



## WILL TURN INSANE FROM JAIL DOORS

Chambers is Willing to Help City Guard Against Impostion.

## CIVIC HOURS TOO LONG

Controller Says There Are Old Men Working Thirteen Hours Daily.

To relieve congestion in Toronto jail the police commissioners will be requested to instruct Chief Grasset to transfer direct from the court to the central prison everyone committed to that institution. There are now 64 prisoners in Toronto jail awaiting accommodation in the new building.

Governor Chambers was before the board of control yesterday in response to a request for a conference upon ways and means to prevent Toronto jail from being persistently congested through the large number of inmates being held there who should be in provincial institutions. He stated that there are now in the jail 64 who are committed to the Ontario Reformatory, otherwise known as the central prison, and 13 who are committed to the hospital for insane. He added that the government pays for the maintenance of those who have been committed.

It is against the law to commit to the Toronto jail anyone who has been committed to the Ontario Reformatory or a hospital for the insane, Governor Chambers explained. "If you want me to stand on the front steps of the jail and refuse entrance to the inmates sent to the jail, I will seriously consider it," Grasset will help.

It was then that the board sent for Chief Grasset. He stated his willingness, if properly instructed, to have prisoners committed to the provincial institutions taken directly there from the courts.

Governor Chambers contended that the city is to blame for the insane being in Toronto jail, as the provincial government is pledged to maintain a house of detention if the city will provide a building.

Two years ago the city council appropriated \$100,000 for a building, and since then has been waiting in vain for the government to co-operate," Controller McCarthy explained. "We provide clinics and such for the inmates brought from the jail to the clinic and are declared insane, the responsibility is then on the government, not on the city. We have been ready for two years to supply a detention home for those awaiting action by the clinic, but the government is not yet ready."

"We will have the police commissioners deal with the matter," Mayor Hocken declared.

Paving Wedding Rings. "There are mothers pledging their wedding rings to get food for their children," James Stevenson declared. He was with a delegation representing the unemployed. The board was urged to more strenuous efforts to provide work. The estimates will be attacked this afternoon and such of them as will hasten more employment.

"There are a large number of girls in boarding houses out of employment and their condition demands prompt consideration," Controller Simpson stated. It was decided to appropriate \$1000 for a woman's employment bureau to be conducted by the Social Service Commission.

Controller McCarthy suggested that St. Paul's Hall be utilized as a resting place for unemployed women and girls and that the employment bureau for women be established there. This was agreed.

Working Hours Too Long. Controller Simpson put through a motion that the heads of departments report upon the working hours of all city employees. "There are old men working 13 hours a day, and there is a man who has worked seven days a week for the last 18 months, excepting three Sundays and a half," he stated.

Extend St. Clair Line. Moore Park sent a delegation to hasten action in giving that district transportation service. Extension of the St. Clair avenue line was suggested. Mayor Hocken explained that the matter should go first to the work committee. The delegation will go before that committee tomorrow afternoon.

Ald. Singer's motion that the by-laws be consolidated was disposed of by instructing the legal department to do that work.

Controller Simpson criticized the action of Commissioner Wilson in reducing the pay of the street cleaning department while absent on the plea of sickness. The commissioner is to make his defence today.

## How to Beautify a Weatherbeaten Face

(From Beauty and Health.)

It is really a simple matter to renovate a face soiled by dirt, wind or cold. Ordinary macerated wax, used like cold cream, will transform the worst old complexion into one of snowy whiteness and velvety softness. It literally peels off the outer veil of surface skin, but so gently, gradually, there's no discomfort. The worn-out skin comes off, not in patches, but evenly, in tiny particles, leaving no evidence of the process. The younger, healthier under-skin forming the new complexion is one of captivating loveliness. One ounce of macerated wax to be had at any drugstore, is enough to remove any coarse, chapped, pimply, freckled, faded or sallow skin. Apply before retiring, washing it off in the morning.

Many skins wrinkle easily with every wind that blows, with heat, worry, etc. An excellent wrinkle-remover, because it tightens the skin and strengthens relaxed muscles, is a wash lotion made as follows: Powdered soap, 1 oz., dissolved in witch hazel, one-half pint. This gives immediate results.

## TO FRAME A POLICY ON ISLAND LEASES

Physical Survey Will Be Made and Values of Leases Will Be Determined.

To arrive at a policy on value of leases of island property the special committee appointed for that purpose decided yesterday to have a physical survey of the island. The parks and exhibition committee and Commissioners Forman and Chambers are to be invited to assist in fixing the value of leases.

Upon the policy adopted will depend the value of the island for residential purposes. If leases are made more expensive, the number of private residences will diminish and the island will be commercialized. A strong effort is being made to hold the island for the class of people who will build and maintain attractive cottages for themselves.

## BOTH WILY IN DEPORTING MEN

Dark Secrecy About Removal of Ten Leaders of Strike.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Jan. 28.—(Can. Press.)—The most minute precautions were taken by the government to keep secret the deportation from South Africa of ten of the principal labor leaders and a strict press censorship instituted. It was only by accident that the action of the government became known. The men were heard singing labor songs aboard the train, and an investigation disclosed that they were under a strong guard. The labor men themselves were ignorant of their destination, and were greatly surprised when they reached Durban.

The government had chartered the entire passenger accommodation of the steamer Umgeni. The vessel is without a wireless system and will take months to reach London. A large force of police and detectives was also aboard. When the Umgeni crossed the bar she anchored at the wharf, and the prisoners were told that she would remain there for an hour and a half to enable them to write to their relatives and friends ashore.

## PROGRESS MADE IN SOUNDING THE AIR

Balloons of Modern Device Able to Effect Wonderful Investigations.

The limit to which manned balloons can ascend is about 30,000 feet, but a sounding balloon lately sent up by the University of Favia reached a height of 42,000 feet, or nearly twenty-three miles.

The sounding balloons, the modern device for exploring the upper air, are usually bags of silk or rubber about six feet in diameter filled with hydrogen gas. They are held up by a rope of the gas causes them to collapse and explode, and a parachute then brings them down. As taken down automatically by a special apparatus.

This apparatus, called a "meteorograph," combines several instruments in one. It has an accurate chronograph for time, an aneroid barometer for height or atmospheric pressure, a metallic thermometer for temperature, a hair hygrometer for relative humidity and an anemometer for wind velocity, and each instrument solves a continuous record by means of a pen resting on a rotating cylinder covered with wax paper.

The most remarkable fact shown by these balloon soundings of the last ten or twelve years is that the air exists in two very distinct layers. In the lower layer, or "troposphere," the air cools at about one degree Fahrenheit for each 300 feet ascent, but in the upper, or "isothermal layer," or "stratosphere," further ascent gives stationary or rising temperature.

The upper limit of the isothermal layer is unknown. The lower limit—lower in winter than in summer—has an average height of about six miles in middle latitudes, but is lower near the poles and reaches a great height at the equator. The temperature of this layer ranges from sixty degrees below zero in summer to seventy-one degrees below in winter.

## DIFFERENT SOURCES OF SPERMACEI OIL

Spermaceti has been known since the time of Pliny and Dioscorides, and the name seems to have come into use about the beginning of the twentieth century. It was then confounded with ambergris and another fat found in the sea. Hunter, in 1871, showed its relation to the sperm whale.

The great majority of authors, according to the pharmaceutical Encyclopedia Physique macrocephalus as the only source of the drug. But there have always been dissenting opinions on this point. In the first decade of the nineteenth century Thomson and Murray mention "other species" of whales specifically including the bottle-nosed whale, hyperoodon rostratus, and states that it is found in saw-whale suet. Dr. Robert, of the cetacean, also constitutes the solid portion of dolphin oil and shark oil.

Rathbun, of Dublin, who is thoroughly familiar with the commercial sources of spermaceti, confirms Lewkowitch's adding that in the last twenty years Hyperoodon has played a large part as a producer. Dr. Robert, of the National Museum at Dublin, names the pygmy sperm whale and Arnoux's beaked whale as among the sources of spermaceti.

## MAY REDUCE ASSESSMENT IN OUTLYING DISTRICTS

Assessed Value of Land Has Gone Too High, According to Forman's Report.

In an effort to increase the assessment of Toronto realty and at the same time to keep up the assessable value of land and keep down the assessable value of improvements, the assessed value of land has gone so high that it cannot go higher. In fact it may have to be reduced in outlying districts. This statement is made in the annual report of Commissioner Forman.

The average annual increase in assessment for the past ten years has been thirty-seven million; in population it has been 22,667 and in area 3377 acres.

Assessment of the companies is given as follows:

C. P. R.	\$6,551,401
T. & E. R.	5,002,040
Consumers' Gas	4,697,336
Toronto Railway Co.	3,826,626
Toronto Electric Light Co.	2,546,168
Bell Telephone Co.	1,972,219
Other companies	1,485,916

## Russell-Knight Finishes World Famous Test

This Record-Breaking Motor Concludes Run With a Series of Extra Tests at All Speeds

Tuesday, at midnight, a Canadian-built motor, which had attracted the attention of the whole motoring world through the past two weeks, finished its flying colors its strenuous test. This famous 200-hp. run, at varying speeds, from 500 up to 1700 revolutions per minute, was concluded early on Tuesday. The motor was then put through a test of one hour at each of the various engine speeds, to discover what power would be developed by the motor in this second run.

Instead of this wonderful motor showing depreciation, it actually showed more power than when first tested. A higher horse-power was established when the motor was run after its long grind.

As a fitting climax to this two week's grind at midnight on Tuesday the speed of the motor was increased steadily until it reached 2000 revolutions per minute. In the midst of a tense silence, Mr. T. A. Russell announced that the motor had reached the marvelous speed of 63.5 h.p. at 2000 revolutions of its size. This has concluded the final step in a test which has been made by Prof. H. W. Price, of the University of Toronto, to develop the maximum power of the 28 h.p. engine and it is a matter of pride that this engine which has created several new world records for motors should be made in Canada. Surely it is somewhat of a satisfaction to Canadians to know that this engine is being built by the Russell Company at West Toronto.

The final report of Prof. H. W. Price, in charge of the test, will be ready shortly. This report will show that records which are little short of marvelous.

Today the motor is being dismantled for inspection, to find the extent, if any, of the wear and tear during this 300 hour test, which has been the most severe in the history of motoring.

## MUSIC HAS GREAT INFLUENCE ON HAIR

Hirsute Stimulation Brought About by the Action of Sounds.

The eleven per cent. of all musicians are bald, it appears that this is the result of exposure to the wrong musical vibrations. M. Henri de Parville, the French physicist, is credited with the theory that the well-known action of music on the nervous system affects the nutrition of the bodily tissues and thus has an influence on the hair, and it is claimed that observations support this view.

The influence, however, is always the same. Male pianists have a wealth of hair, and it is found that playing the piano and violin have a specially beneficial effect, as do also, in less degree, the wind instruments, the harp and the double bass.

Players of the flute and clarinet get much less hairs stimulation, their locks showing a very perceptible thinning by the age of fifty. The harm done is among players of brass instruments, and those who make much use of the cornet and the horn advance rapidly towards baldness, while players of the trombone lose at least six per cent. of their hair in about five years.

## MAGICAL POWER OF THE "WISHING" WELL

All over Europe there are to be found springs and wells, the waters of which are supposed to possess some healing quality or some magical power. Throughout the northern part of England there are "wishing wells," where the passer-by breathes his wish and rests assured of its fulfillment if he only drops a crooked pin into the water.

A curious custom is still to be witnessed in Cornwall. Two pieces of straw, about an inch long each, are crossed and the pin run thru them. The straw is then dropped into the water and the rising bubbles carefully counted, inasmuch as they are held back the years or months or days that will pass before the happening of the event which is of concern to the wisher.

In the old days auguries were drawn from the crosses in other ways. They were made so as to have to float. Then if the cross swam, the thrower was to be within that period. Other matters were to be learned from the position the cross took as it floated on the surface.

## THE DOMINION BANK

### PROCEEDINGS OF The Forty-Third Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders.

THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE DOMINION BANK was held at the Banking House of the Institution, Toronto, on Wednesday, 28th January, 1914.

Among those present were noticed: G. N. Reynolds, H. G. Horton, J. J. Foy, M.L.A., James Watt, A. Foulds, W. C. Harvey, A. M. Nanton, Winnipeg; E. Burns, R. Wilkinson, James Matthews, Chas. B. Powell, C. Walker, Sir E. B. Osler, M.P., H. W. Hutchinson, Winnipeg; D. A. Martin, K.C., Hamilton; F. E. Dingle, A. R. Macdonald, Esq.; D. A. Martin, K.C., Hamilton; Chas. E. Lee, J. C. Cook, E. Reed, J. Harwood, J. Gordon Jones, F. A. E. Grasset, M.B., F. H. Gooch, F. S. Wilson, J. D. Ward, C. P. Woolley, A. E. Gibson, R. B. Morley, W. McAdie, Oshawa; Dr. Chas. O'Reilly, Thos. F. Nivina, J. E. Finkle, P. Schoeler, James Scott, W. J. Waugh, Hamilton; A. McPherson, Longford; Judge McIntyre, Whitby; H. Morris, H. W. A. Foster, W. G. Cassels, F. C. Snider, W. S. Kerman, S. C. Halligan, Wm. Ince, H. J. Bethune, W. Mulock, Jr., Rev. T. W. Peterson, Capt. D. F. Jessop, Percy Langley, J. G. Ramsay, E. C. Burton, G. McDonald, J. Carruthers, E. W. Hamber, Vancouver; F. J. Harris, Hamilton; W. D. Matthews, H.B. Hodgins, Dr. A. J. Harrington, C. S. Wilcox, Hamilton; Richard Brown, W. C. Crowther, W. Cecil Lee, Stephen Noxon, F. J. Miller, Nanapan; W. E. Carwell, H. Crewe, James Wood, W. T. Kernahan, J. H. Peterson, F. D. Brown, H. Gordon Mackenzie, Alfred Haywood, N. F. Davidson, A. A. Atkinson, that Sir Edmund B. Osler, M.P., do take the chair, and that Mr. C. A. Bogert do act as Secretary.

Messrs. A. R. Boswell, K.C., and W. Gibson Cassels were appointed scrutineers.

The Secretary read the Report of the Directors to the Shareholders, and submitted the Annual Statement of the affairs of the Bank, which is as follows:—

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.—The Directors beg to present the following statement of the result of the business of the Bank for the year ended 31st December, 1913:—

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 31st December, 1912	\$ 688,109.01
Net profits for the year, after deducting all charges and making full provision for depreciation	850,402.78
Premium received on new Capital Stock	115,776.70
Making a total of	\$2,449,886.59
Dividends (quarterly) at twelve per cent. per annum	\$649,646.77
Bonus	115,776.70
Total distribution to shareholders of fourteen per cent. for the year	\$765,423.47
Contribution to Officers' Pension Fund	25,000.00
Transferred to Reserve Fund—Premium on New Stock	811,344.80
Transferred to Investment Accounts	300,000.00
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward	\$ 647,686.32

RESERVE FUND.  
Balance at credit of account, 31st December, 1912 \$6,000,000.00  
Transferred from Profit and Loss Account \$11,344.80  
Total \$6,011,344.80

The year 1913 was one of general financial and commercial depression throughout the world, which conditions became more accentuated during the closing months of that period. Your Directors, therefore, deemed it advisable to enforce a policy of conservatism without interfering with the requirements of legitimate borrowers.

The funds of the Bank were fully and profitably employed throughout the twelve months under review, resulting in a further increase in the net earnings, the disposition of which is dealt with in detail in the accompanying Report. A bonus of 2 per cent. was again distributed, in addition to the regular dividend of 12 per cent.

Following the announcement made in the last Annual Report, an issue of \$1,000,000 of new Capital Stock was made to Shareholders of record of the 15th February, 1913. The whole of this issue was taken up, and although the final payments thereon are not due until June, 1914—\$1,000,000 of the amount had been paid up on the 31st of December last. The total Paid-up Capital of the Bank was, on that date, \$5,811,344.

To meet the requirements of Section 55, Subsection 6, of the new Bank Act, you are now asked to elect auditors to serve until the next Annual General Meeting, and two written nominations have already been received in this connection.

You are also requested to sanction the passing of new By-laws, necessitated

## ALSACE-LORRAINE WORK UNDERGROUND IN NEW YORK CITY

Resignations, Which Caused No Surprise, Echo of Zabin Affair.

STRASSBURG, Alsace-Lorraine, Jan. 28.—(Can. Press.)—Baron Zorn von Zabin, secretary of state, announced in the diet today that he had resigned as a result of the difficulty which he had experienced between the civil and military authorities at Zabern.

## BERLIN NOT SURPRISED

BERLIN, Jan. 28.—(Can. Press.)—The resignation of Baron Zorn von Zabin, secretary of state, was not a surprise in Berlin, as it is known that the emperor William last week emphasized his strong disapproval of the manner in which the military authorities had handled the Zabern incident, and at the same time also tendered his resignation to his majesty.

Count Von Zabin's retirement, however, raises a difficult problem solution by the imperial government. It is pointed out in government circles that the emperor's resignation was a policy of conciliation which had been strongly censured by the Prussian Conservatives, and since the Zabern affair they have been urging the emperor to show a strong hand and to sustain the energetic measures of the military.

## HATS OF COREANS LOOK LIKE GREAT FLOWER POTS

In no other part of the world are such large hats seen as those worn by the men of Corea. These hats look like great flower pots set on a round table six feet across. The crowns are nine feet in height and three inches wide. To keep these enormous head coverings on there is under the brim a small, close-fitting cap and attached to it are padded strings that tie under the chin.

The material of these hats is bamboo so finely split that it is like thread; and they are varnished to keep out the sun and rain and the wind. The Corean people always wear cotton clothing; so these big hats protect them far more than an umbrella could do. In the rainy season cones of oiled paper are attached to the big bamboo head coverings in the shape of funnels, so that the rain pours off them easily.

Soldiers wear black or brown felt hats decorated with red horse hair or peacock feathers and hanging from the sides, over the crown and around their necks are oval balls of porcelain, amber and a queer kind of juncum.

by changes in the Bank Act and the advisability of having them more fully meet present circumstances.

Branches were opened in 1913, as follows:  
New Westminster, B. C.  
Fairview, Vancouver, B. C.  
Parramatta, Victoria, B. C.  
Medicine Hat, Alta.  
Arlington Street, Winnipeg, Man.  
Walkerville, Ontario.  
Danforth Avenue, Toronto.  
Eglinton Avenue, Toronto.

The offices at North Vancouver, B. C., and Guernsey, Sask., were closed as existing conditions did not warrant their continuance.

Very satisfactory progress is being made in the erection of the new Head Office building at the corner of King and Yonge streets, Toronto, and it is confidently expected that the premises will be ready for occupation before the end of this year.

The customary thorough inspections of the Head Office and Branches have been made, including the verification by your Directors of the Balance Sheet now presented.

All the Assets of the Bank have been carefully scrutinized by the Directors and Officials, and its Investment Securities are carried on the Books at conservative values.

Toronto, 28th January, 1914.

The Report was adopted.

In conformity with Section 55, Subsection 6, of the new Bank Act, Messrs. Geoffrey T. Clarkson and Robert J. Dilworth were appointed auditors for the current year.

New By-laws were submitted and passed by the Shareholders. The thanks of the Shareholders were tendered to the President, Vice-President and Directors for their services during the year, and to the General Manager and other Officers of the Bank for the efficient performance of their respective duties.

The following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year: Messrs. A. W. Austin, W. R. Brock, James Carruthers, R. J. Christie, J. C. Eaton, J. J. Foy, K.C., M.L.A., W. D. Matthews, A. M. Nanton, E. W. Hamber, H. W. Hutchinson, and Sir Edmund B. Osler, M.P.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Sir Edmund B. Osler, M.P., was elected President, and Mr. W. D. Matthews Vice-President, for the ensuing term.

## GENERAL STATEMENT

Capital Stock paid in \$5,811,344.80  
Reserve Fund \$6,011,344.80  
Balance of profits carried forward \$17,382.08  
Dividend No. 125, payable 2nd January, 1914 171,382.08  
Bonus, Two per cent, payable 2nd January, 1914 115,776.70  
Fornes Dividend unclaimed 1,510.70  
Total \$12,149,236.16

Total Liabilities to the Shareholders \$4,830,890.00  
Notes in Circulation \$4,830,890.00  
Deposits not bearing interest \$8,043,847.66  
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date \$1,184,242.71  
Balances due to other Banks in Canada \$9,748,890.37  
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom and foreign countries \$758,418.62  
Bills Payable \$184,747.44  
Accounts under Letters of Credit \$931,914.76  
Total Liabilities to the public \$66,947,206.65

ASSETS  
Gold and Silver Coin \$1,500,857.87  
Dominion Government Notes \$8,294,405.25  
Deposits in Central Gold Reserve Bank \$200,000.00  
Notes on other Banks \$674,007.12  
Cheques on other Banks \$3,048,880.85  
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada \$1,609,129.65  
Total \$15,965,880.74

Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value \$407,120.48  
Canadian Municipal Securities \$531,562.85  
Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value \$2,299,039.67  
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value \$4,651,964.71  
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks \$247,498.10  
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans elsewhere than in Canada \$27,105,874.40

Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest) \$48,495,567.06  
Other Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest) \$24,725.99  
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per contra \$931,914.76  
Real Estate, other than Bank Premises \$15,589.56  
Overseas Deposits (estimated loss provided for) \$16,152.95  
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off \$3,438,029.08  
Deposits on Real Estate sold \$263,900.00  
Mortgages on Real Estate sold \$7,196.82

Total \$15,965,880.74  
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C. A. BOGERT, General Manager

Toronto, 31st December, 1913.

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