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THREE NOBLE LEADERS

GOVERNORS-GENERAL WHO DESERVE GRATITUDE.

Wisdom of Durham, Sydenham, and Edgin Saved Our Country From Anarchy During the Most Troubled Epoch of Our Struggle for Responsible Government and Self Control.

In the days of the early Victorian statesmen Canada might well have been termed a graveyard of political careers. While this declaration may sound somewhat melodramatic, it is undoubtedly in keeping with the unsavory reputation which the North American colonies had acquired in Downing Street. It must also be remembered that our forefathers' conception of the science of government was rude and elementary; that there was no system of parliamentary representation by the people; and that for months at a time the business of the colonies was suspended while the legislative halls resounded with the echoes of petty party squabbles. In fact, things came to such a pass that the government failed completely to cope with the situation, and the country was tottering on the verge of anarchy and ruin.

To save the struggling colonies and to bring order out of chaos was the first concern of the early Victorian statesmen, and in an effort to conciliate the warring party factions one governor after another was sent out to the Canadas; and one after another the short-lived pro-consuls relinquished their posts, disillusioned and discouraged. So persistent did their failure do their steps that within a comparatively short space of time one of the highest posts within the gift of the Sovereign went begging. That peace was finally restored to the stricken country was due alone to the wisdom and genius of a triumvirate unique in the history of our nation—Durham, Sydenham, and Edgin, but it was Edgin, Durham, it has been said, diagnosed the malady and Sydenham applied the remedy. It might be added that to Edgin fell the hardest task of all, that of nursing the shattered nation back to health, for without his skill and tact and his firmness and finesse the political development of the colonies would have been thrown back many decades. Yet he proved to be the most unpopular governor in Canadian history, and his unflinching determination to adhere to constitutional methods of government was rewarded by calumny and abuse. Canada to-day owes the memory of Lord Edgin a debt of gratitude, and it is to be regretted that historians in the past have not appreciated to the extent that the great work he accomplished for the nation during his tenure of office.

In "The Winning of Popular Government," a volume of the "Chronicles of Canada" series, Archibald MacMechan has written an excellent historical study of the political transition through which the colonies passed in the early Victorian period. To the energy and far-sightedness of Durham in preparing his notable document, "The Report on the Affairs of British North America," Mr. MacMechan rightly says that the nation owes much to Durham, who went directly to the heart of the trouble and found it in one word, politics. In Upper Canada he found an oligarchy; in Lower Canada he found two nations warring in the bosom of one State. Continuing, Mr. MacMechan writes: "The time had gone by for a Federal Union. The door must be either open or shut; the French provinces must become definitely a British province and find its place in the Empire. To end the everlasting deadlock between the governor and the representatives of the people the executive should be made responsible to the assembly."

When Durham fell before the political assaults of his opponents, he was succeeded by Boulet's Thompson, Lord Sydenham, and Toronto. He is dubbed by the author variously as the "peacemaker" and the "peace sunder." In any event, his tactics were eminently successful. When he arrived the colonies had just weathered a second rebellion in Lower Canada and old sores were bleeding again; but when he succeeded to the worry and disease a few years later the science of party government had been established and, as the author aptly puts it, both parties were playing a regular game of "Ins and Outs," according to modern procedure.

Though ignorance and hate had been conquered and the Government was being carried on under modern conditions there was still much to be done before the Canadas could fairly enter upon a new political era. The form of reform was just sprouting; it had to be carefully nursed into full bloom. This was the task which fell to James, Earl of Elgin and Kincaid; and a difficult and discouraging task it proved to be. In the annals of the Canadas there never was a more critical period, and never was there a crisis which called for a more careful hand to control. The future of the nation was at stake in the balance and it fell to Elgin to guide its destinies at this critical time. That he succeeded and placed constitutional government on a firm foundation is a well-known fact, but this was not accomplished before the Parliament Buildings in Montreal were burned in a riot and before the Governor-General was rotten-egged and his family insulted in the streets of the same city.

not understand why you did not shoot them down; and also in the Canadian who would have reduced Montreal to ashes before enduring half that the Governor endured. But Elgin acted not as the natural man, but as the Christian and the statesman. He refused to meet violence with violence; and he refused to nullify the principle of popular government by bowing before the blast of popular abuse. But a more unpopular Governor-General never held office in Canada.

The author also says of Lord Elgin: "No Governor of Canada was worse treated by the Canadian people, and yet no pro-consul is entitled to a more grateful remembrance in Canada."

WOMEN IN THE ARMY.

Seven Tommies Will Go Overseas From Winnipeg.

Seven Winnipeg Tommies are going to France to help beat the Germans!

In the next division of Canadian women to go overseas will be Dr. M. Ellen Douglas, lieutenant-colonel and commanding officer of the Winnipeg Women's Volunteer Reserve, and six other members of the organization, Lieutenants Dorothy Tinling, M. W. R. McQuade and Rose Shackleton, Adjutant Margaret Bryant, and Privates A. Gray and Lillian Johnson.

The call has come from the British War Office for them to be ready for active service. The Tommies await now only the order to sail. It is the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, who have mobilized 4,000 British women for work behind the lines, to which the Winnipeg Tommies will be attached.

In France they will take the places of men and release them for fighting. Short of actual fighting, there are few kinds of work that they are drivers in motor transport service, orderlies, military telegraph and telephone workers, airplane repairers, mechanics, cooks, carpenters, shoemakers, tailors, and messengers.

Since August 13, 1915, the date of the organization of the Winnipeg Reserve, these seven Tommies have been preparing for overseas service. They have studied and become proficient in first aid, nursing, drilling, driving motors, camp cooking and invalid cooking, signalling, telegraphy, and a dozen other kinds of war work.

Camp life in France will have no terrors for them. They had ten days of it, as strenuous as any military camp life, at Gimli a year ago.

The Tommies are eager to go. The only thing we regret is that we were not called long ago," said Dr. Douglas recently.

Coal in Alberta.

Some interesting figures are given in the quarterly report of the Dominion mines branch for the quarter ending June 30 last as to the monthly production of the various mining districts in Alberta, and the total sales of the different kind of coal mined.

The total number of tons of lignite, bituminous, and anthracite mined in Alberta during the months of April, May, and June was 416,745 tons, and the total number of men employed in the various mines is given at 11,856.

The total number of tons of lignite coal sold during the second quarter is given as 113,125 tons for the province of Alberta, and the total number of tons sold for consumption in Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and the United States is 197,948.

The number of tons of bituminous coal sold from each of the mining districts in the province for the second quarter is given as: Nest Pass, 27,552; Canmore, 8,833; Brazeau, 22,676; Jasper Park, 34,882; Yellowhead Pass, 26,763; Mountain Park, 27,127.

The total output of anthracite coal from the Banff district for the second quarter is given at 3,114 tons, which was practically all sold within the province.

A Canadian Lord Mayor.
Charles A. Hanson, alderman of London and member of Parliament for the south-east division of Cornwall, was elected Lord Mayor of London recently. He will succeed Sir William Harcourt, who was Lord Mayor in 1916. Charles Augustine Hanson is the founder of the firm of Hanson Brothers, stock brokers, of Montreal, and brother of Edwin Hanson and William Hanson, the present members of the Montreal firm. He removed to England about twenty years ago. Mr. C. A. Hanson, who at one time was in business in London, Ont., is married to the daughter of James Appleby, J.P. of Trafalgar, Halton County, Ont., and, in addition to being a member of several of the leading London clubs, is a member of the Mount Royal Club, Montreal.

Grow More Grapes.
Declaring that the "dry" act passed by the Ontario Government had created an increased demand for grape juice, Dr. George Creelman of the Ontario Agricultural College urged the farmers of Essex county to "grow more grapes," when he opened Amberburg's annual fair. The mild climate and rich soil of Essex county, he said, were well adapted for the cultivation of grapes. Dr. Creelman will make recommendations to the Department of Agriculture to encourage grape-growing in the Essex peninsula district.

WOMEN SAVED BERRY CROP.

Two Thousand Volunteers Came Forward in British Columbia. Saving the tremendous berry crop, two-thirds of which otherwise would have been lost through shortage of labor caused by the war, 2,000 women, clad in trousers and workmen's smocks, are laboring in the berry fields of British Columbia.

The army is drawn from all walks of life. The most recent addition being in the form of hundreds of girls from the schools and colleges. Early in the season, the small fruit growers of the Province were faced with a serious situation. While they sought sufficient workers to handle the crops up to the time of ripening, they were faced with the possibility of a full two-thirds loss of crop, through shortage of labor. Finally, the association made application to the Government to be allowed special permission to import several thousand Chinese coolies for the season. The Government received the plea and were in a serious position. From the Federal-affiliated Governments the same repeated urgings to produce, a decision in the fruit-growing situation, several women leaders got near at hand. On the other hand, the bringing in of alien labor made more mouths to feed, while at the same time the money was sure to go largely out of the country with the Chinese coolies.

While the Government was still pondering, the women of the Province took a hand. Here for some time the movement for equal rights has been making great headway. Before the Government could make a decision in the fruit-growing situation, several women leaders got busy, and after some quick work made a decision. "Don't import any foreign labor," was the message they delivered to the Government. "We will supply an army of women to do this work."

The result of their efforts is that to-day an army of 2,000 women—a number that will be increased before the raspberry season closes—has been marshaled from the principal cities.

The work is not hard, it begins on most ranches at 8 a.m. and goes on till 6, with an hour off for lunch. Each picker carries a tray containing eight boxes. In some of the boxes go the still green berries; in others the firm ripe ones and the over-ripe fruit is tossed into a pail. At the sorting sheds the green boxes are gathered together and sent away by fast express from the nearest railway, to feed the populations of the prairie Provinces, the fruit ripening on or after arrival. The principal shipping points are Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Regina, and Winnipeg. The girls receive thirty cents a tray for strawberries and forty for raspberries, with an added ten cents a crate bonus for staying the season. In addition they are furnished with comfortable busses and some of the stores to cook on. Some of the girls can pick nine crates a day.

Though begun purely as a patriotic work, the services of the women have been so satisfactory that it has now Government attention, and these women in the future are bound to be a valuable aid to the industry.

Federal Expense of War.
Canada's expenditures on account of the war now exceed \$623,000,000. An announcement to this effect was made by the House of Commons by Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance, in response to an inquiry made by Mr. E. M. Macdonald, Liberal member for Pictou, as to the total expenditure of the country on account of the war. The figure includes only Dominion expenditure of cash, no mention being made of money spent by the provinces.

The Expeditionary Force.
Sir Edward Kemp, replying to a question in the Commons recently, said that the number of enlistments in the Canadian expeditionary force to June 30 last was 424,456. Of this number 329,943 had gone overseas. Of these 142,778 were in France, 756 at other theatres of war, and 124,399 in England. Of the men in England 32,266 were in hospitals and convalescent camps on May 31. There were 3,944 troops on route from Canada and 18,475 under arms in the Dominion. The total number killed, died, missing, and prisoners of war was 21,952; discharged abroad or returned for discharge at once, about 26,000; discharged, etc. in Canada 76,958. The Minister of Militia told J. H. Sinclair of Guyaboro, N.S., that the number of recruits enlisted in July was 4,267 and the number of casualties in the Canadian expeditionary force in the same month was 3,637.

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GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM LOCAL BRANCH TIME TABLE
In effect Sept. 30th, 1917.

Trains will leave and arrive at City Depot, Foot of Johnson Street, Goring West.

No. 19 Mail	Leave City Arr. City
No. 13 Express	12:30 a.m. 12:57 a.m.
No. 6 Mail	1:20 p.m. 1:48 a.m.
No. 27 Local	8:45 a.m. 10:17 a.m.
No. 1 Intern'l Ltd.	1:41 p.m. 2:12 p.m.
No. 7 Mail	2:00 p.m. 3:40 p.m.

Goring East.

No. 18 Mail	Leave City Arr. City
No. 16 Express	1:40 a.m. 2:17 a.m.
No. 6 Mail	12:20 p.m. 1:52 p.m.
No. 14 Intern'l Ltd.	1:03 p.m. 1:58 a.m.
No. 29 Local	8:43 p.m. 7:57 p.m.

Other trains daily except Sunday.

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