

ARMY REFORM FOR THE GERMANS

War Minister Admits Brutality and Immorality.

DISCUSSED IN THE REICHSTAG

The Case of the Blasen Garri-on-ter Bebel Criticizes the Artillery Equipment.

Berlin, Dec. 12.—In the Reichstag yesterday, War Minister Von Elmendorf earnestly entered into the charges of brutality and immorality brought against German army officers, without attempting to exonerate them. He admitted there had been abuses, and declared the army administration was determined to correct them so far as possible. Nobody regretted the evils more than Elmendorf himself, who never lost an opportunity to impress the seriousness of offenses that had been brought to light.

Referring to Lieut. Bilsen's book, "A Little Garrison," telling of alleged actions discreditable to officers, for writing which the lieutenant was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to dismissal from the army, the War Minister said it could contain a certain amount of truth, but it was not true that every lieutenant in the small garrisons lived as Bilsen had described. The minister did not deny the possibility of corrupt relations between officers and women in a few cases, but the assertion that such were the rule was a slander against German youth.

Regarding the brutalities, the minister declared that such incidents were not wholly inexcusable. There was the bad private soldier as well as the bad sergeant, and the bad private soldier was largely responsible for the whole difficulty.

During the year ending in June, the War Minister continued, 50 officers and 557 non-commissioned officers and good service men were punished for treatment of privates. The army administration had determined to stop it altogether. Every 100 cases a year would be intolerable.

Discussing Herr Bebel's charge that the German artillery was inefficient, and that the German gun was inferior to the French gun, the minister entered into a technical explanation of why, in his belief, the German gun of the model of 1924 was better than the French gun of 1923 model.

MINISTERS LEAVE SERVIA

Representatives of the Powers Are Disatisfied With Peter.

Vienna, Dec. 12.—According to a dispatch from Belgrade, the German, Austrian and British ministers are preparing to leave the city, ostensibly for a long holiday. The Russian and Italian representatives have already left Belgrade for similar reasons. The real reason for the exodus of the diplomats, however, is said to be that King Peter has accepted the demands of these ministers for the punishment of assassins of King Alexander and Queen Draga. Other reports say that the king has accepted the demands of these ministers for the punishment of assassins of King Alexander and Queen Draga. Other reports say that the king has accepted the demands of these ministers for the punishment of assassins of King Alexander and Queen Draga.

Municipal Matters Are Becoming Rather Warm

The Question of Candidates Now Topic of City Hall Discussion.

Lively Row Regarding the Mayoralty Is Brewing Daily.

Mayor Beck Likely to Seek a Third Term and Ald. Judd Is Disconsolate—Notes.

Matters municipal are beginning to grow somewhat lively among the city hall these days. It is only a short time now until nomination day, and of course, there is much speculation as to who will be the next mayor, and who will fill the aldermanic chairs next year. It is accepted as a settled fact that all of this year's council, including even Ald. Wyatt, who is beginning to manifest a skittishness about running next year, will again seek aldermanic honors. In addition to this fact, it is also stated that Ex-Ald. Joshua Garrett, also intends to run again.

It may be also that Ex-Ald. Stevedy and Ex-Ald. Dreaney will again be candidates. Regarding aldermanic candidates it is said that the local Conservative club is well as the fullest troubles of its own in making out a slate.

The club, it is said, does not want both Ald. Cooper and Ex-Ald. Garrett to run, as both poll practically the same vote, and both of them in the opinions of the political saloons of the club might stand a first-class chance of defeat. Both gentlemen, have, it is understood, declared their determination to run, however, and if all stories be true, the oil has failed to do its work on the troubled waters as yet.

Last year Ex-Ald. Dreaney's name was removed from the Conservative slate and he was defeated. Now Mr. Dreaney's friends want his name removed, and it is said Mr. Dreaney will run no matter what the club does. Mayor Beck, it is said, does not want Mr. Dreaney on the list, and interprets the warfare in the club is the result. There is one other man upon whom

NIAGARA POWER

Four More Available Sites on Canadian Side.

Toronto, Dec. 12.—A report prepared by the municipal power commission states that of 5,500,000 horse power, only 67,000 horse power has so far been taken up, and that there are four more available power sites on the Canadian side of the Falls. The various courses open to municipalities the important questions involved and the mode of procedure are clearly set forth.

IS MISS O'NEIL A MODERN TRILBY?

Charged That Her Manager Keeps Her Under Hypnotic Influence.

Chicago, Dec. 11.—The trouble of Nance O'Neil, McKee Rankin and W. S. Cleveland, the theatrical manager, who has attached the property of the two actors, were aired in the justice court here today. Mr. Cleveland, in his testimony, declared that Miss O'Neil was hypnotized by Rankin. It is a second case of Trilby and Sven-gali, said he. From the stage of my theater I have seen Rankin exercise his influence over Miss O'Neil. When he looked at her, she forgot her lines, and when he snapped his fingers at her, she would not act. Rankin has an undue influence over her and has kept her segregated from other actors or managers.

When Miss O'Neil was put on the stand she denied the allegation of hypnotic power over her. The case, which involves the recovery of advance expenses, which Cleveland claims to have furnished Miss O'Neil and Rankin, was continued until Dec. 14.

HARCOURT ON JOE

He Contrasts Present Policy With Former Statements.

London, Dec. 12.—Sir William Vernon Harcourt, speaking to his constituents at Tredgar last night, drew a parallel between a speech delivered in Birmingham in 1885, by Joseph Chamberlain, and the present policy of the former colonial secretary. In 1885, said Sir William, Chamberlain spoke as follows: "It is impossible that the working classes of this country will ever again submit to the sufferings and misery which have been inflicted by the present policy of the Tories. We have only to recall the starved poor, and the country was brought to the brink of revolution." Sir William said he would leave Mr. Chamberlain with his present and historical conscience, and discuss that gentleman's imbecility as policy. He did not think it worth while to take up time with Mr. Balfour's plan. The Government this time was nothing that could be really called a Government. It was, Sir William said, "only a derelict wreck of a Government, which had lost its bearings, and was being blown about by waves over which it had no control."

The Duke of Devonshire, late lord president of the council, has now taken up a decided attitude in the fiscal controversy. In a published letter to the House of Commons, he has declared that the duke counsels the Unionist electors to decline to support any Government which does not show sympathy with Mr. Chamberlain's policy.

FROST FIGHTS FOR THE JAPS

Czar's Troops in Far East Suffer From Cold.

ARE STILL ENCAPSED IN TENTS

Russian Press Says Government Is Not Pursuing a Timorizing Policy.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 12.—The Novoye Vremya today denies that Russia is temporizing in the Russo-Japanese negotiations. According to the Novokrai of Port Arthur, Russian troops in the far east are suffering greatly from extreme cold. Although ten degrees of frost were registered at Talienwan the soldiers are still in tents and the hospital facilities are inadequate.

London, Dec. 12.—The Pekin correspondent of the Times says it is reported that the possibility of an arrangement between Russia and Japan, which will leave the question of Manchuria in abeyance, coupled with the long delay in the completion of the Russo-Japanese negotiations, tends to shake China's confidence in Japan, and to induce China to take a more favorable view of the Russian demands regarding Manchuria.

The correspondent adds that while Lien Pang, first secretary of the board of foreign affairs, has resumed close relations with the Russian legation, the weight of the French minister's influence is being used in advising China to come to a speedy agreement with Russia, to realize the latter's position in Manchuria.

FIRST AID TO INJURED

Illinois Road to Have Train Crews Instructed.

Chicago, Dec. 12.—The trainmen of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad are to be given a course of instruction regarding the best method of giving first aid to the injured in case of railway wrecks. The project has been started at the annual banquet of the Chicago Railway Association, which was held last night. The project is to establish schools in the various division headquarters and require the trainmen to attend the lectures and demonstrations which will be given on the subject. Examinations will be held from time to time, and before many months one car in each Eastern Illinois train, both freight and passenger, will have an emergency box well-stocked with the necessary articles to use in case of accidents.

SIX BEARS ON ICEBERG

Seen by Captain and Passengers of the Steamer Hanover.

Baltimore, Dec. 12.—Captain Jacobs, of the North German Lloyd steamer Hanover, which arrived from Bremerhaven, reported that while off the Newfoundland Banks he saw an iceberg on which were six large polar bears.

The berg was several miles distant and the big brutes were discernible by the naked eye, but with the glass they could easily be seen shaking their heads and waving their paws. The captain says the berg will drift southward until it melts. This is an unusual season for icebergs.

CANADIANS AT HENLEY

The Dominion's Oarsmen Are Given Special Privileges.

London, Dec. 12.—The Amateur Rowing Association has arrived at an agreement with the Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen according to which it recommends the Canadians to the stewards of the Henley Regatta with a view to their entry of 1931. This means that the Canadian association has been taken into affiliation with the English association. Heretofore, they have been treated as foreigners, and have been at the disadvantage of being compelled to enter the regatta in their crews earlier in the season than will now be the case.

NEW COAL COMPANY

Will Compete Actively With the Crow's Nest Collieries.

Montreal, Dec. 12.—The first direct competition that the Crow's Nest Coal Company has received in catering to the smelters of British Columbia has been effected by the formation of the Imperial Coal and Coke Company by local interests, with a capital of \$5,000,000. This company has already secured 30 miles of coal fields close to the Crow's Nest Company and bordering on the Pording River and the Canadian Pacific Railway. Coal ovens will be established at once in order to supply the demand at the smelters. The company will establish a \$5 a ton rate for coke.

Race to Save an Infant.

Pueblo, Col., Dec. 12.—The express companies are to make a race of 2,000 miles against death with the life of a baby in the world as the stake. Physicians say that the fate of the infant depends upon whether an incubator can be brought here by Saturday. Funds for the incubator have been raised by public subscription.

Neighbor Seeks Divorce.

New York, Dec. 12.—Mrs. Nordica has begun suit for absolute divorce from her husband, Zoltan Doeme, and the suit will be tried in this city. Since the prima donna arrived in this country last October, and even before that, rumors were afloat of unpleasant relations between her and her husband, but even her closest friends refrained from making public the true nature of her marital difficulties until today.

NOTABLES AT GEM SALE

A Distinguished Crowd Bought Jewels Cheap.

London, Dec. 12.—An almost unprecedented crowd, including Lord and Lady Coventry, Lord De Grey, Lord Wardroth, Sir Samuel Montagu, Sir P. Alfred De Rothschild, Lady De Bathe and Mary, Duchess of Sutherland, appeared at Christie's auction rooms, when several magnificent collections of jewels were surprisingly cheap, a triple row pearl necklace composed of 153 round pearls selling for \$32,500.

TO PAY BY WEIGHT

New Colorado Road Will Have Scales at Ticket Offices.

Pueblo, Col., Dec. 12.—Passengers will pay fares according to weight on the new Pueblo and Belknap Valley Electric Railway, according to the president of the company. When the road is completed each person will be required to step on an automatic registering scale at the ticket office, and the clerk will assess transportation charges at the rate of a cent and a half a pound. The man and the lean man paying the same price for being hauled about the country is declared unjust.

SPENCER'S BODY NOT FOR ABBEY

The Request That It Be Sepulchred in Westminster Was Refused.

New York, Dec. 12.—A cable to the Westminster Abbey authorities has declined to permit Herbert Spencer to be sepulchred in the British Valhalla.

They were informally approached, but expressed regret that it was impossible. The question of religion could not have entered into the decision, as Darwin is buried there.

Prime Minister Balfour, who had been in the subject, expressed himself favorably to burial in the abbey, but the dean and the chapter proved adverse.

DEER INVADERS A CAMBRIDGE BED

Hunted Animal Bounds Into Apartments Seeking Place of Refuge.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 12.—Deer are becoming plentiful in Massachusetts. Arthur White and Elmer E. Blackman, occupying rooms in the first story of the apartment house at 456 Massachusetts avenue, Cambridge, Thursday morning had the fright of their lives, because of the frantic attempts of a full-grown doe to climb into bed with them.

White was asleep at 7 o'clock, when he was awakened by what sounded to him like the laborious efforts of an intoxicated man to mount the stairs. The next moment his door was burst open with a crash. A large deer bounded in and made a headlong dive for the bed. White used his bare feet in a brave effort to ward off the attack of the animal, and then reinforcements came from his friend Blackman. Together in scanty costume they made efforts to get the deer into a corner, but the strength of the animal was too much for them.

The struggle of the men and deer completely wrecked the furniture of the two rooms. Finally, with the aid of the neighbors, the deer was rescued. The doe was penned into a closet, where she wrought havoc with White's clothing. Later, when the deer was taken to the Massachusetts avenue for a mile before seeking safety in White's bed.

WEATHER BULLETIN

Tomorrow—Much Colder.

London, Saturday, Dec. 12. Sun rises... 7:41 a.m. Moon rises... 12:54 a.m. Sun sets... 4:41 p.m. Moon sets... 1:12 p.m.

A change to decidedly colder weather has occurred in Manitoba and the Territories, and temperatures of zero and below were very generally recorded there this evening. From Manitoba eastward the tendency has also been for lower temperatures, with local exceptions in Ontario. Fair weather has been fairly prevalent throughout the Dominion, but light snow has fallen at some few places in Ontario and Quebec.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Dawson, 19 below—24; Victoria, 40—44; Kamloops, 30—34; Qu'Appelle, 14 below—14; Winnipeg, 10 below—14; Port Arthur, 12 below—14; Fanny Sound, 2—30; Toronto, 12—27; Ottawa, 2—28; Montreal, 8—26; Quebec, 10—18; Halifax, 20—42.

FORECASTS. Saturday, Dec. 12. 8 a.m. Strong westerly winds, with a heavy snowfall. Sunday—North and west winds; much colder by night.

Temperatures. 8 a.m. Min. Weather. Calgary... 2... —18... Clear. Winnipeg... 3... —18... Fair. Montreal... 15... 12... Snow. Toronto... 22... 20... Cloudy. Ottawa... 18... 18... Fair. Quebec... 18... 14... Fair. Father Point... 25... 24... Cloudy.

WEATHER NOTES. The weather continues cold in Ontario and Quebec, and has become extremely cold in Manitoba and the Territories. A disturbance is now approaching the great lakes from the west, and is likely to cause a heavy snowfall in the day. Local temperatures: Friday—Highest, 24.5; lowest, 17.5.

PREMIER ROSS AT NORTH RENFREW

Addresses Great Meeting at Beachburg.

PROGRESS UNDER THE LIBERALS

Powerful Appeal to the Electors on the Government's Record—The Gamsy Charges.

Pembroke, Dec. 11.—Into the politically warm atmosphere of North Renfrew, which has been represented as being in rebellion against the Ontario Government, Premier Ross came today and added two more to his long list of platform triumphs. The coming of the Liberal gifted leader was the occasion of magnificent demonstrations, and the prospects for the election of the Government candidate, Mr. Lorne Hale, were materially increased, though already bright.

The Premier's addresses were exceedingly strong and appealing. He answered the corruption cry once more effectively, and challenged Mr. Whitney to give details of the expenditure of the \$25,000 fund for which he was responsible. He frankly admitted the wrongdoings in West Elgin and North Waterloo, showed how corruptionists had been punished by his Government, and pointedly asked what might have been done had the Liberals adopted the methods of their opponents in many past elections. The Premier also announced that the next general election would reveal a surplus of \$4,000,000, and that a new timber policy was under consideration. A mild sensation was caused tonight by Mr. James Findlay, a former Liberal, and a former friend of Mr. Ross, taking the platform and protesting against the delay in holding the election, and against the corruption for which he held the Premier responsible. The event was the occasion of a forcible but kindly reply from Mr. Ross, in which he showed the chain of unavoidable circumstances which delayed the holding of the election. Mr. Findlay is reported to have spoken against Premier Ross, and not to have voted for the Liberal party for years. The campaign was warming up, and Mr. Whitney speaks here on Monday night. The meeting was attended by a large gathering of farmers in the Beachburg area, and was presided over by Dr. George Forbes.

Turning to the Government's record and policy, which he discussed at length, Mr. Ross pointed to the excellent work at the Agricultural College, the Farmers' Institutes, the extension of our live stock, the management of our public institutions, and asked if the Government were not worthy of support on those grounds. They had secured \$2,000,000 for the sale of our timber in 30 years, and there was \$40,000,000 or \$50,000,000 worth left. The old Conservative policy was to give it away to the friends of the party. The Government were now considering a plan by which the lumber-camp would be sold to the people, and large trees, small ones, and the like, would be sold to the people, and the proceeds would be used to improve the roads, and to improve the schools, and to improve the hospitals, and to improve the homes, and to improve the lives of the people.

The Ottawa Citizen of today called on the people to resent the diversion of Eastern Ontario trade by the construction of the Temiskaming Railway from North Bay instead of Mattawa. The truth was the latter route was impracticable owing to engineering difficulties. He appealed to them to look at the project from the standpoint of the whole province. As a matter of fact the whole country would benefit by the direct, all-rail route to the Temiskaming district.

Mr. Ross reviewed the Gamsy charges briefly, and asked how they came from a man like Gamsy for a bank director. He might borrow a deposit slip and return another with different markings. How could he like him as a bookkeeper? He might ask to have the entries altered, and, failing that, tear out the leaves and go to Buffalo. (Applauded.) He reviewed his policy of building up Ontario, and compared his own ministers with Mr. Whitney and his followers, and asked which they would prefer. "Remember," he concluded, "there is, and ought to be, in every man's heart a deep-seated patriotism for this noble land of ours. Governments may come and governments may go, but the constitution of this country must go on forever, and it can only go on being managed by high-minded men."

A standing vote of confidence in the Premier was passed, and the meeting closed with cheers for Mr. Ross and Mr. Hale.

CASHEL STILL AT LARGE

No Clue to Whereabouts of Escaped Calgary Murderer.

Calgary, N. W. T., Dec. 12.—The police have no further information about Ernest Casheul up to a late hour. What he passed out of the guard room last night it seemed as if the earth opened up and swallowed him. The night was a bad one, with lots of snow, but that did not prevent an active search being made. The police started a search on every side, and information was sent at once to the different stations of the Mounted Police, to railway men, and to every citizen of the city. Mr. Casheul was not seen, and the search cannot be explained. It was searched for at 8 o'clock, on Wednesday night, so the guns must have been sent in during Thursday. During that time the only man to enter the cell was Rev. Geo. Kirby, Methodist minister here. Casheul's brother was never allowed the cell, and during the day he came and talked to his brother through the bars.

\$500 for a Bump.

New York, Dec. 11.—Because little Tommy O'Brien collided in some way with a fence belonging to Andrew Carnegie at Fifth avenue and Ninety-first street, and hurt his little head, the philanthropic millionaire paid Tommy's father \$500.

NEW MISSIONARIES

Presbyterian Church Sends Them to Central India.

Toronto, Dec. 12.—Rev. A. P. Ledingham and wife, Rev. D. J. Davidson and wife, and Miss Elizabeth McMaster, M. D., left Toronto Thursday night for their journey to India, where they will labor as missionaries of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. and Mrs. Ledingham are returning to the field, but the other three are just beginning work as missionaries. They go to Central India, where the plague is raging at present.

SUBMARINE BELLS FOR ST. LAWRENCE

Hon. M. Prefontaine and Party Study Them on Trip From New York to Boston.

New York, Dec. 12.—A dispatch to the Herald from Boston says: Study submarine bell signals, with the intention of establishing them in the St. Lawrence River, a party of distinguished Canadians, including Hon. M. Prefontaine, minister of marine and fisheries; Colonel Gourdeau, the deputy minister of that department; Hugh A. Allan, head of the Allan steamship line; Andrew A. Allan, Judge Robideau, of the supreme court of Canada; and Messrs. Davis and Wilson, of Montreal, have made the trip from New York to this city in the steamer James J. Hay. Through the Whitney's receiving apparatus the party distinctly heard the bells on Vineyard Sound, Pollock Rip and Boston Lightship, when six miles away from them.

PORTUGAL'S TURN NOW

Has Cabinet Crisis After Best European Fashion.

Lisbon, Dec. 12.—The ministerial crisis, which has been latent for some months past, may be expected to manifest itself openly on the King's return from Villa Vicosa, at the end of the month.

It is an open secret that grave dissension exists in the cabinet, and the prime minister, Senor Ribeiro, has had extreme difficulty in keeping the ministry together, notwithstanding the numerous reconstructions. On the other hand, the state of health of Senor Luciano De Castro, chief of the progressists, or liberal party, has advanced age, makes it impossible for him to entertain the idea of putting himself again at the head of the ministry, a task which will be incumbent on all probability fall to Senor Vilela Beltrao or Senor Jose Maria D'Alpin.

A Street Tragedy.

London, Dec. 12.—Hurting home from school to show his mother the slip which had been given him by his teacher for good conduct for a month, John Dooly, a 7-year-old boy, was struck down by an English avenue trolley car yesterday afternoon within a few steps of his home, and killed. The hospital physician said the boy had died instantly. Both his limbs were cut off and his head was badly crushed. Beside the body was found the school book from which protruded the honor slip.

Temiskaming Railway.

Ontario and Ontario Railway will, it is hoped, be completed and trains running to New Liskeard by November.

A large amount of rolling stock is now under way for the road, and surveyors are locating the route for the extension to the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific.

London's Share of Cost Will Be About \$1,600

Probable Expense of the Niagara Power Commission—An Uncertainty.

The report submitted to the Toronto board of control by the Niagara power commission gives some interesting figures as to the cost to the municipalities of finding out through expert research just what the municipalities will be compelled to expend in order to obtain Niagara power.

Figuring, as was done in determining Toronto's share of the cost, at the rate of \$38.23 per \$1,000,000 of assessment, it will cost London about \$1,588.14 to share in securing the very necessary report, as London's assessment is now about eighteen and a half millions.

The report submitted at Toronto goes fully into the composition and powers of the commission, and states that Messrs. Snider, Ellis, Cockshutt, and Beck are willing to give their services without remuneration in view of the great public interests at stake. Mr. Snider, the expert, will require to be paid and the cost of his service and the inquiry to be conducted by the commission, on the assumption that seven municipalities, of which Toronto is one, will participate, is \$15,000. Taking the seven as carrying an aggregate assessment of \$10,000,000, the proportionate cost would be \$38.23 to each million of assessment. In the event of a large number of municipalities joining in this cost is probably subject to a considerable abatement. Reference is made to the vital importance to this province of the matter of the production and transmission of electric power, and the commission asks Toronto to co-operate in the proposed inquiry into the best mode of utilizing the great power resources of the province for the common good.

THE COST TO TORONTO.

Ald. Spence gave Toronto's share of the cost as \$12,000 at the outside, the amount depending on whether more or less municipalities came into the scheme.

Mr. Ellis was given a hearing, and explained that it seemed desirable the municipalities should complete the

STRANGE RITES FOR THIBETANS

Mysterious Country Described by a Buddhist Priest.

CANNIBALISM AND SACRIFICE

Its Gold Rooted Temple and Relics of Barbarism Curiously Mixed With a Gorgeous Ceremonial.

New York, Dec. 12.—Swami Abhedananda, of India, delivered a lecture on "Lamaism in Tibet," yesterday at Carnegie Lyceum under the auspices of the Vedanta Society of New York, which, it will be recalled, was founded some years ago by the late Swami Vivekananda, delegate to the Parliament of Religions at the World's Fair in 1893.

The lecture was the second in a series of three relating to the different forms of Buddha worship, and is of interest in view of the possible opening up of the "forbidden country" of Tibet to the commerce of the world. The greater part of the lecturer's remarks were devoted to a description of Tibet and its temples.

The country, he said, is governed by the priest kind known as the Dalai Lama, who is believed by his subjects to be the incarnation of the Celestial Buddha, the Lord looking down from on high. The religion of the Tibetans, before the teachings of Buddha took root among them, was that of savages. They practiced devil worship, devil dancing, cannibalism and offered human sacrifices. These practices still exist today. Human sacrifice, however, is not practiced as of old, by killing human beings, but by the substitution of clay images of men. Cannibalism is still in existence, devotees eating a small part of the skin of a very high lama, and using the thigh bones of lamas for trumpets.

He told how the great Mogul warrior, Genghis Khan, conquered China, Tibet and India. He told how Kubla Khan, when casting about him for the best religion, had representatives of different religions brought before him. Among them were the Christians sent out by the Pope of that time and several Buddhist priests. The Khan asked for a miracle. This the Buddhist missionaries were unable to perform. But the Buddhist priests caused the Khan's wine cup to be miraculously refilled by his lips. That decided him for Buddha, and he established the Dalai Lama as the ruler of Tibet under his protection. The Tibetan religion is a mixture of Buddhism and Shamanism, and he thought that he doesn't die, but simply gives up one body and reincarnates in another. The present Dalai Lama is the thirteenth successive reincarnation. He was 18 years old when he ascended the throne ten years ago, so he is 18 now.

SIX DAYS' CYCLE AGONY

Seven Teams on Even Terms for the Last Sprint.

New York, Dec. 12.—The last day of the six-day bicycle races, four teams of riders pedaling around the big oval at Madison Square Garden, in a team on even terms, of whom five were in apparently good shape for the final sprint to determine the ownership of the prizes. The betting seemed to favor Leonard, \$25,000.00, slightly for first place, Bobby Walthour and Munroe being also backed by many. Ald. Snider, brothers, Bowler and Fisher and Newkirk and Jacobson, were considered to have at least a chance for place, as the team which has the extension to the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific.

London's Share of Cost Will Be About \$1,600

work in hand by appointing the commission and arranging for its gathering information. The commission was going to approach each of the municipalities the same as Toronto, and these would be guided largely by what Toronto did. In calculating the probable cost the most extreme view was based on an assessment of \$170,000.00, whereas the assessment of the nineteen municipalities amounted to \$12,000.00. If there were only six municipalities to join in the inquiry, and these not larger than Woodstock, this figure of \$12,000 would be the ultimate cost to Toronto. Mr. Ellis assured the committee that all through he looked upon himself as the special representative of Toronto, and he intended to see that Toronto got full benefit for every cent that was expended.

Controller Burns asked Mr. Ellis what cities were he sure of to give co-operation.

LONDON IS IN IT.

Mr. Ellis replied that London was the only one he could absolutely say he was sure of, although the assessment of eighteen millions of London had not been taken into account in making the calculations.

Controller Burns asked Mr. Ellis what number in all may come in? Mr. Ellis—Nineteen in all.

Ald. Spence spoke of the delays which had taken place, though he doubt the commission had been making extensive inquiries, so as to insure getting a good engineer.

Mr. Ellis urged that the commission would like to have action by Toronto to hold up as an example to other municipalities.

Corporation Counsel Fullerton suggested the addition to the report of the explanation that the inquiry would only become effective if Toronto and London joined in it.

This was agreed to, and the report was sent on to council.

Lady Durand Aboard.

Liverpool, Dec. 12.—The Cunard liner "Lancania," which sailed from here today for New York, took among her passengers Lady Durand, wife of Ambassador Durand, and Miss Durand, and her husband, Mr. Durand, of the U. S. embassy in London, who is going home on two months' leave.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1920

DEATHS
DEATHS—At the home of his parents, Saturday, Dec. 18, 1920, at the age of 72 years, **WILLIAM H. BACOTT**, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Bacott. Burial at Mount Pleasant Cemetery, on Tuesday, Dec. 15, Private. Chatham and Wallaceburg papers please copy. 701

HOWELL—At the family residence, 131 Maple street, on Friday morning, Dec. 11, 1920, Margaret ("Babe"), youngest daughter of W. F. and Annie Howell, aged 30 years. Services tomorrow (Sunday), at the house at 2:30 p.m.; funeral, at 3 o'clock.

Transient Condensed Advertisements
 —No Advertisement Less Than Ten Cents.
 —Two cents per word each insertion.
 —MEETINGS—When no admission is charged, one cent per word each insertion.

ARTICLES FOR SALE TO LEB. HELP WANTED, SITUATIONS WANTED, BOARD AND LODGING, LEFT AND FOUND, ROOMS TO LET, REAL ESTATE FOR SALE, ETC.—First insertion one cent per word, each subsequent insertion one-half cent per word. No advertisement less than ten words. For prices of price of five; twelve for nine; eighteen for price of thirteen; one month for price of seventeen.

SUNDAY SERVICES

ADELAIDE STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. T. E. Johnson, pastor. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. W. G. Howson, pastor. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. "The Conversion of Children"; 7 p.m., "The Unrepentant Visitor." Pew-holders come early. Strangers always welcome.

BISHOP CROWN MEMORIAL CHURCH—Rev. A. H. Brown, pastor. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath School at 2:45. All welcome.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. A. H. Brown, pastor. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath School at 2:45. All welcome.

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. Walter Moffat, pastor. 11 a.m. Bible Class and Sunday School at 2 p.m.

CHRIST CHURCH, CORNER WEL- LINGTON AND HILL—Rev. J. H. Howard, B.A., rector. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. J. H. Howard, B.A., rector. Evening subject, "Is Sunday Sabbath?"

DUNDAS CENTER METHODIST CHURCH—Educational anniversary. Morning service, Rev. Dr. Young; evening service, Rev. Dr. Young. Bible School, 2:45 p.m. Bright musical service.

EMPIRE AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. T. E. Harrison, pastor. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath School, 2:45 p.m. Epworth League, Monday. Prayer and Bible study, Wednesday.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTIST)—Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Wednesdays, 8 p.m.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Pastor, Rev. D. S. Hamilton. Rev. T. Leggett will preach, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH—George J. Bishop, pastor. Educational Sunday. Rev. John Potts, D.D., Toronto, will preach, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. J. Young, D.D., St. Thomas, Ontario, will preach, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Mrs. C. L. Stock, Leonard, of Detroit, will assist the choir, both services.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. W. J. Clark, pastor. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. conducted by pastor. Sunday School in Church, Bible Class at 2:45 p.m. at the home of the pastor.

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—The pastor, Rev. Jas. Rollins, B.A., will conduct both services. Evening subject, "Jesus and Jerusalem."

ELDER R. C. EVANS WILL PREACH at the home of the pastor of the Church of the Latter-Day Saints tomorrow.

HAMILTON ROAD METHODIST CHURCH—The pastor will preach, Morning subject, "Wisdom"; evening, "Supremacy of the Will." Seats free.

NEW ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. A. J. MacGillivray, M.A., pastor. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., conducted by pastor. Sunday School at 2 o'clock. Mr. Maxwell will take charge of prayer meeting. Wednesday evening tent.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., conducted by the Rev. F. J. Maxwell, of Ripley. Sabbath School and Pastor's Bible Class at 3 o'clock. Mr. Maxwell will take charge of prayer meeting. Wednesday evening tent.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, SOUTH LON- DON—Rev. Dean Davis. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL—MORNING—The Rev. Father, Father MacMaster, M.A., Evening—Preacher, Rev. Canon Richardson, M.A. Holy Communion at 8:30 a.m.

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—The Rev. Father, Father MacMaster, M.A., Evening—Preacher, Rev. Canon Richardson, M.A. Holy Communion at 8:30 a.m.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. R. D. Hamilton, pastor. 11 a.m. subject, "The Fruit of the Spirit"; 7 p.m., morning subject continued, "Like as a Father" (Hutton); solo, Mr. Francis.

MALE HELP WANTED.
 GENERAL SERVANT WANTED. AP- PLY Mrs. Charles Glass, 68 Queen's avenue. 76c-17

WANTED AT ONCE—GOOD GEN- ERAL servant; good wages. 6817

GRAND TONIGHT
 The Augustin Daily Musical Company, direct from New York and London, in THE GREATEST MUSICAL COMEDY ENGLAND EVER SENT TO AMERICA.
 Two years in London, 200 nights in New York. 20 principals. Beautiful chorus. Large orchestra. Indorsed by press as THE GREATEST MUSICAL COMEDY ENGLAND EVER SENT TO AMERICA.
 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00. Seats now on sale.

A COUNTRY GIRL
 By the author of "The Runaway Girl."
 Two years in London, 200 nights in New York. 20 principals. Beautiful chorus. Large orchestra. Indorsed by press as THE GREATEST MUSICAL COMEDY ENGLAND EVER SENT TO AMERICA.
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THE SILVER SLIPPER
 By the author of "The Runaway Girl."
 Two years in London, 200 nights in New York. 20 principals. Beautiful chorus. Large orchestra. Indorsed by press as THE GREATEST MUSICAL COMEDY ENGLAND EVER SENT TO AMERICA.
 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00. Seats now on sale.

DUNDAS STREET CENTER CHURCH
 Choir Concert
 Artists: Soprano, Miss Dora McMurtry; baritone, Mr. Arthur Blight; solo cellist, Mr. J. H. Howard, and the Church Choir. Admission, 15c. 701

MCLARY'S ANNUAL BALL
 Hall under management of champion Whitehall baseball team, Tuesday, Dec. 14. Tickets, 50c. 701

TONY CORTESE—THE ORIGINAL
 London Harpers. Music furnished for all occasions. 101 Maple street. Tele- phone 1430. 701

VICTORIA COLLEGE GLEE CLUB
 OF TORONTO.
 AUDITORIUM, THURSDAY, DEC. 17.
 Plan opens to subscribers Monday, Dec. 14, 9 a.m.; to general public, Tuesday, 9 a.m. Prices, 35c and 50c.

PRINCESS ICE PALACE—SEVENTH
 Band tonight. Season books, \$5.00 and \$3. to be had at office. Boxes to be had at office. 701

WESTMINSTER RINK—CADET BAND
 tonight and Monday. Open afterwards. 701

HEAR MISS EDNA MCCOLL, SO- PRANO, and Donald C. McGregor, the Scotch-Canadian baritone. New St. James' Presbyterian Church, Tuesday, Dec. 15. 701

VOICE CULTURE—BY N. ROBYN
 McKillop—Residence, 238 St. James street; phone 421. Studio, 356 King street; phone 1274. 701

HEAR ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN
 choir, in unaccompanied choruses. Tuesday, Dec. 15. 701

"THE WIDOW OF NAIN" BY DR. F. J. SAWYER, a cantata for ladies' voices. New St. James' Presbyterian Church, Tuesday, Dec. 15. 701

PRIVATE LESSONS IN DANCING
 by Mr. R. B. Millard. Special attention given to waltz and two-step. Rapid teaching. Low like to cut. Any hour satisfaction guaranteed. Residence and academy, 355 Princess avenue. 701

JUBILEE RINK—OPEN THIS AFTER- NOON and tonight. Afternoon admis- sion, 5 and 10 cents; evening, 10 and 15 cents. Tony Vita's Orchestra in attend- ance. 355 Princess avenue. 701

DANCING—CLASSES MEET: GENTLE- MEN, Monday; ladies, Tuesday; ad- vanced class, ladies and gentlemen. Wednesday evening, 8 p.m. Refresh- ments, Saturday afternoon. Call, Dayton & McCormick. 701

EMIGRATION TO CANADA—PUR- CHASE tickets from F. B. Clarke, 416 Richmond street, bring your friends from Old Country. 701

BAZAR, UNDER AUSPICES OF THE ladies of congregation, will be held in St. Mary's Church, in St. Mary's Hall, Monday to Thursday next. Refresh- ments, music. Admission, 10c. Refr- 701

CHOICEST MUSIC FURNISHED FOR private parties, banquets, hall, etc. Telephone 1285. Tony Vita's Italian Harpers, 121 Queen's avenue. 701

THIS PARAGRAPH (WHICH IS PRINT- ED one or more times on this page), to- gether with this one like it, cut out and stuck on a sheet of paper and pre- sented to The London Advertiser busi- ness office, entitles you to one estimate on the bean jar. 701

MALE HELP WANTED.
 PORTER WANTED AT WELLINGTON House. 7517

WANTED—RELIABLE MEN TO SELL for the Fonthill Nurseries; largest and best assortment of stock; liberal terms to workers; pay weekly; outfit free; ex- clusive territory. Stone & Wellington. 701

WANTED—GOOD, SMART SALESMEN, to sell fruit trees and ornamental trees, and other plants. Must be experienced; best terms in the business. Apply immediately, Pelham Nursery Company, Toronto, Ont. 701

SALESMEN WANTED TO HANDLE our choice specialties during fall and winter; whole or part time; pay week- ly; elegant outfit free. Cavers Bros, nurserymen, Galt, Ont. 701

APPRENTICES WANTED—STRONG young men, 15 years of age and up- wards; must be of good character and able to furnish satisfactory security. McClary Manufacturing Company. 2517-17

WATCHES FREE TO AGENTS—WANT- ED—Gentlemen and ladies to engage in the sale of our watches. We give our agents a free sample 30 watch, to take orders, and a liberal commission. If you would like profitable employment for your spare time, write us at once for sample and terms. Address Ideal Watch Company, Department 12, To- ronto, Ont. 701

WANTED—BOYS TO WORK IN THE afternoons only, in mailing room. Apply Advertiser office. 701

ONE HUNDRED YOUNG MEN FROM Old Country wanted to prepare them- selves for positions as telegraphers on Canadian railways. Steady employ- ment, good pay, splendid prospects for future. Our pamphlet book explains everything. We mail it free. Dominion School of Telegraphy, 32 King street east, Toronto. 617-4

WANTED—FIRST CLASS TEAMSTER; steady work; good pay. Apply Box 51, Advertiser. 701

THE ELEMENT OF CHANCE
 is entirely eliminated when you deal in real estate. You rest easy at night and the rest of the world goes to sleep. You are enjoying your natural slumbers. We have a large list of properties open for sale, and mention a few here. If none in the list suits you, kindly call and get particulars of others.

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FOR SALE—ABOUT 25 ACRES, SUIT- ABLE for market garden; good water and barn; Saunders survey; Pottery- road; for further particulars apply to John Turnbull, Komoka. 684-17

FOR SALE—MODERN TWO-STORY brick house, 447 Dundas street; large lot; frame barn. Price on application. 601-17

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MEMBERS OF COURT WELCOME.
 The Court of Common Council, in the City of London, will meet on Monday, Dec. 14, for general busi- ness and election of officers. 701

LONDON PROOF LINE ROAD COM- PANY, Limited, will meet on Monday, Dec. 14, at 10 o'clock a.m., at the office of the company, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. 701

LONDON COUNCIL, NO. 23, ROYAL Academy, will meet on Monday, Dec. 14, at 10 o'clock a.m., at the office of the company, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. 701

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London Advertiser
 TWO EDITIONS DAILY - WEEKLY
 TELEPHONE CALLS
 Business Office 127
 Editorial Department 124
 Sub Department 126
 LONDON, SATURDAY, DEC. 12.

The City Water Supply.

Mr. Willis Chipman's report on the city water supply is published in full elsewhere in this issue, and should be read by every ratepayer. Two wet summers have postponed a shortage in the supply at Springbank, but a permanent remedy will have to be found in the near future. Mr. Chipman's report will aid citizens to understand the situation in all its bearings. He has collected a mass of interesting and necessary information, which will no doubt enable the water commissioners to see their way clearly. The report is reassuring, as it shows the problem is not one of finding a new supply of water, but merely a choice of alternative schemes for using the abundance of water at the city's doors.

The present supply of the city is 4,328,000 gallons every 24 hours, which may sink to 4,000,000 gallons in a dry summer. The average daily consumption is 3,600,000 gallons, or 90 gallons per head. Mr. Chipman estimates that unpreventable leakages, and the supply for municipal buildings, street sprinkling, sewer flushing, parks, and railways, is 1,250,000 gallons per day, leaving 2,350,000 gallons as the daily consumption, or two barrels for every man, woman and child—an extravagant quantity. One-half of it he believes is useless leakage. If 15 per cent of the services in London were metered, the consumption would be decreased by 25 per cent, or 1,000,000 gallons per day. The cost of installing 6,500 meters would be \$87,500. The annual charges for interest, depreciation, maintenance and reading of meters would be \$10,000, but \$13,500 would be saved yearly in the cost of pumping and distributing. The supply would then be ample for a population of 50,000. The population of the city will not reach 50,000 for 20 years yet, at the present rate of increase. Mr. Chipman advises charging enough rent for meters to meet the expense of installing and maintaining them, charging also for the water used at a rate between 5 and 10 cents per thousand gallons. The metering of the services could be spread over five years, beginning with the large consumers. This is the scheme which he favors. It involves, however, the laying of another supply main from Springbank to the city, the present 18-inch main not being sufficient in his opinion for fire purposes. In addition new distributing mains would have to be laid in the city to the extent of six miles.

The total cost of 7,000 meters, a new supply main and new distributing mains, would be \$250,000, which would give a supply of water ample for 50,000 people. The annual cost would be \$20,000. An additional expenditure of \$50,000 would bring a supply ample for 60,000 people, by collecting the springs below Byron, yielding half a million to a million gallons daily. If the dam should be washed away or the hydraulic plant disabled, the city could not be supplied by the small steam-pumping engine. Another steam-pumping engine of 4,000,000 gallons daily capacity is desirable if the meter scheme is adopted. This would increase the cost by \$25,000. The fire pressure would have to be given by steam portable engines. The advantages of the meter scheme in Mr. Chipman's estimation are:

First. The citizens will continue to be supplied with pure spring water only.

Secondly. The revenue tariff will be established on a common sense basis.

Thirdly. The plan of utilizing the River Thames water may be added at any time.

Mr. Chipman shows that by filtration and sedimentation the river water can be rendered pure and safe for domestic consumption. The City of Chatham draws its supply from the Thames and the water is of high quality. One scheme would be to construct an independent system for fire service, elevators, railways and commercial purposes, pumping the water directly from the river without filtration. The cost of this would be \$220,000. The Springbank domestic supply would then avail for over 60,000 people, without the general adoption of meters. Mr. Chipman does not recommend this scheme, owing to the possibility of filling the distribution system with raw river water if a break should occur in the Springbank main.

A third alternative scheme would be to filter the river water and pump it into the present mains for domestic consumption. He would take the water from the pond above the old dam at Meadow Lily mills. The total cost for filtration plant, pumping station and machinery, sedimentation and clear water basins, mains and conduits would be \$228,000, and the annual cost, including fixed charges, interest, operating expenses, etc., would be \$30,000 per year. The only objection against the scheme, Mr. Chipman says, is the prejudice of the citizens against river water.

It will be seen that there is not much difference in the initial cost of the three schemes—meters, an independent fire service of river water, or the use of filtered river water for all purposes. The annual saving in the cost of pumping under the meter system would in his opinion nearly meet the extra annual expenditure involved.

The project of drawing on Lake Erie is dismissed as too expensive, nor does Mr. Chipman think that the Springbank supply could be supplemented to any great extent by artesian wells or galleries in London West.

The Great Timber Sale.

The enormous prices realized at the great timber sale this week call attention once more to Ontario's enviable position among the provinces of the Dominion and in comparison with the States of the Union. She is a province without debt, and with incalculable assets in the shape of standing timber, which may at any time be converted into cash. The prices at this week's sale averaged \$732 a mile higher than had ever been obtained before. The highest price was \$31,500 per mile, which was \$14,000 more than the highest previous price. In addition the purchasers of these limits have to pay the Government annual ground rent, and so much for every thousand feet of timber cut. From these two sources the Government derived last year \$1,129,312. It may be asked why the Province, with money in the bank, should dispose of its forest resources when they are rapidly increasing in value. These periodical sales, however, are necessary to sustain the lumber industry, which employs many thousands of men and pours an enormous sum of money into many channels of business. If the Government hoarded its timber wealth not only would many of the lumber mills have to shut down, but the price of lumber would become oppressive, and every community would suffer.

Another reason for selling timber limits is the danger of fire. Millions of dollars' worth of pine has been lost to the Province by forest fires. The lumber and railways pierce the back country, the danger increases. The summer of 1902, the last for which statistics are available, was a wet one, but 50 fires were extinguished by the fire rangers employed by the timber licensees and the Government. The risk carried by every timber licensee who has purchased and paid for a considerable quantity of pine is enormous, and a comparatively wealthy man might, by one fire, be reduced to beggary. He is in constant danger of losing his entire investment, and he can obtain no insurance on this class of property. The Government therefore finds it expedient to sell timber limits in areas where the chances of forest fires are increasing. The Provincial Treasurer would find it easy to raise all the revenue he required by selling pine, but the policy of the Government has been to preserve the pine to the fullest extent consistent with the needs of the lumber industry and the immunity of timber areas from danger of fire. The administration has looked for other sources of revenue, such as succession duties and taxes on corporations. It has created great forest reserves, upon which no pine will be cut or sold, and by means of these and of a policy of reforestation it is conserving a great provincial asset for future generations.

The Board of Trade Resolution.

Seven members of the Board of Trade met last night and passed a resolution in favor of the principle of Imperial preferential trade. This is a safe position. The resolution did not specifically endorse Mr. Chamberlain probably because no one knew what he precisely wanted. Mr. J. I. A. Hunt, who is interested in milling, said he had not seen a definite statement from Mr. Chamberlain as to whether he proposed a duty on foreign flour as well as foreign wheat.

The Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Brantford, Woodstock and Halifax Boards of Trade and perhaps some others, have already put themselves on record in favor of the principle of an Imperial preference, but there has been no disposition to get down to particulars. Most Canadians are agreed that a preference in the British market will be a fine thing for Canada, and it is this side of Mr. Chamberlain's proposition that is getting all the attention from those who are passing resolutions in this country. What Great Britain will do for Canada is apparently much more pleasant to contemplate than what Canada is expected to do for Great Britain. It would be interesting to know what rate of duty the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, for instance, would impose on the chief British imports if it had the making of the tariff. There are a good many other things that will have to be known before Canadians can definitely commit themselves to Mr. Chamberlain's programme itself.

The Japanese Diet is hungry for war but the Government appears to have no stomach for it.

This city needs a garbage system, but not a string of garbage cans on the streets, as voted for by the board of works.

Hon. George E. Foster has returned from England in time to take the stump against the Canadian tariff, which he praised so highly across the water.

If Mayor Beck wants a third term at the city hall it cannot be charged against him that he lost much time attending to his legislative duties this year.

United States Senator McCreary says Uncle Sam will be hit hard by British Imperial preferential trade. Sir Richard Cartwright thinks it will be a love tap which will make Uncle Sam want to join the rest of the family.

Trouble Over Precedence. [Marquise de Fontenay.]

Although little has been heard about the matter, yet the Prince and Princess of Wales are to pay their promised visit to India, leaving England about six weeks hence and stopping off in Egypt en route, to unveil the statue of Gen. Gordon at Khartoum. Indeed, the prospect of the presence in Egypt this winter of England's future king and queen is resulting in an altogether unprecedented influx of English people to the land of the Nile, the season at

Calcutta being the province of altogether exceptional brilliancy. I understand that Lady Curzon will not remain in India to assist the viceroy in receiving the Prince and Princess of Wales. This is, perhaps, as well for all parties concerned. For even last winter, at the time of the durbar, the presence of the Duchess of Connaught led to some awkward questions on the subject of Lady Curzon's precise position on the table of precedence, which were only smoothed over, thanks to the gentle, shy and altogether unassuming nature of the duchess.

The Princess of Wales, however, has a much keener sense of her royal dignity, and of all that is due to her rank, and does not hesitate to show it when she is unopposed. There is any tendency on the part of people to forget it, or to be lacking in the proper amount of deference. It is doubtful whether if Lady Curzon were to remain in India during the royal visit the princess would permit her to take rank beside her up-did-the Duchess of Connaught at the time of the durbar. The princess would not understand the relegation of the victor's wife to the rank of a duke's consort, and to a loss of royal favor, which could only tend to impair the prestige of the Governor-General. Moreover, there would certainly be friction and unpleasantness, and all things considered, it is just as well that Lady Curzon should be in England when the Prince and Princess of Wales pay that visit to India which was promised in the King's name last winter by the Duke of Connaught to take place early in 1904.

Why Did She Ever Marry Him?

[Chicago Record Herald.]
 I'd hate—that is, if I were short and bony-legged, and had a face without a single line. I'd turn from a woman glad I'd hate, if I were such a man. I'd have a figure that would draw attention from the crowd; for ever with her. They'd gaze at me with grim Or doubting looks, and wonder "why she ever married him."

Tonsorial Aesthetics.

[Dietetic Gazette.]
 "This towel," said the attendant in the germ-proof barber's shop, "has been subjected to an extreme heat and is thoroughly sterilized. We take every precaution in exposing our patrons to infection or contagion." "Good thing," commented the patron. "This soap," went on the attendant, picking up the cake thereof, "has been debarbicularized, and the comb and brush are thoroughly antisepticized." "Great scheme," said the patron. "The chair in which you sit is given daily bath in bichloride of mercury, while its cushions are baked in an oven heated to 80 degrees, which is guaranteed to shrivel up any bacillus that happens to be there."

"Hot stuff," said the patron. "The razor and lather-brush are boiled before being used, and I further cup is dry-heated until there is not the slightest possibility of any germs being concealed in it." "Fine," said the attendant, who then turned to the lather. "The hot water with which the lather is mixed is always double-heated and sprayed with a germicide, besides being filtered and distilled. It is as pure as it can be made." "Excellent," said the patron. "Ever since I've been shaving at the walls and the furniture are given antiseptic treatment every day, and all change handed out to our customers is first wiped with a sterile cloth."

"Well, look here," said the patron, who had been sitting wrapped in the towel during all this, "why don't you go ahead and shave me? Think I'm loaded with some kind of a germ that you have to talk to death?"

"No, sir," answered the attendant. "But I am not the barber."

"You're not? Where is he?" "They are boiling him, sir."

All No Nuts.

[Chicago News.]
 My old ambitions I've forsaken. And rainbows I no longer chase; Deceptive pleasure now I scorn. With what I get my wants keep pace. I'm not at all allured by glory. I've had a glimpse behind the mask That covers heroes framed in story— Just solid comfort's all I ask.

I think I've had my fill of love; In time it gets a little boring. No flower, lock of hair or glove Do I consider worth the storing. The cup that cheers I am not taking; At one time I could drink a cask; But now it sets my head to aching— Just solid comfort's all I ask.

A big armchair, a blazing fire, A seasoned pipe, a book worth reading, And slippers ease I most desire: Few things behind these I am sending. By old ambitions but amuse me. As in the fire's warm glow I bask; I'm wiser now, so please excuse me— Just solid comfort's all I ask.

Or Machine-Made.

[Brookville Recorder.]
 The Beekeepers' Association ask that the Government grade honey. One broad distinction might easily be drawn between bee-made and hand-made.

A Hated Invention.

[Chicago News.]
 Dusty Dennis—Say, pard, what does a paper mean by "unspeakable Turk?" Gritty George—Why, dat's de guy dat invented de Turkish bath.

Willing Listeners.

[Chicago Post.]
 "Hazel came over tonight to study with me," explained Dorothy. "And you do much studying?" "Well, we would have if there hadn't been so much to talk about."

Most people think too lightly of a cough.

It is a serious matter and needs prompt attention. Take

Shiloh's Consumption Cure The Lung Tonic when the first sign of a cough or cold appears. It will cure you easily and quickly. It will cure you easily and quickly. It will cure you easily and quickly.

Prices 25c., 50c. and \$1.00

S. C. WELLS & CO. Toronto, Can. LeRoy, N.Y.



When you stop to think that this beauty made at home with

Cleveland's Baking Powder

cost but five cents per dozen, is there any reason for buying at the bakers?

EXCLUSIVE GIRLS; EXCLUSIVE CARS

Maidens Carry a Signal and Certain Street Cars Stop for Them Only.

Cleveland, Dec. 10.—A request was made today by representatives of the Misses Mittelberger and Miss Spencer School for young ladies, for a special car to carry the young ladies to and from school. These schools are very exclusive and the pupils enrolled are from the most wealthy families in the city, residing for most part in aristocratic Euclid avenue and nearby streets. Complaints are made by the crowded rear platforms. On account of the great distance which many are compelled to travel each day the carriages have been found to take too much time. The request was granted by the railway officials; the service will begin on the opening of the schools after the holidays. The girls are to be equipped with small flags of certain color which will be used in signaling their car and it will stop on signal only.

HOW TO ENJOY YOUR CHRISTMAS

Use Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets—They Will Enable You to Enjoy the Round of Feasting Instead of Holding It in Terror.

"The holiday season is at hand. It carries in its train dimmers and feasting. It is a season of joy to the young, but as you grow older you regard it with feelings akin to fear. Why, because you're best abusing your stomach for years and it is no longer able to do its work. Your stomach needs rest! If you give it the rest it needs now will be prepared for its Christmas work and the holiday season will be robbed of its terror. Give it Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are a natural aid to the stomach. They digest the food and the stomach rests. During the holiday season your stomach is able to furnish its natural gastric juices that do the digesting. Thousands of people in Canada will enjoy the festive season this year who held it in terror a year ago. They have used Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. Carry a few in your pocket and take one after eating. They are a safeguard against discomfort."

A Cynicism.

[Washington Star.]
 "One of man's best friends is the horse."

"Yes," responded the man with the race track habit. "But did you ever notice what a terrible faultily your best friends have for disappointing you in an emergency?"

Their Bargain.

[E. K. K.]
 He married her for her beauty. She married him for his gold; She was delightfully stunning. He was a fortune and a half. Each considered the bargain A fortunate one and fair. The rare and radiant maiden, And the tottering millionaire.

He ventured into the market, Where they took his money away. Took all of his precious millions. And laughed at his dumb dismay. She has lost her sylvan-like beauty. Her chin has become a palm. And all things duly considered, The bargain they made was fair.

Geometrical.

[New York Sun.]
 Though Love may make the world go round For Romeo's dear fair one, It sometimes lacks ability To make the meal a square one.

Without Colds No Lung Trouble

Prevent and Cure the Colds and There Will Be No Consumption or Pneumonia.

Did you ever hear of a case of consumption which did not begin with a cold and cough?

A person may be predisposed by heredity, he may be in unsanitary surroundings and breathe impure air, but the beginning is always a neglected cold.

In thousands of Canadian homes Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is kept at hand as a protection against diseases of the lungs.

It has long since proven its right to first place as a cure for croup, bronchitis, whooping cough, asthma, throat irritations, coughs and colds.

People who realize the danger which lurks in a neglected cold have learned to trust to the ordinary curative powers of this great medicine.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, 25 cents a bottle, family size (three times as much), 50 cents; at all dealers, or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Toronto.

To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every bottle.

Christmas Gifts.

Feather cushions, 50 cents each; down cushions, tea cozies, feather pillows, in art tickings. Feathers sold by the pound. Mattresses, springs, iron beds, large stock of stoves at J. F. Hunt & Sons, feather pillow and mattress manufacturers, 555 Richmond Street, North, Telephone 907.

A Grate Fire.

A little fire in the grate of an evening takes the chill off the room. Besides so pleasing to look at. A sack of Beaver Brand Charcoal at a cost of 10 cents fills the bill.

ONE TRIAL of Mother Graves' Worm.

Exterminator will convince you that it has no equal as a worm medicine. Buy a bottle, and see if it does not please you.



Wertheimer's Gloves are the "Best" in the world, because they are made by the most up-to-the-minute and highest salaried glove makers in existence. No cheap, slipshod methods in the Wertheimer factory.

Majestic--

Ladies' two surety clasp, perfect fitting, guaranteed to wear, Paris points, gusseted fingers, in modes, navy, oxblood, gray, champagne, white and black, all sizes. Price.....

Carlton--

Two surety clasp (Wertheimer's patent, works like a charm) gusseted fingers, one row embroidered or Paris points, beaver, gray, brown, oxblood, pearl, white and black, all sizes. Price.....

ASCOT--

Three clasp, new cut, lap-over, no exposure of wrists or palms, gusseted fingers, Paris points; beaver, gray, brown, tan, white and black. All sizes.....

REINDEER--

Two surety clasps, a warm glove, pique sewn, gusseted fingers; gray, beaver, black. All sizes.....

16-Button Evening Swede--

White, black, pale blue, pink, heliotrope.....

16-Button Glacie--

White and black.....

SOVEREIGN--

Two clasp, gusseted fingers, Paris points; beaver, gray, tan, black, white. All sizes.....

WALDORF--

One clasp; a heavy walking glove, pique sewn, gusseted fingers; beaver, gray, green, navy, black and white. All sizes.....

16-Button Evening Swede--

White, black, pale blue, pink, heliotrope.....

16-Button Glacie--

White and black.....

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White, black, pale blue, pink, heliotrope.....

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Push The Advertiser
It
Pushes Your Ads.

London Advertiser

SIXTEEN
PAGES.

THE ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1903.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

HOW THE FRENCH OFFICERS CONQUERED SAHARA DESERT

Learned the Art of Desert Traveling, Discarding Their Old Methods, They Have Adopted the Ways of the Tuaregs—Riding On Swiftest Camels They Go Everywhere.

London, Dec. 12.—France has found a way to assure her supremacy over the Sahara. By treaties with other nations she is recognized as supreme in authority over three-fourths of the great desert; but until recently France has been almost helpless against her enemies, the Tuaregs. These robbers and warriors of the desert have, time and again, swooped north from their mountain homes in the center of the Sahara, pounced upon some little French outpost with a corporal's guard or upon some oasis friendly to France, killed, plundered and made off again on the fleetest of camels to their fastnesses among the Ahaggar Mountains; and the French have seen the dust of their enemies as they disappeared in the distance and have been helpless to follow a hungry man on a desert island with no boat to take him across the flood to a land of plenty.

Up to 20 months ago every French caravan entering the desert was heavily laden with food and water supplies for a long journey and weighed down with ammunition and guns for defense against the Tuaregs. The camels were the ordinary slow freighters of the desert. The expeditions therefore were overladen, slow and unwieldy. The Tuareg robbers of the Sahara could circle about them, pick off two or three stragglers, with their heads of food or guns and hurry away. It was the trip from the north marching order was the order of the day.

A TIP FROM N. N. SEN
About two years ago a number of French army officers in the extreme southern part of the Algerian Sahara came together to discuss the unsatisfactory situation. Foremost among them were Commandants Cuvelier and Laperne, who had been studying the problem and had evolved a plan which they believed would solve the difficulty. Laperne unfolded the scheme.

"Cuvelier and I are convinced," he said, "that we shall fail every time as long as we attempt to travel with our present methods. We are like a waterlogged ship at sea, unmanageable and almost stationary. If we are going to stop the attacks of the Tuaregs upon our caravans and make Saharan travel safe we must adopt the tactics of our enemies."

"We must do just what Nansen did in the Arctic regions. He learned how to submit and to dress like the natives. He followed their methods of dog sledding. He took along with him Eskimauk boats to carry him from one ice floe to another. In short, he was wise enough to learn from the natives how things might be done best under Arctic conditions."

"Now the Tuaregs go lightly laden. They pick and train their camels and the animals they ride on over times as much ground in a day as the ordinary pack camel. There is as much difference between them as there is between a rickshaw and a Percheron. Traveling as fast as they do they are not compelled to weigh themselves down with supplies. They can replenish their food and water bags at every oasis and travel like the devil between supply stations. If we follow their tactics we can do the same as fast as they can, and with our superior arms, we can beat them every time."

"The idea was perfectly novel, but it seemed to be good common sense and was heartily approved by all the officers. The plan was adopted and measures were taken to test its efficiency as soon as possible."

THE ART OF TRAVEL
In the oasis of Wargia and El Golea they enlisted a large band of young

men, the best camel drivers of the region, experts in all the arts of desert travel. At the same time they recruited all the camel herds of the Algerian Sahara and among the many thousands of animals they picked out those that were built for fast travel, the kind that are used in the courier service between the French oases. These courier animals are so trained that they never pick along with slow steps like an ox, but get over the ground with a sort of a lunge that leaves an ordinary caravan trail a greyhound would pass a tramp steamer. In this way several bands of native troops were organized under the command of white officers and for months they were drilled in the use of the best modern tactics, were raced at top speed from one oasis to another and were rapidly put in a condition of high efficiency.

The experiment has been a great success. There is now no baggage train in the French army of the Sahara. The new oases of the desert are traveling anywhere they are sent. Each camel carries from two to three weeks' supply of food and water. A soldier with his military outfit is on the back of every camel. Every French troop in the Saharan service now equals the Tuaregs in celerity of movement and is far their superior as a fighting force. The enemy is no longer unapproachable.

These bands of light camel cavalry are called Meharias. The Tuaregs had a great surprise when they first met the new kind of French expedition. Late in the spring of 1902 these robbers from the Ahaggar Mountains attacked one of the native proteges of France in one of the oases. Lieutenant Cuvelier was dispatched with a force of 150 Meharias to teach them a lesson in good manners. In about six weeks this little party traveled 1,000 miles over the desert to the southeast of the r post, and one morning fell most unexpectedly upon the Tuaregs, who had seated themselves comfortably for breakfast. The fight was terribly one-sided. Most of the Tuaregs had no arms, except knives, and of course they were outwitted and were taught a lesson they will never forget. Before that time they had been on the offensive, but on this eventful day the tables were turned and the robbers were overwhelmingly defeated in their own home.

A wonderful journey was made last spring to the southwest straight into the heart of the desert. The camel caravan under command of Laperne started on April 15 last from In Salah and made straight for the heart of the Sahara. They traveled with great rapidity across wide zones where there was not a single well. As soon as they reached pasturage they would remain there several days to refresh the animals, and then they would start on their journey to the next oasis. Their swift march made the course of 29 hours, which included a day of halts, was 70 miles, which is remarkably fast traveling for camels.

The party traversed the plateau of the Ahaggar, and made some interesting discoveries. They found, for example, an enormous cliff covered with paintings of prehistoric animals, some of which can no longer be found in the Sahara. They finally reached Inzaïze, where they began the return march. They had traveled 700 miles straight toward Timbuctu in the Sudan and had been half way between that famous town and their starting point when they might easily have crossed the desert to the Niger, but their orders required them to return. Most of their journey was through a waste which had been visited only by a single European, the Explorer Laing, who perished on his terrible journey.

WOOD IS USED.
Wood being the most easily worked, and being the cleanest, it is, of course, the material of choice for the Tuaregs and pupils, as a means for developing the practice of manual training, though there are students at the Normal School who know how to set a face-plate on a lathe, how to set a chuck, and how to manipulate a tool-rest, and cut a

Habits of Right Working Are Sure to Lead to Habits of Right Thinking

Strong Argument in Favor of Manual Training for Students—How the Classes Are Conducted in the London Normal School—Work of the Students of Practical Value.

Manual training, though comparatively an innovation in the curriculum of the London Normal School, is nevertheless one of the most popular and interesting of the studies known to the Normalites. Four hours out of each week are put in at manual training by the male students of the school, and the girl students devote 45 minutes per week to the same branch of learning.

Collegiate Institute and public school pupils also take advantage of the manual training department of the Normal School, and each day of the five school days in the week a class of 20 boys from the Collegiate and 25 from thread on a bar of iron—all of which

easy tasks to perform in manual training, their chief study being the names and uses of the various tools, the sawing and planing of boards, and the shaping and building of simple models. The Normalites, however, are given more difficult work to perform. They are men in years for the most part, and when the reporter went through the room he found them working like bees at various things, which, when completed, would be of some service to the makers.

Each man was working from a plan, as it is a fundamental principle of manual training that the student must first draw a plan of the model he is to make, and must then follow that plan. This way he learns the uses of plans and the meaning of architectural terms as well as the uses of drawing tools. Pencil boxes, picture frames, bric-a-brac for studies, cases in which to hold botanical and entomological specimens, and so on, are turned out by the students in a manner that would do credit to competent mechanics.

These students are also put through a drill in soldering and brazing, so that in the use of almost every use of tools they are given a practical

education of the past.

VALUE OF MANUAL TRAINING.
Recently a paper appeared in the Normal College Monthly, by J. A. McLellan, L.L.D., principal of the Ontario Normal College, and with the paper Mr. Pickles thoroughly agreed. In it the value of manual training to the student is set forth. Prof. McLellan, among other things having the following to say:

"Affording a sound basis for the correlation of studies, and from the beginning, training the primary activity of mind in the only way in which it can be rationally trained, it develops increased power and facility for the attack and mastery of any other branch of the curriculum. Instead of asserting, therefore, that manual training is a subject of doubtful value introduced into an over-



MANUAL TRAINING CLASS AT THE LONDON NORMAL SCHOOL.

crowded curriculum, the real truth is that manual training is a practical subject—habits of right working leading to habits of right thinking—and from its relations with the basal mental activity, it will prove a wonderful time-saver in regard to the other branches.

Its value on the moral side of education, can hardly be overestimated. The moral results of the present methods are very disappointing. The high purpose of education is, or be, the socializing, that is humanizing, of the individual. The school workshop is a place where this socializing process is greatly facilitated. The social instinct is developed. All are interested in the work of all. But more important still, the initiation of all into some of the fundamental and typical processes by which civilization has its beginning, by which it is maintained, by which it will be advanced, is necessary to the development of true human sympathy in all that is, the foundation and development of the ethical life of society, which, once more, should be the paramount aim of any educational system.

Mr. Pickles went on to say, that in the past people thought an education meant merely the educating or training of the brain and the practical side of the student was neglected. Now, however, it was the aim of modern education to teach the hands as well as the head, to develop all the faculties

STUDENTS ENTHUSIASTIC.
"The students are enthusiastic," Mr. Pickles said, "and it is my belief and the belief of all others who have a practical knowledge of manual training, that the study helps the students in their classical studies."

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PRODUCING MANY GOOD DEBATORS

What the Aeropagus of Varsity Is Doing.

MEMBERSHIP ON THE INCREASE

Numbers Three to One Compared With Last Year—News From Huron College.

The council of the Aeropagus of the Western University held its weekly meeting on Saturday, with the president, R. P. Baker, in the chair. As usual, there was a great deal of discussion arising out of the new business. However, the debate did come at last. The entire house was divided on the subject in question, and for over an hour it was fought out with the utmost earnestness. Many of the members became eloquent, and were only brought back to the reality of their surroundings by the president's gentle pat, and time's up. Mr. E. Brown, critic for the day, in his report, extolled the debaters, from the mere mechanical matter of pose to the diction and substance of the speeches, mentioning the delivery as splendid, and the points as being well taken, and properly sustained.

The Aeropagus is to be congratulated on its work. Already its members are becoming excellent speakers, and many show signs of oratory of no mean order. The society has no instructor in this most useful art of debating and public speaking, except the debaters themselves, and the kindness shown them, and have gone to their homes, charmed with their visit to the Huron College, and enthusiastic in the praise of its citizens.

The Huron College students will take duty on Sunday, Dec. 13, as follows: George C. Simpson, '04, Middlebury—D. J. Coraish, '06, Middlebury—G. B. Cox, '06, Westminister—F. W. Washburn, '07, Aged People's Home—A. C. Barclay, '07.

Rev. Principal Waller will preach at Gloucester on Sunday.

MISS JESSIE ROWAT, '06, WHO HAS BEEN

ill for a few days, has quite recovered and is in attendance at lectures.

Rev. Mr. Askin, pastor of the German Church in this city, addressed the Modern Language Club at its German meeting on Tuesday evening. He spoke of his own experience, which was very interesting, of the universities in Russia, Germany, Canada and the United States. How much the members enjoyed the whole speech was evinced by the prolonged applause when Mr. Askin took his seat.

Fortschritt, the German paper, was read by Mr. Grass. The principal articles were character sketches entitled "Ein Madchen," and a biography of Goethe. After extending Mr. Askin the society's vote of thanks, the members played "Das Deutsche Litteratur Spiel," which made a fitting conclusion to the meeting.

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JAPANESE DIET HAS DISSOLVED

Allied Parties Refuse to Recall Vote of Censure.

RUSSIA'S REPLY ON WAY EAST

The Czar's Government Believed to Have Made Considerable Concessions.

Tokio, Dec. 12.—The Diet has been dissolved. Hopes had been entertained in official circles that in view of the extraordinary nature of the step taken by the Lower House Thursday, in its reply to the speech from the throne, the reply would be reversed yesterday. The allied parties, however, at meetings held outside the Diet, decided the action taken should not be reversed, and the dissolution followed.

It is now reported in official circles that the reply of Russia to the Japanese demands is on its way here, and it is forecasted that the final proposals of Japan are considerable modifications of the claims made in the last note. It is also said that Russia has made considerable concessions regarding the difficulties in Manchuria.

The dissolution of the Diet leaves the cabinet in a freer hand in the negotiations.

Pekin, Dec. 12.—Prince Ching informed the ministers in an audience yesterday that he was not negotiating with Russia, and that the Government was merely awaiting events. It is known, however, that Li Sheng, first secretary of the board of foreign affairs, and who represented the foreign office during former negotiations, is paying frequent visits to Russian Minister Lesar.

Some time ago it was announced that 500 bachelors of Rugby, N. D., were seeking wives. Through a friendly intermediary over 100 ladies opened up correspondence. Forty-eight of these are just about to leave Kokomo and Howard County, Indiana, to share their lives with as many of the lonely bachelors.

ELECTROPHONE REPORTING A WONDERFUL INVENTION

Advantages of the System—Chamberlain's Birmingham Speech All in Type in London Twelve Minutes After the Speaker Closed—The Telegraph Beaten Over an Hour.

London, Dec. 12.—The advantages of the electrophone in reporting speeches are shown in an article in the Scientific American, which describes the method used by the London Evening News in reporting the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain's recent speech in Birmingham. By means of the electrophone the speech was published complete within twelve minutes of the speaker's regaining his seat. In the editorial rooms of the News, 113 miles from Birmingham, an electrophone receiving station was established, comprising twelve receivers. At the hall where the speech was delivered, just in front of the speaker, were arranged on all sides electrophone transmitters in small boxes. The wires connected these were switched onto the wires of the National Telephone system, which were carried into the hall for this purpose. These wires led to three Birmingham postoffice, where they were switched onto the trunk cable to London. At the metropolitan postoffice, they were sent to the National Telephone Company's exchange, and thence to the newspaper office.

The task of reporting the speech was carried out by ten reporters, and their work was divided into two-minute spells of reporting, subsequently reduced to one-minute intervals as the speech neared completion. That is to say, the first shorthand writer was connected to the wires for two minutes, then gave way to the second reporter, who also had a two-minute interval. At the whole of the ten men in rotation. Then while No. 2 was reporting, the first shorthand writer who had been relieved transcribed his notes and was ready for another spell of reporting after the tenth man had completed his. In this way the whole speech was reported as fast as verbatim literature. Then as fast as

the shorthand notes were transcribed, they were handed to the linotype operator, and the speech was composed and made ready for printing. To guard against the risk of breakdown of the cable two other trunk cables were held in reserve, but the first cable proved sufficiently reliable for the work. By this the newspaper was enabled to obtain its report and publish it more than an hour before the first complete telegraphic report was received.

Mr. Chamberlain began his speech at 8:10 in the evening. The first batch of copy was sent to the composing room and set at 8:22. Mr. Chamberlain sat down at 10:05, the last batch of copy was sent to the linotype operator and set at 10:20. The type was set on the paper on sale on the street at 10:32, and the last batch of the telegraphic report was not received until 11:37, so that the electrophone beat the telegraph by an hour and five minutes. The speech was set up and made into columns from end to end, even including the last passages, which were not issued in the stop-press news space. Had the stop-press column been utilized for the last passages of the speech, the paper might have been published earlier.

The enterprise was purely an experiment, but was so successful that in future the electrophone will play an important part in the report of a speech, since it is now realized that distance does not militate against the successful operation of the instrument. The words were heard with perfect distinctness, as if the reporters were in the room in which the speech was delivered. At times it is true, the words of the speaker were drowned in the applause of the audience, and thus escaped the reporters, but this contingency against which they would have had to contend had they been present in the room, unless they had been exceptionally close to the speaker. Every sound in the hall was heard verbatim and literatim. Then as fast as

GERMANY RAISES THE TARIFF WALL

A Slight Increase Made in All Lines.

ATTIMED AT WHEAT FROM AMERICA

In Order to Protect the Farmer—Duties to Be Placed According to Quantities.

Montreal, Dec. 12.—"The principal feature of the new tariff that Germany has just adopted is that it shows in almost all lines a slight increase, but is not nearly as high as that of the United States or Canada. It has been prepared in a way that will benefit the farmers of the country to the largest extent by making it possible for them to compete with foreign countries. The tariff is a revision of tariff.

These more statements made by Mr. Franz Bopp, the imperial consul for Germany in Canada, while discussing the manner in which the tariff will be most affected by the changes that Germany has just decided upon.

"While it is recognized that Germany will never be able to supply sufficient wheat," Mr. Bopp went on to say, "still the conditions under which it is produced are so different from those existing in other countries that a certain amount of protection must be given the German farmer if he is to compete against Australian or Russian wheat. Under the new tariff the difference between the rates of the general and conventional tariff will be still greater than they were under the old tariff, and it is in this way that Canada will be placed at a greater disadvantage than ever in trying to get any of her wheat or grain into Germany. The difference was prohibitive under the old tariff it will be even more so under the new tariff."

"In the manufacturing lines a substantial increase has also been made. Instead of a system of percentage being followed as in the United States and Canada, the duty is placed according to quantities and not according to quality. Besides there are no valuations duties. In view of the impossibility to say what percentage of increase has been made, as this can only be shown by the quantity of the different articles that will be brought in. All the trade treaties that Germany has with other nations expired this year and under the new tariff new ones will have to be made. In contrast with the old tariff a minimum rate has been decided upon for conventional tariffs."

A ROYAL CARTOONIST
The Czarina Sends New Pictures to Alexandra.

London, Dec. 12.—Queen Alexandra is said to have received a new batch of cartoons drawn by the Czarina, who has an unusual talent for this art. One of these takes for its subject an adventure which befell the Czar when he was staying at Darmstadt, a short time ago. The Czar was driving in a motor car with Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia and the Grand Duke of Hesse, and when passing through Bockenheim, a suburb of Frankfurt, the car slipped on the greasy cobblestones and came in contact with the wall of a house.

Happy no harm was done, but the car had hardly been backed into the road again when a policeman stopped it and demanded the name of the driver.

The Czar replied, "I am the Emperor of Russia," and the policeman was so taken aback that he let the car go without taking any further steps.

THE HOLIDAYS BRIGHTEN TRADE

Good Business Reported by Wholesale Houses.

WHILE COLLECTIONS ARE FAIR

The Demand for Heavy Seasonable Lines—The Outlook for Spring Trade.

Toronto, Dec. 12.—Bradstreet's trade review, weekly summary:

Wholesale firms at Montreal are busy with the sorting and holiday trade now, and the next ten days will be a busy period. The cold weather has stimulated the demand for heavy winter goods. The prosperity of the masses has kept the general demand for holiday goods fairly satisfactory.

Trade at Toronto has continued fairly active this week. The movement in winter goods to sort stocks has been good. The spring trade is satisfactory and promises to show a further increase soon, under the stimulus of advancing prices. Business in most departments compares favorably with that of 1902, and the outlook is promising.

At Quebec trade shows an improvement, and holiday goods are in demand. Spring orders are commencing to arrive, and the demand from the country is encouraging. Payments are well maintained.

At Pacific coast trade centers a good seasonable business is being done. The outlook for the spring trade is encouraging. Fresh discoveries of antihydrate are exciting interest in the province.

There is activity in seasonable goods and holiday lines in the west, Winnipeg jobbing houses being busy in that connection now. Stocks of winter goods in the hands of jobbers are well reduced. Spring orders so far have been satisfactory.

In London the movement in wholesale trade circles is satisfactory. Orders for seasonable goods to sort stocks are numerous and quite large. Prices are very firmly held.

There has been a continued demand for seasonable goods at Ottawa. Travelers and mail orders have been numerous and well distributed. The conditions of trade are healthy and the outlook is promising.

Dispatches to Dun's review from the Dominion indicate a brisk holiday trade, with a seasonable quiet in other industrial interests as a rule. Wholesale trade is moderate and inactive at Toronto, with a brisk demand for fancy goods and a fair business in hardware and metals. Retail trade in all lines is very active. Seasonable weather has facilitated trade at Quebec, and collections are coming in well. Montreal reports that wholesale trade has assumed a holiday phase, but retail business is good and collections prompt. An advance in cotton goods was the feature of the week. Seasonable weather has improved trade and collections at Winnipeg.

INDORSES CHAMBERLAIN

Woodstock Board of Trade Approves His Policy.

Woodstock, Ont., Dec. 12.—The board of trade at a largely attended meeting Thursday evening passed the following resolution: "Resolved, that the board of trade of the city of Woodstock heartily indorses and is in sympathy and accord with the fiscal policy outlined by the late secretary for the colonies, the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, sincerely believing that this policy, embracing as it does, the system of preferential trade between the motherland and the colonies, is in the best interests of the British Empire."

The Rush to Europe.
New York, Dec. 12.—Twelve hundred steerage passengers sailed from this port yesterday on the La Champagne and 850 on the Lahn, making the total number returning to Europe during the anti-Christmas rush nearly 50,000.



The New Christy Book

The COURTSHIP of Miles Standish. With fifty drawings by HOWARD CHANDLER CHRISTY. Longfellow's poem of the love of John Alden and Priscilla, authorized edition, published by special arrangement with Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Interpreted by more than fifty full-page illustrations, many of them in color, representing distinctly Mr. Christy's greatest achievement. The most sumptuous gift book of the year. Price, in a box, \$3.00 postpaid.

An Old Sweetheart of Mine. By JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY. With nineteen full-page drawings by HOWARD CHANDLER CHRISTY. The Christy-Riley edition of Mr. Riley's favorite poem, printed in two colors, handsomely boxed, price, \$2.00 postpaid. Author's edition just ready for the holidays—drawings in photogravure, printed on special paper, beautifully bound, price, \$5.00 postpaid.

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By the Author of THE MISSISSIPPI BUBBLE. THE WAY TO THE WEST. The story of the settlement of the West, diversified by biographies of Daniel Boone, Davy Crockett, and Kit Carson. By EMERSON HOUGH, with illustrations by FREDERIC REMINGTON. Net, \$1.20, postpaid, \$1.35.

NEW BOOKS FOR THE CHILDREN. By the Author of THE WIZARD OF OZ. L. FRANK BAUM. The Enchanted Island of Yew. Where Prince Marvel encountered the Hi Ki of Twi. Price, \$1.25 postpaid. The Life and Adventures of Santa Claus. Illustrated in colors. Price, \$1.25 postpaid. The Wizard of Oz. Profusely illustrated by DENSLON. Price, \$1.25 postpaid. The Magical Monarch of Mo. Illustrated in colors. Price, \$1.25 postpaid. The Master Key. An electrical tale for boys. Illustrated in colors. Price, \$1.00 postpaid.

Songs of the Trees. By MARY V. ROBINSON. Each month in the year has a separate chapter, a page of music about the tree, and then the tree's biography. There are three full-page pictures in color for each month. Postpaid, \$1.25.

THE BEST NEW NOVELS. The Fortunes of Fifi. The Leading Novel of the Season. By MOLLY ELLIOT SEAWELL. Illustrated in color. "I defy the season to produce anything better than this romance. There can be nothing jaudier, neater, more insouciant, more well set up, than The Fortunes of Fifi."—Aribana. Postpaid, \$1.50.

The Grey Cloak. By the man that wrote "The Puppet Crown." Illustrated by Thomas Mitchell Peirce. No story of love and intrigue equals The Grey Cloak. Postpaid, \$1.50.

She That Hesitates. By HARRIS DICKSON, author of "The Black Wolf's Breed." A story full of surprises and rushing climaxes. Illustrated by C. M. Relyea. Postpaid, \$1.50.

The Main Chance. By MEREDITH NICHOLSON. Illustrated by Harrison Fisher. A romance of youth, of love, and of success honestly won. Postpaid, \$1.50.

Tomorrow's Tangle. By GERALDINE BONNER. A vivid picture of the days of '49,—of hardy endeavor and magnificent achievement. Illustrated by Kellar. Postpaid, \$1.50.

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The Filigree Ball. Not since "The Leavenworth Case" has there been such an amazing and ingenious detective story as "The Filigree Ball." By ANNA KATHERINE GREEN. Illustrated by Relyea. Postpaid, \$1.50.

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The FILIGREE ..BALL..

BY ANNA KATHERINE GREEN

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"No man ever wished his enemy dead, more than I did, and no man ever spent more cunning on the dead. Master in my own house, I contrived a device by which the man who held my fate in his hands fell on my sword. I had no need of a sign by which to associate me with the act. Does this seem like the assertion of a madman? Go to the old chamber formerly called 'The Colonel's Office.' Enter its closet, pull out its two drawers, and in the opening of the second drawer, you will find a key. With this key, you can open the door of the library and its great fireplace. With these in view, slip your finger along the wall on your right and when it touches an obstruction—pass it if it is a handle, for that is a denouement you encounter, press, and press hard on the knob concealed within it. But beware when any one you love is seated in that corner of the settle where the curtain hangs before the fireplace. If you do, you will rest, lest it be your fate to mourn and wail as it is mine to curse the hour when I sought to clear my way by murder. For the doom of the man of blood is upon me. The hindrance is gone from my life, but a horror has entered it. To tear out the deadly weed, any soul that has not yielded itself to the unimaginable influences emanating from an accomplished crime, must resist it. To resist it, a man must be content with having pressed that spring once. A man is upon me, which, after thirty years of use, is a new thing. I have never before, to my knowledge, been so close to death. Still, I shall not let my hand fall from the handle of the sword. I shall still stand in the doorway, and wish myself dead and yet fear to die lest my hell be to go through all eternity, slaying over and over my enemy, ever growing more and more repulsive."

"Do you wish to share my fate? Try to effect through bloodshed the release from the difficulties menacing you."

CHAPTER XXII.

A Thread in which stand out with intense force and clearness in every man's life. Mine was the one which followed the reading of a letter. I had been reading it for a warning, but which in more than one case had manifested itself to open the way to a repetition of the very crime they deplored. I felt myself under the same fascination. I wanted to test the mechanism; to follow out then and there the instructions given with such short-sighted minuteness and mark the result. But a sense of duty to my important a discovery as this to the major and subject myself to his commands before making the experiment suggested by his words. I had so carefully deciphered. Besides, it would be difficult to carry out this experiment alone. I needed a lantern. Another man and more lights were needed. I informed the picture to its place, and left the building. As I did so, the first signs of dawn became visible. I had been picking out the meaning concealed in the wavy lines of the old picture. I was early in the morning, but not so early as to find the superintendent alone. A group of men were already congregated about him in his small office, and when, on being admitted, I saw amongst them the district attorney, Durbin, and another famous detective, I instinctively knew what matter was under discussion.

I was allowed to remain, possibly because I brought with me a face, possibly because the major felt kindly toward me than I thought. Though Durbin, who had been speaking to me, had not yet shut his mouth like a trap, and even went so far as to drum an impatient protest with his fingers on the table, I stutted forward, neither the major nor the district attorney turned an unkindly face toward me, and my amiable friend was obliged to accept my presence with what grace he could. There was with them a fourth man, who stood apart. On him the general attention had been concentrated at my entrance and to him it now returned. He was an unpretentious person of kindly aspect. To any one accustomed to Washington residents, he bore the unmistakable signs of being one of the many departmental employees whose pay is inadequate to the necessities of his family. Of his personal peculiarities I noted two. He blinked when he talked, and stammered when excited. Notwithstanding these defects he made a good impression, and commanded my respect. This I soon saw was of importance for the story he now entered upon was one calculated to make me forget my own convictions.

The first intimation I received of the curious nature of his conversation was through the following question put to him by the major: "You are sure, this gentleman is identical with the one pointed out to you last night?" "Very sure, sir. I can swear to it." "I omit all evidence of the defect in his speech above mentioned." "You recognize him positively?" "Positively. I should have picked him out with the same assurance. I had seen him in some other city and

in a crowd of as fine-looking gentlemen as himself. His face made a great impression on me. You see I had ample time to study it in the few minutes we stood so close together."

"So you have said. Will you be kind enough to repeat the circumstance? I should like the man who has just come in to hear your description of this scene. Give the action, please. It is all very interesting."

The stranger glanced inquisitively in my direction, and turned to obey the superintendent. "I was returning to my home in Georgetown, on the evening of May the eleventh, the day of the great tragedy. My wife was ill, and I had a great deal to say to a physician. Which should have gone directly home, but I was curious to see how high the flood was running—you remember it was over the banks that night. So I wandered out on the bridge, and came upon the gentleman about whom you have been talking to me. He was standing alone leaning on the rail of a chair, and crossing his arms over his head. He had a beard, over them, a thin, pale, and a very handsome and well-dressed, but he looked a miserable wretch and was in a state of such complete self-absorption that he did not notice me though I had stopped not five feet from his side. I expected to see him throw himself overboard, but instead of that, he suddenly raised his head and, gazing straight before him, not at the heavy current, but at some vision in his own mind, broke forth in these words, spoken as I had never heard words spoken before."

Here the speaker's stammering got the better of him and the district attorney had time to say: "What was that?" "He said: 'I wish I had heard the word, but he was out of my hearing before his sentence was finished.'"

"What time was this?" "As near half-past five as possible. It was six when I reached home a few minutes later."

"Ah, he must have gone to the cemetery after this."

"I am quite sure of it."

"Why didn't you follow the man?" grumbled Durbin.

"It wasn't my business. He was a stranger and possibly mad. I didn't know what to do."

"What time was that?" "I was very ill that night and I had my own cause for anxiety."

"You, however, read the paper next morning?"

"No, sir, nor for many days. My wife grew constantly worse and for a week I didn't leave her, not knowing but that every breath would be her last. I was dead to everything outside the sick-room and when she grew better, which was very gradually, we had to take her away, so that I had no opportunity to read the paper. I was now—held my tongue and the police heard."

"That will do, Mr. Gelston," broke in the major. "When we want to know, we will let you know, Durbin, see Mr. Gelston out."

I was left alone with the major and the district attorney.

There was a moment's silence, during which my own heart beat so loud that I was afraid they would hear it. Since taking up Miss Tuttle's case I had never really believed in Mr. Jeffrey's innocence in spite of the alibi he had brought forward, and now I expected to hear these men utter the same conviction. The major was the first to speak. Addressing the district attorney, he remarked: "This will strengthen your case very materially. We have proof now that Mrs. Jeffrey's death was actually determined upon. If Miss Tuttle had not shot her, he would, I wonder if it was a relief to him on reaching his door to find that the deed was done."

I could not suppress my surprise. "Miss Tuttle!" I repeated. "Is it so unmistakably evident that Mr. Jeffrey did not get to the Moore house in time to do the shooting himself?" The major gave me a quick look. "I thought you considered Miss Tuttle the guilty one."

I felt that the time had come to show my colors. "I have changed my mind," said I. "I can give you no good reason for this; something in the woman herself, I suppose, has done it. She does not look like a criminal. While not desirous of raising myself in opposition to the judgment of these so greatly respected men in all respects, I have had this feeling, and I am courageous enough to avow it. And yet, if Mr. Jeffrey could not have left the cemetery gates and reached the Moore house in time to fulfill all the conditions of this tragedy, the case does look black against the woman. She admits to having been there when the pistol was fired, unless—"

"Unless what? You have something new to tell us. That I have seen ever since you entered the room. What is it?"

I cast a glance at the door. Should I be able to finish my story before Durbin returned? I thought it possible, and, though still upset by this new evidence, which I could now see was not entirely in Miss Tuttle's favor, I spoke up with what spirit I might. (To be continued.)

LOCAL SOCIAL GLEANINGS

In the mellow radiance of many candles set in exquisitely designed silver candelabras, the drawing-room of her home at Wolsley Barracks, in which Mrs. (Capt.) John E. Kaye (nee Buchanan), received the numbers who attended her post-nuptial reception on Monday and Tuesday afternoon. Was truly an ideal vision of loveliness. The walls, in rose pink with a whimsical chrysanthemum design, the quaint French furniture in soft harmonizing shades, a profusion of loveliest rose carnations in cut glass vases, made a unique setting for the dainty bride, in her gown of Etruscan blue with Cluny lace entreeux, who was charmingly assisted by Miss May Beddome, who wore her handsome bridesmaid gown of white accented with crepe de chine with lace bertha. Of the many wedding gifts throughout the bride's apartment, there was more admired than the handsome silver service given to Capt. and Mrs. Kaye by the officers of the Royal Canadian Regiment. The dining-room, a truly artistic conception with its crimson walls and black Flemish oak appointments, was brilliant with its polished oak table, handsome gold and white center piece and cluster of golden chrysanthemums. Here Mrs. Ernest Smith, in a beautiful white gown, poured coffee and Miss Lulu Westcott, also in white, served tea. On Tuesday afternoon the aides who presided in the dining-room were Mrs. David Fraser and Mrs. Herbert Gates.

Mr. and Mrs. Cortland Freere, of Collingwood, are in town, and will be the guests of Mrs. Freere's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McDonough, for the Christmas season.

Mrs. Douglas Young's host of friends were sorry to hear of her illness in Victoria Hospital, and will be anxious to learn of her recovery.

This evening the young men are the ever delightful hosts of a dance at the Kennels. The first of a series of fortnightly affairs to be given during the season.

Mrs. John Labatt was the very gracious hostess of a large reception for young people on Monday afternoon to present her daughter, Miss Dora Labatt, who has recently returned from Europe. The magnificent home was en fête with quantities of fragrant flowers, and Miss Ismena Labatt, Miss Maud Denison and Miss Isabel Belton were most attentive adjuncts for the hostess. Brides and debutantes were greatly in evidence, and in the drawing-room and over the tea-cups there was not a single moment of those magic tea hours but was filled with merry chatter, and all were delighted for the golden opportunity of welcoming Miss Labatt back from her trip abroad. Mrs. Jas. Kerrigan, Mrs. Stewart, Miss Amy McDonough, Miss Lorna Gibbons, Miss Eleanor Smallman, Miss Geraldine Beddome, Miss Belton, Miss Annie Macbeth, the Misses Moore, the Misses Josephine and Mary Macle, Miss Edna Leonard, Miss Freida Puddicombe, the Misses Laron, Miss Pringle and Miss Millie Harris, were a few of the many young people present.

Mrs. Edge gave a delightful little eucure on Wednesday afternoon in honor of her daughter, Mrs. Peterson, of Calgary.

Last evening Mr. and Mrs. Edge were the charming host and hostess of a most enjoyable progressive eucure party of six tables. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson, Calgary; Mr. and Mrs. Todd, Mr. and Mrs. Holden, Mr. and Mrs. Middleton, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. Somerville, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Ginge, Mr. and Mrs. Sterling were those who enjoyed the affair.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon Miss May Compin, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Compin, became the bride of Mr. William Higginson, of Chilliwack, B.C. The impressive ritual was performed at the home of the bride's parents, Albert street, by the Rev. Mr. Lawrence Skyes, of Toronto, nephew of Mr. Compin. The bride wore a very becoming gown of cream, with white silk, and her sister, Miss Edith Compin, who attended her, was in a handsome toilette of old rose crepe de chine. The groom was supported by his cousin, Mr. Stevens, of Hawkesbury. The few invited guests included Miss Frances Macbeth, Miss Ada Pope, Messrs. Ernest and Harry Skyes, of Chatham, cousins of the bride, and her brothers, Mr. Montague Compin, of the Bank of Commerce, Walkerton, and Mr. Oliver Compin, of the Bank of Toronto, Toronto.

Mrs. Charles Leonard, Central avenue, gave a very delightful tea on Wednesday afternoon in honor of her daughter, Miss Edna Leonard, who returned a week previous from a continental tour. Mrs. Leonard and Miss Edna, with a party of guests, were the guests of the Rev. Mr. Lawrence Skyes, of Toronto, who presided at the table. The guests included Mrs. Leonard, Miss Edna Leonard, Miss Freida Puddicombe, Miss Marian and Miss Patti MacLaren, Miss Freida Puddicombe, Miss Hunt, Miss Allie Hyman, Miss Laura Hyman, and a great many others.

At Waverly on Thursday, in a dainty frock of ciel blue, with garniture of grape applique, Miss Eleanor Smallman graciously presided over the most artistically arranged luncheon party of the season. The table, always lovely on such occasions, was enhanced by a magnificent center of sunrise roses, whose rare and exquisite beauty are seldom seen in our city. The rose petals are of sun yellow, deepening into pink and the peculiarly lovely foliage is in rich tints of green and purple. The finger bowls were fragrant with violets and narcissus. Mrs. Jas. Kerrigan, Mrs. Stewart, Miss Edna Kent, Miss Jessie Ramsay (Montreal), Miss Hunt, Miss Jap Moore, Miss Beddome, Miss Geraldine Beddome and Miss Pringle were guests.

Miss Helen Gibbons is home again, after a delightful visit in St. Catharines.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Bayly, the Misses Bayly, Dr. and Mrs. Wishart, Mr. and Mrs. Blinn, Mrs. McBurney,

the Misses Macbeth, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Blackburn, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Somerville were the guests of Mrs. Anderson, Walmington House, for drive whilst on Friday evening last.

Miss Heald and Miss Annie Heald, of St. Marys, paid a flying visit in town last week, and were the guests of Mrs. Charles Blinn and Miss Nora Damm.

Mrs. Cody, who has been much feted whilst the guest of her sister, Mrs. Malcolm Kent, has returned to Toronto.

On Thursday evening the Misses MacLaren were the charming hostesses of a jolly card party for a few young friends.

Mrs. Vernon Nicholson is still the guest of Sir John and Lady Carling. Mr. Nicholson returned to Ottawa last week.

Miss Mary Macle, Ardavan, was the charming young hostess of a large matinee eucure on Friday for the debutantes of the season.

Mrs. (Col.) Gartschore, "Beechwood," entertained a number of young people at cards this afternoon in honor of Miss Black, of Halifax.

Colonel Smith, Belvedere, was the guest host of a jolly dinner party last evening.

The rose buds enjoyed a merry time last evening at Mrs. Frank Leonard's, where Miss Jessie Ramsay, of Montreal, was the guest of honor.

Mrs. Smallman and Miss Eleanor Smallman, Waverly, paid a flying visit to Toronto at the beginning of the week.

Miss Black, of Halifax, is the guest of Miss Helen Gung, Kent street.

Miss Amy McDonough is spending the week end in St. Thomas with her sister, Mrs. Patterson, who will shortly remove to Hamilton, where Mr. Patterson has been appointed manager of the Merchants' Bank.

Mrs. McGivern, of Hamilton, is the guest of her granddaughter, Mrs. Adam Beck, Hedley.

Mr. and Mrs. Peterson, of Calgary, will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Edge till the latter part of the coming week.

From Toronto Saturday Night: Mrs. P. D. Cresser, of "The Lodge," Hamilton, gave a dance this week at the Royal in honor of the debut of her pretty daughter, Miss Violet Cresser, who was so much admired at Mrs. Hendrie's dance on the 25th. Miss Cresser has been finishing her studies in England, and has grown from a gentle little girl into a sweet refined young lady, with some of the tone of her overstep-sister, Mrs. Adam Beck, of London, which will develop a greater charm as she grows out of her first shy debutante days.

Mrs. Peterson, of Calgary, has been the charming raison d'être of several bright functions. Yesterday afternoon Mrs. W. J. Reid gave a seven-hundred eucure, and this afternoon Mrs. R. K. Cresser gave one in honor of Mrs. Peterson.

Mrs. W. A. Gunn and Miss Smart were the chaperons of a jolly dance at the Kennels on Tuesday evening, given in honor of Miss Helen Gung's visit to the city. Mrs. Dora Labatt, the Italian orchestra furnished the music for the function, and the dances went off right merrily. Some of those in attendance were Misses Anna Hymn, Miss Laura Hymn, Miss Pringle, Miss Bessie and Miss Jap Moore, Miss Edna Leonard, Miss Macle, Miss Ramsay, Miss Coulson, Mr. Kortright, Dr. Archie Becher, Mr. Morton, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Boucher, Mr. Jack Carling, Mr. Jack Labatt and about 30 others.

A happy event which is to take place before the New Year is the marriage of Miss Mabel Ryan to Mr. Edward Taylor, partner in the law firm of Meredith & Fisher.

The nuptials of Miss Helen Anderson, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Waterloo street, and Mr. William Sherbrooke, of Seattle, Washington State, U. S., are arranged for Wednesday next, Dec. 16.

Among the list of guests at the dance given in the Temple Building, Toronto, on Tuesday evening, by Mrs. Dora Anderson, Waterloo street, and Mr. William Sherbrooke, of Seattle, Washington State, U. S., are arranged for Wednesday next, Dec. 16.

On Monday evening the Rudyard Kipling Chapter of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire met at the residence of Mrs. Cooper, Waterloo street, at which the paper that Mrs. Caudle Asbom prepared for the Toronto Order on Chairman's Fiscal Policy, was read by Miss MacPherson. The paper was very commendable and elicited a fine discussion. Mrs. Ernest Smith, vice-president of the Executive Council, was a visitor. Mrs. Bapty, Mrs. Ingram, Mrs. (Dr.) Dodge and about fourteen other members of the Chapter were present.

Racking Pain in the Joints. Also every form of rheumatism, neuralgia and sciatica are best cured by Nervine, the quickest relief for muscular pain yet discovered. It's because Nervine strikes in and penetrates right to the core of the pain that it gives such unbounded satisfaction. I caught cold in my shoulders while driving, and suffered great pain. writes G. E. Dempster, of Berlin. "I used Nervine freely and was soon quite well. I have found Nervine an excellent remedy for rheumatism and neuralgia, as well as for cold in the chest. I recommend Nervine highly, and wouldn't be without it." Price 25 cents.

It is proposed to use currents of electricity in place of anaesthetics for operations on the teeth. The pole is connected to an electrode molded to fit the tooth, and lined with wet asbestos to counteract any heating effect on the tooth itself. Five minutes suffices to render insensible a tooth with a single fang. Molar teeth and those with several fangs require longer.

MILD IN THEIR ACTION.—Pain-Relieving Vegetable Pills are very mild in their action. They do not cause cramping in the stomach or cause disturbances there as so many pills do. Therefore, the most delicate can take them without fear of unpleasant results. They can, too, be administered to children without imposing the penalties which follow the use of pills not so carefully prepared.

REPORT

Upon Different Proposed Methods of Increasing the City Water Supply, and Extensions and Improvements to the Waterworks System

BY WILLIS CHIPMAN,
CIVIL AND SANITARY ENGINEER.

REPORT UPON WATER SUPPLY.

Nov. 14, 1903.

To the Board of Water Commissioners for the City of London, Ont.

Gentlemen,—On May 19, 1903, I received your instructions to examine the existing waterworks system, and to report upon the available means of increasing the supply.

The problem is an intricate one, admitting of several solutions.

During August I examined the springs and streams between London and Delaware on the main River Thames, also the north branch to lot 4, con. 4, and the south branch to lot 4, con. 4, Townships of London.

I have from time to time inspected the pumping station, visited the reservoir, and studied the reports and records on file in the office of the board. My assistant was also engaged by the board to determine the elevations of the several springs and streams in the vicinity of London.

PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATIONS.

From the first report published by the board (1879) it appears that three proposed sources of supply have been investigated before submitting the money bill to the people, for constructing the works:

1. North branch of Thames River.
2. Pond Mills.
3. Coombs Springs.

As the first scheme did not include a storage reservoir, and as the quality of the water was very inferior, the City Engineer, Mr. Wm. Robinson, and the Consulting Engineer, Mr. T. C. Keefer, reported against it.

Upon syphoning the water from the pond at Pond Mills, southeast of the city, the supply was found to be inadequate, the pond not recovering its normal level for months after the test. In 1879, the daily flow from the springs was found to be as follows: Coombs Springs, 1, 2 and 3, 2,065,207; Duffins Springs, 2,041,448; Colville's Springs, 35,214; Griffiths Springs, 567,174.

Total, U. S. gallons, 3,001,743.

The flow from the Coombs Springs was at this time utilized to operate a small mill, the water being stored in two ponds, from which it was conveyed by a flume to an overshot water wheel, about thirty feet in diameter. The old mill, which stood a little to the northwest of the present pumping station, has been removed, but the ponds have been utilized as collecting basins for the springs.

The flow from the Griffiths Springs was also utilized to run a small mill by a large overshot wheel. This mill was in operation until a few years before the supply of water was taken by the board.

It was decided to adopt the Coombs Springs as the source of supply, to pump by steam to a reservoir on the hill south of springs, and distribute to the city by a 15-inch supply pipe. The estimated cost as given in the bylaw submitted to the people was \$325,000.

The bylaw was carried, and in January, 1878, Messrs. Robinson and Keefer were appointed engineers.

CONSTRUCTION.

The tenders received were so much lower than anticipated, that it was decided to substitute water power for steam power, and to enlarge the supply pipe to 18 inches.

Two Reservoirs, 72 inches in diameter, were installed, each of 110 horse power, under a head of 10½ feet, the capacity of pumps being 3,000,000 U. S. gallons per day, against a head of 260 feet.

The distribution system as laid was as follows:

57,166 feet of 4-inch.
61,583 feet of 6-inch.
18,603 feet of 8-inch.
17,722 feet of 10-inch.
3,164 feet of 12-inch.
22,521 feet of 18-inch.
Total, 166,759 feet, 3,750 tons.

The dam was a stone-filled timber structure 350 feet in length. The completion of the dam, and the opening of January, 1879, by a flood in the preceding August.

I infer that only part of the Coombs Springs supply was utilized in 1879. In 1880 springs were added that yielded 1,000,000 gallons. In this year, three miles of mains were added to the system. Mr. William Robinson retired in 1878, and Mr. T. H. Tracy was appointed Engineer, a position held until his resignation in July, 1901, when the present Engineer and Superintendent was appointed.

INCREASING SUPPLY.

From 1880 to 1886 the supply from the Coombs Springs was sufficient. In July and August of the latter year there was a scarcity of water. In the summer of the following year the lawn services were cut off, and the supply to the Grand Trunk Railway.

In 1888 the Duffins Springs, yielding 200,000 gallons, were added, but in 1889 another shortage occurred. A test well was commenced in 1889, and completed in 1890. Three additional test wells were sunk in 1890 and 1891, without success in finding good water.

In 1890 a gallery was constructed westerly, which partially drained the Colville and the Griffiths Springs, and increased the supply by 1,500,000 gallons.

In the summers of 1893, 1894 and 1895, the supply was less than the demand, necessitating the restriction of sprinkling of lawns and streets, and the cutting off of the G. T. R.

In 1896 the lower Colville Springs, yielding 400,000 gallons per day, was pumped temporarily. In 1897 this supply was piped to the pump well, and in 1898 the Griffiths Springs and springs on the north side of river were added.

In 1901 the demand overtook the supply, and an additional 275,000 gallons were temporarily pumped from the Colville Springs. In 1902 and 1903 the summers have been wet, and the supply has been sufficient.

The present supply is estimated by Mr. Moore to be as follows:

Coombs Springs, 3,001,743
Duffins Springs, 2,041,448
Colville and West Springs, 1,250,000
Colville (lower) Spring, 400,000
Griffiths Springs, 567,174
North Side Springs, 300,000
Pond Mills Springs, 275,000

Total, Imperial gallons, 4,438,000.

During a dry season the supply may possibly not exceed 4,000,000 Imperial

gallons per day.

Pettibone Springs, Lot 7, Con. I, Township of Lobo, distance from Byron about 6 miles, estimated flow 125,000 gallons per day.

All of the foregoing are on the north side of the Thames River, and the following are on the south side: Batman's Springs at Kilworth, Lot C, Township of Delaware, distance from Byron about 3 miles; measured flow 150,000 gallons per day at road above cemeteries, and 225,000 gallons at the riverbank.

Strong's Springs on Lot 1, Con. IV, of Delaware Township, flow southerly to Dignam Creek, the distance from Byron being ¼ mile, and the measured flow 80,000 gallons per day, below the ponds and dams.

After an inspection of all of the foregoing springs, I am of the opinion that not more than one million of gallons per day, nor less than half a million of gallons per day, may be obtained from the springs on both sides of the river between Byron and Kilworth, and that the water may be conveyed to Springbank, but not without pumping.

In discussing the supply obtainable from springs, it is not to be understood that the visible flow is only a fraction of the total, but this assumption is not warranted.

Upon reference to the reports of your Board, it will be found that the flow from the Coombs Springs, Duffins Springs, Colville Springs and Griffiths Springs, as reported before the waterworks were constructed, was practically the same as the flow today.

In my opinion it is not probable that a greater supply can be obtained from these springs than the measured flow given, or that the supply of 600,000 gallons per day from the springs between Byron and Kilworth, and less than one million gallons per day for all the springs on the south side of the river.

Along the north branch of the river on Lot 6, Con. IV, Township of London, there are several large springs on both sides of the river, and I am informed that there are other springs between them and the city.

The Coombs Springs, the south bank on Lot 6, have a combined flow of about 350,000 gallons per day, and White's Springs on the opposite bank have a flow of about 150,000 gallons, but these were taken at a wet time.

To utilize the water from these springs, a pumping station would be required to pump against the full reservoir head carried on the city system.

As the springs below Byron would only require to be pumped to Springbank, the annual cost would be slightly less, and the supply of water would be about the same; they should therefore be acquired before the springs above the city on the north branch.

(D) WELLS.

Many wells have from time to time been sunk by private parties at many different points within the city, with indifferent success.

The supply of water obtained has in all instances been comparatively small. These private wells would be required to pump against the full reservoir head carried on the city system.

At Springbank the wells sunk by the Board, produced a fair flow of water, but the water has been slightly sulphurous, and quite unfit for domestic use.

The strata of the conglomerate limestone which underlie the County of Middlesex, rise to the northward and to the eastward of London, and fall slightly to the westward and southward.

From my own experience with drilled wells at Mary's, Goderich, Stratford and Petrolia, and from the fact that in London, I am of the opinion that there is no probability of securing a water supply from the limestone or below it in the vicinity of London.

Your present supply is in fact in beds of gravel, over-lying clay at an elevation slightly above the river.

(E) SURFACE STREAMS.

The surface streams in the vicinity of the city that might be secured for increasing the water supply are Dignam Creek, Pond Mills Creek, and the city, Ox-Bow Creek, which enters the river from the northeast near Kono, and Crow Creek west of Kono. These streams enter the river, and a short distance above the city, known as the 30-day run, where it is formed that it becomes practically dry in the summer season.

All of these streams, except the Medway, are of small volume and drain cleared agricultural lands.

It is probable that the quality of the water in either branch of the Thames above the city would be found superior to the creek waters at certain seasons of the year.

(F) GALLERIES.

In some portions of London West, beds of sand and gravel are found, which would provide an ample supply for domestic wells.

It has been suggested that the water from the north branch of the river, of Wharncliffe and above the mills, flows southerly through subterranean channels, and that a stream of water from the main river, the water being filtered in its passage through the gravel.

From my own observations and from information given me by Mr. Moore, I am of the opinion that there is no such underground flow.

The strata of gravel and impervious clay are very irregular, and I could find no continuous gravel bed connecting the upper reach of the river with the main stream. If such a flow were discovered, it would probably be subject to pollution, and would be of little value to its comparatively shallow depth.

Experiments and tests may, however, be necessary to confirm those who have faith in this scheme of its impracticability.

(G) LAKE ERIE.

In the year 1886 the Town of Petrolia, with a population of about 6,000, constructed a System of Waterworks, taking its supply from Lake Huron, 12 miles distant from the straits at line.

Lake Erie is distant 24 miles from London, and taking population and distance into consideration, it would at first appear that to convey a supply of water to London from Lake Erie would cost less per capita, than to carry Lake Huron water to Petrolia.

Taking into consideration, however, the quantities of water necessary for the two places, it is seen that the cost of water from Lake Erie would be about seven times the cost of water from Lake Huron, and twice the length.

A thirty inch pipe would not be too large as a supply pipe from Lake Erie, which would cost between four and

the machinery and pipes would not withstand. This scheme is not practicable.

FIRE SUPPLY.

In addition to the domestic supply, provision must be made for the water required for fire. The quantity used during a year for fires is probably less than one-sixth of one per cent of the total pumped, but it is necessary to provide a comparatively large amount for a short time at a high pressure.

To fulfill the standard requirements now demanded by the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association, water must be provided for sixteen fire streams, each through a 1½-inch main nozzle at the end of a single line of 2½-inch fire hose, 250 feet in length, the running pressure at the hydrants being 30 pounds.

The flow from each nozzle will be 220 Imperial gallons per minute, or a total of 3,520 Imperial gallons per minute for sixteen streams.

This would be at the rate of about 5,000,000 gallons per 24 hours, or a supply one-fourth greater than the maximum domestic consumption.

As the 18-inch conduit can only convey the domestic consumption, another main must be laid for the fire supply. This duplicate pipe would double the supply to the city, but with the 18-inch conduit, the fire pressure would be reduced to less than 30 pounds by the friction loss.

A 20-inch main will deliver 3,500 gallons at the City Hall with a friction loss of 10 pounds, and a 24-inch main will deliver 5,000 gallons with the same quantity of friction loss.

The larger the supply main the greater the discharge, and the less the friction loss. The cost of laying a 24-inch main, which would give the fire pressure demanded.

To give the required fire pressure, another pumping station must be constructed on the line at or near the westerly limit of the city, to pump the domestic supply, and the fire supply combined, or about 7,500 gallons per minute.

These pumps would draw water from the two conduits leading from the reservoir and force it into the distribution system. This pumping plant would require to have a capacity of about nine million gallons per day, but as it would only be operated during fires, fuel economy need not be considered in designing the machinery.

The maximum fire supply demanded by the Underwriters may never be needed, as the number of fires during a year at which more than four or five streams are used will be very few, but if a conflagration were threatened, the supply and pressure would be required.

Taking into consideration the extent of the city, the water pressure available, the height of the buildings, the location of the manufacturing, etc., and the infrequency of the high fire pressure, the attempt to give the necessary fire pressure at the hydrants should be abandoned, and that steam fire engines be relied upon for the fire to be taken from the hydrants.

The pressure on the system today is a good one, and the water supply is ample for the needs of the city, and it is also sufficient to cope with small fires in the residential districts.

To increase the present pressure by 50 pounds or 100 pounds throughout the entire city at every fire alarm, would double the strain on pipes, and would increase the leakage, and would greatly increase the cost, and should not, in my opinion, be adopted.

The following schedule giving the lengths of each size of main, is taken from the Report of Inspector Howe, of the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association:

Diameter in inches.	Length in feet.	Percentage.
18	22,521	6.2
12	3,164	0.9
10	17,722	5.0
8	18,603	5.3
6	61,583	17.4
4	57,166	16.1
Totals	166,759	100.0

This statement includes 58 feet of 20-inch pipe at Springbank, and about 16,000 feet of 18-inch pipe from Springbank to Wharncliffe road in the west.

In the business streets there are about 18,000 feet of mains, the proportions of the different sizes being as follows:

Diameter in inches.	Length in feet.	Percentage.
6	18,000	33.3
8	18,000	33.3
10	18,000	33.3
12	18,000	33.3
18	18,000	33.3
Totals	90,000	100.0

The following is a statement of all the principal mains, those not referred to herein, constituting 78.13 per cent of the whole, and the remainder of nearly 84 miles, of which 33 per cent are 6 inches diameter and 62 per cent 18 inches:

Diameter in inches.	Length in feet.	Percentage.
18	22,521	6.2
12	3,164	0.9
10	17,722	5.0
8	18,603	5.3
6	61,583	17.4
4	57,166	16.1
Totals	166,759	100.0

When the Killey steam plant was added in 1882, a 20-inch discharge pipe was laid from the new pump house to the reservoir, and the 18-inch main leading to the reservoir, to the city supply main on Pipe Line road.

The discharge from the Blake-Yates steam pump was also connected with this 20-inch pipe in 1885.

The pumping plant can be shut off from the reservoir and the city gate valves and check valves, thus preventing water flowing back towards the pumps, if the machinery be stopped, and the water in the reservoir, and pumping directly to the city, but the arrangement of valves might be improved upon, so that in case of an emergency the engineer might pump directly into the mains under higher pressure.

The friction loss in this supply main between Springbank and Waterloo street, for different supplies, would be as follows:

Imperial Gallons.	Friction Loss.	Friction Loss.
2,000	1.40	0.2
2,500	1.75	0.3
3,000	2.10	0.4
3,500	2.45	0.5
4,000	2.80	0.6
4,500	3.15	0.7
5,000	3.50	0.8
5,500	3.85	0.9
6,000	4.20	1.0
6,500	4.55	1.1
7,000	4.90	1.2
7,500	5.25	1.3
8,000	5.60	1.4
8,500	5.95	1.5
9,000	6.30	1.6
9,500	6.65	1.7
10,000	7.00	1.8

At the corner of Dundas and Richmond the static head from the reservoir is about 85 pounds, and the business portion of the city has practically the same elevation. This pressure may be assumed for the district.

To obtain the actual pressure on the city, the friction loss is to be deducted from the static pressure, as follows:

Per minute.	24 hours.	Effective pressure in city.
2,000	1,440,000	83.8
2,500	1,800,000	82.3
3,000	2,160,000	80.8
3,500	2,520,000	79.3
4,000	2,880,000	77.8
4,500	3,240,000	76.3
5,000	3,600,000	74.8
5,500	3,960,000	73.3
6,000	4,320,000	71.8
6,500	4,680,000	70.3
7,000	5,040,000	68.8
7,500	5,400,000	67.3
8,000	5,760,000	65.8
8,500	6,120,000	64.3
9,000	6,480,000	62.8
9,500	6,840,000	61.3
10,000	7,200,000	59.8

The existing supply main is, therefore, of sufficient capacity to convey the domestic supply of the city, and to give an efficient domestic pressure, but it is wholly inadequate for fire supply purposes.

The calculation friction losses agrees closely with that observed, indicating that the pipe line is in a clean condition.

By cutting off the reservoir from the force main, and connecting rising main to reservoir with sections of pumps, the pressure would be increased by 100 pounds at pumps, and the supply might be increased to 5,000 gallons per minute, in which case the friction loss would be about 120 pounds, and pressure at the hydrants would be 180 pounds.

There are 429 city fire hydrants and 18 hydrants on private properties, all of same pattern, provided with two 2½-inch hose nozzles only.

POPULATION.

In 1881 the population of the city was given as 19,725. In 1901, 39,063, but during the interval three suburbs were annexed as follows:

London East, in 1885, population 4,557
London South, in 1890, population 4,469
London West, in 1895, population 2,493

Assuming the same rate of growth for the suburbs as for the city, prior to the dates they were annexed, I estimate that the total population within the area now included within the city limits, to have been approximately as follows:

Year.	Population.
1881	19,725
1885	24,282
1890	29,191
1895	34,175
1900	39,063
1901	39,063

The yearly increase is now less than one per cent per annum. Applying this rate, it will be found that in twenty years, the population will be 48,800.

If the average rate of increase be two per cent, the population will be doubled in thirty-five years.

In designing a municipal waterworks system, it is considered prudent by engineers to design the important parts of the works, that they may be sufficient to serve double the present population; that is, the quantity of water should be ample, the larger

extensions made to the system without necessitating any large expenditure.

As Waterworks Debentures may, by statute, be issued for a term of thirty years with a sinking fund, it is deemed the principle at the end of the term, and as the average life of pumping machinery, filtration systems, etc., is also spoken of as thirty years, it would appear reasonable that all extensions and improvements now to be undertaken, should be such as would be sufficient for the next thirty years at least.

Taking all the foregoing points into consideration, I am of the opinion that your Waterworks System should be, when completed, sufficient for a population of 60,000 people, but it may not be necessary to construct at once all the works demanded for this population.

The present average consumption of water in the city is about 3,000,000 gallons per day, or 30 gallons per capita. Under your present Rules and Regulations, the daily per capita consumption will probably slowly increase, year by year; at least this has been the case in other places. It may safely be assumed that the daily per capita consumption will be 30 gallons per capita within a few years, and 120 gallons per capita in ten years.

This estimated per capita consumption of 30 gallons per capita, the average daily consumption would be 7,200,000 gallons. The daily increase would probably exceed 1,000,000 gallons per day, or 6,666 gallons per minute.

This estimated per capita consumption for the future needs of the city are conservative, as will be seen upon comparing it with the average daily consumption in other places, where the flat rate system of collecting revenue is in force.

By allowing five persons for each service, the population supplied may be approximately obtained, and the per capita water consumption.

That a large part of the water now supplied to your city represents waste can be easily proven. Some of this waste is due to the fact that the water is not of the proper class, the leakage from mains is the most important.

Defective plumbing, leaky faucets, and the like, are the causes of the waste, however, responsible for the greater part of the waste.

Unpreventable leaks in your system would estimate to be about as follows:

Evaporation and seepage from reservoir.	30,000
Mains, 30 miles, at 3,000 gallons per mile.	90,000
Total.	120,000

The municipal and public buildings may require 100,000 gallons, the street cleaning, 50,000 gallons, the fire engines, 50,000 gallons, making a total of 200,000 gallons for municipal purposes.

The railways are the largest public consumers, but unfortunately there is no way of accurately determining the quantity of water

five times as much per lineal foot fall, as a twelve inch pipe.

There are also other points to be taken into consideration. London, at the City Hall has an elevation of 24 feet above Lake Erie, and at a point 7 1/2 miles south of the city, the summit is at an elevation of 34 feet above Lake Erie is crossed.

The cost of this conduit line with lake intake and pumping machinery would exceed one million dollars, and the operating expenses would be heavy owing to the high head to be pumped against. This scheme is altogether too expensive.

(H) RIVER THAMES.

In 1898 the late Professor Harrison analyzed samples of water taken from both branches of the Thames River immediately above London, from a point near Byron, at Delaware and immediately above Chatham.

The results of these analyses demonstrate that there was no appreciable deterioration in the river water in flowing from above London to Delaware, although the crude sewage of the City of London was being discharged directly into the river. These analyses were, however, chemical, and it is probable that a bacteriological examination would have shown a great difference.

Sedimentation in the ponds of spring water formed by the dams at Springbank and Byron contribute materially to the purification of the water, and aeration is effected by the low over the numerous rapids.

Although water inferior to the river water at Springbank is now used as a public supply by many cities in the civilized world, after purification, and although the chemical analyses show so little difference in the water, it would prefer to take water from above the city, at such a distance as would render it comparatively free from direct pollution from sewage, and drainage from slaughter houses, packing houses, garbage fields, nuisances, and other sources of contamination that are generally found in the suburbs of a city.

There is but a slight difference in quality between the water of the north branch of the river and that of the south branch. On the south branch are the Towns of Luganville, Westport, and the north branch St. Marys and Stratford.

Although the average daily flow in the north branch may be larger than that of the south branch, the dry weather flow is probably more in the latter.

By acquiring the Meadow Lily Mill site on Lot 8, Con. A, on the south side of the river, about two miles above the city, a sedimentation basin could be made by cleaning up the pond above the dam, and the water carried to the vicinity of Rectory street, the pumping station, filters, etc., to be located between Trafalgar street and the river.

In the vicinity of the pumping station, a second sedimentation basin would be advisable, the water to be pumped from it after filtration into the city distribution system. This would give an ample supply for all future requirements.

I believe that the mechanical filters of the gravity type would give more satisfactory than pressure filters, and the slow sand filtration process for several reasons, not necessary to be stated here.

On the north branch a short distance above Helmut College, a mill dam forms a pond from which a dam has been constructed westward and across Richmond street to a small mill, the tail race of which enters the river below Helmut College. This available is about seven feet.

At the point where Adelaide street produced, naturally, in the north branch, there is another available site for a dam for sedimentation purposes, and the water might be conveyed westerly to some point nearer the city.

No doubt satisfactory arrangements could be made with the average of the company to lay tracks to the pump house wherever located and to haul the coal in cars to the mill.

The choice between the north branch and the south branch would depend principally upon the results of a series of chemical analyses of Thames River water in 1898 by the late Prof. F. T. Harrison:

In parts per million.

Date	Free ammonia	Alumina	Ammonia	Nitrogen	Chlorine	Sulphur	Solids
1. June 30	.016	.357	.897	8.00	190		
2. "	.016	.446	.313	1.00	130		
3. "	.008	1.143	2.00	1.00	180		
4. "	.016	1.156	.975	8.00	170		
5. "	.041	.376	.752	8.00	180		
6. "	.016	.357	.752	11.00	180		

First sample was taken above Vauxhall Bridge.

Second sample was taken above Helmut College.

Third sample was taken just below G. T. R. bridge.

Fourth sample was taken just below Byron Mills.

Fifth sample was taken at Delaware.

Sixth sample was taken at Chatham.

Compare these with those taken at Chatham by the Provincial Board of Health.

This method of increasing the supply is simple, and the cost easily estimated. The only objection is the quality of the water, which is certain to be improved by filtration and sedimentation will remove all deleterious matter and all disease germs, and it may also be added that from experience gained during the last few years in designing and operating filtration works in America that it is not probable that the water can be so purified so as to be a safe, wholesome water at all times, and at a moderate cost.

The citizens of London have been supplied with a pure spring water for so many years that they are doubtless prejudiced against river water, however purified. The results attained at Chatham, St. Thomas and other places should be studied carefully, before condemning filtration.

REDMUND FOND

About a mile north of Springbank on the north side of the river, there is a small pond of water known as Redmund Pond, that has been suggested as a possible source of an increased supply. This pond is situated on Lot 25 in the first Concession of London Township, and contains about 40 acres of water, surrounded by a peat bog.

There is no permanent inlet or outlet visible, and the surface area draining to it is probably less than 500 acres. The surface of the water in the pond is about 16 feet above the river.

Soundings made in March, 1896, gave an average of 24 feet of water and 70 feet of mud, the bottom being white sand.

In February and March, 1897, a test was made by pumping from the pond by a centrifugal pump with a nominal capacity, when running, of one million gallons per 24 hours.

This test was witnessed on February 24th and concluded on March 2th, the water being discharged to the northward.

For fifteen days out of twenty-five

to be five pounds.

At St. Thomas mechanical filtration, following sedimentation, has been in use for several years, with satisfactory results.

The water of Kettle Creek is fully as impure as that of the Thames, as shown by the chemical analyses made by the Provincial Board of Health in the Provincial Annual Report of the Fourteenth Board of Health of Ontario, page 70.

RESULTS OF FILTRATION AT ST. THOMAS BY BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS AND TESTS IN 1891.

Date	Bacteria per c.c. before filtration	Bacteria per c.c. after filtration	Per cent of reduction	Cleaning of filter
Oct. 23	1,240	44	96	No. 1 filter, 10 hours before
Oct. 24	1,360	No. 1 filter	96	No. 2 filter, 10 hours before
Oct. 25	1,360	No. 2 filter	96	Just before taking sample
Oct. 26	1,546	No. 2 filter	97	Cleaned as in first case

The monthly averages of weekly examination of Toronto Water are here given for comparison:

Month	Bacteria per c.c.	Provincial Board of Health	Remarks
March, 1894	1,172	1,172	Analysis of Mr. Shuttleworth.
April, 1894	2,333	2,333	
May, 1894	1,172	1,172	

The cost of filtering at St. Thomas is given as about \$2 per million gallons.

Results of bacteriological analyses of Thames River water at Chatham, 1893 (unfiltered).

Date	No.	Bacteria per c.c.
March 29	4	10,570
April 5	4	9,720
April 10	8	9,720
April 15	10	137,175
April 20	13	4,550
May 2	13	2,340
May 7	14	2,625
May 12	14	1,284
May 20	18	1,580

RESULTS OF CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF THAMES RIVER WATER AT CHATHAM.

Date	Free ammonia	Alumina	Ammonia	Nitrogen	Chlorine	Sulphur	Solids
Before							
After							
Mar. 30	Muddy	Clear	0.28	0.44	0.26	2.0	5.90
Mar. 30	Muddy	Clear	0.28	0.48	0.26	2.0	
Apr. 5	Muddy	Clear	0.1564	0.340	1.02	2.0	
Apr. 5	Muddy	Clear	0.16	0.139	1.00	2.0	470
Apr. 17	Very turbid	Clear	0.118	0.306	1.34	3.0	367
Apr. 23	Slight turbidity		0.028	0.22	1.58	4.0	310
May 1	Slight turbidity		0.04	0.24	0.27	4.0	
May 2	Clear		0.022	0.24	0.27	4.0	

EXISTING CONDITIONS.

The present conditions may be summarized as follows:

1. The supply is unexcelled in quality.
2. The quantity is sufficient for the maximum domestic consumption, but no more.
3. About one-fourth of the water pumped is wasted, which waste can be stopped.
4. The pumping machinery is of ample capacity, but in case of a failure of the water power and a mishap to the large steam pumping engine, the small engine could not maintain the supply.
5. The reservoir holding about two days' supply, is in first class condition, but the elevation is not sufficient to give the required fire service in town.
6. The supply main from the reservoir to the city is ample for the domestic demand, but inadequate for the fire supply.
7. The distribution system within the city contains too great a proportion of small pipes, and the fire service is insufficient in all parts of the city.
8. The tariff now in force is on the flat rate principle, depending on the number of rooms, the number of fixtures, etc. The meter rate requires revision.
9. The revenue now exceeds the operating expenses, maintenance charges, interest on sinking fund, and debentures, by \$27,000 per annum.
10. If the rates charged for fire hydrants and other municipal purposes be excluded from the revenue, the surplus becomes \$11,850.
11. There are no proper records and plans of the existing works.

SCHEMES FOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Of the several suggested methods of increasing the supply, there remain three to be further considered:

1. Increasing the supply by one-fourth, by placing meters on 75 per cent of the services.
2. Construct an independent system for fire service, for hotels, railway stations, etc., in the city district, and water to be pumped directly from the river.
3. Construct a pumping plant immediately above the city, on either branch of the Thames, install filters, and pump filtered water into the present distribution system.

In each of these three schemes, additional distribution mains will be necessary in the city.

By adopting the second scheme, a further supply main will also be required from the reservoir to the city.

METER SCHEME.

By the adoption of meters, the present conditions may be summarized as follows:

Date	Bacteria per c.c. before filtration	Bacteria per c.c. after filtration	Per cent of reduction	Cleaning of filter
May 21, 10 a.m.	1,567	24	98.4	Between 11 and 11:30
May 22	50	72.6		
May 23	560	77.8		
May 24	188	84		
May 25	900	25		
May 26	178	54		
May 27	178	54		
May 28	178	54		
May 29	178	54		
May 30	178	54		
May 31	178	54		

The rate of pumping for tests 1 to 11 inclusive was 432,000 gallons per day, for tests 12 to 17 inclusive \$27,000 millions per day, and for tests 18 to 21 inclusive 400,000 gallons per day.

In tests No. 1 to 11 inclusive 0.73 grains of alum per gallon were used; for tests 12 to 17 inclusive 1.18 grains per gallon, and for tests 18 to 21 inclusive two grains.

Sand resistance was determined for tests 1 to 15 inclusive and was found to be five pounds.

connect with all the existing mains.

Additional distribution mains to the extent of about six miles will also be required.

As stated under another heading, the pressure is to be given by portable steam engine, the better and more economical than the scheme will cost.

I estimate that this scheme will cost as follows:

(a) Duplicate supply main from reservoir to city, 6 miles diameter, 12 inches, 100,000

(b) Duplicate supply main from reservoir to city, 6 miles diameter, 12 inches, 100,000

(c) Duplicate supply main from reservoir to city, 6 miles diameter, 12 inches, 100,000

(d) Duplicate supply main from reservoir to city, 6 miles diameter, 12 inches, 100,000

(e) Duplicate supply main from reservoir to city, 6 miles diameter, 12 inches, 100,000

(f) Duplicate supply main from reservoir to city, 6 miles diameter, 12 inches, 100,000

(g) Duplicate supply main from reservoir to city, 6 miles diameter, 12 inches, 100,000

(h) Duplicate supply main from reservoir to city, 6 miles diameter, 12 inches, 100,000

(i) Duplicate supply main from reservoir to city, 6 miles diameter, 12 inches, 100,000

(j) Duplicate supply main from reservoir to city, 6 miles diameter, 12 inches, 100,000

(k) Duplicate supply main from reservoir to city, 6 miles diameter, 12 inches, 100,000

(l) Duplicate supply main from reservoir to city, 6 miles diameter, 12 inches, 100,000

(m) Duplicate supply main from reservoir to city, 6 miles diameter, 12 inches, 100,000

(n) Duplicate supply main from reservoir to city, 6 miles diameter, 12 inches, 100,000

(o) Duplicate supply main from reservoir to city, 6 miles diameter, 12 inches, 100,000

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(r) Duplicate supply main from reservoir to city, 6 miles diameter, 12 inches, 100,000

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(u) Duplicate supply main from reservoir to city, 6 miles diameter, 12 inches, 100,000

(v) Duplicate supply main from reservoir to city, 6 miles diameter, 12 inches, 100,000

(w) Duplicate supply main from reservoir to city, 6 miles diameter, 12 inches, 100,000

(x) Duplicate supply main from reservoir to city, 6 miles diameter, 12 inches, 100,000

(y) Duplicate supply main from reservoir to city, 6 miles diameter, 12 inches, 100,000

(z) Duplicate supply main from reservoir to city, 6 miles diameter, 12 inches, 100,000

to be a perfectly safe water for drinking and culinary purposes.

Although my estimate of cost is for a system taking the supply from the south branch, it may be decided after further investigations that the water in the north branch is better, and should be allowed in each of the three schemes.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIS CHIPMAN,
Civil and Sanitary Engineer.

CONSUMPTION OF WATER IN A NUMBER OF CITIES IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Place	Population	Number of services	Number of meters	Per day, per capita
Toronto, Ont.	236,000	45,907	1,830	88
Hamilton, Ont.	100,000	14,300	1,165	99
London, Ont.	29,500	3,500	283	90
Berlin, Ont.	10,600	1,250	631	48
Brockville, Ont.	9,600	1,100	548	117
Brantford, Ont.	19,000	2,240	141	85
Windsor, Ont.	14,000	2,212	102	192
Pelee, Ont.	9,600	2,201	9	188
Atlanta, Ga.	98,775	2,775	8,500	67
Atlanta, Ga.	98,775	2,775	8,500	67
Bayonne, N. J.	32,722	3,000	3,000	125
Blighamton, N. Y.	20,647	7,000	257	123
Buffalo, N. Y.	252,400	64,838	1,049	187
Covington, Ky.	42,438	5,300	4,159	117
Detroit, Mich.	283,700	55,340	5,555	117
Duluth, Minn.	29,683	2,796	1,261	218
Evansville, Ind.	32,722	11,183	3,700	117
Fort Wayne, Ind.	45,112	7,804	12	100
Lawrence, Mass.	25,500	5,229	2,683	63
Madison, Wis.	20,000	2,122	2,683	63
Manchester, N. H.	36,987	5,300	3,700	117
Memphis, Tenn.	34,273	5,300	3,700	117
Milwaukee, Wis.	35,300	41,862	28,093	64
Norfolk, Va.	46,025	6,608	418	50
Peoria, Ill.	36,252	2,700	1,300	37
Quincy, Ill.	25,345	3,500	300	214
Savannah, Ga.	54,344	8,000	45	87
Springfield, O.	12,100	1,100	1,100	117
Terra Haute, Ind.	36,673	4,385	285	70
Utica, N. Y.	56,383	7,044	6,388	42
Waterbury, Conn.	23,838	2,983	3,800	105
Yonkers, N. Y.	47,331	4,968	4,852	65
York, Pa.	33,708	8,300	275	69

(a) Additional distribution mains in city for domestic supply, \$50,000

(b) Independent fire mains and hydrants, 100,000

(c) Force main, 20,000

(d) Pumping station and machinery, 60,000

Total first cost, \$230,000

Fixed annual charges, \$13,200

Operating expenses, \$4,800 to \$7,800

Average, \$19,500 per year.

I would also recommend 2,000 meters at an additional cost of \$25,000 in order to check to some degree the use of water.

It is probable that over one million gallons of water are drawn from this source of supply for the railways, manufactories, hotels, street sprinkling, parks, etc.

Steam fire engines would be necessary for fire duty, but probably not so many as in the first scheme.

The advantages of this system are:

First. An abundant supply of water at a high head for fire service.

Second. It will permit the continued waste of Springfield water.

The disadvantages are as follows:

First. The possibility of using raw river water for ordinary domestic purposes at any time, in the business and manufacturing districts.

Second. If a break should occur in the supply main from the present reservoir to the city, the distribution system might be filled with raw river water.

I believe either the first scheme or the third scheme is preferable to this.

FILTRATION SCHEME.

It has been conclusively shown that the river water can be so purified as

to be a perfectly safe water for drinking and culinary purposes.

Although my estimate of cost is for a system taking the supply from the south branch, it may be decided after further investigations that the water in the north branch is better, and should be allowed in each of the three schemes.

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SCHEDULE A.

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Waterbury, Conn.	23,838	2,983	3,800	105
Yonkers, N. Y.	47,331	4,968	4,852	65
York, Pa.	33,708	8,300	275	69

SCHEDULE B.

LONDON WATERWORKS - POPULATION AND WATER CONSUMPTION.

Year	Population	Yearly consumption in millions of gallons	Maximum daily consumption in millions of gallons	Day.
1881	197,251	1,500,000	1,500,000	Aug. 5
1882	197,251	1,500,000	1,500,000	Aug. 5
1883	197,251	1,500,000	1,500,000	Aug. 5
1884	197,251	1,500,000	1,500,000	Aug. 5
1885	197,251	1,500,000	1,500,000	Aug. 5
1886	197,251	1,500,000		

JOTTINGS FROM NEAR-BY PLACES

Furnished by the Special and Occasional Correspondents of The Advertiser.

Contributors' names are not published but all letters should be signed and dated.

ARVA.

Arva, Dec. 12.—Professor Brush, the horse trainer and veterinary dentist, spent two days here and had a very successful class. His trained horse and donkey are very intelligent. It is understood that the most successful breeders and owners of horses attend these schools to learn better how to handle their best friend.

Division court will be held here on the 15th inst. Only two or three cases are on the docket.

The Methodist Sabbath school will hold anniversary services on Sunday, Dec. 20. There will be an open meeting in the afternoon at 2:30, and the pastor, Rev. J. C. Nethercott, will preach a special sermon to the school at 7 p.m. On Tuesday evening, the school at home will be given the scholars and their friends, when a good time is confidently anticipated.

The London and Arva have a beautiful peck of hounds and hand some mounts have hunted this neighborhood regularly this season, but they have not secured all the game. Mr. Charles Powell has taken two fine foxes alive.

NORWICH.

Norwich, Dec. 12.—Mr. J. H. McLean has returned to California for the winter.

Mrs. William Merrill, of Owen Sound, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Haken.

Mr. and Mrs. John Fiddin have moved to Kelowna, B. C. Mr. Fiddin will occupy their house in Wash street, and Mrs. Fiddin, of Henderson's millinery emporium, has returned to her home in Listowel.

An entertainment and supper will be held in the Presbyterian Church on the 23rd of December for the Sunday school children.

The marriage of Mrs. M. J. Raymond to Dr. C. B. Little, of New York, took place at her home here on Dec. 1. Mrs. Henry Pettit, of Brantford, has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Fred Friddle.

The many friends of Mrs. Fred Walker regretted to hear of her death last week, and offer their sympathy to the bereaved husband and family.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Palmer, who have been visiting here, Mr. Palmer will engage in farming. Mr. Palmer has been for many years bookkeeper in Mr. S. Allen's works here. They will be greatly missed in the Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Palmer was an elder.

LAMBETH.

Lambeth, Dec. 12.—On Wednesday evening at the annual of Mr. Woodhull a number of the young people gathered together to bid farewell to Miss Mills before her departure for California, the first of her four sons, Robert, John, Frederick and David, all the evening was pleasantly spent in various games under the able direction of Miss Shepherd.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McLean, of Kippin, has so far recovered from the acetylene gas explosion that he was in the village on Tuesday and expects to take his work a week from Sunday.

The annual curlers' concert will be on the 17th, and will be better than usual.

E. McInnes, who recently visited Great Britain and Ireland, has been visiting relations in London.

Mrs. Cook and child are visiting Mrs. Cook's parents in Wroster.

The Main Street Methodist Church asked for \$150 as the result of anniversary services on Sunday and lecture on Monday evening by Rev. Dr. Medd. They received \$100 to the good.

On Monday the members of the Kippin Presbyterian Church appointed a committee to see what arrangements could be made with the insurance company.

On Thursday evening Rev. Dr. Medd assisted Rev. Dr. Shaw in the public services at the church.

Miss Doan has been appointed to the position of organist in the public school.

As a result of the visit of Miss Wiggins a flourishing W. C. T. U. has been formed, and held its first meeting at the home of the president, Miss Murray, on Monday evening.

On Sunday Rev. Dr. Medd preached on "Christian Stewardship," and next Sunday evening he will preach on "Thieving or Paying the Tenth." On Sunday evening the congregation was larger than usual and heard an excellent sermon.

Rev. Mr. Watson preached in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday next.

Mr. G. C. Petty, having rented his house to Mr. D. Cantelon, has moved his meat shop one door east.

Mr. Petty is expected back from England the first of the new year.

Mr. Baise, organist of the Presbyterian Church, is starting a singing class, and Miss Kaiser, of Toronto, is here for the same purpose. Success to both of them.

Sleight continues first-class and the farmers are able to bring large loads to market.

The Presbyterian and Methodist Sunday schools are busy preparing for their annual Christmas tree entertainments.

West Lorne, Dec. 12.—A sad and sudden death occurred yesterday morning, when Mr. Robert Hutchinson passed away at the family residence at the age of 60 years and 1 month. Deceased had only been ill a few days.

Mr. Hutchinson was a native of this village for many years, and was widely and justly known. Besides his loving wife, he leaves to mourn his loss two daughters, Mrs. John Taylor and Miss Maggie, both of this place, also four sons, Robert, John, Frederick and David, all of whom are well.

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SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY

Call at our office and secure one of our

"SAVINGS BANKS"

on making a deposit of One Dollar. This is a good way to save money in small sums, as these "banks" cannot be opened except at our office. Try one. Full information at No. 1 Masonic Temple.

NATHANIEL MILLS, Manager

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Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Provisions bought and sold for cash or on margin. Send for vest pocket manual. Long distance phone 1-2775. OFFICES: 1-2775, Temple, London.

LATEST MARKETS

STOCK MARKETS

E. C. Becker, broker, Bank of Commerce building, received the following by private wire from Elliott, Fraser & Co. in London today:

New York, Dec. 12.—Close.—The principal feature of the market was the weakness of Pennsylvania. It was thought on the floor that a large proportion of the orders were given by prominent bear operators, but close observation of the stock was satisfied that the decline had caused a good deal of speculation, and had stirred up a number of stop orders. When Pennsylvania was covered covering movement took place in United States Steel, preferred, causing an advance of over 1 per cent, a large portion of which was lost before the close. In fact, the market generally declined during the last half-hour to a level below last night's prices. The bank statement was thought to be on the whole satisfactory. The estimate of the movement of the currency was thought to be correct. The decrease of gold in the Treasury was welcomed, as was also the increase in the surplus reserves of some \$1,700,000. The surplus is now some \$9,000,000, which is \$2,000,000 below last year, but \$2,000,000 above the two years ago. The puzzling item was again specie. There was only an increase of \$22,000, in spite of the expectation of a large increase. The question again arises as to whether the \$1,000,000 of gold which has been imported during the year is a month's hoard. During that period the bank has actually lost specie. In the New York market, the market was very active. The market was very active. The market was very active.

CHICAGO EXCHANGE

Reported by F. H. Butler, stock broker, Masonic Temple, for the Advertiser.

Wheat—Dec.	Open	High	Low	Close
Dec.	79 1/2	79 3/4	79 1/2	79 3/4
Jan.	79 1/2	79 3/4	79 1/2	79 3/4
Feb.	79 1/2	79 3/4	79 1/2	79 3/4
Mar.	79 1/2	79 3/4	79 1/2	79 3/4
Apr.	79 1/2	79 3/4	79 1/2	79 3/4
May	79 1/2	79 3/4	79 1/2	79 3/4
June	79 1/2	79 3/4	79 1/2	79 3/4
July	79 1/2	79 3/4	79 1/2	79 3/4
Aug.	79 1/2	79 3/4	79 1/2	79 3/4
Sept.	79 1/2	79 3/4	79 1/2	79 3/4
Oct.	79 1/2	79 3/4	79 1/2	79 3/4
Nov.	79 1/2	79 3/4	79 1/2	79 3/4
Dec.	79 1/2	79 3/4	79 1/2	79 3/4

LOCAL MARKET

London, Saturday, Dec. 12.—Sales were brisk at the market today, and for that reason the attendance was much larger than the ordinary. The market was very active. The market was very active. The market was very active.

TORONTO

Commodities	Price
Wheat—Dec.	79 1/2
Wheat—Jan.	79 1/2
Wheat—Feb.	79 1/2
Wheat—Mar.	79 1/2
Wheat—Apr.	79 1/2
Wheat—May	79 1/2
Wheat—June	79 1/2
Wheat—July	79 1/2
Wheat—Aug.	79 1/2
Wheat—Sept.	79 1/2
Wheat—Oct.	79 1/2
Wheat—Nov.	79 1/2
Wheat—Dec.	79 1/2

MONTREAL

Commodities	Price
Wheat—Dec.	79 1/2
Wheat—Jan.	79 1/2
Wheat—Feb.	79 1/2
Wheat—Mar.	79 1/2
Wheat—Apr.	79 1/2
Wheat—May	79 1/2
Wheat—June	79 1/2
Wheat—July	79 1/2
Wheat—Aug.	79 1/2
Wheat—Sept.	79 1/2
Wheat—Oct.	79 1/2
Wheat—Nov.	79 1/2
Wheat—Dec.	79 1/2

SALES

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Wheat—June	79 1/2
Wheat—July	79 1/2
Wheat—Aug.	79 1/2
Wheat—Sept.	79 1/2
Wheat—Oct.	79 1/2
Wheat—Nov.	79 1/2
Wheat—Dec.	79 1/2

Christmas Novelties..

Handsome, New and Cheap.

Strong's Drug Store,

184 Dundas Street.

POULTRY REACHED A RECORD PRICE

on the Market.

Sixteen Cents a Pound for Turkey.

Advances During a Week.

The market square this morning contained much to remind one that the Christmas season was at hand. Many farmers' wagons and sleighs were laden with live turkeys, and white still more held offerings of poultry—turkeys, geese, ducks and chickens. While there was a good quantity of fowl, it was not as plentiful as there was an abundance on the contrary for a Christmas market there was a scarcity of fowl, with prices at the top notch.

Two wet seasons coupled with the heavy demand from England were responsible for the scarcity. The market was the highest figure ever attained on the London market—certainly the highest in years. The country around London had been pretty well cleaned up of the birds and what were brought to market were mostly picked up.

The first arrivals were for 13 cents a pound, wholesale—that was for dressed birds. The market was the highest figure ever attained on the London market—certainly the highest in years. The country around London had been pretty well cleaned up of the birds and what were brought to market were mostly picked up.

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Plum Puddings, ours are a strictly

home-made product and should

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factory brands offered.

Write or telephone

George Peters,

Confectioner,

519 Richmond Street,

LONDON.

Established 1866.

Just around the corner.

Established 1866.

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The following graduates of
THE WESTERN ONTARIO SHORT-
HAND AND BUSINESS ACADEMY,
76 Dundas street, have accepted situations:
Miss Walker, with W. G. Winnett,
barrierist; Miss Heurick, with H. E.
Nelles, Esq.; Miss Armistage, with F. G.
Rumball, Esq.; Mrs. Westland, with
Cronyn & Betts; Miss Lindsay, with
Stuart & Gunn, and Miss Cockburn, with
E. Leonard & Sons.
It pays to attend a first-class school.
Winter term commences Jan. 4, 1904.
WM. C. COO, C.S.R.,
Principal.

For Sale
GUARANTEED
COAL
JOHN MANN & SONS
401 CLARENCE ST.
425 YORK ST.
Phone 470

GOOD PRICES FOR CATTLE.
A very large and successful sale of dairy cows and other stock was held yesterday afternoon for Mr. John McClary, of the Township of Dorchester. Seventy head of cattle were sold by Messrs. Dibbs and Hunt, auctioneers. In less than two hours, forty-five cows averaged \$40 each. Yearling steers and heifers sold for an average of about \$22. The bidding was brisk. The sale amounted to about \$2,400.

PROMINENT DIVINES

Officers are to be elected for the year, and the date will also be named for a convention to bring out a candidate for the election which must be held in the near future.

DEAN KILROY DYING.

Dean Kilroy, the venerable dean of St. Joseph's Church, Stratford, and one of the best-known Roman Catholics in Western Ontario, is slowly sinking at his home there, and death, which may come at any time, is only a matter of a few days at the present time.

BAZAR AT ST. MARY'S CHURCH.
Monday the bazar under the auspice of the ladies of St. Mary's Catholic Church will be held in St. Mary's Hall and everything points to unlimited success for the ladies. There will be plenty of refreshments and plenty of music, and an invitation is extended to all to be present. On Tuesday afternoon the bazar will be open so that the school children can

—Mr. Henry Francis, painter, of 376 Ontario street, left from England today on a visit to friends after an absence of a quarter of a century.

WILLMOT'S
217½ Dundas St.

supply before starting.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the
Signature
of

E. H. Little

GRAHAM
Men's Furnishings

M BROS

rs and Hatters.