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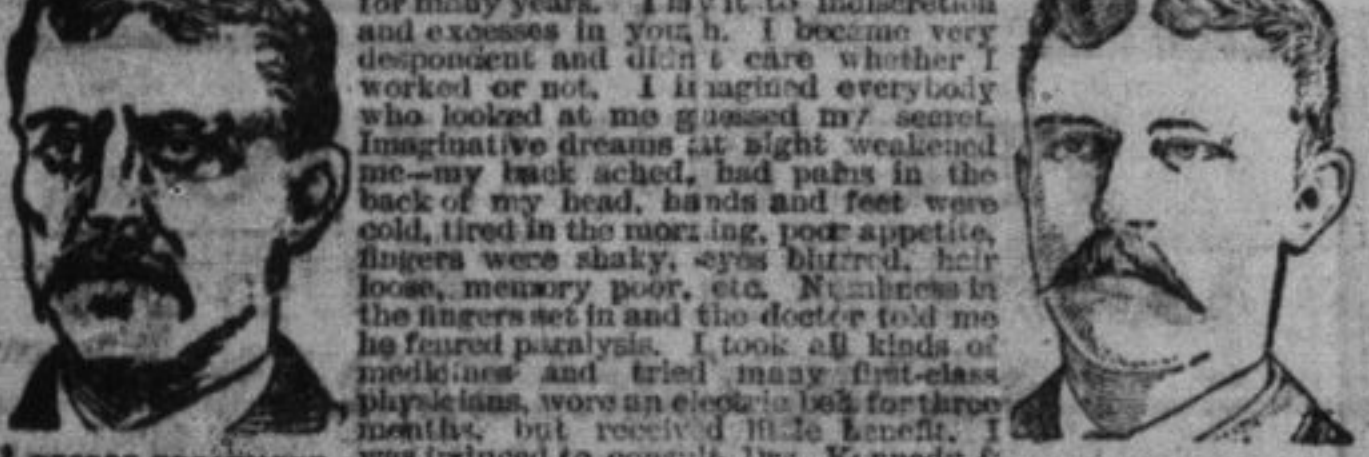
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DIVIDED PROPERTY

STRANGE ROMANCE OCCURS IN DOCTOR'S LIFE.

Requested His Estate to be Divided Between His Two Wives—Divorced Wife's Share.

A romance in the life of the late Dr. Charles Ambrook, a pioneer physician of Boulder, Colorado, was revealed when his will was filed for probate. Dr. Ambrook divided the bulk of his estate between his first and second wives—Dr. Mary Louise Ambrook, from whom he was divorced, and Grace Reine Sternberg-Ambrook, his son, Albert William, by his first wife, he left personal property of no great value.

Thirteen years ago Dr. Ambrook was married to Miss Grace Reine Sternberg, the nineteen-year-old daughter of Dr. K. Sternberg. It was a case of love at first sight on both sides. Dr. Ambrook was then fifty-eight years old, but disparity in ages did not affect the ardour of their affection for each other.

Dr. Ambrook got a divorce, and a year later married Miss Fletcher. The first Mrs. Ambrook, with money provided by her divorced husband, attended the medical school at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where she graduated. After receiving her degree she returned to Boulder to practice, the first medical school in a house next door to that of her divorced husband, Mrs. Ambrook, No. 1, became friendly with Mrs. Ambrook, No. 2.

A son, Albert, born by the first marriage and now thirty years of age, has lived with his mother since the separation and he was present when his father died.

After his death, Dr. Ambrook's body was held a week, to carry out the wishes of the deceased, who always had a fear of being buried alive. The widow and Albert attended to all funeral details and the body was interred seven days after death.

The will, filed in the county court, provided that Albert William Ambrook shall be given his father's watch, walking cane, military papers, typewriter and desk. Out of his life insurance shall be paid a net sum of \$1,000 for money lent him by his wife, Grace Reine Ambrook.

The residue of the life insurance shall go to Mary Ambrook, who is also given the frame residence in which he had been living, and a brick house and 160 acres of farm land in Cheyenne county, Neb. This is given her for her use, and upon her death this is to go to the son, Albert William Ambrook.

A desire was expressed that the money be invested in interest-bearing securities. The property was disposed of by Mary Louise Ambrook and Albert William joining in the deed.

WHAT IS A COLONY? Interesting Decision That May Affect Some Bond Issues.

The London Times Law Report contains the following report of proceedings in the court of appeal, before the master of the rolls, Lord Justice Fletcher Moulton, and Lord Justice Farwell, in re Sir S. M. Maryon Wilson's estate:

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. Justice Eve, reported in the Times of May 4th last, and in twenty-seven, the Times Law Reports, 429.

The testator in this case by his will made in 1906, authorized his trustees to invest in any stocks or securities of any British colony or dependency, and the question to be decided by the court was whether the trustees could invest in stocks of the provinces of the Dominion of Canada. In other words, was a province a colony or dependency?

Mr. Justice Eve came to the conclusion that a power given to trustees to invest in the stocks or shares of a British colony or dependency did not authorize an investment in stock issued by the provinces of the Dominion of Canada.

The tenant for life appealed. Mr. P. O. Lawrence, K. C., and Mr. Cann appeared for the tenant for life; and Mr. S. Leake for the trustees.

The appeal was heard on October 31st, and at the conclusion of the argument their lordships took time to consider their decision. Today they delivered judgments, dismissing the appeal.

The master of the rolls, in the course of his judgment, said the question was whether a power contained in a will dated August, 1896, to invest capital money in the stocks or securities (not payable to bearer) of "any British colony or dependency" authorized an investment in stocks issued by six of the provinces of the Dominion of Canada. But, of course, the definition has no direct application to a will. The dictionary, to which our attention has been called, do not help us.

As to the word "dependency," no light has been thrown upon its meaning. Upon the whole, I think it is a wider word than "colony," and might properly be applied to the Dominion of Canada. But I do not think a part of a dependency can be a colony. If Canada is not a dependency, it may be a colony, but a part of a colony is not itself a colony. To take the particular instances, I do not think Manitoba or Saskatchewan can properly be called either a colony or a dependency. It is true that Nova Scotia, Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia were once colonies, but for many years they have lost the status of a colony and have become merged in the Dominion. They are neither better

not worse than those provinces which never had the status of a colony. I do not forget that each province is a separate entity, and has a separate legislature. To avoid misapprehension I wish to add that my decision would not apply to stock issued by any of the colonies before they were merged in the Dominion. No such question arises here.

It was agreed that Justice Eve's decision would have a serious effect upon the financial position of the provinces. The answer is simple. If they elect to take advantage of the colonial stock act, 1900, no difficulty will arise. They are colonies within the definition of that act. Their securities will at once become authorized securities. A clause of this nature, enlarging the power of investment beyond what the general law sanctions, ought, I think, to be construed strictly. It is for those who seek to include a particular investment to prove beyond all reasonable doubt that the words of the clause cover it. In the present case I am not satisfied that the provinces of the Dominion of Canada are either colonies or dependencies. In my opinion the appeal must be dismissed.

Lord Justice Fletcher Moulton and Lord Justice Farwell delivered judgments to the same effect.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN ORIENT.

Some of Results of Introduction of Western Ideas.

The attempt of a Persian deputy to introduce the question of woman's suffrage into a parliamentary debate is perhaps the most remarkable phase of the later development of the feminist movement.

It is not surprising in view of the position assigned to women in Moslem countries, writes a correspondent of the London Standard, that his declaration that a woman has a soul and civil rights was received with horrified silence by the chamber of orthodox Mohammedans, or that they ordered the exclusion of the "unfortunate incident" from the records of the house.

The deputy was probably a member of the Babist movement, founded by Mirza Ali Mahomet in 1845, who declared himself to be the "Bab" or gate through which the faithful might communicate with the hidden Imam, a prophet who, according to shiah beliefs, will some day appear to rule the world. "Babism," a mixture of Mohammedanism, with ethics borrowed from Christianity and the philosophical precepts of the older religions, unlike Mohammedanism, gives to women an eminent place in its councils.

For some time it enjoyed a vogue in England and the United States, and it is said to have a very large secret following in Persia, including some of the higher officials and prominent members of parliament. That the new movement among women, which even in Persia has already begun, should find support in this quarter is not at all astonishing, and as this sect is expected to play a leading part in the future development of the country an extension of the woman's movement may also be foreshadowed in other eastern countries.

In the east, as in the west, the women of the opening of the doors to intellectual advancement, are claiming a larger share in the world's work and an ampler choice of sphere. In Persia and India, Turkey and Egypt, where the women are under the sway of the Oriental tradition of passive obedience and virtual slavery, the movement is almost, if not entirely, confined to the wealthy classes, and its mainpring is education. During the last decade or two English, French and German governesses have been the constant companions of the ladies of the harems, among whom western ideas have found a place.

Turkish ladies have put on the garb of western thought with their Parisian dresses. Educated as are few of their sex in less favored circumstances in England and America, in France and Germany, they have grown discontented with their seclusion. Book knowledge has given them a keen desire to see the world.

In India, Egypt and in Persia the admission of European governesses and missionaries, the reading of western books and journals may also be said to be the main factors in the production of what is perhaps the most significant development of modern times, the universal cry of women for equality with man.

"The usual thing!" a lady observed when the Persian incident was brought to her notice. "The Persian women, as a matter of fact, have been doing a lot of political work for some time now. They have been taking the national point of view very strongly. They showed an active interest, for instance, in the Persian loan last year, and are really intelligently interested in the condition of the country, and are opposing everything which they consider would further enslave Persia by the use of a very definite and direct influence."

As in Persia, so in Turkey, political life has not been without feminine direction. The better class of Turkish women took a large part in the revolution which ousted Abdul Hamid from his throne. They dropped the yashmak in many cases, and in some instances even addressed public meetings. Indian women are copying western customs and absorbing western ideals. There are now native doctors and one lady lawyer.

The age of marriage is being raised in enlightened quarters to something approaching the European standard. The lot of the child widow is being made happier, and efforts are now being made to secure sanction for remarriage. In Egypt there is evidence of a desire for more education and greater freedom to develop and use the intellectual faculties to the fullest extent.

The Chinese women are allowing their feet to grow to normal size, and, unfortunately, though it is symptomatic of the change, are adopting European dress. The Japanese are asking for teachers and are sending their girls to high schools, and they, too, are discarding the picturesque costume of their mothers.

Everywhere, in fact, east and west, the same unrest and longing for change, for a wider outlook and a larger life, are abundantly manifest. Persia is only, for the moment, the most interesting because Persia is the last to join the movement.

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Advertisement for Peerless Peninsular Ranges. Includes an illustration of a range and the text: 'The Peerless Peninsular a durable cast-iron range with modern conveniences. You don't want to use a range as step-ladder—not as the ordinary thing—but you do want a strong, well-built range. This picture is given here to show that the oven door—a weak spot in most ranges—is a firm, strong piece of construction in the Peninsular and it is typical of the whole make-up of this durable range.'

Advertisement for Pandora Range for Coal or Wood. Includes an illustration of a range and the text: 'Two Minute Talks About PANDORA RANGE for Coal or Wood. HAVE you seen the Perfect Spring Door on the warming closet? It is the newest Pandora feature. The ordinary door, when opened, is inside the warming closet and takes up valuable space. But the Perfect Spring Door, when opened, is entirely outside of the warming closet. By being outside it adds two inches to the height of the space inside the closet. That extra space provides room for fourteen more dinner or dessert plates. The door cannot drop down and smash the dishes because the spring holds the door up out of the way until you desire to close it.'

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