

MORE ABOUT INDIAN RUNNERS IN MEXICO

Among Indian runners it would seem as though the Tarahumare had little superiority over his neighbor, the Yaqui. About twenty-five years ago as told by Dean Harris in his book, "By Path and Trail," representatives of the two tribes contested over a course of 100 Spanish miles, equal to about ninety or our miles, the decision going to the Yaqui runner one year and to the champion of the Tarahumares the following year. The runners clad only in bullhide sandals

and breechcloths, started at 4 a. m. every two miles they received a rub down and a mouth wash of pinola or atole, a cornmeal gruel. The course took them over rocky ground, along the brink of precipices, through arroyos and across sandy stretches. At 3.15 p. m. the Tarahumare crossed the mark just ahead of the Yaqui, time, 11 hours, 15 minutes, breaking the Yaqui's record of the previous year by five minutes. These would seem to be better records than the one recently reported of 62½ miles in 9 hours 37 minutes.

Mr. R. B. Hanson, K. C., M. P. and Mrs. Hanson are leaving this evening on a trip to New York where Mr. Hanson will be engaged for a few days on important professional business.

THE HIP FLASK COLLEGE BOY GOOD STUDENT.

Chicago, Nov. 20—Today's college student may wear a coonskin coat, pet and carry liquor on the hip, but he is a better college student than his brother of bygone days, Dean James Armstrong of Northwestern University said at an alumni meeting in Evanston today.

"Figures prove that the hip-flask-and-fur-coat age produces better scholarship," he declared. "In 1915 eleven fraternities with 155 students had a general average of 1.4; the first semester of the present year our fraternities, with three times as many students, averaged 1.9. Our present student body of 3,300 had a general average of 1.7. All this despite the fact that the automobile is the parlor and our girls have grown independent."

IT IS NOW CORRECT TO MAKE USE OF A KNIFE FOR SALAD; DEBATABLE FOR A LONG TIME

(By Frederic J. Haskin in Boston Traveller.)

Washington.—At last we are no longer to struggle to conquer a heart of lettuce salad with a mere fork! According to recent discussions by those whose business it is to keep abreast of the latest developments in the social graces, a salad knife is now used as an aid to the fork when eating an unmanageable salad. This is in accordance with the modern idea that good form requires that things be done in the simplest and most graceful manner.

Different Fashions.

For some time there has been considerable discussion of the comparative merits of the European fashion of using the knife and fork and that of the United States. Europeans for the most part maintained that the American method was awkward, while Americans were inclined to view the European way in the same light. Now it looks as though Europe's "side" is to win.

In this day of swift and busy travel between the United States and Europe the people on both sides of the Atlantic are becoming better acquainted with each other's customs and manners, and these are gradually becoming more alike. It is said that those Americans who have been part of the large number of European travelers, and who have tried "doing as the Romans do," have been impressed with the convenience of using the knife and fork without shifting at each mouthful.

The American method as described in various of the treatises on etiquette is as follows: "After one has cut off a piece of meat, one rests the knife on the plate and shifts the fork to the right hand. The piece of meat is carried to the mouth by the fork in the right hand with the tines held upward."

Under the European method the knife remains in the right hand after the meat has been cut, the piece of meat is pierced by the fork with the tines down and conveyed to the mouth by the fork in the left hand.

It is claimed by the advocates of this method that several awkward shifts are dispensed with and the entire process simplified. Left-handed persons, who have always been faced with the problem of either fitting themselves in with the motion of their right-handed brothers, or of learning to use their right hands when eating, are particularly enthusiastic.

If You Get What This Means, Do It.

Correct table manners have been the topic of discussion since the earliest days of civilization, and many of the books written on the subject in the early days are quaint. For instance, William Caxton in his "Book of Curtesye"—1477—says: "Bloure not in your drinke ne in your potage, ne farsith nor your dishe to full of brede, ne here your knyfe towards your visage. For therein is parell and mekell drede. Clawe ne your face ne touch not your hede. Wyth your bare hande, sytting at the table, for in norture that is reprovable."

Hugh Rhodes in his "Boke of Nurture"—1577—indicates that the use of a toothpick at that time was quite good form. He says: "Pick not thy teeth with thy kniffe, nor with thy fyngers ende. But take a stick, or some cleane thyng, then you do not offende."

The American habit of profusely using salt and pepper at the table often without even tasting the food has been declared a deplorable one by many. The salt habit seems particularly strong and is not weakened either by predictions of hardening of the arteries nor by the implication that seasoning food at the table is uncomplimentary to one's hostess.

A recent book on table etiquette says: "At a formal dinner, individual salts and peppers are often omitted from the covers. It is supposed that a good cook will season every dish so perfectly that the use of extra condiments will be unnecessary." There are many with whom the salting habit is so strong that on such occasions they are as lost as though they had not been furnished with the necessary forks and spoons.

A reprehensible practice, indulged in by many who have most of their meals in restaurants and cafes, is that of wiping off the tableware with the napkin. Of course, in many cases this is doubtless a "safety first" measure, but it is likely to lead to considerable embarrassment when from force of habit one does this at a private function.

When Pasteur Slipped.

An amusing story along this line is told of the famous scientist, Pasteur. It seems that Pasteur could never be broken of the habit of wiping off his knife and fork and plate, nor of

washing off grapes, if served, in his water glass. When chided about it he simply stated that this habit was the result of his intimate knowledge of noxious germs and microbes. One evening his fellow-guests at dinner were considerably amused to see him absent-mindedly drink the water in which he had, as usual, washed his grapes. Even the eminent Pasteur was obliged to join in the general laugh at his expense.

The modern idea is that ease in eating is increased by doing away with many unnecessary, fussy movements, and daintiness is emphasized by the use of a greater number of utensils. Even as the use of a salad knife aids in eating what might be termed an "obstreperous" salad, so is the eating of fish and fruit simplified by the use of special knives.

Originally fish was eaten with an ordinary steel knife and a fork. However, the fish was likely to take on the taste of steel and the knife was discarded, too, to be replaced by a crust of bread. Then a certain gentleman of fashion hit upon the plan of using two forks and this practice came into somewhat general use for a while. Two forks were later declared cumbersome, however, and the silver fish knife and fork were developed.

When a fruit, such as a pear, is served whole, both a knife and fork are now used so as to avoid the stickiness resultant from holding the fruit in one's hand while paring and cutting it. Even desserts are now sometimes served with two utensils. Puddings with sirups or sauces, fruit tarts, etc., may be eaten with both a dessert spoon and fork, instead of merely a spoon, as was formerly the case.

Every change in customs brings protest from some. There are always conservatives who think that the old ways are the best and resent any innovation. When forks were first introduced there was much criticism, the objectors holding with the saying which has come even to this age, that "fingers were made before forks." When Thomas Coryat first laid forks on the table it is said the pulpit denounced and the public ragged.

TURKS SHATTER PRECEDENTS IN SUBLIME PORTE

Constantinople, Nov. 20—Imperial tradition again has received a rude blow from the modern Turkey. For one night the Sublime Porte, the famous edifice from which grand viziers once hurled their decrees, was transformed into a dancing hall by the governor of Constantinople, Suleiman Sami Bey, in celebrating the third anniversary of the new republican regime.

The palace resounded with the jazz of an American negro band and the sound of the feet of hundreds of couples, the elite of Constantinople society, shuffling in the Charleston.

One of the most noteworthy features of this occasion was the fact that Mme. Sami Bey, unveiled and in full evening dress, received in line with her husband, the governor and their officials. This was the first time that a Turkish woman had ever been in the reception line of an official affair.

AUTO DEATH SPOT SIGNS IN AUSTRALIA

London, Nov. 20—The earlier ages' custom of leaving the bodies of malefactors swinging on their gibbets on lonely moors and crossroads will be brought up to date if the scheme reported from New South Wales, Australia, is adopted. This calls for the erection of a "death sign" by the roadside at every spot where some one has been killed in an automobile accident.

It is suggested that there should be open competition for the best designs for these grim memorials to death and incompetence. Opponents of the scheme, however, point out that not only would its adoption not add charm to rural highways, but, furthermore, human nature being what it is, motorists probably would step on the gas a little more heavily and whiz faster than ever past the grisly symbols.

The college at Hebron, Palestine, is called Slobodka, Yesnivah. Now, all together, the old Slobodka Yesnivah locomotive!

FIRE ALARM LOCATION IN THE CITY

- 6 Argyle and York Sts.
- 7 Victoria Hospital.
- 8 Children's Aid Home.
- 12 Westmorland and Abbey Green Sts.
- 13 Northumberland and Saunders Sts.
- 14 Brunswick and Smythe Sts.
- 15 Charlotte and Smythe Sts.
- 16 George and Northumberland Sts.
- 17 King and Northumberland Sts.
- 21 Queen and York Sts.
- 23 York and George Sts.
- 24 Queen and Westmorland Sts.
- 25 Brunswick and Westmorland Sts.
- 26 Charlotte and Westmorland Sts.
- 27 King and York Sts.
- 28 Saunders and York Sts.
- 31 Queen and Regent Sts.
- 32 Needham and Regent Sts.
- 34 Queen and Carleton Sts.
- 35 Brunswick and Carleton Sts.
- 36 Charlotte and Carleton Sts.
- 37 George and Regent Sts.
- 38 King and Regent Sts.
- 43 St. John and Aberdeen Sts.
- 44 Queen and St. John Sts.
- 45 Brunswick and St. John Sts.
- 46 Charlotte and St. John Sts.
- 51 King and Church Sts.
- 52 George and Church Sts.
- 53 Union and Church Sts.
- 54 Shore St. and University Ave.
- 55 Brunswick St. and University Ave.
- 56 Lansdowne St. and Waterloo Row.
- 57 Grey St. and University Ave.
- 112 Smythe and Aberdeen Sts.
- 113 Argyle and Northumberland Sts.

There are always two sides to a story, but the other fellow's is the least convincing.

Special Bargains!

- LADIES' LISLE HOSE 25c.
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MEN'S COTTON SOCKS 15c.
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Remarkable Profits In French Government 6% Bonds

WE BELIEVE that an investment made to-day in French Government 6% Bonds (Loan authorized Dec. 16th 1920; redeemable at par at the option of the French Government on or after Jan. 1st, 1931) presents an extraordinary opportunity for profit in the event of any material advance in the value of French money (francs).

Owing to the depreciation of French francs a French Government 6% Bond of 1,000 francs denomination can now be bought for \$30.00. With the bond at par and French exchange at normal this same bond would have a value of \$193.00.

International bankers believe that the French franc will sell above 5 cents per franc before very long. If it does, it means to French Government securities when a rise of merely 1 cent in the franc means an immediate profit of 33 1/3% on the investment. When the French franc sells at 5 cents per franc or \$50.00 per 1,000 francs your profit will be \$20.00 on every bond of 1,000 francs. French Government 6% Loan or 6 1/2% for every \$30.00 invested to-day.

With the French franc at 10 cents per franc (a little over one-half its par value) each bond of 1,000 francs French Government 6% Loan would be worth \$100.00, representing a profit of \$70.00 or 233 1/3% on the \$30.00 invested to-day.

We made a lengthy and thorough investigation to determine the best way to buy French francs for maximum profits. We believe that the French Government 6% Bonds afford the best and logical medium for their investment. French investors precisely what Canadian Government Victory Bonds represent to Canadian investors, being legal investments for every-investor, trust fund and savings bank in France and constitute a strictly high-grade, gilt-edge government investment. They may be sold again instantly for spot cash at the prevailing rate not only in France but also in the principal financial centers of the world. The interest coupons have always been paid promptly on the dot and can be cashed in Montreal, New York, London, Rome, Amsterdam, Brussels, Madrid, Bern, Berlin, Vienna, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Bucharest, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires and in fact throughout the world at the current rate for francs.

French francs, we believe, will unquestionably and ultimately come back to their full gold value of \$193.00 per 1,000 francs. A little over a century ago the United States owed 32 millions of dollars to France, which was repaid to Europe, and being then purely an agricultural country with no developed resources, her situation was considered very bad at the time. Again, after the American Civil War gold sold at a premium of almost 200% in New York but British, French and Dutch investors, more accustomed to that sort of thing because of their international viewpoint, only saw in the depreciated currency an opportunity for very high profits by investment in gilt-edge but depreciated American securities. To-day, this United States form one of the richest countries in the world.

Probably ten times as destructive by comparison with the late World War (which resulted in the depreciation of the monetary unit of practically every country in the world) was the war of 1865-1870 between France and Prussia, which resulted in the virtual blotting out of all of Paraguayan manhood, practical bankruptcy, huge indemnities, and which, in the country, left twenty-five women for each surviving male, no manufactures and no highly-educated population such as France enjoys to-day. Paraguay eventually recovered and those who had faith in the recovery of that nation earned fortunes.

England, too, once faced what seemed to be a financial disaster. During the Napoleonic wars British securities sank to next to nothing, but soon after the Victory of Waterloo British bonds soared returning vast fortunes to those who had purchased them when things looked blackest for England, and sold them after Wellington's victory became known.

France, bankrupt at the hands of Bismarck during the Franco-Prussian War or after the experience which is still within the memory of living man and which serves to set at rest any doubt as to the ability of the French people to completely restore their public finances; her Government sold bonds down to 7% of their normal value—they looked hopeless—but within a few years France had set her house in order, discharged all of her obligations and the bonds were again back to par. In fact, records show that French securities sold over par—making fortunes for those who had possessed gilt edge and enterprise to invest in the temporarily depreciated Government bonds of France.

Recent history has shown remarkable examples of the rehabilitation of nation's finances.

After the World War England saw the day that only \$3.35 could be obtained for one pound sterling. English currency had lost about one-third of its international value. At this moment the situation has righted itself and the British pound is once more worth its full value in the international market.

Every Canadian remembers that a few years ago, in 1920 and 1921, when exchanging Canadian money for American money he could obtain only \$22.00 American money for 100 Canadian dollars. There were predictions at that time that an even larger depreciation of Canadian money would take place but fortunately these did not materialize. Investors in the United States perceived that purchasing Canadian Government and municipal bonds was bound to turn out remunerative sooner or later. The Canadian dollar started to recover its international value and at the present moment the situation is even reversed. Canadians can obtain slightly more than 100 American dollars for \$100.00 in Canadian money. Many Canadian Government and municipal bonds are now selling considerably above par.

The Swiss franc, after the war, was quoted at 15 cents per franc or \$15.00 per 100 Swiss francs. To-day the Swiss franc is quoted above par or at more than \$1.93.00 per 100 Swiss francs—showing a gain of \$430.00 on every 100 Swiss francs purchased a few years ago. Shrewd investors earned a satisfactory profit on their investment.

Table Showing Present Prices

Franks	Present Price	7 cents per Franc	12 cents per Franc	Par 19.3 per Franc
1,000 French Government 6% Bond	\$30.00	\$70	\$120	\$193
2,000 French Government 6% Bond	60.00	140	240	386
5,000 French Government 6% Bond	150.00	350	600	965
10,000 French Government 6% Bond	300.00	700	1,200	1,930
25,000 French Government 6% Bond	750.00	1,750	3,000	4,825
50,000 French Government 6% Bond	1,500.00	3,500	6,000	9,650
100,000 French Government 6% Bond	3,000.00	7,000	12,000	19,300

WE ARE selling a large number of these bonds at the above price which covers every expense. Upon receipt of accepted cheque or money order, we will at once confirm sale. Bonds are forwarded by registered and insured mail. Order with remittance to cover purchase, must be received by early mail to insure these prices as quotations change frequently.

For many years this investment House has been one of North America's foremost exclusive foreign bond houses. It is vitally important to us to have our clients select those bonds which make the most money for them and make it most quickly. Our interest does not cease after a sale for it is our constant aim to keep in touch with our clients, scattered throughout the length and breadth of Canada, the United States and Newfoundland to render, if gratuitous service, informing clients when bonds rise in market value and whether or not we deem it advisable to sell. This service is expensive to ourselves but its value to our clients is incalculable.

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