

BIG BANQUET FOR THE MAYOR OF MONTREAL

Montreal, Nov. 21—To celebrate his election as member for St. Mary's and his election as mayor a complimentary dinner will be offered to Mayor Camillien Houde in the Armories on Craig street opposite Champ de Mars, on Saturday evening, December 8, it was announced today by the committee of arrangements. There are 5,000 tickets out and accommodation is provided for 5,100 guests. Five hundred tickets have been allotted to Quebec City.

BRITISH DEVELOPING CHEAP COTTON TO REGAIN MARKETS

London, Nov. 21—a substitute cotton at twelve cents a pound, compared to twenty cents, which is the present price for the genuine article, will be supplied to the cotton mills of the British midlands next summer, according to an article which the conservative and unsensational "Observer" will be published to-morrow.

This newspaper, declaring that Lancashire and Yorkshire will be placed in a position next summer to

meet all competition and to recapture the Far Eastern market, asserts that between three and four million pounds of this artificial cotton is now being grown in Essex and Sussex, and that the crop will be available in July, 1929.

Secret Taken From Birds

According to D. A. Walters, director of the company which is marketing the new product, this cotton substitute was discovered eight years ago in British Guiana. "At that time," Mr. Walters is quoted as saying, "We discovered birds building their nests from a material which closely resembled cotton. We kept close watch and found the birds picking a certain plant and stripping and treating it."

"We brought the seeds and roots of this plant to this country and have grown it on soil that is little fit for anything else to a height of five to seven feet. It has been brought to such a state of perfection here that the yield is greater than that of the original weed."

The "Observer" says that this artificial cotton can be used by the existing cotton machinery without alteration; that it can be blended, like real cotton, with artificial silk, silk and wool; that it will take all dyes, applied to ordinary cotton and that it absorbs only one third as much dye as real cotton.

"Already weaving houses in the North and the Midlands have tested this new product, the "Observer" further says, "and are satisfied that it has not only the soft and lasting sheen, but also the lustre which artificial silk producers have been striving for years to obtain."

The producers state that by-products of the new plant include parchment, building materials and certain drugs and that the English soil will produce 800 to 900 pounds of fiber an acre.

"The Observer" states that the producers of the cotton substitute have adequate financial backing and that no monetary interest therein is available to the general public.

"You must wake and call me early, Call me early, mother dear."

That was often said to mothers by the girls of yesteryear; But the girls now tell their mothers as they start out for a spin,

"You must wake up early, mother, someone's got to let me in."

NOTED BIG GAME HUNTER CLAIMS THAT JUNGLE IS SAFER THAN STREETS OF NEW YORK

(New York Sun.)

It is much safer hunting lions and tigers in Africa and India than crossing Fifth avenue in present traffic conditions, in the opinion of one big game hunter.

And as for the snakes that are supposed to creep under one's tent and coil themselves around the sleeping invader of jungle fastnesses, there is no serpent in the world that can compare with a New York taxi-cab driver for slyness and unheralded approach and for adroit and deadly attack.

At least this is the conviction of Arthur Vernay, who will start tomorrow on his fifth American Museum of Natural History expedition in search of big game. Mr. Vernay will be accompanied by Col. J. C. Faunthorpe, who has been his partner on many a former jungle trek, from which they brought back specimens of big game which are now mounted and in the possession of the museum.

The purpose of the new expedition is to bring back certain specimens which are needed to complete the museum's collection of wild animals of the plains of India. Mr. Vernay and Col. Faunthorpe have already contributed to the museum the specimens of fifteen groups, some of which are already on exhibition. It has taken three years, he said, to obtain from the Indian Potentate who rules over the territory in which they will hunt the permission to go into his particular jungles.

Fifteen Elephants.

"We shall probably have fifteen trained hunting elephants and about sixty men," said Mr. Vernay. "The country where we propose to hunt is too thick and swampy to get through without elephants. No, there isn't any danger. Please say emphatically that I haven't myself ever encountered what I would call danger in hunting in wild country, and very little discomfort. I have just now crossed Fifth avenue at Fifty-fourth street and I felt infinitely more concerned for my safety than I have ever felt in the jungle. A jungle is a nice quiet place and it's a great relief to go there."

There are plenty of wild chickens in the jungle—the edible sort, of course—and so it isn't even necessary to go without chicken dinners while en route for big game. The

progenitor of the bird which figures on a million tables d'hôte along a million motor roads is a native of the jungles of India. They make excellent eating, although some people consider them a little bit lacking in feminine tenderness. The number of drum-sticks is just the same.

Tents are comfortable places, Mr. Vernay said, and camp beds are much more comfortable than some which have been assigned to him by week-end hostesses. The air in the jungle is excellent.

"No gasoline," he added significantly.

"We're coming back through Persia where we hope to get a Persian gazelle and an ibex to complete a museum group," he said. "We have already brought back most of the big animals for the groups, but we want to get some small animals to fill in. Young animals often hide in the grass, so they are not so easy to get."

An Aid to the King.

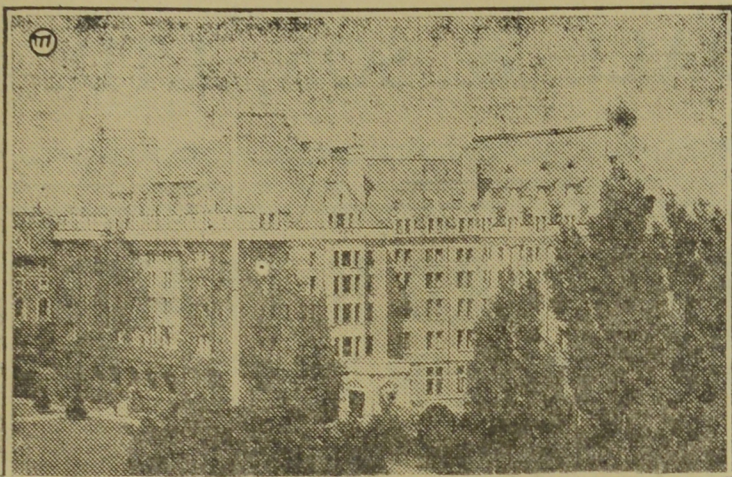
Mr. Vernay and Col. Faunthorpe went to Southern Burmah last year in quest of a one-horned rhinoceros, but after scouring the hills, the former haunt of this animal, they found the species extinct in this neighborhood. They have been exterminated by the natives who sold them to the Chinese for medicinal purposes.

"But we have good news of their possible whereabouts at another point," said Mr. Vernay, "and perhaps we shall get one this time."

"Then we shall have completed the museum group of the three different species of the rhinoceros in Asia. They are the Great Indian, with one horn; the Gumatran, with two horns, and the Javan rhinoceros, with one horn."

The way to shoot a rhinoceros is to creep up on him at the tea hour, according to Mr. Vernay. Between 3 and 5 o'clock he goes down to his mud wallow to have a deuce of a time laying on a coast of nice black slime. If the hunter has been fortunate enough to track him to his wallow he will catch him unawares. It is easy to shoot a rhinoceros but very difficult to track them in the hills. Col. Faunthorpe is the best big game shot in England, Mr. Vernay said. He is an aide de camp of King George. He has already started for India.

Mediaeval Mystery Play Revived



The Empress Hotel, Victoria, the beautiful grounds of which will be brilliant with holly berries during the season of rivalry, being arranged as an old English Christmas festival.

Imagine Christmas in England in 1328, 600 years ago. The dawn of the Reformation was all but breaking, but the Church still held place of power in state as in religion, and had been for centuries the fount of all learning. A primitive age—rough and relentless, and its people were primitive to a degree hardly conceivable in this age. Rough, hard living was lightened by rough hard play and such church festivals as Christmas were celebrated in carousing and high revels by those as could command the means for such employment. Religious teaching came to the mass of the people only by word of mouth, and as a means of making the New Testament stories living and understandable, incidents of the Bible story were presented in simple plays as primitive as the understandings of their audiences. They were called Mystery Plays and one of the first of them, and, therefore, perhaps, the first of all plays to be performed in England was the story of the adoration of the shepherds and the Magi, written by Randall Higden, a monk of Chester Abbey and first performed at Christmas in the year 1328, just six hundred years ago.

From that day to this is a long time, but there has been a revival of interest in the beautiful things of mediaeval days, and a few years ago the Chester Mysteries were brought to Canada and presented for the first time in America at Hart House Theatre, Toronto University. There they met with instantaneous success, and for several Christmases were a feature of Toronto's holiday celebration. Later they were presented as part of a Christmas service in the church of the church of St. Mary Magdalene, Toronto. It will next be seen at Victoria, B.C., as part of the old English Christmas celebration that is being arranged to take place at the Empress Hotel there this year.

It will be the central feature of a notable revival of the Christmas customs of England dating from the middle ages down to the time of Dickens and Mr. Pickwick. In the costumes of that period, singers, actors and musicians will, between Christmas and Twelfth Night lead the revels and the entire celebration will wind up with a costume ball. Victoria is already famous as a winter resort. Its mild, pleasant weather permitting golf and motoring practically every day and its wonderful salt-water swimming baths have made the most English city in North America an ideal place in which to spend the winter, and with the programme of Christmas revels it is likely that the number of visitors to that city from the prairies and from some of the western states will be unusually large.

new policy is activated rather by the thought of newspaper headlines than any real forebodings.

Hat Insured Against Wind

This would hardly be the case however in such an example as that of Professor Huxley whose eyesight was insured for \$25,000 or Kubelick who valued his bow hand at \$50,000.

Perhaps one of the oddest—and that we should hesitate to say was not contracted with an eye to the newspapers—was the policy taken out by Cecile Sorel, who insured a hat studded with diamonds and emeralds against the risk of being blown overboard during an Atlantic voyage. It would have been cheaper not to have worn it on ship board.

Aside from the policy guaranteeing the solvency of the British Government, perhaps the safest on record was the one insuring a famous family against the expiration of the family name.

When the policy was taken out there were sixty-six persons bearing that name, and there seemed no possibility of a lack of heirs.

Montreal, Nov. 21—The gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways for the week ending November 14th, 1928 were \$6,443,360 as compared with \$6,109,304 for the corresponding period of 1927, an increase of \$334,056 or five percent.

FIRE ALARM LOCATION IN THE CITY

- 6 Argyle and York Sts.
- 7 Victoria Public Hospital.
- 8 Children's Home.
- 12 Westmorland and Aberdeen 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 York and Queen Sts.
- 23 York and Queen 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 Aberdeen and St. John 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 Street and Waterloo Row.
- 55 George Street and University Avenue.
- 56 Lansdowne and Waterloo Row.
- 57 Grey Street and University Ave.
- 112 Aberdeen and Smythe Sts.

NOTICE OF SALE

To the Heirs of Coburn Allen, late of the Parish of Douglas, in the County of York and Province of New Brunswick, Labourer, deceased, and to all others whom it may in any wise concern,—

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the second day of June, A. D. 1928, and registered in York County Records in Book 206, pages 119-122, the eleventh day of October, A. D. 1928, and made between the said Coburn Allen, of the one part, and Kitchen Bros., Ltd., of the other part, there will, for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said mortgage, default having been made in the payment thereof, and in pursuance of the said Power of Sale, be sold at Public Auction in front of the Post Office in the City of Fredericton in the County of York aforesaid, on Saturday, the twelfth day of January, A. D. 1929, at twelve o'clock noon, the lands and premises mentioned and described in the said mortgage as follows:

"All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Parish of Douglas, County of York and Province of New Brunswick at or near 'Burt's Corner' and bounded as follows: 'Beginning at a post at the Southwest corner of a lot of land owned by 'Newton Bird; thence running North along side line of said Newton Bird's lot nine rods, thence at right angles and running West fifty three feet to a post thence at right angles and running South nine rods to the main highway road; thence along said highway road to the place of beginning, fifty three feet, containing one-sixth of an acre, more or less. Being the same lands and premises conveyed by Deed from Thomas W. Fowler and wife to Coburn Allen, and recorded in York County Records in Book 185, pages 185 and 186, under official number 74354, and bearing date the 22nd day of August, A. D. 1922.' Together with all the buildings and improvements thereon and the rights and appurtenances thereto belonging or appertaining."

Dated the ninth day of November, A. D. 1928.
KITCHEN BROS., LTD.,
per H. A. Peters, Secy-Treas.

BRITISH FIRMS TAKE ANY RISK IN THE MATTER OF INSURANCE; QUEER POLICIES ARE WRITTEN

Insurance companies are often called upon to issue policies that are hardly distinguishable from bets, and this is nowhere truer than in London where the example of Lloyd's noted for being willing to quote a premium on any possible future event, is followed by many other companies.

The only stipulation most of them make is that the person taking out the policy shall have a genuine insurable interest which means that he will lose money if the event insured against occurs.

Under this system a London theatrical promoter recently took out a policy insuring the lives of the royal family, on the ground that a period of national mourning would cause the closing of theatres.

Insuring against twins is fairly common while breach of promise, loss of bets or horse races, bad weather during vacations and elopements cause the writing of many policies says the correspondent of the Chicago Tribune.

Insuring the stability of foreign Governments gives the political experts in an insurance company a steady job figuring premiums. The life of the late Czar of Russia was insured for more than \$5,000,000 by various English business men with interests in Russia.

Hundreds of policies were issued to Anglo-German traders when German finances skyrocketed so suddenly. One policy has even been issued insuring the financial solvency of the British Government, but the company which issued it considered the premium paid more or less in the nature of a gift.

Election Risks Common

Sometimes the underwriters are hard put to calculate the probabilities of an event occurring on which the premium rate is based. How, for instance, did they figure out the chances of three barrels of attar of roses on a Bulgarian estate which were insured against possible destruction by the invading Serbs?

How did they compute the possibilities of suicide when a creditor asked to be insured against losing his money if his debtor took his own life? Policies were issued to cover both these contingencies.

Insurance against election risks is common. The insurance companies will make money if the Government chosen at the next general election has a good majority; but if it is returned with so slight an advantage that a new election will have to be called soon the underwriters will have to pay for the losses that always occur in the business retardation that goes with elections.

Failure of electric current is a frequent source of business for insurance companies, but records of generating stations make it comparatively easy to figure the probabilities when a theatre proprietor asks to be insured against his light failing him.

About once a month we read tales of dancers insuring their legs, film stars their weights or pianists their fingers. Sometimes these tales read suspiciously like publicity and we feel that the actress who insures a particular dimple for an absurd amount or who seeks some still uninsured part of her anatomy to support a

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natural growth).

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