we have chicken just for once? Ted Saunders says his folks has it every Sunday." "Ted Saunders' pa ain't been laid off for three weeks, Bobby," answered the mother, rather shortly. "Oh, but the chicken'd be good for Pa, yuh know. The doctor sed so," eagerly persisted Bobby, "an' besides, it's my birthday tomorrow, Ma."

"Well, we'll see what they cost—now I must get some of these turnips. They'll mash up with the potatoes an' make 'em go further—yes, 10 cents' worth, please."

As his mother was waiting for her purchase to be measured, the little chap executed a funny little dance on the cobble-stones of the market crossing. "Oh, goody, goody, praps we're going to have chicken tomorrow!" The older boy, who had relinquished his basket to his mother, looked on with eyes too wise for his years. "Say, kid, fergit it. We ain't millyunaires—not yet!" "Well, I don't care, I'm jest sick as can be of soup all the time an' nuthin' else," murmured Bobby. "Ma, are we goin' for the chicken now?" The mother looked rather doubtful. "Yuh know, you promised to ast the price, anyway," he continued hopefully.

"All right, we will," said the mother. "We'll ask that man over there." The reporter was not near enough to catch the price asked for one of the plump chickens, but that it was beyond the purse of the little woman was evidenced by the falling face of the child and the rather piteous look in the mother's eye. "Never mind, Bobby. Perhaps next Saturday they will be cheaper. An' now I'd better get a bit of beef an' we'll go back to De Sa. See you take care of the turnips till we get the meat."

Bobby bravely conquered his trembling lip and mounted guard over the

ROSS' LIMITED.
London and Edmonton FURS

Persian Lamb is steadily growing in popularity, and fast becoming the Fur of Fashion.

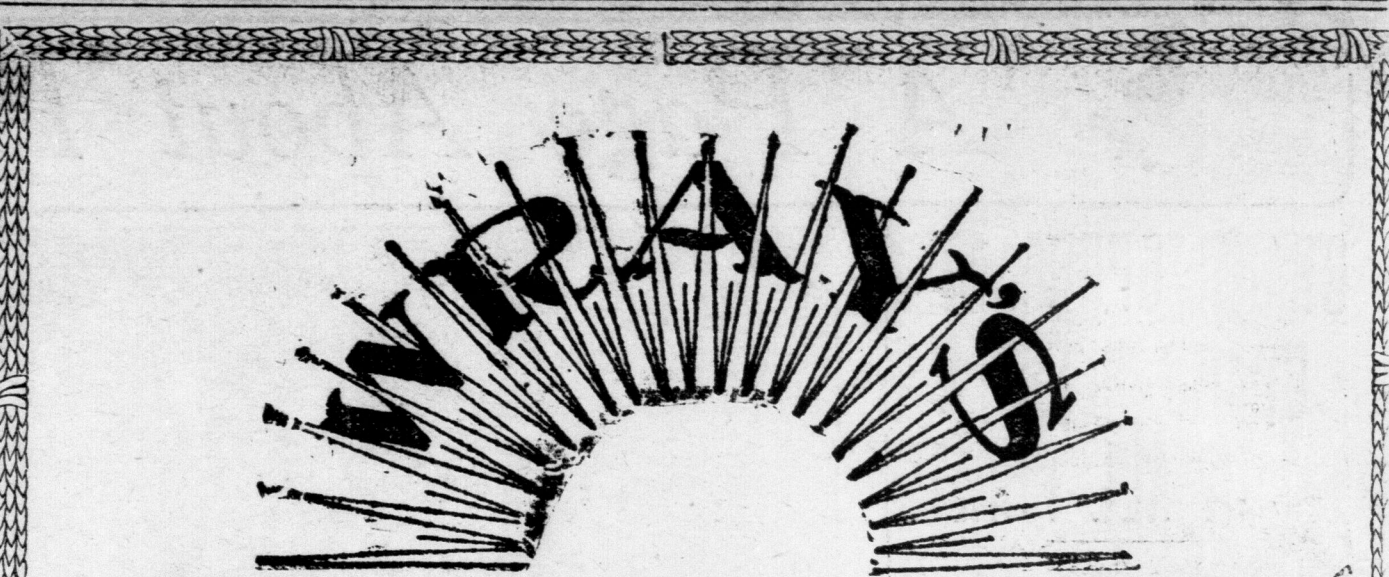
In this class of Fur we are offering special values, having secured the highest class of pelts offered in the market at most reasonable prices. It will interest and repay buyers to look over our showing in these goods. Our prices are manufacturers' figures.

Ladies' Wear
Clearing Sale of Suits still continues. Prices
...\$7.50, \$10.50, \$14.75, \$19.75

These garments are the product of best makers.

Coats
Rare opportunity in getting the latest Coats at clearing prices.....\$7.50 to \$25.00

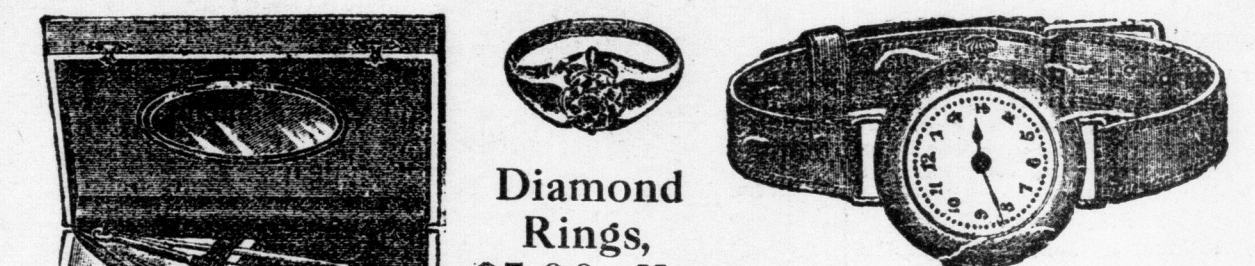
Christmas Neckwear
Phone 1319



WE HAVE MOVED

AND DID NOT MAKE ANY NOISE ABOUT IT, EITHER

Our store is the largest jewelry store in the city. We occupy three flights and carry a very large stock of Diamonds, Solid Gold and Gold-Filled Jewelry, Cut Glass, Watches, Clocks, Sterling and Silver-Plated Ware and Novelties. See our windows and step inside, and you will see a well-stocked store. We have also an optician, who looks after the needs of the eye, and he is a man who thoroughly understands your needs in this line.



Diamond Rings, \$5.00 Up
Wristlet Watches, \$2.00 Up.

We have almost any quality of Jewelry you could ask for, from the cheapest to the most expensive. It is not a matter of price, it is a matter of what you want. Try the One-Price Store this Christmas.

234 DUNDAS ST. WRAY'S LONDON, ONT.

basket at the foot of the market-house steps. "Hello, Ted," he called presently to another boy passing with his mother. "Hello, Bobby," came the answer. "Got your chicken today? We are just going to get ours." Bobby gave back an unflinching look worthy of his British sires. "Nah, My mother's buyin' beef. We all like it better'n anything else."

Just here in the press of the busy Saturday crowd the reporter lost sight of the little party, and it was some ten minutes afterward that the voice of the small philosopher was heard piping on ahead. "Say, Ma, did you get soup meat again? Gee, but I like soup!"

WOMEN IN FAVOR OF PUBLIC MARKET

Candidates for Alderman Were Heckled at Calgary Meeting.

Calgary, Dec. 6.—Five hundred women last night attended a meeting which was addressed by 23 candidates for aldermen. Every aspirant was subjected to vigorous heckling. Following the oratorical display, the women electors endorsed the fifteen candidates. One of the big issues is the perpetuation and encouragement of public market in which the women are much interested.

Our Qualifications

Include:
Wide experience in the matter of investments.
Financial responsibility and financial connections.
Opportunities for the advantageous disposition of property to be sold.
We place at your disposal expert service and a very complete organization.

The Canada Trust Company

Managed in connection with the Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Co.

Main Offices—444 Richmond Street, London.

BRANCHES:
Market Square, London. Talbot St. St. Thomas.
Regina, Sask. Winnipeg, Man.
Edmonton, Alta. Montreal, Que.
T. G. MEREDITH, K. C., President. HUME CRONYN, General Manager.

RATEPAYERS' VOTE FOUND UNNECESSARY

Under Old Act New Market Can Be Constructed on Council Bylaw.

Acting on the advice of the city solicitor, the market board decided last night to put a bylaw through the council for the necessary expenditure for the new East End market, the bylaw to be ratified in the city of London bill next February. Under the old market act, was the advice of the solicitor, it is not necessary to submit a bylaw to the people. The necessary amount will be raised by the sale of debentures.

City Engineer W. N. Ashplant reported that Messrs. J. M. Moore, Bartlett and Murray, and Mrs. Edwards were prepared to make gifts of certain areas of lands providing that the city would provide the necessary approaches and carry out the work on a permanent basis, which would justify the site for a branch market and enhance the value of surrounding property.

With the necessary approaches, there would be available approximately 130x107, giving 33,989 square feet. Another area of 130x65, owned by Mr. Murray would be available for purchase, the engineer reported, if increased extension room was deemed desirable at a later date. The engineer estimated the cost including cement sidewalks, new fences, etc., grading and graveling, and covered market building, to be approximately \$3,200.

The committee will take no definite action until the engineer secures opinions in writing on the several properties that have been offered the city. Engineer Ashplant also submitted a report on the central market, showing that it would cost \$19,740 to construct 8,400 square yards of concrete pavement on the market, concrete walks and other necessities. The estimate was laid over for the next meeting.

Closed, heated carriages for every occasion. Phone Hueston's Livery.

USE CONNELL'S COAL
\$7.00 PER TON.
CHESTNUT, STOVE AND EGG, \$5.75 PER TON.
Large, Clean Pea Coal.
Phones 770 and 1096.
Dundas and Richmond Sts. Phone 770
Colborne St. and C. P. R. Phone 1096

STANDARD DRUG LEADS Limited. OTHERS FOLLOW

THE BEST COLLEGE IS NONE TOO GOOD FOR YOUR DAUGHTER.

Alma Ladies College
Is a Methodist Home-School, patronized by all leading denominations. In Canada's farthest south. Six-acre campus, buildings and equipment are an endowment costing \$150,000. Literature, Science, Music, Fine Art, Expression, Physical Culture, Commercial, Household and Health courses. Write the Principal for Prospectus.
ROBERT I. WARNER, M.A., D.D., St. Thomas, Ont.

Gold Cuff Links Made
to order at factory prices.

S. K. MILROY & CO.
Manufacturing Jewelers, 200 Dundas St.

Law and Churchill in Great Verbal Duel On Mighty Issue

BONAR LAW DECLARES THE UNIONISTS WILL TAKE ARMS AGAINST THE GOVT. ATTACKS LLOYD GEORGE'S CAMPAIGN

Here are the clear-cut statements on their party policies of Hon. Winston Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, and Mr. Bonar Law, leader of the Unionists. Within a few days of one another last week, speaking before great audiences in language that could not be mistaken, they once more committed their respective parties in regard to the tremendous issues now before the British public. Home rule, national insurance, tariff reform, Lloyd George's land movement, are all dealt with in striking and vigorous fashion. Read these two powerful speeches and catch the point of view of the opposing political forces of the United Kingdom.

FIRST ADMIRALTY LORD RIDDLES ARGUMENTS OF THE UNIONIST CHIEF

Mr. Churchill on Saturday, Nov. 15, addressed a great demonstration of London Liberals at the Alexandra Palace.

In his speech Mr. Churchill dealt with several aspects of the political situation, the leading points being as follows:

Home Rule. One great party in the state has declared its resolve to proceed in the pursuit of certain political objects to rebellion and civil war.

In our own party there are large numbers of men who very naturally ask nothing better than to put these loud and harsh associations to the proof. They are men who are not in the least afraid of a broad and distinct undercurrent of feeling and conviction that violence would not produce good, ameliorative, or permanent results. (Hear, hear.)

Without an abandonment of the principle for which we fight there should, if possible, be a settlement by consent, such as Mr. Redmond pleaded for. We also desire if it be possible that the Protestant Ulster shall somehow or other be satisfied.

Armaments. The nations are held and gripped in the thralldom of armaments on a scale which far surpasses what took place in the most ferocious and the most barbarous ages of the world.

So far as the Government is concerned there is no step which we can take which offers any prospect of an abatement of the international arrangements in armaments which we will not take and which we will not work for with all our might.

The Insurance Act. Mr. Bonar Law's policy is to return to the old voluntary system, which all parties had agreed had broken down and was hopelessly inadequate.

To throw the new insurance law structure, so laboriously and wonderfully built up, into the melting pot, is the opinion of a man who does not know and who does not care.

Mr. Churchill also dealt with warm approval of the Government's land policy in relation to the rural laborers and tenancy in the towns.

During the course of his speech the first lord was subjected to interruptions on the part of male suffragists, who were promptly removed.

Peculiar Politics. Mr. Churchill, who had a most enthusiastic reception when he rose to speak, remarked that he had not had an opportunity of addressing a London audience since their last victorious general election, and he was very much indebted to his hon. friend, Mr. Alden, and to his colleagues, the leaders of London Liberalism, for the invitation which they had done him the honor to tender.

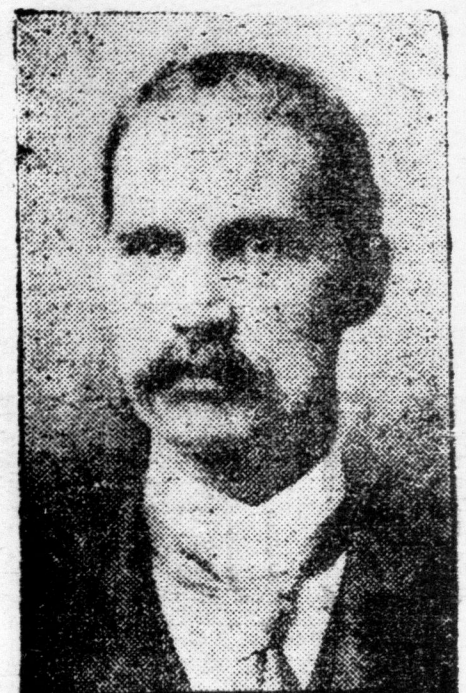
"The circumstances which comprise the political situation of today," the First Lord went on, "are in several aspects peculiar and even unprecedented. Party organization has been carried to a higher level of thoroughness and efficiency on both sides in this country than at any period we have known. Yet side by side with that development there is a general feeling that party organization and party politics without real earnestness will not in themselves and by themselves pro-

duce full and effective solution to the great controversial questions of our time.

Continued on Page Eighteen.

In connection with the National Unionist Conference, Mr. Bonar Law, leader of the Unionists, recently addressed a large meeting at Norwich. Mr. Law said in part:

From the party point of view no political party ever met under conditions more hopeful than those in which we are assembled here tonight (Cheers.) But from the national point of view, so long as the Government persist, or seem to persist, in their Irish policy, the position is one of danger, which it is simply impossible to exaggerate. That is the subject which fills my mind to the exclusion of every other. That is the subject,



MR. BONAR LAW, Unionist Chief.

also, which ought to dominate, and which I think now at last does dominate, the mind of the people of this country. (Cheers.)

The Division in the Party.

But before I speak on that subject I think it right, at the annual meeting of our party, to speak to you for a little on one or two other subjects. The first of these on which I shall speak is tariff reform. It is a subject on which I have made more speeches by far than on any other, and though I am not a good judge, perhaps they have not been worse speeches than on other subjects. I know this at least—that our policy on this question is plain, straightforward, and cannot be misunderstood. (Hear, hear.) I know also for I never think there is any advantage in trying either to lead my own eyes to facts or to pretend that I do not see them—I know that on that question there is still some difference of opinion in our party. There is, on the one hand, a large number who are devoted to the whole policy of tariff reform, including the immediate imposition of agricultural duties. On the other, there are some who are opposed to any change in our fiscal system. Both of these sections have recognized that, important as our fiscal system is, in comparison with other dangers by which we are now threatened, it sinks into insignificance, and each section has recognized that the only way by which we can present a united

front to our common enemy is that each should abate something of its demand—(cheers)—and as a consequence we do present a united front on this question. (Cheers.) I shall content myself, therefore, tonight with restating that argument. If, as I have unfortunately for me—many speeches still to make—I shall find out another opportunity for arguing the question, I shall content myself with restating what our policy is, and what, if we are in power in the next Parliament, we intend to do. (Cheers.) We shall not impose any new duties on any articles of food—(cheers)—but we shall impose a moderate tariff on foreign manufactured goods, a tariff not exceeding an average of 10 per cent., a scale of duties which is only something like a third of the reduced scale in the new American tariff, which Radical newspapers are constantly telling us is practically a free trade system. (Laughter.) In my belief duties such as these, apart from any other consideration, can be justified on the strictest free trade principles by the needs of revenue. They can be justified on precisely the same ground as that on which revenue tariffs have been imposed by free trade governments in India and in Egypt. We shall also at the same time establish a principle of imperial preference. (Cheers.) We shall give to our self-governing dominions what at every conference for more than 25 years they have unanimously asked for, and that is all that they have formally asked—we shall give them immediately a preference on all duties imposed in the United Kingdom. (Cheers.)

Now, on this subject, I have only one thing more to say. I believe that farmers and agriculturists would be justified in being hostile to that policy if it stood alone. But it does not stand alone. I have already in the House of Commons, on behalf of our party, made this pledge, which I repeat tonight, that, apart altogether from the readjustment on general lines of local taxation—which is frequently required—I hear, hear—apart from the readjustment, at the same time that we impose tariff we shall take part of the revenue of that tariff and use it in reducing the burdens of agriculture—(cheers)—in order to make sure that the farmer will at least be compensated, and more than compensated, for any additional price which, as the result of the tariff, he may by any possibility be called upon to pay. That is our policy, and I can say with confidence, that it has already secured the support, the practically unanimous support, of our own party, and I believe it will command the approval of the country. (Cheers.)

Government's Land Campaign.

The second of these subjects on which I shall speak to you is that which has been referred to by our chairman—the Government's land campaign. (Laughter.) It is in one respect unique (more laughter), perhaps in more than one respect. (Hear, hear.) It is said to be the policy of the Government, and indirectly of members of the Government, and not unimportant members—the Foreign Secretary and the Secretary for India—to make a land question, which is not now a practical question, that it can only arise after the present policy of the Government has been carried out. (Laughter.) It is, therefore, the policy of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

(Some booing.) I have a great deal to say about him. Don't waste your breath at present. (More laughter.) It is the policy of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who has been sent out into the cold world alone to sink or swim with it as best he can. (Hear, hear.)

I happened, when speaking at Newcastle a few days ago, to make a casual reference to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and in consequence I received quite a number of letters from members of our party who were rather angry with me because I had given him, as they said, a certificate of character. (Laughter.) It did not strike me in that light at the time. (Renewed laughter.) But perhaps they were right, for I saw that the Daily News (laughter) described my speech as a tribute to Mr. Lloyd George. ("Oh, oh.") Well, perhaps I cannot tell in what I am going to say now, I shall render myself liable to the same condemnation. (A Voice: "Never mind.") Among those whom I am addressing there are many, I am sure, who in one way or the other must be the same as mine. There must have been occasions when people have come to you with proposals for making your fortunes, which, on the face of them, looked plausible. When that happened, what was your first step? You inquired into the rest of your would-be benefactor. (Hear, hear.) You asked about his character. (A Voice: "He ain't got one," and laughter.) You tried to find out his record. You asked what previous transactions he had been engaged in. (Laughter.) You asked if he was a con man, and whether he had succeeded.

The first of these droppings is represented by the land tax. If any of you have time which hangs heavily on your hands I would recommend you to read a book which had a great vogue when it was published, but which is rather dull now—"The People's Budget," explained by the Right Hon. David Lloyd George." No

LORD HALDANE AND THE PRIZES OF LIFE AND HOW TO WIN THEM

HE DECLARES TO THE EDINBURGH STUDENTS THAT LIFE TODAY OFFERS MORE PRIZES THAN EVER, BUT THE STANDARDS ARE RISING, AND HIGH QUALITY AND HARD WORK ARE MORE ESSENTIAL THAN EVER

Lord Haldane, the Lord Chancellor, gave a notable talk to the students of Edinburgh University last week on what Mr. Balfour (who was in the chair) said was "the greatest problem which is presented to us from birth to death"—the conduct of life.

"Perhaps the best way of summing up a profoundly interesting address," says the Westminster Gazette, "is to say that Lord Haldane talked to them like a father."

Balfour and Haldane.

Mr. Balfour, after the address, said: "I listened, as you all listened, with the deepest attention to what he said, knowing that there are few men living who from the richness of their own personal experience, practical and spiritual, have a better right to address you upon the conduct of life. I thought the whole of his address powerful and interesting. If I am to express a personal opinion as to which part of it moved me most deeply, I say without doubt it was that earlier part in which he gave to you and gave to us all his view not merely of the method by which money is won, or fame is won, or professional success is won, but gave you a deeper insight into those underlying principles which it is so easy to talk about but so difficult always to remember. He has brought together his philosophy and his conduct of life in one closely welded whole. Few of us succeed in doing that. It is not every man who is able

to see both the practical and the spiritual side of life as one united whole.

"He has done the University of which he is himself the most distinguished member no small service in coming before it tonight, and with all the dignity and responsibility and power given him by his own career—bringing to the attention of those who, after all, have still much to learn about life—although they may not all know it—the ripe lessons of one who has gone through the experiences which they are only beginning, and has told them that in the full life of worldly success what it is that really constitutes the true lessons of life."

Lord Haldane in his address dwelt with the prize of life, and how they are to be attained.

The Gospel of Getting On.

"It is not true," he said, "that with the increase of numbers and competition life offers fewer prizes in proportion to the number who are now striving for them. With the progress of science and the advance in the complicated processes of specialization and distribution of function, there are arising more and more openings and more and more chances for those who aspire to succeed. There are far more possible ways of rising, but the standards are rising also, and high quality and hard work are more than ever essential."

Chosen on Their Merits.

"The spread of learning has had a democratic tendency. Those who are to have the prizes of life are chosen on their merits more than ever before. It is not, however, always borne in mind that character and integrity count in the market place among those merits as well as do knowledge and ability. But wisdom means more than attention to the gospel of getting on. Life will, at the end, seem a poor affair if the fruits of its exertions are to be no more than material acquisitions. From the cradle to the grave it is a course of development, and the development of quality as much as quantity ought to continue to the last."

"For it is in the quality of the whole, judged in all its proportions, and in the outlook on the Eternal which has been gained, that the test of the highest success lies, the success that is greatest when the very greatness of its standards brings in its train a deep sense of humility. That was why Goethe in a memorable sentence said, 'The fashion of this world passes away, and it is with what is abiding that I would fain concern myself.'"

Some Youthful Depressions.

"He wished to speak of aspects of life, which at one period in it were much the same for most of them. These things included, for some at all (Continued on Page Eighteen)

Fifty Years of Splendid Service Is Record of Huron College

When the Right Rev. Benjamin Cronyn, the first Bishop of Huron, was consecrated to his episcopal office, Oct. 28, 1857, he found that out of the 138 townships in the 13 counties constituting his diocese, there were not more than 30 supplied with the ministrations of the church. There was an average of only three clergymen to each entire county, or a total of only 40 in the entire diocese. In 1863 there were still 50 townships without the services of the church, and there was no supply of clergy to fill the vacancies caused by deaths or removals in the settled missions. Keenly alive to the religious needs of this forest-covered tract of country then known as Canada West, but now as Western Ontario, the agricultural garden of the world, Bishop Cronyn in 1863 deputed Archdeacon Hellmuth, afterwards Bishop Hellmuth, to visit England for the purpose of raising funds to establish a theological training school for the Diocese of Huron. Funds to the amount of \$25,000 were raised, and college buildings were erected out of this, leaving \$5,000 for an endowment fund.

Founded in 1863.

Huron College was founded in 1863, the royal assent to its incorporation being given by act of the Canadian Parliament received May 5, 1863. The first students were matriculated Jan. 9, 1864. Next Wednesday, Dec. 10, this fine old institution will celebrate its semi-centennial anniversary.

Rev. Dr. Alfred Peach, M.A., incumbent of Downend, near Bristol, generously gave for the endowment of a divinity chair the sum of £5,000 sterling. It was donated on the condition "that the institution shall be devoted to the training of students in the Protestant and Evangelical principles of the articles of the Church of England, interpreted according to their natural and grammatical sense, as well as in harmony with due church order and discipline."

Beginnings of Huron College.

In 1867 Bishop Cronyn secured for the Huron College a scholarship fund amounting to \$5,700, as a result of an appeal which he made on behalf of the college at the Lambeth Conference of Bishops.

Huron College was opened by Bishop Cronyn on Dec. 2, 1863. The inaugural address was delivered by Rt. Rev. Dr. McIlvaine, Bishop of Ohio. Archdeacon L. Hellmuth was the first principal, and guided the destiny of the young institution for the first three years of its history. He was succeeded by Rev. W. Wicks, who was principal for one year. Rev. Isaac Brock, M.A., came next, remaining at the head of the college until 1872, when he exchanged positions with Very Rev. Dean Boomer, then rector of the Anglican parish of Galt, and who was at the head of Huron College for thirteen years. Rev. R. G. Fowell, Rev. Her-

bert Miller and Rev. Benjamin Watkins were succeeding principals, terms of principalship ranging in length from five to seven years. On the revival of the arts department of the Western University in 1896, Principal Watkins was appointed as the first provost of the Western University. In 1902 the present principal of Huron College, Rev. C. Cameron Waller, M.A., D.D., was appointed, and during his principalship the college has grown largely in the number of students enrolled, and in the size and efficiency of the faculty.

Members of Faculty.

Among the professors and teachers who have been members of the Huron College faculty to date are: Rev. Prof. Halpin, Rev. Henry Evans, Rev. Dr. Schuller, Rev. Mr. Young, Rev. Dr. G. B. Sage, Ven. Archdeacon Richardson,

Rev. G. Z. Sherwood, Rev. D. Williams, now Bishop of Huron, Prof. Bayless, Prof. Edelstein, Very Rev. Dean Davis, Rev. Arthur Carlisle, Rev. R. T. Perdue, Rev. R. S. W. Howard, Rev. C. E. Jenkins, Rev. T. G. A. Wright, Rev. Canon Tucker and Mr. Shirley.

A copy of the Huron College calendar for 1872 is preserved in the possession of Rev. Dr. Waller. The officers of the corporation at that time are given as follows:

President of the Corporation. The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Huron.

Members of the Corporation. The Very Rev. Dr. Boomer, dean of Huron; the Ven. Archdeacon Brough, M.A.; the Ven. Archdeacon Sanders, D.D.; Rev. Canon Bettridge, B.D.; Rev. Canon Elwood, M.A.; Rev. J. W. Marsh, M.A.; Rev. J. Smythe, M.A.; Rev. B. Bayley, B.A.; Rev. C. P.

Hicks, Rev. Principal Brock, M.A.; Rev. Prof. Halpin, M.A.; Major Evans; V. Cronyn, Esq., B. C. L.; H. Goring, Esq., M.D.; T. Phillips, Esq., M.D.; Col. Shanly.

Principal and Divinity Professor. Rev. Isaac Brock, M.A. (Queen's College, Oxford.)

Classical and Mathematical Professor. Rev. W. Henry Halpin, M.A. (Trinity College, Dublin.)

Secretary and Bursar. V. Cronyn, Esq., B. C. L.

The names of the students (there were 13), in 1872, are also given, and will be familiar and of interest to many readers. They were:

1869.—William Craig, Diocese of Toronto; William L. Mills, Francis Ryan, Diocese of Huron; Albert Anthony (Delaware Indian).

1870.—J. D. O'Meara, B.A., Alexan-

der W. MacNab, Diocese of Toronto; L. Oliver Armstrong, Diocese of Montreal; Samuel L. Lindsay, Diocese of Huron.

1871.—Thomas William Magahy, Ireland; John Charles Poper, Germany; John Richard Jones, John James Morton, George Lionel Ridout, Diocese of Huron.

Trained at Huron.

When Bishop Cronyn died in 1872 he left more than 90 clergymen ministering to the spiritual needs of his diocese. Of this number 25 had been trained in Huron College. At the time of his episcopal consecration there were only 40 clergy in Huron Diocese.

Some reference to the history of the Collegiate Church will be of timely interest in view of the fact that the erection of a new college chapel dur-

ing the past year has been one of the features of the jubilee year of 1863.

The Collegiate Church was consecrated Oct. 18, 1864. The dedicatory address was given by Rt. Rev. Dr. Bedell, assistant Bishop of Ohio. It was used as a congregational meeting place for Anglicans residing in the urban part of the city. Later the congregation moved to the Chapter House, and the chapel was closed and fell into disrepair. When the Chapter House and cathedral scheme was abandoned the Collegiate Church of St. John the Evangelist was built. Material from the old Huron College chapel was used in the construction of the new church.

John's Church. This was during the principalship of Rev. R. G. Fowell, who was chiefly responsible for the erection of St. John's Church.

Now largely through the actual manual labor of the students themselves, and the untiring zeal of Rev. Principal Waller, with whom the plan originated, a new college chapel has been built, forming a north wing of the college. It is a neat, beautiful and impressive little place of worship, with seating accommodation for about 75. The seating capacity of the floor is 50, and in addition an organ loft or small gallery at the end of the chapel will seat at least a dozen more. The total cost of the building is considerably upwards of \$2,100, and it has been entirely paid for. A pretty and interesting stained glass window in the miniature gallery was procured from the schoolroom of the old church of old St. Paul's, Woodstock. There are chairs from the old Hellmuth College and several other equally interesting pieces of furniture. A small vestry will be used in part as an office for the principal. Mrs. H. A. Boomer, who has been a devoted member of the college, is donating a beautiful brass lectern in memory of the late Dean Boomer. The erection of the chapel was supervised by a building committee, which included the Bishop, Archdeacon Richardson and Principal Waller.

Those in charge of the Huron College have been one of the features of the jubilee year of 1863.

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Rev. Herbert Miller, Principal, 1887-1894.

Right Rev. Bishop B. Cronyn, Founder of Huron College.

Archdeacon L. Hellmuth, the first Principal and afterwards Bishop of Huron.

Very Rev. Dean Boomer, for 13 years Principal of the College.

Rev. W. MacNab, Diocese of Toronto; L. Oliver Armstrong, Diocese of Montreal; Samuel L. Lindsay, Diocese of Huron.

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REV. G. B. SAGE, B.A., D.D., Professor of Apologetics. REV. T. G. A. WRIGHT, M.A., Professor of Church History.

FIFTY YEARS OF SPLENDID SERVICE

Continued From Page Seventeen.

large jubilee anniversary to be celebrated Wednesday next.

David Huron, D. D., President of the College Council.

C. Cameron Waller, M. A., principal of Huron College.

Evans Davis, D. D., rector of St. James' Church, London, Dean.

J. B. Richardson, M. A., D. C. L., chairman of the synod committee on Huron College Jubilee.

R. Hicks, B. D., rector of Trinity Church, Simcoe.

J. C. Judd, K. C., synod representative on college council.

L. Norman Tucker, M. A., D. C. L., rector of St. Paul's Cathedral.

W. Craig, B. D., rector of St. John's the Evangelist, London, member of the executive committee.

A. A. Bice, B. A., diocesan commissioner of Huron College.

DECLARES UNIONISTS WILL TAKE ARMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT

(Continued From Page Seventeen)

much for Dreadnoughts as for old-age pensions. That was in 1909. The revenue which came in in 1910-1911 was £2,700.

But perhaps he meant the second year of their imposition. The revenue for the second year was £25,000. So far he has omitted to tell us how it was divided—(laughter and cheers)—how much of it was spent in Dreadnoughts, and how much was left over for old-age pensions. (Laughter.) This was his first ex. and I think he would give something—and I am sure his party would give a great deal—to have it decently buried.

The Insurance Act.

The second of these eggs—and it was big enough—was the insurance act. I don't believe that in the whole record of human folly you will find an example where a measure like this, of such vast importance, which touched on every point the lives of the nation, was rushed through with such haste, with such recklessness and with such ignorance. (Cheers.) It was the work of gamblers, and of gamblers whose audacity was only surpassed by their folly. And what is the result? The friendly societies set an example of thrift which was not equaled anywhere else in the world. And what is the position now? We have appointed a committee—I mean Lord Lansdowne and myself—we have appointed a committee to study the act and the effect of it, and I say to you, from what knowledge I have been able to gain on the subject, that the position is far worse, probably, than any of you imagine. In my belief there are friendly societies are many of them drifting and drifting rapidly, to insolvency. (Hear, hear.)

The Land Campaign.

Now we come to the land campaign. It is an amazing performance. Here we have a Government which is in power. It has been eight years in office. If the evils are such as they now describe them, why did they not remedy them long ago, instead of only now beginning to talk about them? A land policy I can understand. Land reform I can understand. But land campaign!—why, and against whom? (Laughter and cheers.) Mr. Lloyd George has left us no doubt about that. It is against the wicked landlords. In one of his recent speeches he made an interesting discovery—that property in land has duties as well as rights. I agree with him—but I do not agree with his limitation. I think there is nothing on which I feel more strongly—that all property that all property owners have duties as well as rights. (Cheers.) And if the duties are not fulfilled the rights are impaired and ought to be. But that does not apply to one class of property alone. (Hear, hear.) It applies to all kinds of property, property derived from the Stock Exchange—(laughter)—as well as property in land.

It is my belief that among the property owners of this country there is no class which to a greater extent than landowners does recognize their responsibilities, and does try to fulfill the duties of their position. (Cheers.) That is not only my belief alone. It was Mr. Lloyd George's even until a few years ago. (Mr. Bonar Law stopped for a moment to look through his papers for a quotation.) I have not got it. I am sorry, but I can tell you the substance of it. In the House of Commons, in 1909 I think, he said this, or something almost exactly in these words: "There are, of course, good and bad landlords, but the good landlords are so overwhelmingly in the majority that they set the standard which even bad landlords have to follow." It that be the truth, or anything like the truth, surely—if the object of the Government was not to help a party, but to benefit the nation—surely what they would have done would have been to try to secure the co-operation of all classes interested in land, and not to direct the campaign against any class, and only when that co-operation was refused should they have stepped in and done what was necessary without it. Surely that was the proper method. Believe me that this is, and always will be, the best way of securing reform. Indeed, I can go further, and say this: Every real reform which has ever benefited the nation has been carried out first by the attempt to secure the co-operation of those who are interested in it.

The Minimum Wage.

The Government have gone for a minimum wage. I am not frightened by the word minimum wage, not in the least. In the case of sweated industries I supported it. I knew all the economic objections against it, but I supported it because on the whole I believed that a remedy was necessary, and that that, in those cases, was the only remedy.

I take precisely the same view about this problem. Let us have—and surely it is the first essential—an inquiry on the spot, impartial and competent. Let us know the facts. Let us find out, so far as knowledge can inform us, what

the effect of a minimum wage would be, not on landlords or tenants, but on the laborers themselves. (Hear, hear.) It seems to me—I admit that on this subject I speak absolutely without the kind of knowledge which I value most, the kind which comes from practical experience: indeed, I am probably almost as ignorant on the subject as Mr. Lloyd George himself. (Laughter.) But there is a difference—he likes ignorance. Perhaps it is an advantage to him—for it enables him to speak much more freely than would be the case if he knew more about it. I think that knowledge is essential, and that it is the first essential in this or in any other question. Is not it impossible that though you may fix the rate of the minimum wage you may actually diminish the amount of employment given to individuals? Is it not possible that the economic effect of it will be to do the very thing you are trying to prevent—to turn land which today is arable into pasture, because of the smaller amount of labor which would be required?—(Cheers.) That is what we want—an examination into facts. If there were such an examination it would command the respect of the whole community, and whatever legislation was necessary could go forward, not by means of a campaign against anybody, but with the goodwill of every man, woman, and child throughout the country. (Cheers.)

The Ulster Problem.

I have, as I said, taken up more time than I anticipated—(loud cries of "No," and "Go on!")—with these subsidiary subjects, and I must therefore be somewhat brief with what I say on the dominating issue of the hour. I do not think that matters, because there is no change in the position since I spoke at Walsend ten days ago, and in any case I can only repeat in other words what I said then. If the Government really persist in obeying the orders of Mr. Redmond, Mr. Devlin—and I see by today's paper that Mr. Dillon has added his—(laughter)—if they obey these orders, then we are face to face with national disaster, and perhaps national ruin. If they do persist, our duty as a party is clear, and I am sure that we shall fulfill that duty. (Cheers.) I have said on behalf of the party—that if the Government attempts to coerce Ulster before they have received the sanction of the people, we shall support Ulster in her resistance. (There was a great outburst of cheering at this announcement, and after it had died down many sprang to their feet and started the singing of "Rule, Britannia," which was taken up with great gusto by the rest of the audience, loud cheers again being given at its conclusion. It was some minutes before Mr. Bonar Law could resume.) I am glad to receive the expression of your approval of what I have just said, but I ask you to think what it means. (Hear, hear.) It involves a great deal. It involves something more than making speeches—(hear, hear)—and from that pledge we as a party will never go back. (Renewed cheers.) I mean this—and long and very many months before I gave the speech at Blenheim I realized exactly what it does mean—it means this, that when the time comes we should be bound in honor—(hear, hear)—to use every means, any means which seem to us effective, to prevent British troops being used to shoot down British subjects. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

At Aberdeen the other night, Mr. Balfour—(cheers)—said that the Irish question could never have got into its present position but for the sluggish imagination of our people. That is a great truth, and it explains the present situation. I said somewhere—I think it was in the House of Commons—that in my belief, statesmanship really consists in imagination. It consists in the power of looking forward—(hear, hear)—of having in your mind a clear picture of what the conditions will be when the events which you foresee have actually occurred.

An Appalling Picture.

I ask you to use your imaginations now. Picture to yourselves what the effect will be when the order is given to send British troops to Belfast. Think of the effect on the army itself, on Ireland, on Great Britain, on the British Empire. (Hear, hear.) It is a picture which, I confess, utterly appals me. In face of dangers such as these, though I am a party man, and I suppose I may say that I have at least as strong a personal interest in the success of our party as any one of you—though I am a party man, the party advantage or disadvantage, in face of such a problem as that, seems to me to count for nothing.

It is because I feel this, and feel it strongly, that I said at Walsend, and I repeat here tonight, that if the Government have any proposals to make which will avert the horrors that I have tried to depict to you, we will consider these proposals carefully, honestly, and with a sole regard, not to the interest of a party but to the welfare of the nation. (Cheers.) But though I say that I feel more strongly

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This structure still stands intact and examinations have failed to discover the slightest evidence of collapse.



INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

Canada Cement Company Limited
Montreal

Views of both sides of the million bushel C.P.R. Concrete Grain Elevator at Transcona, Man., which recently settled on its foundations and now stands intact at an angle of 30 degrees.



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than ever that the plain, clear duty of the Government is to submit its proposals either at a general election or by means of a referendum—(hear, hear)—I do not think they choose to submit their proposals to the judgment of the people, who alone are entitled to decide this question. (Cheers.)

The Change in Conditions.

I shall give you my reasons for saying that that is their duty. I believe, as I am sure you all believe, that the Government at the last election received no mandate of any kind for this home rule bill. (Cheers.) But I am not going now to argue that question, which has been, I won't call it argued, because I really do not think there are any arguments on the other side, but which has been discussed over and over again. I shall base my claim on this ground, and I think it is a claim which, on this ground alone, is absolutely unanswerable, and it is on the change in the conditions which have occurred since the general election took place. You all know that the time of the general election, Mr. Redmond said there was no Ulster question. Will even he say that today? (Cries of "No.") He was not alone in holding that view. Mr. Asquith said practically the same thing. He was asked during his election campaign this question, "Will you be prepared to permit the soldiers of the crown to shoot down any of the Protestant minority if and when the latter should take up arms in defence of their present liberty?" And this is Mr. Asquith's answer: "We have not the least reason to fear that the contingency apprehended will ever arise." Can he say now that there is not the least reason to fear that the contingency will not arise? And if he cannot, then that alters the whole position, and makes it absolutely essential that the people, and not the Government, should decide the issue.

I know of nothing in the history of our country more remarkable than the absolute solidarity of the Protestant population of Ulster on the question. In all previous controversies before home rule they were divided. The Presbyterians in Ulster, the great bulk of them, supported Mr. Gladstone in disestablishing the Irish Church.

They supported him in his land law. But now there is no section in Ulster which is more determined—there is, I believe, no Presbyterian to resist to the death this proposal.

The Meeting in Belfast.

In our great cities the line of division among our people is very largely, unhappily, as I think, disputes between capital and labor. The conditions in Belfast in that respect are precisely the same as in the great towns of England and Scotland. Yet the dread of home rule is so utterly overwhelming that these things, which weigh so much everywhere, have ceased to exist in Ulster. When the Ulster movement first took place we were told by Radical speakers and by the whole Radical press that this was a movement which was engineered from above, that the democracy had nothing to do with it. Then they changed their tune suddenly. They said until the other day that it was only the Belfast mob which was doing it, and that the businessmen of Belfast, who had something to lose, took no part in such disorderly proceedings. They have been answered. (Cheers.) The meeting in Belfast last week in the Ulster Hall, and the overwhelming meeting in the Presbyterian Assembly Room, was, in my belief, the most striking event which has so far happened in this movement. That meeting consisted of practically the whole business community of Belfast. They are the very class which hate disorder, which knows that disorder injures their business, perhaps ruins their business. Yet that class unanimously showed an enthusiasm which equaled if not surpassed the enthusiasm of the workers in the shipyards, and they declared without a dissentient voice that though they have counted the cost they will resist the bill, and will back up and obey the provisional government which is set up in Ulster.

Will Not Submit.

Is not the position exactly the same in Ulster? In Ulster we know—and the Government know—that there are thousands and tens of thousands of men—a voice: "Hundreds of thousands"—who, rather than submit, will sacrifice their lives. (Hear, hear.) Does not that make it, in a free country, absolutely impossible that you could coerce them? (Cheers.) Surely all that is left for the Government to decide is this, and this only—whether they will recognize the

facts before and not after blood has been shed. (Cheers.) I said at Walsend that in my belief the Government have before them three possible alternatives. There are three nominally, but in reality there are only two. The responsibility for the present position rests not on the cabinet. It rests with one man—the Prime Minister—(hear, hear)—and it is a responsibility which he cannot avoid, which he cannot even share, for he, and he alone, will be judged at the bar of public opinion now and at the bar of history hereafter. (Cheers.) I do not wish to be unfair to Mr. Asquith. I think I understand his difficulties, at least some of them. I know how strong party ties are, and I think what is happening shows us that they are perhaps too strong for the benefit of the nation with both parties. I know what the strength of party ties is, but in my belief Mr. Asquith has now only two possible courses open to him. He can, if he thinks it possible, try to arrange a settlement which will avert these evils. But if he fails, then, as a statesman, as, indeed, an honest man, there is only one course open to him, and I am sure that he will take it, and that is to appeal to the people of this country. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Bonar Law spoke an hour and five minutes.

R. L. S. AN ORIGINAL DRESSER.

R. L. Stevenson's ideas with regard to dress were distinctly novel. "He wore," says a fellow-member of the Saville Club, "a black flannel shirt, with a curious knitted tie twisted in a knot; he had Wellington boots, rather tight dark trousers, a pea jacket, and a white sombrero hat. But the most astonishing item of all in his costume, was a lady's seal skin cape, which he wore about his shoulders, fastened at the neck by a fancy brooch, which also held together a bunch of a half a dozen daffodils."

LORDBALLYROT



One day, on a business thoroughfare, I was attracted to a spot where a crowd of persons were curiously gazing upon a suitcase which lay on the sidewalk. Its owner apparently was unknown. I stooped to examine the tag on the handle, when I was ordered back by a police officer, who spoke thusly: "Buck up! Don't wind your fins around the handle on that suitcase. How do you know it ain't full o' dynamite an' safe-blowers' soup? Maybe it's loaded with Russian Nihilist grapefruit, and Sylvia Pankhurst biscuits. Don't you dare monkey with that klesier. I'm going to soak it in a bathtub before trying to frik the grip."

—MY WORD!

Story of the Panama Canal By the Man Who Built It

(Editor's Note.—This is the Second Part of Colonel Goethals' own story of the Panama Canal, which he built, and it tells of the wonderful work of preparation and of the great obstacles that were to be overcome. Two years were spent in the work of preparation alone, in building a plant and getting together the force and the machinery. And now, for the first time, the real story of those disastrous SLIDES and BREAKS is told, those tremendous upheavals of nature which increased the burden placed upon him to finish it. His purpose to finish the work in the time that was sent for him to finish it. There has been, no greater exhibition of endurance and sheer nerve in the history of the world than this calm, able man has given, fighting the forces of nature through his tremendous army of more than fifty thousand souls and pushing through every obstacle to great achievement.)

PART II.

BY COL. GEORGE WASHINGTON GOETHALS

Corps of Engineers, United States Army, Chairman and Chief Engineer, Isthmian Canal Commission.

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The first two and a half years of American control on the canal zone were given to preparation. All energies were devoted during that time to increasing the capacity of the existing railway system, and to establishing a system of civil government for the canal zone, which is a strip of land ten miles wide, five miles on either side of the centre of the canal, extending across the isthmus.

Work of Sanitation. Included clearing lands, draining and filling pools and swamps for the extermination of the mosquito, the establishment of hospitals for the care of the sick and injured, and the quarantine, in addition, to secure and maintain better health conditions, municipal improvements were undertaken in the cities of Colon and Panama, and various settlements along the line of the canal, such as the construction of reservoirs, with mains and adjuncts, for furnishing wholesome and sufficient water, sewerage, pavements and a system of roads.

Buildings to the number of 2,009 were constructed, including office buildings, hospitals, hotels, messes, kitchens, shops, storehouses and living quarters. In addition to this, 1,535 buildings over a total of 2,000 buildings turned over by the French were remodelled and repaired for use. Recruiting agencies were established in the United States, Europe and the West Indies.

Commissary Department. The commissary department of the Panama Railroad Company was enlarged until it became a great department store, supplying to the employees whatever was necessary for their comfort and convenience. Manufacturing, cold storage and laundry plants were established and turned out each day about 90 tons of ice, 14,000 loaves of bread, 2,400 rolls, 250 gallons of ice cream, 1,000 pounds of roasted coffee, 2,500 pieces of laundry. Four to five refrigerator cars, loaded with meats, vegetables and such fruits as could be obtained, were sent out on the night freight to distant points, and every morning a supply train of about 16 cars, of which number six to eight were refrigerator cars, left Cristobal at 4:30 to distribute food stuffs and laundry to the local commissaries along the line, where employees could make their purchases and where the hotels, messes and kitchens secured their supplies for the day.

The construction plant, consisting of steam shovels, locomotives, cars, unloading, spades, track shifters, pile-drivers, cranes, dredges, steamboats, tugs and barges, was purchased, the most part "knocked down," and the shops for their erection and repair were constructed and enlarged. Some of the machinery was built from parts manufactured in the shops. The distance from the home market, with attendant vexatious delays in securing parts and material and the necessity for keeping the construction plant in the most efficient condition for economical operation, made it imperative that the shops be equipped to meet every possible contingency.

The capacity of the Panama Railroad was increased by double tracking it throughout, except from Cristobal to Gatun and from Culebra to Paraiso. Yards were enlarged and connections

made to areas available for dumping grounds.

Laws Framed. Laws were framed, and civil government was established with its necessary adjuncts of courts, police force, fire companies, customs and revenue service, postoffices, public works and treasury.

A purchasing department was organized in the United States for the obtaining of supplies of all kinds and descriptions. Upon arrival on the isthmus, the supplies were shipped to the various subdivisions of the canal work for which they were purchased or they were placed in storehouses along the line for issue when required. It was only after these various, yet necessary, adjuncts had been provided and the forces for their operation were organized that the principal work of the canal, the building of the canal, could be pushed forward with any hope of success, and too much praise cannot be given to those who conceived and established them in a working condition. The department of engineering and construction was divided into three construction divisions. The Atlantic division embraced the engineering construction from deep water in the Caribbean Sea to include the Gatun locks and dam; the central division extended from Gatun to Pedro Miguel and the Pacific division from Pedro Miguel to deep water in the Pacific Ocean.

The Culebra Cut. As already noted, the Americans continued the work in progress by the French in the cut commonly known as the Culebra cut, utilizing the French machinery until it could be replaced by more modern appliances. This was the most formidable part of the canal, and the magnitude of the difficulties attending it due to the excessive rainfall and to the varying character of the materials encountered. The French so planned the excavation that after the removal of the peak of the divide and lesser summits they could work a number of excavators simultaneously at several points, so that a succession of benches or ledges resulted, lying one above the other, each with the natural surface at the point of beginning. By working in this manner the length of the cut, the face of the bank gave the longest cut-

ting possible, reducing the number of times the excavator must be hauled back, and secured a satisfactory drainage arrangement, since the cutting was carried up grade on either side of the summit.

The Americans followed the same method, the only difference being in the character of machinery used.

Slides and Breaks. The greatest difficulty encountered in the excavation was due to slides and breaks which caused large masses of material to slide or move into the excavated area, closing off the drainage, upsetting steam shovels and tearing up the tracks.

The term "slide" is applied to the movement of the overlying clay upon smooth, sloping surfaces of rock or other material harder than the clay.

"Breaks" occur at points where the underlying rock is of poor quality, intersected by vertical seams or seams sloping toward the canal, and which is unable to bear up the superimposed mass. Generally the upper surface of the broken portion of the bank remains approximately horizontal, settling nearly vertically. The weight of the broken portion forces up and displaces laterally the material lying directly below it in the bottom or on the benches or ledges of the canal. As the material thus forced up is taken away the upper part gradually settles and moves toward the axis of the canal until the entire broken portion is removed.

The Great Slide. The greatest slide was at Cucaracha and gave trouble when the French began cutting in 1884. Though at first confined to a length of 800 feet measured along the line of excavation, the slide extended to include the entire basin south of Gold Hill. This slide was the last obstruction to the canal and its removal was the opening that finally makes the canal an accomplished fact.

There were, all told, nine slides and breaks to be reckoned with, and there was nothing to do but remove all the material embraced within their limits. There is no other method known to stop or prevent them. No apprehension is felt because of the slides in the future of the canal. They developed as the depth of the cut increased, and the banks slid or broke because of the condition of unstable equilibrium. When the grade was reached, equilibrium was established and the back pressure of the water resulted in greater stability.

Work has been in progress in the Culebra cut since 1880, and during the French control 15,545,000 cubic yards were removed. Between Gatun and Bas Obispo, the northern end of the Culebra cut, the French excavation which was useful to the present project amounted to 2,201,000 cubic yards, or a total in the central division of over 20,000,000 cubic yards.

Some idea of the magnitude of the operations may be formed from the fact that this division had within its jurisdiction over 200 miles of 5-foot gauge track laid, about 55 miles of which were within the side slopes of the Culebra cut alone.

The third and concluding chapter of Col. Goethals' story will be printed in this newspaper next Saturday.

Poet Had Term In An English Prison

Harry Kemp, American Verse Writer, Crossed on Liner as First-Class Stowaway, and Was Punished With Term in Jail.

I was penniless in New York. I wanted to get to London, where all the great English poets had struggled and suffered and lived and died. But how was I to cross the hundreds of miles of water which lay between me and the fulfillment of my desire? I even lacked the ten dollars which would have procured me passage on a cattle boat. But here again a difficulty presented itself; I must land in London reasonably clean, and neatly dressed, since I wished to meet all the well-known writers and editors, and other famous folk, and if I followed the usual method of stowing away—of hiding myself in some dirty place, perhaps the coal bunkers, it would ruin my clothes, and, in addition, when discovered, I would be dragged forth like a criminal.

First-Class Stowaway. I decided that, if I did the trick at all, it must be carried out in a novel fashion, and in such a way as to insure considerate treatment. So I set about to study the ways and modes of transatlantic travel. The result was that I found it easier and better to dress as well as I could and nonchalantly wait aboard the liner I had selected, the Oceanic, as one of the first-class passengers. I made no secret of my intentions. I told all my friends what I was going to do, and several days beforehand bade them good-bye. Indeed, on the day of sailing I was to the magistrate, if I was arrested, I

accompanied by one of them to the boat. As the lawless were cast loose he waved farewell to me from the dock, and I waved back, just like a regular passenger. I made no attempt to conceal myself; rather, I remained conspicuously on deck watching the sights of the harbor—the steaming tugs, the wide-bodied ferry-boats, the statue of Liberty with its up-held gigantic torch, and the great buildings of the city as they drew closer together and lessened in the distance.

Lunch and the Pilot. I had learned that tickets were not sold till one sat down at table for the first meal; so I missed lunch, although a passenger with whom I had got acquainted urged me to come and be assigned a seat next to him during the voyage. But the pilot had not yet climbed down over the side of the ship to the little boat which would receive him and take him away, and if I was discovered before he left, would he put off with him and ignominiously sent back to New York to be made a fine laughing-stock by the papers. Hour after hour passed by; the great ship seemed to lengthen, her stride like a runner, warning up to a long race. It began to grow dark. I was now sure of the trip to England, though not at all sure of staying for any length of time when I got there. I was going to England, and all the possibilities, and I knew that if my story did not appeal to the captain or

Indeed, on the day of sailing I was to the magistrate, if I was arrested, I

LORD BALLYROT IN LONDON



Whistled tediously waiting in line before a box office window, old chap, several of us were annoyed by the determination of a British fellow in pushing against those ahead of him. Finally an indignant sufferer blurted his opinions as follows:

"Hey, slow down, Mr. Shoveheimer! Cut out trying to be the whole push, or I'll lift you out of the parade!" Our tin listener, that battering ram, despatched ain't going to get you anything but a wallop on the map, see? Quit climbing up the pins of the gink ahead, 'cause he's liable to reach around and present you with a stove polish optic. Sand your tracks! Put on brakes! Remember an inch an hour is third speed in this crush. Get me!"

MY WORD!

I might get a sentence of imprisonment extending from a few days to a month, and after that, perhaps deportation back to my own country. Now was the time to give myself up. The pilot had left long ago. A prominent Radical writer, an Englishman, who happened to be among the passengers, and whom I had hunted out, advised me to do so immediately. Consequently, I went to the writing-room and wrote a letter to the captain, in which I told him my story. I also inclosed a sonnet entitled "The Liner." I took the letter down to the purser, who said he would see that it was delivered. I told him that he would find me waiting an answer in the first cabin waiting-room.

"What Nerve!" After an hour's time the second steward found me and took me up to the captain. I was told that I would be dealt with leniently. Instead of being sent to pass coal, they took me down to wash dishes in the first-class kitchen. On the way a Marconigram was handed me: it was from a New York paper and requested me to wire back how I was being treated. I couldn't do so, as I had no money.

"Where have you been keeping yourself for the last four hours?" asked the steward; "several papers have wired inquiring if you were aboard, and we've been hunting for you all over the ship."

"I was just where you found me—among the first-class passengers."

"Lumme! What nerve!" he exclaimed. During the trip I worked with the stewards. I got acquainted with most of the crew and was treated well. Just before the ship reached Plymouth, I incautiously let it out that, if given a chance, I would swim ashore there. To keep me from carrying out my boast, they locked up in the hospital ward. Just opposite me grinned a lunatic who was being sent back from America to Sweden.

Bare Boards.

At Southampton an officer was waiting for me. I was whisked off in a cab to the police station and searched, and thrust in a cell. That night I had a bare board to sleep on. I was to sleep up at Winchester, but that is anticipating my story. I never could get used to this: every morning when I got up my bones ached, and I was sentenced to 21 days' imprisonment at hard labor, and my deportation was recommended after that. Chained in with a gang of other convicts, I was taken to Winchester to serve my sentence. As the prison door opened to receive us, one of the policemen who had brought us from Southampton warned me. It will be difficult to get you must say "to all the guards, and you must keep silence." Once inside, we were thrown together into a single cell.

"Well, here I am in a flowerly again!" remarked a yellow-toothed fellow, who had all the appearance of a professional tramp.

"In the flowerly?" I queried, seeking an explanation of the phrase. He explained. "That's what we call these cells."

In Winchester Jail. One after another I divested of our clothes, given prison garments, and sent to bathe in tubs which might have been cleaner. Then our fingerprints were taken, after which the doctor gave us a general examination, and we were clothed along to our cells. The prison clothes were warm and heavy, and they needed to be, as there is no place where a perpetual chill can be felt. The houses more than it does in a cell, where everything is iron and stone.

The first night I did not sleep, and I suffered fourteen successive nights of bone-breaking nightmare, till the time specified in the regulations was run out, and a mattress was allowed. The first week the food drove me to despair—it seemed to be nothing but oatmeal and skilly, the latter a diluted form of the former. Occasionally there was a piece of suet pudding or a few potatoes. But the bread was good. This first diet lasted for a week. Then came diet B. For longer than prison-ers there yet remained on diet C. These diets differed very little except that an occasional piece of meat was added to the noon-day meal of potatoes, and an infrequent mixture called soup. Diet C brought with it tea in the morning and cocoa at night (or vice versa, I don't remember which). I got out before I reached this diet. Altogether, such monotonous fare you can be very hard on long-time prisoners. The morning and evening meals never varied—it was always skilly for breakfast and oatmeal for supper, both eaten with nothing but salt. The prisoners, every day excepting Sunday, do ten hours' solitary labor in their cells. Some pick oakum, some sew coarse matting together—a few wax strings for the sewing. I was put at the latter task because I was left-handed and couldn't use the right-handed needle-pusher. To my surprise, I grew tired of the daily work, as I sat there all alone drawing the strings

rapidity through the ball of wax, it gave more wings to time.

Every morning, about five we were routed out for an hour's walking exercise. Around and around we trooped on rings of circular stone; there were three of these rings, and they gave the exact of the numerous target. On the outer ring walked those who wanted to stretch their legs a bit, on the next, those who desired only money saw exercise and on the inner one, which ran around on an enclosure, shunned feebly the old, and the sick. Along the prison wall there limped a whistled man who had something wrong with one of his legs, for all the world like a crow cast out from the flock. And while we exercised, circling around and around, three or four impassive guards stood over us, watching our every movement. One morning the full moon hung in the sky, a huge globe of silver fire, suffused and brimming over with the light of the yet unseen sun; and every day, as we walked around and around, rocks of crows circled overhead and held their rendezvous on the roof of the prison. The second day I eagerly scrutinized the books in my cell; they were a Bible, a book of church services, a worthless school history, which pretended to cover the story of all the past and present in a few hundred pages, and a study volume entitled, "A Healthy Home and How to Make It" (or something like that).

The Bible. I tossed the others aside and took up the Bible, which I read from cover to cover, including the barren genealogies; its powerful poetry, its idiomatic English, and the vigor of its phrasology impressed me as never before. In my cell was a slate and the stub of a pencil. I wrote three poems on this slate during my incarceration, and carried them out with me by memorizing them. While in jail I never saw a blow struck, but the harsh attitude of the guards toward the prisoners remained just as brutal. One always felt in them a malignant will toward evil. They seemed, by the tone of their voices, ever to be trying to show just how despicable and worthless they thought us; there is such a thing as mental brutality, and it cuts deeper than corporal punishment. Its whip strikes through the soul. The prison strikes were clean; there were no vermin, as there so often are in American county jails. The worst fault of the English prison lies in its mechanical regulations, and in its forcing religion down the throats of the imprisoned men—if

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We unhesitatingly recommend Magic Baking Powder as being the best, purest and most healthful baking powder that it is possible to produce. CONTAINS NO ALUM. All ingredients are plainly printed on the label.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

EW. GILLET CO. LTD.
TORONTO, ONT.
WINNIPEG-MONTREAL

MONEY HAS WINGS

Break a dollar bill and the change flies away—how? You do not know. Start a savings account and the dollar will work faithfully in your interests. It grows quickly here—attracts the money you would be apt to spend

The Farmer and His Farm

Some Sound Facts About Bad Eggs, and Loss They Cost You

The Humble Hen Is the Most Efficient Transformer of Raw Material Into Finished Product That Farm Possesses.

Egg production has always been a big business in Canada. Years ago, Canada used to supply her own wants, at a price which compelled people to buy all they needed, and then her annual export trade mounted up to somewhere around eleven millions of dozens.

Since that time there had been no decrease in egg production, but a steady growth in the other direction. Just how big that growth has been is difficult to say, for Canada has very inadequate means for estimating the volume of what is grown and consumed at home. But statistics do show that, fast as any increase in production may have been, home demand and home consumption have grown faster still, for Canada no longer exports eggs, but is importing them, and to the tune of around thirteen millions of dozens annually at that. We are eating up all the eggs that can be obtained from the farmers and poultrymen, and furnishing besides profitable employment to thousands of people in foreign lands.

A Great Demand.

Like the proverbial puppy dog, the city dweller seems to have developed an insatiable appetite for eggs. Nothing seems to break him of the propensity of eating eggs for breakfast, ham and eggs for dinner, and poached eggs for supper, or an omelette if he can get it.

High prices, steadily growing higher, are no deterrent from the export basis, six to eight cents per dozen, eggs have risen three, four, and at the present season of shortage seven and eight hundred per cent, and not

even that will break the confirmed egg eater of his festive habits.

At such prices there is money in producing eggs. Wheat, golden dream of wealth to the farmers of the great west, is a money maker, or it ought to be. Prices for that basic element of food still hang around within sight of the dollar mark, or very nearly the same price which it commanded in the days when it was sown by hand, harvested with the old-fashioned cradle, and threshed with the flail. But if it took one pound of wheat to produce one single egg, it would still pay, feed honest Biddy with the finest of the wheat, for she would return to her owner a hundred per cent, and then some, for his hospitality.

Here's a Record.

Not long ago a good laying hen, under actual test, produced 20½ dozen of eggs while eating 118½ pounds of food. The eggs sold for \$7.18, and her owner estimated her food to cost him \$1.72, or about one and one-half cents per pound. This food was not wheat, mind you, but cracked and ground grain, green food, beans and grit. It is safe to say that had the hen done nothing more than pay for that kind of food at one and one-half cents per pound, she would have been a very profitable boarder. But to pay for her board at that price, and then give a premium of about five dollars and fifty cents on the business, shows what a hen can do when she gets the chance.

In the recent International Egg Contest held in Connecticut Agricultural College, the winning hen was a white Leghorn, with a record of 282 eggs in one year. Still another laid 267, while

a Plymouth Rock, a breed not famous for egg laying specialties, but prized for all round, general utility, showed a record of sixty-one eggs in sixty-one days.

Just hold an egg in your hand and contemplate it. Weigh it by weight, it is the highest priced product of the farm. Sometimes the milk-fed broiler will give it a hard run, but nothing else will. It is worth more than its weight in butter, and its production entails no milking, skimming, churning, working, washing, or salting, nor the extreme sanitary handling which the making of good butter demands. It is a finished product, right at the zenith of its market value, as you look at it.

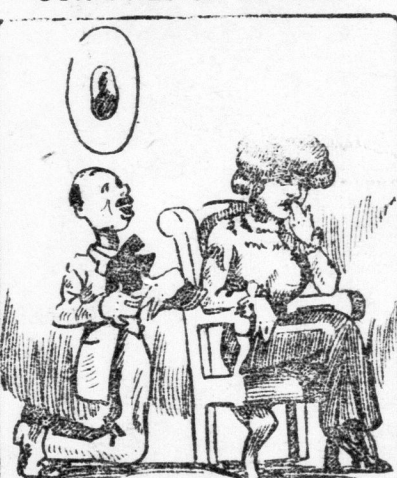
A Cheap Production.

It is not only the most valuable, but the cheapest production of the farmyard. Dr. Jordan, of the New York Experimental Station, has made the calculation that the specific productiveness of the hen far surpasses that of the dairy cow. To illustrate this, he took the example of a hen of three and a one-half pounds weight, with a production of 200 eggs per year, as against a cow weighing 1,000 pounds and yielding annually 7,000 pounds of milk. In the case of the hen, the dry matter in the eggs, as compared with the actual dry matter in her own body, stood as one to five and one-half. In the case of the cow, the dry matter in her milk compared with her own weight as one against 100 per cent. The humble hen is the most efficient transformer of raw material into finished product that we have on the farm.

The eggs are the one and only completely finished product of the farm yard. Just as the farmer gets them, they are worth their highest market value. All that the consumer asks is that he too may get them just that way. He is willing to pay twenty, thirty, and even forty per cent, more for them than he will for eggs as he does get the most of them. It ought to be worth while to try to do it.

According to the estimates of egg packers, only ten per cent. of the receipts command the market price as "strictly fresh." Only one egg out of every ten, received by wholesale houses, is good enough and fresh enough to be sold as strictly fresh.—The Canadian Countryman.

OUR PRECISE ARTIST.



DEVELOPING A NEGATIVE

one and a quarter cubic feet of space. An ideal, but not always practical way, is to store the crop in crates. The ventilation between the crates will materially assist in keeping the potatoes in good condition.

The cooler the potatoes are kept the better, as there is less chance of them sprouting. Sprouting not only lessens the vitality of the potato for seed purposes, but lowers it in eating quality. It has been estimated that there is a loss of about twelve per cent. of the total storage bulk, in weight, during the time the crop is stored. These losses are influenced by temperature and the amount of moisture in the air. The higher temperature increases the loss, while the higher moisture content diminishes it.

Light is injurious to the potato, and lessens its selling value.

Champion Typist Gives Views On Love and Business

Doesn't Chew Gum or Gossip, and Tries To Keep in Step With Progressive Ideas.

The letters that spell the word romance are very easily discovered by the simple fingers of the typewriter. It is rather a surprise to learn that one young woman has been able to find them and hold them while she is travelling across the board at the rate of 125 words a minute, a speed which might well preclude the possibility of indulging in emotions. This young woman is Miss Margaret Owen, who has just won the international typewriting trophy and has simultaneously announced her engagement to L. F. Hancock, a typewriter expert of Louisville, Ky.

A Fertile Field.

Cupid has certainly found a fertile field for his efforts in the keyboard kingdom and there is a flutter of excitement among all the other young women in the Underwood establishment, who admit that they have not won professional prizes but see no reason why this handicap should prevent their winning matrimonial prizes. In fact there was not found one girl in the big building on Vesey street who had a rooted aversion to matrimony and several young women usually reticent on this subject pointed out in the light of Miss Owen's successful ventures that it was quite possible that strict attention to business and an eye to the employer's interests might be just as efficacious a method of obtaining a good husband as the more traditional lures of bright eyes, frills and coquetry.

Miss Owen herself is a very pretty blond girl, very alert and vivacious in manner. She lives in Passaic, N. J., and comes to business every day just the same as if she was not a prize winner and a prospective wife.

ROYAL WARRANT



After supplying the Royal Stables for several years, His Majesty King George V has granted a Royal Warrant to the makers of MOLASSINE MEAL

THE MOLASSINE CO. LTD.

St. John, N. B.

Please send me full particulars regarding Molassine Meal, particularly for (mark X opposite livestock you are particularly interested in).

MILCH COWS ☐ **My dealer is**
STEERS ☐ Name _____
SHEEP ☐ Address _____
PIGS ☐
HORSES ☐
 NAME _____
 ADDRESS _____

When the heart begins to beat irregularly, palpitated and throbs, skips beats, and sometimes seems to almost stop, it causes great anxiety and alarm.

Many people become weak, worn and miserable, and are unable to attend to either social, business or household duties. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are a specific for all weakness and heart disorders, and are recommended by us with the greatest of confidence that they will do what we claim for them.

Mrs. George Burridge, Cobcook, Ont., writes:—"Just a few lines to let you know what Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have done for me. I have been troubled with weakness and palpitation of the heart. I tried many remedies but got none to answer my case like your pills did. I can recommend them highly to all with heart or nerve trouble."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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ARE YOU USING

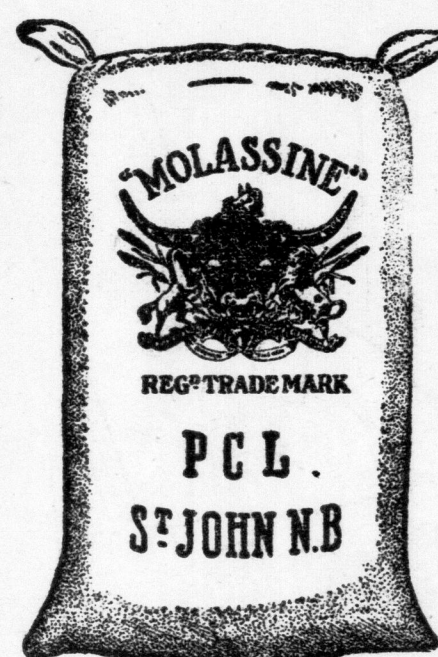
MOLASSINE MEAL

Made in England

The Food Discovery of the Age



See that this Trade Mark is on every bag



GOVERNMENT ANALYSIS

Write to the Department of Inland Revenue, Ottawa, for their Bulletin No. 241, on Registered Stock Foods, and see the Government analysis of MOLASSINE MEAL. It is better than its guarantee and away ahead of any other Molassine Food.

Owing to so many of the British Settlers who have moved to Western Canada writing us asking where they can get Molassine Meal, as they have been accustomed to using it in the Old Country, we have now arranged to bring this famous food to your door.

Every reputable food dealer in the West will soon be selling this food and able to supply all demands.

MOLASSINE MEAL

is a scientific combination of molasses and vegetable matter, specially treated and cooked by a patented process that nullifies the potash salts.

The success of Molassine Meal has been so great that many other sugar preparations have been put on the market which are purely and simply imitations and do not contain any anti-septic, digestive and worm-destroying properties.

Molassine Meal is the only safe way to feed molasses to livestock.

Molassine Meal may be fed in large quantities to any animal all the year round to advantage and profit.

Molassine Meal is not only a good food in itself, but owing to its antiseptic properties, it keeps the stomach and blood of the animals fed regularly with it in a healthy condition, thus enabling them to derive the whole of the nutrition from other rations.

Molassine Meal prevents and eradicates worms and prevents colic.

Molassine Meal, by keeping the stomach and blood in perfect health, enables the animal to avoid diseases, for the same reason that a healthy human being is able to resist all attacks of germ diseases.

Molassine Meal is guaranteed to contain no drugs, acids or medicaments of any kind.

Molassine Meal is the best all-year-round food known to science to-day for

HORSES CATTLE SHEEP PIGS POULTRY DOGS

Molassine Meal is guaranteed by the makers to keep in good condition for any length of time.

Ask your nearest dealer and if he cannot supply you let us know.

The Molassine Co. of Canada Limited

St. John—Montreal—Toronto

the other guests rise, one after another, and each one speak his own name. Then Mr. Berol repeated the 23 names in their right order without a mistake.

MINARD'S LINIMENT RELIEVES NEURALGIA.

BIG, HEARTY BABY BOY

Mrs. Beck's Fondest Hopes Realized—Health, Happiness and Baby.

Upper Lahave, N. S., Can.,—"I wish to thank you for the benefit I received by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for female troubles from which I was a great sufferer, so that I was completely run down in health. Other medicine did not help me, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made me well and strong. I now have a big, hearty baby boy, and praise your medicine for the wonderful lot of good it has done me."—Mrs. ISRAEL BECK, JR., Upper Lahave, Lunenburg Co., N. S., Canada.

The darkest days of husband and wife are when they come to look forward to a childless and lonely old age.

Many a wife has found herself incapable of motherhood owing to some derangement of the feminine system, often curable by the proper remedies.

In many homes once childless there are now children because of the fact that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound makes women normal.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (Confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.



BY OUR PRECISE ARTIST.

ON DEAR! THERE IVE TORN MY DRESS ON THAT NAIL!

Crate Fattening of Fowl

Practical experience has shown that crate feeding is not only a very satisfactory but also an economical method of fattening poultry. The saving in the amount of feed required to produce one pound of gain is quite marked, and the feeder is enabled to observe the progress of the progress being made by individual birds. He can also, if necessary, curtail the duration of the feeding period in the case of birds which have attained their maximum weight and are ready to be placed in the finishing crate.

Crate fattening cannot with success be carried on in a haphazard way. The feeder requires to understand the principles of what he is at and to give

the necessary attention to the details of his work in order to teach the proper method of feeding poultry in crates. The Live Stock Commissioner at Ottawa has had prepared a seasonable illustrated pamphlet on the subject which explains clearly the construction of a fattening crate, the constituents and preparation of proper ration, the method of feeding, killing and dressing birds and information regarding packing for market. The work which is designated Pamphlet No. 2 of the Live Stock Branch, is available to all who apply for it, while the edition laid to the Publication Branch of the Department of Agriculture, at Ottawa.

How Cold Storage Helps

Without cold storage the dairying and fruit industries would be greatly handicapped, as much valuable produce would be destroyed by decay. Under such circumstances the cost of living would have mounted much higher than it has, and there would be little hope of establishing outside markets. Because these several lines of industry are closely allied they are all grouped under a single branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, that of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner.

This branch, under Mr. J. A. Rud-dick, has become a far-reaching organization, extending from the milking sheds and orchards, even to the great markets of the United Kingdom. Through the dairy division encouragement is given farmers to increase the production of their herds, instructions are issued to teach the best methods of turning out fine butter and cheese. The fruit division seeks to enlighten growers on the condition of crops, to teach correct methods of production and marketing, and to establish confidence in the value of Canadian fruit.

The cold storage service assists in-stations that require refrigeration to erect proper warehouses; during warm months aid is given railways that carry fruit and dairy produce to maintain low temperatures in their cars, and help is provided to secure cool temperatures to export produce while on the ocean. The extension of markets division exercises a close supervision over the handling of perish-

able farm produce in transit, and, as opportunity offers, transportation companies are advised of needed improvements in their equipment. Besides other duties it keeps a careful register of the wholesale weekly prices of all manner of farm produce, and publishes these in the annual report of the branch.

The duties of this branch of government service enumerated are by no means complete, but they serve to indicate the nature of its work, which bears a close relation to the cost of living. They are a selected group at random from a large amount of useful information. This volume, which is made up of a general review of the commissioner and eight appendices, is available to those who apply for it to the Publication Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

SOME GOOD POINTERS ABOUT THE POTATO

Potatoes should be harvested in dry weather, stored dry, and as far as possible free from dirt, and the temperature should be as low as can be secured without freezing. On no account should the potatoes be piled up in big heaps or lumped against the cellar wall; neither should they remain in dark corners. Slat should be nailed about six inches from the walls, and a false floor put down about the same distance from the permanent floor. It is essential that there should be some kind of ventilation through the heap. It is necessary to store a great number of potatoes in one place adequate for the ventilation should be secured by means of wooden shafts. The potatoes should not be piled more than five feet high, and it is better to pile them up at a time, so that the temperature of the heap may be uniform. It is worth noting, to save unnecessary calculation, that a bushel of potatoes occupies

TOOK SEVERE COLD.

Left A Terrible Hard Cough And A Nasty Tickling Sensation In The Throat.

A bad cough accompanied by that distressing, tickling sensation in the throat is most aggravating.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is rich in the lung healing virtues of the Norway pine tree, and for this reason it will stop that tickling in the throat which causes that dry hard cough that keeps you awake at night.

Mr. Sanford Roode, Antrim, N.S., writes:—"Last fall I took a severe cold which left me with a terrible hard cough and a nasty tickling sensation in my throat. I tried many cough medicines, but they did not help me so I got a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, and before I had used half of it the cough had left me, and the next one made a complete cure, and I will recommend it as the best cough medicine on the market."

See that you get "Dr. Wood's" when you ask for it. Do not accept any imitation. The genuine is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark, price, 25 and 50c., and manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

How Beggar Found Wealth

A curious story is told in Italy about the secret of the wealth of a man of independent means who has just died in Mantua. It turns on two mystic lines:

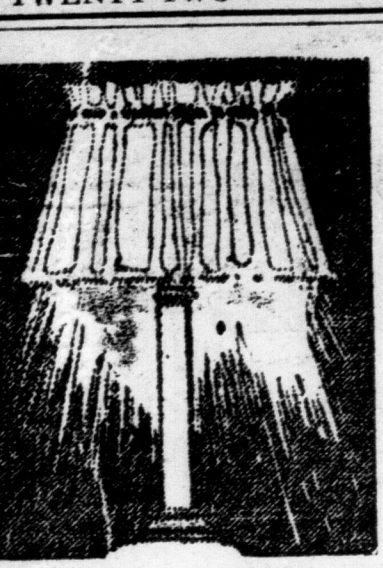
"On the first of May, I have a golden head."

which were graven on a solitary marble pillar erected in a lonely stretch of land, and which led a wandering beggar, Anribate Tosci, to the finding of a fortune of \$225,000.

Tosci, in his will, tells the romantic story of his acquirement of riches. It appears that about sixty years ago a wealthy and generous Frenchman, M. Anspech, died at Naples. A few days before his death he ordered the erection on his land of a marble pillar and he directed that this pillar should be kept in a state of preservation after his death. On it was engraved the peculiar inscription quoted above. Thousands of passersby tried to guess what the words meant but failed.

At length the beggar Tosci came to the city and saw the pillar. On the first of May he carefully noted that part of the ground which was touched by the head of the longest shadow cast by the pillar during the day. He marked the spot and returned at night with a pick and a spade.

By digging at the place he had marked, he found buried a wallet containing a fortune of \$225,000 and a letter saying that the Frenchman had left it to fate to decide upon the person who possessed sufficient acumen to inherit the money. The letter required only that the finder of the wealth should leave it, when he, in turn, came to die, to some charitable cause. The beggar respected the wish. After living the life of a man of affairs in Mantua for several years he left at his death all the money to the poor of that town.



REFUGE

A Modern King Cophetua
and the Familiar Beg-
gar Maid.

[By Stephen French Whitman.]
Illustrated by Jay Hyde Barnum.

(Copyrighted, 1913, by the Newspaper
Enterprise Association.)

Her name was Bertha; she was a shop-girl, twenty-one years old. Her hair was dark and heavy; her skin had fine, clear pores; her eyes were large and serious. Cheap clothes she wore with that subtle display of good taste which poor girls of discernment manage sometimes to acquire by observation of the more fortunate women whom they have to serve.

The mother did sewing, paid for by the piece; towels, napkins, babies' clothing she made from materials with which a charitable society of women furnished her. Bertha worked in a great department store, and her week's wages were six dollars.

She had been put to work in the basement, in the glassware department. There, in an enormous, white-washed room as full of pillars as an Egyptian temple, under the violet glare of arc-lights sputtering in great globes, from morning till night she sold dishes, tumblers, cruetes, fruit jars, articles for a hundred homely uses. Lengthwise in the place ran long tables, laden with glittering glass. Here were the samples, and when a customer had made her choice from them, a young man hurried off to the storerooms with the number of the specimen, to duplicate it. He was a tall, bony youth, his face as flat as a pancake, his blue cheeks every day, but seemed seldom able to afford a hair-cut. His coat sleeves were short; his wrists were thick, and one saw no cuffs about them. His cravat was invariably the same; faded blue, with bluish-white polka dots. For weeks, once, the top button of his coat was

FALLING HAIR

Dandruff and Itching Scalp Are
Caused by Microbes.

There is a microbe, a factor in the hair, which when it is infected with dandruff germs and which disappears in a short time, future medical work has accepted dandruff as a disease, and as final, ask any worthy physician.

Paris leads the world in knowledge of diseases of the hair and remedies for the same.

Parian Sage which can now be obtained at leading druggists all over Canada is the one great remedy that kills the dandruff germs.

That is why W. T. Strong says to every reader of The Advertiser, if Parian Sage does not banish dandruff, stop falling hair or itching scalp in two weeks they will refund the purchase price.

Dandruff is the forerunner of baldness. Take care of your hair while you have hair to take care of. Kill the dandruff germs and you prevent the dandruff germs kill your hair.

Use Parian Sage, the guaranteed dandruff cure and delightful hair dressing.

It is used extensively by ladies of refinement because it keeps the scalp absolutely clean and gives a bewitching lustre to the hair. Comes in large 50-cent bottles at W. T. Strong and leading druggists everywhere. Girl with the Auburn Hair on every package. Made in Canada by the R. T. Booth Co., Limited, Fort Erie, Ontario. Mail orders filled, all charges prepaid.

BURNING AND ITCHING ECZEMA

On Hands and Arms. Broke Out in
Fine Rash. Had to Give Up Work.
Could Not Rest. Cuticura Soap
and Ointment Cured.

Lombardy, Ont.—"I had been suffering for two years with eczema on my hands and arms. At first my hand broke out in a fine rash with a burning and itching that was hard to bear. The itching and burning were so bad I had to scratch till my hands and arms bled and were so sore I could not stand to put them in water. I also had to give up my work. Then it spread all over my arms. I could not rest at night as the bed clothes would irritate the eruption every time I would stir or move my hands.

"I tried two treatments giving each a fair trial but they failed to cure them. Then I saw the advertisement in the paper about Cuticura Soap and Ointment so I sent for a sample and I began to use them with very little faith, but to my surprise I found relief from the very first. I washed my hands in warm water with Cuticura Soap and dried them with a soft cloth, then I put the Cuticura Ointment on and bandaged them with soft cloth. I used two boxes of the Cuticura Ointment with the Cuticura Soap and used them steadily for two months and they entirely cured me." (Signed) Mrs. Helena E. McCall, May 17, 1913.

A single cake of Cuticura Soap and box of Cuticura Ointment are often sufficient when all else has failed. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 22-p. Skin Book. Address post-card Post: Drug & Chem. Corp., Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A.

FREE INFORMATION COUPON.
Mr. C. E. Brooks,
2535 State St., Marshall, Mich.
Please send me by mail, in plain wrapper, your illustrated book and full information about your Appliance for the cure of eczema.
Name.....
Address.....
City..... State.....

Lamp-light Stories for Winter Saturday Nights

missing. This annoyed Bertha, who was always neat; she had often an impulse to sew a new button there.

One afternoon a strange man, a superintendent in a frock coat, while walking between the glass-laden tables noticed Bertha. He hesitated, stopped, and came back to her. He stared at her face, her hair, and especially at her figure.

"How long have you been down here?"

"Six months," she answered, and was almost suffocated by the beating of her heart. He looked surprised.

"Report for work at the dressmaking department in the morning."

She entered the flat with glowing eyes she entered the flat and found her mother in the kitchen calmly peeling potatoes.

"Mother, I'm to go into the dressmaking department! It means nine dollars a week!"

Her mother dropped the potatoes, which rolled about on the floor. The two women embraced; there was even tears in their eyes. Their supper was an event. The whole flat seemed at once more cheerful, and they spent the evening planning a thousand little projects of improvement, now and then dreaming in the silence of the possibilities of the future.

In the morning, Bertha became a dressmaker in the dressmaking department.

She learned the names of the women who came to shop, the affairs, the scandals in the lives of some of them, evolved in exact detail no one knew from what sources, but nevertheless implicitly believed by eager audiences. Her eyes were opened to a strange world; things which before she had heard of through indefinite hints alone, here were recounted to her in plain language, and with the co-called principals of disreputable histories she came in actual contact, serving them, their presence would watch them meanwhile, wondering at the calmness of their agreeable faces, their beauty, their prosperity. Was this, then, the way that viciousness was served?

One day, at some preposterous story related by the forewoman—a ruthless gossip—Bertha returned almost in exasperation.

"One would think there weren't any good people at all in a big city."

"My dear," said the forewoman, looking at her intently, "those you hear nothing about are the clever ones."

debonair, aristocratic, always dressed for the evening in glittering hat and pumps, and a fur-lined great-coat, always at the end of the adventures in which she perceived him, taking her in his arms.

And yet, walking with burning, hungry eyes in that fair region, craving intensely all its rare allurements, into her mind crept stealthily speculative thoughts that she would not, a year before, have tolerated.

Each night she opened the door of the flat, she knew exactly what to expect. In the little kitchen the kettle boiled on the stove; the tin clock ticked resonantly on the cupboard shelf; her mother, in a gingham apron, stood there preparing supper. Looking into the "parlor" she could see the tidy on the table, the work-basket, the earthenware shepherdess on the mantel-piece, the broad brown stain on the ceiling where the water had leaked through one day, the foot of the bed looming in the black aperture of the little alcove. Night after night that scene, its insignificant details always the same.

One evening, the monotony of their existence was broken in a startling way. There was a rumble and a crash on the staircase, a clatter of feet, a woman's screams. Every one rushed into the hall.

A glass-cutter who lived with his

the same afternoon she was resting on one of the green sofas in the shop, which happened for the moment to be empty. Beside her reclined the forewoman, who while recounting wittily an intimate adventure of a friend of hers, managed to exhibit, as if casually, a new ring set with a large emerald. Listening absent-mindedly to the forewoman's story, replete with details of a sort which nowadays did not disturb her in the slightest, Bertha looked up and saw entering the room a young woman and a young man, both strangers. The young woman was blond, handsome and well dressed. Her companion, following with that self-conscious pose of tolerance which men are apt to assume when lured into such places, was the embodiment of Bertha's dreams!

He was tall and heavy about the shoulders; his smooth-shaven face was finely modeled; his yellow hair clipped short, rippled above his white forehead. He and the woman with him looked alike; evidently she was his sister.

She wanted a new ball dress in a great hurry; she had been everywhere else, but had not found anything to suit her. Perhaps the forewoman had something, she thought, from Paris, that would fit her with a few alterations? The forewoman, with suave and competent manner, produced from a

As for Bertha, before her rose the indistinct faces of innumerable other women.

In the dark street that night when, faithful to his appointment, he approached her, the girl turned on him bravely: "I want nothing to do with you! How dare you speak to me!"

"What!" he ejaculated, astounded, crestfallen.

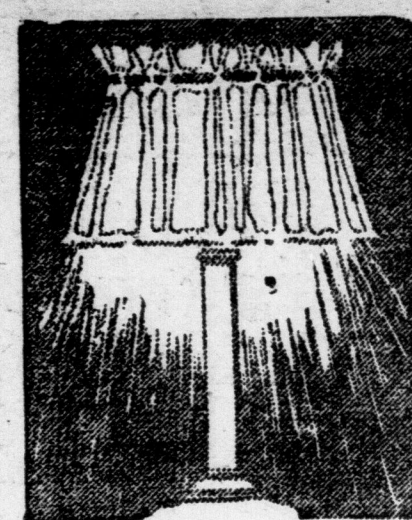
She sped home: in the black alcove, she checked upon the pillow, stealthily she crept herself to sleep.

She thought of the flat, of her mother working night after night in the little kitchen, of the racket rising from the rough street to her window, disturbing sleep in the close alcove. She thought of the days before her, each one like its predecessor, and of her mother out over having enjoyed "something better."

"Oh, what a fool I was!"

Summer passed; fall brought cold rains, and in the smother streets the first snow fell.

Walking home one evening through the fine avenue where, perversely, she still tormented herself by gazing at that other world, she saw striding toward her a tall figure, with glittering hat and pumps and a fur-lined great-coat. In a flash she felt an acute, burn-



She recognized Bertha, and smiled with an expression which drew a stiff crease down from each corner of her mouth. She exclaimed:

"Why, hello, what are you doing here?"

Her utterances seemed like a cordial welcome.

Bertha turned and walked away blindly, knocking against pedestrians. She reached the cool, dark streets. She went on and on, at random, like a somnambulist. She stared up at the clear sky, spread out like a great canopy of blue-black velvet, and was amazed to see shining there the countless stars, cold, calm, unaffected, immutable—just as they had always been.

She reached the flat-house and slowly climbed the four staircases. She opened the door. George was sitting in her rocking-chair, talking to her mother.

He had on a fireman's uniform. He rose, trembling from apprehension, unable to speak, his face transfigured by a look of dumb devotion.

For a moment she could not believe it true.

Then, in a falling voice: "Oh, George!" she cried, and reached out her hands to him.

The End.



HERE BERTHA LEARNED TO FLATTER, TO CAJOLE, TO TELL UNTRUTHS ABOUT HER WARES, AND STILL, WHILE DOING SO, TO APPEAR FRANK AND HONEST.

wife and three small children across the hall—a great brute of a man who spent his money on liquor as he earned it, and every Saturday night appeared before his family reeling—had come home drunk, slipped on the last staircase, and fallen down it.

The ambulance surgeon, in a white suit, came skipping upstairs and examined him. The fellow's back was broken. The surgeon called up his driver, who appeared with a stretcher. And Bertha, with a shock of amazement, recognized in this tall, bony, blue-coated man, the youth who, in the glassware department, used to run back and forth between tables and storerooms. He looked up, saw her, standing on the stairs a yard from him, and gaped at her as if petrified.

"You live here?"

"You've left the store?"

"Six months ago. And you?"

"Still there."

On his way downstairs, holding one end of the stretcher, he still kept gazing up at her in bewilderment.

Three months later he met her at the door of the flat-house, stammering that it was his "night off."

"I thought perhaps you'd go to a show?"

George returned to the flat on his next night out. After that he presented himself at every opportunity. He took Bertha sometimes to the theatre, sometimes to an "Italian" table d'hôte. There seemed to be little doubt of his intentions, and the mother from behind her blue spectacles watched the progress of his courtship with suppressed excitement. Late one night when he had brought Bertha back to her door, in an agitated, half-coherent speech, he asked her to marry him.

"I know I'm not good enough for you! But ever since I first saw you in the basement—"

Watching him with intent eyes, deliberately she compared him to the figures in her dreams. She thought: "We should never be different. It would always be just—this!" Clinging to her old visions, her own unreasonable hopes, she told him the truth: she did not love him. He stood still for a while; then his eyes filled with tears, and, turning at last he walked away.

She went upstairs to the window facing east, and stared out over the house-tops.

Weeks afterward, when her mother, unable longer to contain herself, asked what had become of George, Bertha said calmly:

"I refused him."

"For a minute the mother sat motionless. Behind her blue spectacles she seemed disguised, and Bertha, looking at her, had for the first time in her life an incomprehensible sensation of antagonism. At length, in a low, trembling voice, the mother exclaimed: "So that's what you've done!" And after a moment, rising to leave the room, added in a whisper: "I had hoped things might be a little different some time before I died. I thought maybe I deserved it—at least for a little while."

Next morning, with wide eyes, Bertha saw the dawn creep through the window, and that day she telephoned to the hospital where George had worked. He was gone; she could obtain no information of him.

wardrobe a low-neck gown of silver tissue, covered with minute embroidery, all in one piece. The customer, as it were, every Saturday night appeared before his family reeling—had come home drunk, slipped on the last staircase, and fallen down it.

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ing pain below her heart. It was he again.

He stopped before her. They stood motionless, heedless of the people who brushed past them with askest looks. Presently, she found herself walking slowly beside him in a by-street, his hand beneath her arm. He began to speak, and the rich vibration of his voice made her tremble.

"Why did you do it? Why were you so cruel? I have had a terrible time ever since. Whenever I see a slender figure indistinctly in a dark street, my heart leaps into my throat and I think: 'Is she?' When I close my eyes, I see you. Why did you run away from me? I would do everything for you. I would like to see you always as you looked that day, in the silver dress. I love you."

"You do?" she asked, in a voice which she did not recognize as hers. She felt his arms about her. In the shadows of the empty street, lifting her nearly off her feet, he kissed her, and she smelled a delicious odor of lilac water. She knew nothing. All was lost. When he left her, after walking with her for several blocks, she had promised to meet him the next night.

The next night she told her mother calmly that she was going to visit a shop-girl who was sick. The old woman, starving for gossip, asked Bertha all about the invalid. The daughter was forced to invent a long story. It was her first direct lie to her mother. She told herself another—and tried to believe it—when, settling out, as short of breath as if she had been running, she kept repeating: "It will be all right. There is no harm in going to dinner, is there? He has been slandered; he is good—shouldn't I know? He loves me, for he said so. Then why should he not marry me?"

She entered Broadway. At once, upon her beat a blinding light, from thousands of globes; scintillating before theatres, from many fantastic signs aloft, which, rocket-like, burst every moment into brilliancy, from the green glare emitted by shop windows, turning all faces ghastly. In this illumination, lowering her head, she hastened through the crowd like a guilty person fearful of detection. She bumped into a woman who was sauntering along, swinging a hand-



The world of music—what a gift!

Suppose you should wake up Christmas morning to find that some one had put the world of music in your stocking. That's precisely what you can do for any member of your family, or any of your friends, if you give an

Edison Phonograph

The new types, without horns, are especially popular just now. They are made in artistic designs from a variety of beautiful woods. The one shown here is extremely moderate priced. It is called the Amberola VI. It plays the new Blue Amberol records, with all their remarkable beauty of sweetness and volume, with all their range of program. It is fitted with the diamond reproducing point that never needs changing. An Edison is a permanent gift—one that will be a lasting pleasure for years to come. Can you imagine a more practical gift—or one that will bring more real delight to those you love?

Edison Phonographs and Records are sold in this city by

W. McPHILLIPS, 189 Dundas Street

Edison Phonographs and Records are sold in this city by

W. McPHILLIPS, 189 Dundas Street

SOUR, UPSET STOMACHS FIXED IN FIVE MINUTES—PAPE'S DIAPEPSIN

Best for Indigestion, Gas, Heart-
burn and Dyspepsia—
It's Great!

heavy feeling in the stomach, nausea, debilitating headaches, dizziness or intestinal griping. This will all go, and besides, there will be no sour food left over in the stomach to poison your breath with nauseous odors.

Pape's Diapepsin is a certain cure for out-of-order stomachs, because it takes hold of your food and digests it just the same as if your stomach wasn't there. Relief in five minutes from all stomach misery is waiting for you at any drug store.

These large 50-cent cases contain enough "Pape's Diapepsin" to keep the entire family free from stomach disorders and indigestion for many months. It belongs in your home.

When your meals don't fit comfortably, or what you eat lies like a lump of lead in your stomach, or if you have heartburn, that is a sign of indigestion. Get from your pharmacist a 50-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin and take a dose just as soon as you can. There will be no sour risings, no belching of undigested food mixed with acid, no stomach gas or heartburn, fullness or

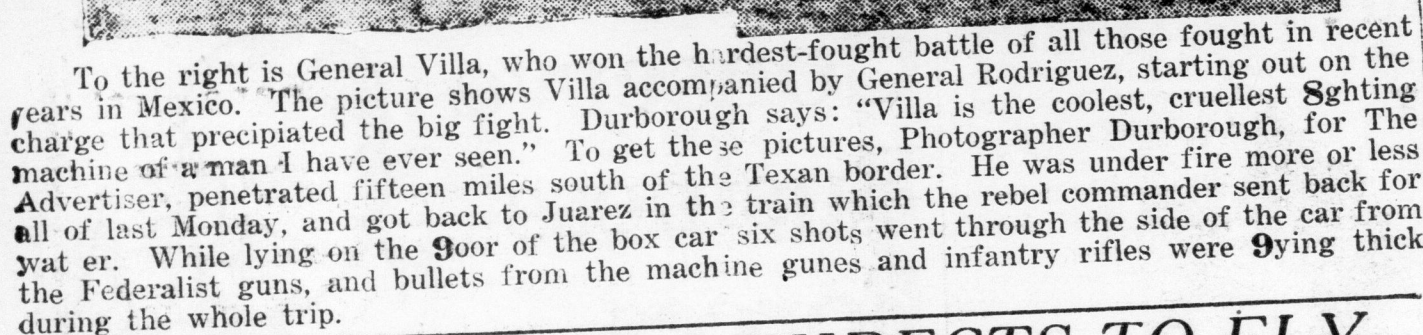
Today's the day—to Buy That Ford. Provide yourself a comfortable, dependable and economical car for the coming to-morrows. You can't begin too soon to cut down that transportation expense. The Ford serves your every purpose—at lowest cost.

Six hundred dollars is the new price of the Ford runabout; the touring car is six fifty; the town car nine hundred—all f.o.b. Ford, Ontario (formerly Walkerville postoffice), complete with equipment. Get catalogue and particulars from Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, 291-2-6 Dundas Street, London, Ontario.

GOOD PLACE FOR IT.

Newcomer—Is this a good place for the automobile? Old Native—Oh, yes! I got mine here!

First Actual Photograph From Mexico of the Great Battle Fought Near Juarez



Famous Airman Declares That To Cross the Atlantic in an Airship Will Soon Be a Common Occurrence, and Tells the Route That He Will Follow.

The world has arrived at that stage in aerial navigation that has recorded sustained flights of almost fifteen hours. One aeroplane has sailed over the Alps, another few from St. Petersburg to Paris, a distance of 2,000 miles without pausing on the way.

If it was considered wonderful for when an aeroplane flitted across the English Channel with the speed of a bird, and the whole world a great plaud, P. Garros when he made a successful flight over the Mediterranean Sea.

—GEO. TAY.

Garros Will Try.

This feat was a miniature of the flight from New York to Europe which he can be accomplished and he can be done, says Garros, and he is expected to risk his life in the attempt.

While Garros does not expect to leave the New York harbor at dusk, he will land in London at dusk, he firmly is convinced that this wonderful accomplishment will be recorded in the pages of the future.

Aeronauts have held their race in perfect control while travelling at a speed of close to 150 miles an hour and have made an average of 200 miles an hour on short trips. But when it comes to this tremendous achievement of this tremendous feat for a period of hours is no longer a theory, then will it be possible to

very carefully.

He covered approximately 500 miles without a stop. True, he followed Carlsbad and Sardinia, and had to travel only about 250 miles over open water, but he accomplished the long journey successfully. His machine was able to continue the flight if need be, but he showed that it had not by any means exhausted its life in the one journey.

A machine of twice or three the sustaining power, speed and endurance certainly would be able to cover more than twice or three times the distance over the Mediterranean, and that would be sufficient to encompass each leg on the voyage across the Atlantic.

Gardner says he can conceive of no other method. That, of course, is only theory, but many firmly believe that he or some other aviator equally confident soon will step forth with a well-timed aircraft and make the effort. Members of the Aero Club of America and of the Royal Aero Club of London do not hesitate to express the belief that the right route across the Atlantic will be discovered within the next few days. And once the way is shown, a dozen such voyages within the year following would not surprise those foremost in the aerial world.

Garro Route. Garro selects his route from New York to Newfoundland to the British Isles and New York. This would be the first leg of his journey 1,400 miles long, the second 2,500 miles, and the third 1,000 miles—a combined total of 4,500 miles. It would be as long as any flight made to date and counts only two re-
points, Iceland and Newfoundland. He might alter the first leg of the flight and land at the Azores, 1,000 miles from the British Isles, and thence fly to Iceland. Even this would not eliminate the grave disadvantages under which he would labor. Continuing, Mr. Haw-
said: "The initial stage of the journey made when motor, man and mood are at their best. It might be accomplishable

be reached easily, but from Iceland to Newfoundland is a great gap. Over the Atlantic Ocean the aviator could choose the shortest leg of the journey would be 2,000 miles long, about the same as from London to Newfoundland. It would be over a part of the ocean which is little traversed by ships and where sudden blasts out of the Arctic Circle would bring great changes in the temperature that might be fatal to the pilot.

No Haven of Safety. The aviators would not only be unaided by a natural mariner, for the open sea would within hundreds of miles would be the bleak and barren wastes of the Arctic Ocean, but the former is perpetually beset by a mountain of ice, with a plateau that might afford an excellent place of refuge. The whole region is unrelieved except by long strips of the east coast of Greenland, and coast, and the aviators would be unable to reach them before their supply of food and fuel was exhausted. Here the aviators would be more remote even than if the aviators dropped into the ocean, because in the slight chance of being picked up by a straggling sea creature, they would be several hundred miles out.

The most perilous kind of danger would be the most frequent, because the aviators would not be found there, and with any more ease than in the mountains.

There are no open places

might infer a landing, the earth's con-
is volcanic in its nature, dating back
prehistoric times, when all was mol-
as scientists believe.

Great hills of gneiss formation, jag-
tumbled and cloven by abrupt cliffs
winding in all directions make the co-
line formidable as a place for the
airman to land on.

Aside from these drawbacks to
Iceland route over the Atlantic, the
ators would have to traverse more
30 degrees of northern latitude with
tendant atmospheric changes that
call forth the utmost vigilance to
the machine and men from freezing

Danger From Fog.
Around Iceland and Davis Strait most impenetrable and persistent
abound, so dense that the aviators
are seriously handicapped, even if
rose high enough to clear the fog.

[illegible]

From Public Opinion.

Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace, "who was a daring pioneer in 1850-60 and was among the most receptive and open-minded of thinkers," when broken in a ripe "old age," says the Times, "And through all that he did, while his activity overflowed, in many channels, ran a thread of continuity; there was to the end the same earnest search for truth, the same wonderful industry in garnering facts; the same wide outlook; and the same indifference to anything which might turn him aside from that quiet, unobtrusive quest." He leaves us full of years and honor and his name is known all the world; but he was one of the few men of courage of whom I have said that he had not survived himself and his departure deprives us of a living spirit," says the Manchester Gazette.

A Starkly Honest Mind.

"His mind was agile enough, even in old age, to keep up with the movements of contemporary thought, and he recognized the existence of facts that moved from anything which the modern science taught or philosophy speculated upon." He had a starkly honest mind which is the only true equipment of the man of science," says Pall Mall.

That Wallace's fiery, restless character could achieve needs now no record," says the Daily News. "It is recorded for ever in a work and life that will and are noble as any in the annals of science."

Dr. Wallace had raised his voice, but he could not hear his own. He stated his infinite variety of views, and he was regularly receptive to the influence of the time-spirit. In old age he was apt to get into a quarrel against the time-spirit, but Dr. Wallace, sage as he was towards the future, was a democrat from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet, a Radical in the old-fashioned sense of the word, a Socialist, he favored the despotic forms in the name of order, and he was overflown with love for the poor and the humble. His bold, old, inquiring mind was united to a reverent spirit. He was a man of guileless loyalty and noble self-sacrifice, and he was a man of

"Dr. Wallace will be long h
remembrance as one who influ
the fundamental thoughts o
generation in a degree, and in
which can only now be
ciated," says the Times. "His
books — they are few — are
events. There are, too, a few
which have, so to speak, hand
feet — such is their grasp, so
their motion; at first the pe
of a small number, they are c
and create an atmosphere
where present and breathe

"Among such epoch-making events would place the publication of a volume of the *Journal of Natural History* by the English naturalist Thomas Malthus' work. With at least a reason might be included in the class the group of publications described in our account of the work of the English naturalist, which was suggested as an explanation of the processes and changes in organisms. It is barely half the truth to say every book upon zoology, botany, and cognate sciences, published in the last twenty years has been profoundly affected by this theory, that every biologist looks at the problems of changes in species at the moment in connection with the changes in organisms in the last century, and that which is regarded in the pre-Darwinian age as the change in the species of Wallace period. A gulf has been opened between the old and the new, and deep and wide as that separating the American from European zoology."

An Epoch-Making Thought
 "The thought which flashed upon Wallace as he lay a sick-bed, that man should live independently and almost automatically to Darwin in a way with that law of synchronism illustrated in science from the Nebraskan to the Neolithic, has far transcending events upon the ordinary historian cares. It matters not that later writers may think that Darwinism did not flourish in the ultimate descent and changes in life. To see the way which has led to the results, and some not confined to science, their specialized mind and sink deep in the men knowing, it may be,

journey would be very nearly the same length. From Spain to the Azores is approximately 1,000 miles; thence to Newfoundland, 1,500 miles, and to New York, 2,200 miles, or 3,700 miles in all.

Numerous advantages are offered by such a route. In the first place, the aviator would travel along the fortieth parallel of latitude, with a practically unvarying temperature all the way. This would insure for his motor increased efficiency for the long strain.

The first thousand miles would be made when the motor is cleanest and in best working order. The second leg heading for Newfoundland, would be not so long as the journey from St. Petersburg to Paris, but, of course, would have to be made without mishap serious enough to cause the machine to fall. Being supplied with pontoons for the purpose, it could glide to the ocean for temporary repairs.

But the chief advantage would be that the worst part of the journey would be over a part of the ocean that is practically crowded with transatlantic steamships all during the flight, giving the airman assurance that he would be near help engines, diminishing fuel, diminishing sustaining power, and diminishing vitality of the human machine.

FOR TRUTH

RED WALLACE

Public Opinion.

science and, in the end, influence their actions.

"The world at large," adds Times, "talks much and often in the terms of Darwin and Wallace. In the early sixties their teaching might have been a mere theory, of real interest only to a few; it has come to be among the driving forces of the world. Not only the teacher, the moralist, and the preacher, but even men of action have been affected by the doctrine of the selection of the fittest in one or other of its various forms."

Something Like a Spirit.

"Alfred Russel Wallace will be remembered hereafter as one of the authors of the theory which more than any other has affected the life thought of modern times," says Westminster Gazette. "Again again it has been noticed in the story of scientific discovery that it was something like a spirit moving on the face of the waters which ultimately affected two men, or groups of men, and brought to almost at the same moment to the same conclusion."

"The communication to the Linnean Society of the 'joint paper by Mr. C. Darwin and A. Wallace' shows the independent approach of both; their common conclusion is the same for all time of the honorable man of resolving a friendly contention of this kind. Darwin as it happened gave his name to the theory and the greater glory from the non-matrimonial public. This was immaterial to Wallace, who has had to the future acknowledgments which were his from the scientific world.

A Flash of Insight.
At the celebration of the fifty-first anniversary of the publication of "The Origin of Species," Wallace gave a summary of the actual facts.
"As far back as 1844, when I hardly thought of an originality of nature," he said, "had I then an outline of his views, I communicated to his friends, Lyell and Hooker. The former strongly urged me to publish, but he should be forewarned that Darwin always refused to get together the whole of his facts for his intended book. His prediction was fulfilled, but by no apparent way, after reaching Darwin like a thunderbolt from the clouds, he said, 'It is a determination, this philosophic casting of the net, that I cannot make any fruitful conception till I have been long in the swimming pools of the conduct!'"

A Young Man in a Hurry
 "The idea came to me as I went to Darwin, in a sudden flash of insight. It was thought out in a few hours, and was written down in such a sketch of its various conditions and developments as occupied the mind at the moment. The copy on a better paper and sent to Darwin, all in one week. I was a young man in a hurry; Darwin, the painstaking and patient, took such being the facts, I should have been able to do it better."

Wallace, had no cause or origin, and was a speculative stretch of Darwin's imagination. The North being estimated roughly proportional to the South, it would have bestowed upon him when it was first given to him—that is to say, as twenty years ago to one week. If Darwin were added to his week, he would have published after ten years, fifteen or even eighteen years' effort of it, he would at once have recognized, and should have discovered, the important fact in its great law of "natural selection." It was a singular piece of luck that gave me any share of

[illegible]

"The Outlook Is Very
 "Science was fighting
 in the days when Walla-
 ley and Darwin were
 triumphs. The Philistin-
 disguised as Bishop Wilber-
 strong in the land, and
 enough of the liturgy, and
 the head of the very branch
 rewritten the history of
 Wilberforce and asked
 public assent and acquies-
 cence from his grandfathers
 another that he claimed
 an ape; and that sort of
 thought good enough



Oxo Cubes fill a need that has been felt for centuries. Meat-extracts and Fluid-beefs are all very well in their way, but they were only steps in the evolution of Oxo Cubes.

A Cup of Oxo can be made in *one* minute with an Oxo Cube, but the nourishment it gives, and the delightful feeling of warmth and "fitness" it creates is out of all proportion to the amount taken.

In addition to their own high food-value Oxo Cubes have the remarkable power of stimulating the digestion so that it can assimilate more nutriment from other foods.

Oxo Cubes fill a food-want, and in it quickly. They are so handy—so convenient. In the kitchen for soups and sauces; in the sickroom for beef-teas; in the nursery for gravies and beef-jellies; indoors and outdoors as a warming Winter beverage, Oxo Cubes are an easy first. Order a tin to-day.



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and LOOK for the Trade-Mark.

**Perrin's Gloves are famed for
their Style, Fit and Finish.**

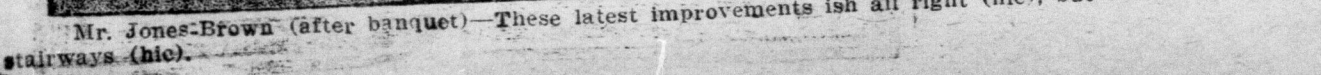
Gloves that are NOT stamped with either the trade-mark or the name "Perrin's Make" are not the genuine.

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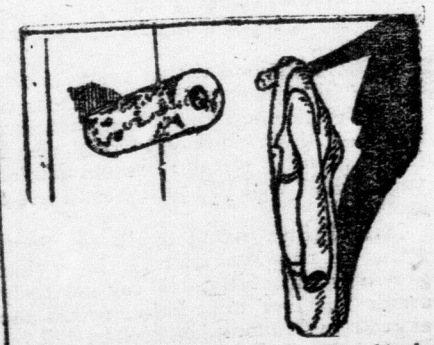
De Jong's "WINDMILL" Brand
Unsweetened Cooking Chocolate

Delicious—Pure—Fine Flavor

It went down with the public. Russell Wallace never forgot it, and he went on pursuing the smitten enemy right up to the very end," says the Star. "The old man has gone down with victory. "In spite of my trade against everything," he said to the Daily News	"I don't think we need worry about the future. The outlook is very hopeful." "It is," adds the Daily News, "and that it is so is due in a measure even yet not quite appreciated to men like Wallace."
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CHEAPER THAN A HOOK AND EYE.



Using a nail instead of a hook hanging clothing has a decided advantage because cloth is liable to be torn by the sharp, rough head of nail. If a long cork or one or two corks are driven on the nail before it is put in the wall or closet door, clothes will be protected and the hanger or peg will give as good service as a more expensive hook.

WHY GERMANS LEAVE HOME



SIR EDWARD GREY AND THE CRITICAL YEARS OF A MAN'S LIFE

THE TEST OF A MAN'S LIFE—PERSONAL AMBITION NOT ALL—LIFE MUST BE MADE TOLERABLE—STANDARD OF EXPECTATION HAS BEEN RAISED—TO GET AT THE BACK OF INDUSTRIAL UNREST

Sir Edward Grey and Lord Hugh Cecil were the speakers at the Manchester meeting of the Cavendish Association—a meeting which, says the Manchester Guardian, was remarkable for its emotional intensity, and was attended mainly by young men.

Critical Years of Life.

Sir Edward Grey said that the most critical years of a man's life were those between 20 and 25. If a man was idle and wasted those years the probability was that he would not get into the stream of life at all. What a man read and did and what habits he formed during those years influenced and perhaps decided his future life. All men had their home life and their recreations—two most important departments of life, necessarily contradictory, but not entirely coincident.

A man who was not obliged to work for his livelihood, after he had attended to those two things, obviously had an enormous surplus of time which he could and ought to devote to public work. Most men had to work for their livelihood more or less. They, too, must give to public work each according to his opportunities. Without that nobody was really a citizen, for citizenship consisted not in the possession of rights but in the performance of obligations and the rendering of service to the state.

What He is at the End of It. What matters most in a man's life, Sir Edward Grey continued, is not what he has done in the way of success or failure, but what he is at the end of it. No doubt his work has a great effect upon what he is, but the measure of the real success of a man is not whether he can point to this or that great achievement but what he himself is as the result of his work.

The Cavendish Association lays stress upon the motive from which people should work, and that, I think, has more to do with what a man becomes than the actual work which he undertakes. The motive which the Cavendish Association puts before people is the Christian spirit. The man who has been a real success in life is the man who has made people feel that his life has been regulated by a desire to give service, and to do nothing which fell below the moral standard which he had set up for himself. That sort of motive is which clears away from people the faults which impede public work.

Personal Ambition Not Everything. Personal ambition is a quite honorable motive. The desire for approval and

praise is something which nobody should despise. But a man should not stake everything upon those; otherwise, when his work fails to get recognition he is disappointed. He should have in himself as his primary motive something which makes him independent of those things, something which makes his work not exist for the sake of praise, but for the sake of doing all those little things which impede public work, and make it difficult for men to work with others.

That is something on which the Cavendish Association lays stress. It appeals especially to young men who have more or less leisure. Nearly every young man, when he is starting upon life has some praiseworthy aspirations. If they get no help, no stimulus, no guidance, no object, they lose themselves as a river loses itself in the sand or evaporate altogether. Just to men at that time, when their aspirations are fresh and new, the Cavendish Association ought to appeal, by providing them with work, small at first but increasing afterwards; by providing them with the results of the experience of other people who have done public work, and by giving them that start in life which will put them in the main stream of public work and enable them in the fullest sense of the word to become useful citizens of the state.

To Make Life Tolerable.

The need of the state for public service (Sir Edward Grey said) is greater than ever, and will become increasingly great. We live in a very crowded country. Masses of men of different classes are packed together in the small compass of these islands, and they have got to learn that they are dependent upon each other, and that what one man and one class does affects his neighbors more and more as the population increases and the community is bound closer and closer together. That, of course, has been felt tremendously in municipal work, which is already dealing with the problems of crowded communities, and that is one of the great things which have made public work. We have in these days to solve a problem which presses upon us with increasing urgency, and it is how a crowded industrial community is to make life not only to be but to seem tolerable to those who carry on our industrial work.

I say not only "be" tolerable, but seem tolerable because the whole standard of expectation has been raised. It is no good pointing to the fact that things are much better than they were two or three generations ago. What would have seemed tolerable to previous generations does not seem tolerable to the present generation. We have had great prosperity lately in this country; there has undoubtedly been very great progress. But, I

suppose, restlessness and discontent have been and are still a very marked feature of the community. Why? Not because there is more misery or more suffering than there was generations ago—I believe there is less—but because men's expectations have been raised and the standard of what they think life ought to be is higher than it was.

These problems are only going to be solved by people who get to understand the conditions and the point of view not merely of one class, but, as far as they can, of all classes. Those who stand aside from public work are not going to understand either the nature of the problems or the way in which they may be solved. People with leisure who stand aside from public work will find that they are left on one side, outside the main stream, as spectators, and they will become, what people who are mere spectators of public affairs so often do become, cynical, critical, and therefore unhappy spectators. If people are to get to understand these problems they must do it by public work.

Industrial Unrest.

Take the case, for instance, of industrial unrest, added Sir Edward Grey. You are not going to find out the causes of industrial unrest from the newspapers or from political meetings or from mass meetings. You hear that tens or perhaps hundreds of thousands of men are out on strike for perhaps a trivial cause; that it is the alleged cause. You may be quite sure that tens or hundreds of thousands of men do not go out on strike really for a trivial cause. What is

the real value of the farm. There have been in the last twenty-five or thirty years been very many valuable improvements in agriculture, but of all the improvements the first place, if the stock farmer is justified in borrowing money to improve his conditions, and he is, then the first claim, the three most important stock crops are corn, roots and alfalfa. Grow these largely, not to the exclusion of other crops. If your land is not in condition for these crops, make it so, and grow them. No country in the world will give quicker or better returns for enterprise and energy than Western Ontario. "Cast thy bread upon the waters, and thou shalt receive it again" in not very many days.

THOS. B. SCOTT, Vanneck, Ont.

MINARD'S LINIMENT FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

SCIENCE IS WRONG IN ITS HARD-FACED REJECTION OF PLAIN FACTS RELATING TO PSYCHIC PHENOMENA

BY HERBERT QUICK.

Author of "On Board the Good Ship Earth," Etc., and Editor of Farm and Fireside.

(Copyrighted, 1913, by the Newspaper Enterprise Association.)

Alfred Russel Wallace, who has just passed away full of years and honors, was one of the greatest scientists of his time. For a long time before his death, however, he was in scientific disrepute. He was regarded as among those who went off chasing rainbows.



Herbert Quick.

He was opposed to vaccination, and wrote a book attacking it. Vaccination survived his attack, and recent discoveries added to decades of experience seem to indicate that Wallace was in error. He believed that the scientists of the nineteenth century committed a great mistake in adopting vaccination. The present-day theory of immunity on which most of the progress of medicine is based had not been developed at that time, and doubtless the logical mind of Wallace rejected vaccination because it seemed to him unscientific.

A GREAT MISTAKE. Another great mistake of science, according to his belief, was the rejection by the scientific world of the whole theory of phrenology. Wallace believed that there was in phrenology something which should have been taken hold of and studied. The importance placed upon heredity formation by the Lombroso school is interesting as showing that Wallace might have been right in this. Not that the phrenologists are altogether or even to any great extent right; but that science in condemning phrenology in toto was wrong.

But the thing which made the greatest breach between Wallace and his scientific brethren was the refusal of science to do so much as investigate adequately the phenomena of spiritualism. Wallace was possessed of a strictly scientific mind; and he thought he saw in the spiritualistic phenomena a great body of fact which science should study, collate and, if possible, develop into a science.

The announcement by the daughter of William T. Stead that she is about to publish a book on the subject of the spirit communications which she claims to have had with her illustrious father since he was lost with the Titanic emphasizes the fact that spiritualistic phenomena are coming to be recognized by a greater and greater body of scientific minds as well worth study. Such names as Wallace, Lodge, James, Hodgson, Hyslop, are found in the roster of those who are not afraid to break with the great body of scientists on this matter.

Science has introduced into the world a new kind of honesty. The fact that Darwin was willing to give to Wallace the credit for the discovery of the law of evolution is one fine proof of this.

A BLOT ON SCIENCE.

But science has a blot in its escutcheon. That blot is its hard-faced rejection of plain facts when they relate to psychic phenomena. Mesmerism is now a recognized fact under the name of hypnotism. But for generations after Mesmer and Braid had performed, written and died, science refused to admit the plain facts. When people were thrown into the cataleptic state now frequently seen in every psychological laboratory, the scientists called it a trick. Thirty years ago I read a book written by a Swedish physician on the hypnotic phenomena observed by Charcot in his Paris hospital. I asked a friend, a well-educated physician what he thought of hypnotism. He thought I meant "hypnotics," which was his name for drugs which induce sleep. He knew nothing whatever of the phenomena of hypnotism as we understand the term—and I could find no physician who did.

And yet Charcot had blustered a woman's back by hypnotism by means of a postage stamp, and applied cantharides to the same back at the same time without effect under the suggestion that it was a postage stamp!

Science simply refused to look at hypnotism, and knew nothing of it for years after it was practiced by hundreds of charlatans. So science refused to consider the phenomena of spiritualism and allowed, and still in the main allows, the charlatans to have a monopoly of that also.

If the scientist had begun, in the days of the Davenport and Foxes, to collate the facts, study them and find out what was in them, instead of denying their existence, he should not now, I believe, have to depend upon such books as this forthcoming one of Miss Stead's for light. For evidently her book will prove nothing.

"Some of the communications," she says, "are too intimate to be disclosed." Those are the very ones which might prove something. If she holds things back, how are we to know these "communications" are from Mr. Stead's disincarnate spirit, as she believes, or the phenomena of her own subjective mind?

Do Public Work. But what we want to get at if we are to find the causes of unrest and discontent, is not what is in the front of people's minds but what is at the back of their minds. That is a very difficult thing even for the individual who has something at the back of his mind to find out, still more to express; and it is only to be found out, I believe, not directly but indirectly by sharing in public work.

Depend upon it, concluded Sir Edward Grey, industrial unrest from the newspapers or from political meetings or from mass meetings. You hear that tens or perhaps hundreds of thousands of men are out on strike for perhaps a trivial cause; that it is the alleged cause. You may be quite sure that tens or hundreds of thousands of men do not go out on strike really for a trivial cause. What is the real value of the farm. There have been in the last twenty-five or thirty years been very many valuable improvements in agriculture, but of all the improvements the first place, if the stock farmer is justified in borrowing money to improve his conditions, and he is, then the first claim, the three most important stock crops are corn, roots and alfalfa. Grow these largely, not to the exclusion of other crops. If your land is not in condition for these crops, make it so, and grow them. No country in the world will give quicker or better returns for enterprise and energy than Western Ontario. "Cast thy bread upon the waters, and thou shalt receive it again" in not very many days.

THOS. B. SCOTT, Vanneck, Ont.

MINARD'S LINIMENT FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX HAD THE FIRST SILO THAT WAS BUILT IN DOMINION

Twenty-five years ago silos were practically unknown in Canada and the United States. Today, without one, a farm is incomplete. Your modern up-to-date agriculturist need not to his barns probably considers his silo the most important of his buildings.

To Middlesex belongs the honor of having the first silo in the Dominion. It was erected by Mr. Thos. B. Scott, of Vanneck, in 1881, and he writes of the interesting incident as follows:

In 1880 I saw Dr. Bailey's book on Ensilage advertised in the Country Gentleman. It looked good. We knew a cow would give a full mess of milk on fresh green grass, but she would not on dry hay. In 1881 I built the first silo in Canada. It was 32 feet long, 12 feet wide, and only 12 feet deep. With our present knowledge we can easily afford to laugh. This was a case of the blind leading the blind. The silo was boarded outside and in with matched boards, and the space filled with sawdust. A timber was sunk level with the floor, five iron rods, 1 1/2 inches, extended to the top of the silo. The rods cost \$21. The cutting-box was elevated to the height of a wagon, and the team hooked from wagon to horse-power. The corn went rapidly through the cutting-box, and was elevated with a big scoop-shovel. In four days we had it plumb full. Covered with 12-foot boards, double, out to clip inside, the corn settled. We put heavy scantling on the rods and screwed it down solid. Had force enough on rods to raise a barn. First thing next morning, however, was disappointment, as the ensilage had settled and left screws, \$21 gone; no good. It must be a continuous pressure, and I had the remedy at hand, loading it three feet thick with cordwood. This made every thing settled. No one had seen ensilage, but we were beginning to smell it. The corn was green, and, of course, developed a good deal of acid, still the odor was pleasant. Doubting, anxiously we opened the first silo. The news spread that T. B. Scott had opened his silo. We fed about three feet across the end, our surface was small, but the labor of handling boards and wood was large. However, it pleased the stock, if it did get much ridicule from critics who smelled sauerkraut. Prosperous farmers suggested many improvements. The elevator was not a success, cobs jumped off the carrier, and the

wind blow leaves all over the yard. The blower saves all this waste.

The Cheapest Feed.

A very important improvement is the movable section of pipe attached to the mouth of the blower, reaching within a few feet of the bottom of the silo, and can be detached as required. This completely prevents the separation of lighter and heavier parts of the corn, and one man can distribute the corn evenly over the whole silo. We have fed ensilage continuously for 32 years, and with the present improvements we find ensilage to be the cheapest feed both in winter and summer, and the cheapest to store of any forage crop.

Many new forms of silos were built. The best of these was the tub silo, hooped with iron. When well built, and inclosed it is a good silo, but open it is not a success. Inclosed it will cost as much as a cement silo, and is not so satisfactory or durable. A cement silo properly built is a permanent improvement on a farm, and its cost adds to the

AGREED WITH BABY

This Mother Found The Right Food For Her Baby Girl.

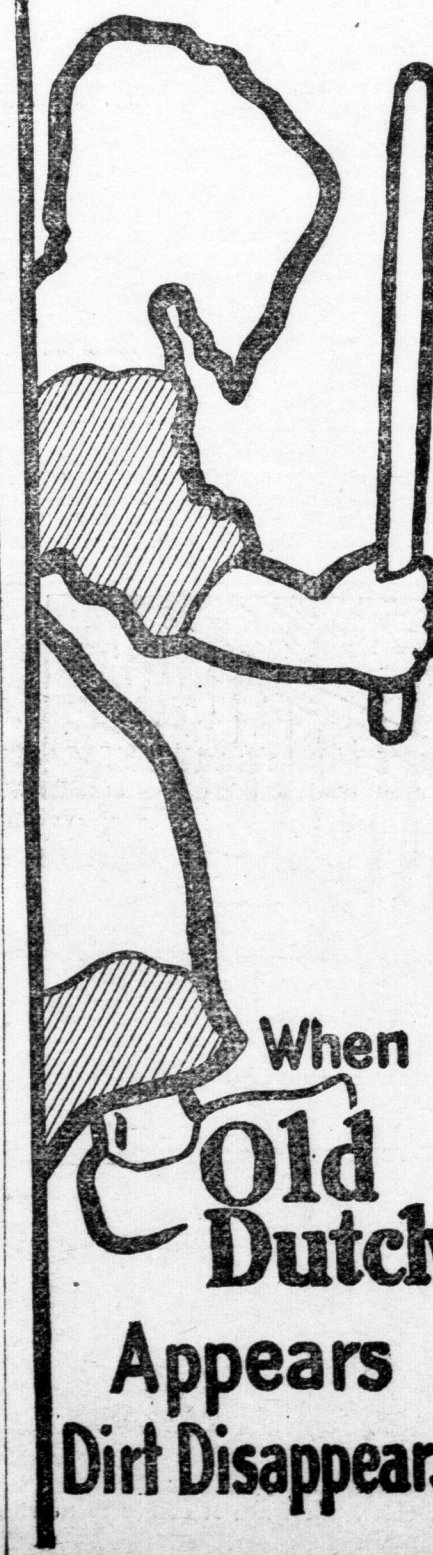
Mrs. Arthur Prince of Meaford, Ont., writes, on Sept. 12th, 1911: "Some time ago, you were good enough to send me a sample of Neave's Food. Baby liked it so well and it agreed with her, so I am using it right along and think it is excellent."

"I have a friend with a very delicate baby. She cannot nurse it and has tried all the different foods, but it does not thrive at all—it is always sick and troubled with indigestion. I strongly recommended your food. Will you please send her a sample?"

Mrs. Prince wrote again on Sept. 27th, 1911: "My friend's baby has grown wonderfully. I can scarcely credit it. Her next baby, which she expects in five months, will be fed on Neave's Food right from the start—she thinks it is so good."

Mothers and prospective mothers may obtain a free tin of Neave's Food and a valuable book "Hints About Baby" by writing Edwin Utley, 14 Front Street East, Toronto, who is the Agent for Canada. (Mention this paper.)

Neave's Food is sold in 1 lb. airtight tins by all Druggists in Canada.



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Always heat the Biscuit in oven to restore crispness. Two Shredded Wheat Biscuits with hot milk or cream will supply all the energy needed for a half day's work. Try Toasted Triscuit, the Shredded Wheat wafer, for luncheon, with butter, cheese or marmalade.

The Canadian Shredded Wheat Company, Limited

Niagara Falls, Ont.

Toronto Office: 49 Wellington Street East

W-23



The Stage Manager (to the brace of supers)—Now, you know what you've got to do in the third act? Remember, you both come on as Napoleon's army retreating from Moscow."