

OPPORTUNITIES FOR SUCCESS

Are Within the Grasp of All Who Use THE TIMES CLASSIFIED COLUMNS.
By Advertising in Them You Can Secure Competent Help or Profitable Positions, Sell or
Buy Real Estate or Dispose or Purchase Any Business. THE COST IS A CENT A WORD.

Use the Times for Wants, For
Sales, To Let—10 per word,
Daily and Semi-Weekly. Special
price for three and six insertions.
Always on hand—For Sale, To Let
and Boarding Cards for windows.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PRO-
cessor to take charge of Canning
plant, handling meats, fruits and vegetables.
Must be thoroughly competent and furnish
references as to character and ability. Apply
stencil wages expected, to Box 54, Times
Office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

MILLINER WANTED FOR SPRING
season, must be first class. Apply, stating
salary and length of season, also previous
experience, to G. B. Ryan & Co., Guelph.

WANTED—GENERAL, SMALL FAMILY.
Wm. Smart, 300 Queen street.

EXPERIENCED NURSE OPEN FOR EN-
gagement, terms, 11 a day. Mrs. Smith,
110 West Avenue.

WANTED—SALESWOMAN, THOROUGH-
ly experienced to take charge of rib-
bons, frillings, veilings, etc. Finch Bros.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT FEMALE
teacher for small school, school sec-
tion No. 2, Ridout, with third class certifi-
cate. Salary, \$300, duties to commence, Jan.
4. Apply to Anthony Robertson, Brown's
Bros. Muskego.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED HOUSE MAID
with references. Apply 250 James
street south.

WANTED—GOOD COOK, WITH REFER-
ences. Apply Mrs. J. M. Eastwood,
Main street, East Hamilton.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN WISHES
to improve himself by taking a situation
as clerk in a solicitor's office, or any law
office. Has had no previous experience, but
would take very low wages to commence.
Box 5, Times.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR A
home, in good locality, well-built,
modern brick house, detached, all conven-
iences, four to six bedrooms, south of King
Box 4, Times Office.

WANTED—STEADY WORK BY GOOD
reliable man; best of city refer-
ences. Box 3, Times Office.

WANTED TO BUY CHEAP WORK MAHE
for farm. Phone 124.

WANTED—A FURNISHED OR UN-
furnished bedroom, in exchange for
music lessons. Box 2, Times Office.

LOST AND FOUND

LOST—FRONT BOB OF LIGHT DELIV-
ery sleigh. Reward, 112 MacNab north.

LOST—MONDAY NIGHT, BELT WITH
gold buckle, on James street south. Re-
ward at Times Office.

LOST—ON SATURDAY ON KING STREET
east, gold extension bracelet, silver lin-
ed. Reward 443 Barton east.

LOST—BLACK LEATHER HAND BAG
containing small purse, shawl and money.
Reward 228 Hunter east.

LOST—FRIDAY, ON MACNAB, JAMES OR
Hudson, gold ring inscribed S. W. S.
Reward, Times Office.

LOST—KEY, ON EMERALD, CANNON OR
East Avenue north, New Year's. Reward
at 111 Emerald north.

BOARDING

FIRST CLASS BOARDING, CENTRAL, 61
Hess north.

PRIVATE BOARD AND LODGING AT 163
King William.

PRIVATE BOARDER WANTED; GOOD
home. 15 Bristol.

WANTED—2 GOOD BOARDERS; GOOD
home. 16 Cheever street.

PERSONAL

PROF. BRAGANZA, HINDU PALMIST,
phenologist, belongs to realm of knowl-
edge, with his mind he searches the whole
universe, adaptations and advice given. 81
Walnut south.

LEGAL

REMOVAL—PHINOLIS BARRISTERS,
solicitors, etc. Office Federal Life
Building, fourth floor, James and Main
Money to lend in large and small sums
at lowest rates. Wm. Bell, R. A. Prieke.

HENRY CARPENTER, BARRISTER, 40-
Huron, etc. Money to loan on real es-
tate at lowest rates. Office, Room 6,
Federal Life Building.

WILLIAM H. WARDROPE, K. C., BAR-
rister, solicitor, notary public, Office
Federal Life Building. Money to loan at
lowest rates of interest.

HARRY D. PETRIE, BARRISTER, ETC.
Office Spectator Building. Money loaned
on first-class real estate security.

LEMON, BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,
notary public. Office No. 231, Hudson street
south. N. B.—Money to loan on real estate
at lowest rates.

MEDICAL

REMOVAL—DR. BRIGGS, DENTIST,
has removed his office from 35 King
street west to 2nd and West Avenue at
lowest rates.

FRANK D. W. BATES, M.D., D.D., EYE, EAR,
nose and throat specialist, has removed
his office to room 306, Bank of Hamilton
Building. Hours 9 to 12 and 2 to 5. Tele-
phone 124. Dr. Bates has opened an office
in Detroit, and from now on will spend from
the 1st to the 22nd of each month in his
office here, and from the 23rd to the end of
the month in Detroit.

DR. T. SHANNON MCGILLIVRAY HAS
removed from the corner of King and
James streets to his residence, 164 James
street south. Specialist in heart and nervous dis-
eases. Phone 140.

JOHN P. MORTON, M.D., F. R. C. S.,
"Edin." James street south. Surgeon-
eye, ear, nose and throat. Office hours 9
to 12. 7 to 5. Telephone 124.

GEORGE HUBBARD, M.D., Homeopathist,
150 Main street west. Telephone 25.

DR. McEDWARDS, SPECIALIST,
eye, ear, nose and throat, corner King
and Bay streets. Office hours 9 to 12 a. m.,
2 to 5 p. m., 7 to 9 p. m. Telephone 823.

DR. DEAN, SPECIALIST, DISEASES OF
men, 28 Charlton street, Toronto.

STORAGE

WAREHOUSE FOR MEN-
s' chandise, furniture, pianos, trunks, val-
uables; separate room for each family's
goods. Myer Fireproof Warehouse, Main
and Hudson. Phone 690.

PATENTS

PATENTS TRADE MARKS, DE-
signs, etc., prepared in
all countries. John H. Hendry, corner James
and Rebecca Streets. Established 1880.

Advertise your Wants in the
Times. 10 cents will do the trick.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FOR SALE—SIX ACRES LEVEL EXTRA
choice market garden, well fenced and
buildings, within two miles of Hamilton
market. Thirty-five hundred, terms may be
arranged. Bowerman, Bank of Hamilton
Building.

FOR SALE—SUITABLE SITE FOR BRICK
yard, sand and gravel pit. Bowerman,
Bank of Hamilton Building.

BOWERMAN & CO., REAL ESTATE
dealers, Bank of Hamilton Building.
Properties bought, sold and exchanged.

GOOD 7 ROOMED HOUSE WITH FRUIT
garden. 284 Emerald north.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE, 7 ROOMS; ALSO
barn. 456 John north.

JOHN M. BURNS, REAL ESTATE AND
Insurance, 30 King street east, agent for
Atlas and Caledonia Fire Insurance Co. and
Sunderland Guarantee and Accident Insurance
Company.

ROOMS TO LET

ROOMS TO LET—NEW ADDITION OF
Hotel Mission, 1120 per week, all con-
veniences. 120 King William street.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET; EVERY
convenience. 114 Hughson south.

BASEMENT AND ROOMS TO LET, 128
Guthrie south.

FURNISHED BEDROOMS, HOUSEKEEP-
ing rooms, board, optional. 35 Park
south.

TO LET

OUR ROOMED COTTAGE, ALL CON-
veniences, cheap if rented at once. Ap-
ply 1st Wellington south, in the basement,
or Burke & Co.

HOUSE, 201 REBECCA STREET, 3 BED
rooms.

FOR RENT OR SALE—2 STOREY BUILD-
ing. 56 Cheever street.

HOUSE TO LET; 9 ROOMS. 47 LIBERTY
street.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—GOOD DELIVERY HORSE.
Apply Hess and Market.

GOOD LIGHT SLEIGH, APPLY 25 EL-
gin street.

FOR SALE—BOSTON TERRIER PUPPIES,
dark pedigree, best coat, best dog. E.
Amery, 21 Oak Ave.

SECOND HAND IRON PIPE COILS AND
radiators, 210 King street east.

HOCKEY SHOES, SKATES, STICKS,
boys and girls' skis, all at lowest
possible prices. Westwood Cycle Works,
store, adjoining new armoury.

KEEP YOUR HORSE WARM AND DRY
with blankets and rain covers, large
assortment, you need them now. Robert
Super, Bay and Simcoe streets.

NEW PIANO BARGAINS—FACTORY
prices; \$150 per week, without interest
or notes. Square from 125 up. Pianos to
laundry at 47 Barton street east. Parola
F. J. Balise, John street south, 2 doors from
Post Office, dealer in pianos and real es-
tate.

BIKES—CASH OR ON EASY PAY-
ments. 267 King street. Phone 248.

QUARTER CORD DRY MIXED WOOD
for \$1.00. Kelley's Wood Yard, also car-
pet cleaning, corner Cathcart and Cannon
streets.

MISCELLANEOUS

MEALS, 20 CENTS AT DANIEL'S
American Restaurant, 71 York.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED, NO WIT-
nesses required. Bowerman, Bank of
Hamilton Building.

THE JOBBORN TRANSFER AND FUR-
niture removals, vans, pianos moved, dis-
tance no object, packing, crating or stor-
age; teaming, single or double. Terms for
moving, \$1.00 per hour for two men; 75c
for one man. Estimates free. Telephone
302. 445 Hughson street north.

HASLEWOOD & CO., AUCTIONEERS
and estate agents, 217 King east.

SEE MISS PARLETTER'S FINE STOCK OF
hair, one glance will convince you. Finest
French, German and English goods; also
American novelties and latest device trans-
formation. Ladies' curls, wavy switches,
pompadour fronts. Headquarters for theatrical
wigs, etc. Remember the place, 107 King
street west, above Park.

ROY HING WISHES TO INFORM THE
public that he has opened a first class
laundry at 47 Barton street east. Parola
called for and delivered. Family work, 35
and 45c down.

MONEY TO LOAN

PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN ON FIRST
mortgages, real estate. Lowest rates.
Martin & Martin, Federal Building.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT LOWEST RATES
of interest on real estate security in
sums to borrowers. No commission charged.
Apply Laxier & Laxier, Spectator Building.

MONUMENTS AND MANTELS

WOOD MANTELS, GRATES, FENDERS,
Tiling, Chinese Granite Monuments,
Midwestern Marble & Granite Co. Limited,
Furness & Eastman, managers, 232 King east.

DENTAL

DR. M. P. BINKLEY, DENTIST, PRICES
that appeal to the working classes.
ARTIFICIAL TEETH receiving special con-
sideration. MATERIAL AND WORKMAN-
SHIP no better to be had at any price. Of-
fice, 174 King street east, Hamilton.

DR. F. C. H. BRIGGS, D. D. S. U. S.,
"Edin." 104 King street south, 234
King street west, Hamilton, Ont.

DR. JAMES P. McDONALD, DENTIST,
Grossman's Hall, 61 James street north.
Telephone 1909.

**Times Ads
Bring
Results**

Call for letters in boxes
34, 35, 36, 38, 49.



"Here's a Chance for Dick"

Make a habit of looking over the classified pages of The Times "between whites." You will find business chances for husband, son or brother that they might never hear of otherwise.

Opportunity to better his position or to enter a business for which he is better qualified. Chances to sell his boat—fishing tackle—camping outfit—or a chance to buy at a real bargain. Cut out these little ads, save them for the men folk when they come home in the evening. They will appreciate your thoughtfulness—and you will find many ways whereby they can save or make dollars.

It's one of the most interesting parts of the paper, too.

There's sure to be something new in every issue. Look to-day.

HOW BRIGHT AND CLEAN

Was the way some ladies were speaking of a store in this city the other day.

Could this be said of your store? No? Then brighten up. Here is an offer that will mean dollars to you if you use it.

FREE ARCS FREE MANTLES FREE SUPERVISION

ALL YOU PAY FOR IS THE GAS

HAMILTON GAS LIGHT COMPANY

PARK STREET NORTH PHONE NO. 89

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE

INSURANCE COMPANY

CRERAR & BURKHOLDER

42 FEDERAL BUILDING

Phone 616, House 276

Hard Coal \$5.75

LARGE CLEAN NO. 2 NUT. QUALITY

The best hard coal on the market.

Phone 1487, Office 14 John north.

EASTBROOK & BRYAN

"The New Coal Firm."

FREEZE TIGHT STOPPERS.

It Causes Contraction From Neck of

Bottle and Makes Removal Easy.

Reagent bottles holding caustic alkalis,

alkaline carbonates, etc., very fre-

quently become "fixed" and the usual

method has been to tap the stopper

with a wooden block or the application

of heat to the neck, or a combination

of both. Results are poor in certain

cases and often result in the fracture of

the neck.

The inverse process may be used to ad-

vantage. In other words, freeze the

stopper, thus causing a contraction of

the stopper from the neck. The bottles

which I used for experiment had failed

to open under the heating and tapping,

and were bad cases of fixed stoppers.

The bottles held sodium carbonate that

had formed sodium silicate, an excellent

cement, and so were firmly fixed. They

were inverted in a mixture of crushed

ice and calcium chloride, taking care

that the freezing solution did not touch

the lips of the bottles.

After standing twenty minutes each

stopper was removed without the slight-

est exertion. This is the neatest and

safest way to remove stoppers from bor-

ne bottles and other corrosive chemi-

cals.—Scientific American.

A Good Bargain.

"I wish," said a Capitol Hill man re-

cently, "that peddlers would keep away

from my house. Somehow or other my

wife can't help buying their wares,

whether she needs them or not. All the

peddler has to do is to say his article is

cheap. When I get home at night I

usually find some new stove polish, a

new fangled kitchen utensil or some-

thing else lying around. Last night my

wife had a bottle of something to show

me when I entered the house.

"It's an asthma cure, John," she said.

"Asthma cure?" I repeated, with a

frown. "Why, Mary, no one in our fam-

ily has asthma. We don't need that

stuff."

"But, John, just think how cheap it

was," she said. "It only cost a quarter."

—Denver Post.

To whom you tell your secrets you sur-

render your freedom.—Italian.

Tuberculosis Among the Jews

(Dr. Maurice Fishberg, in the Medical Record.)

Some authors have maintained that the ritual dietary laws practised by Jews are responsible for the lesser number of deaths from tuberculosis among them. As is well known Jews, before pronouncing meat as fit for human consumption (kosher) subject every carcass to a thorough examination by an expert. Special attention is paid to the condition of the viscera, particularly the lungs, pleura, liver and spleen. Those animals whose lungs present any adhesions of the thoracic walls or adhesions between the lobes of the lungs, or in small nodules are discovered scattered over the surface of the lungs are pronounced terefa or unfit for human consumption. It has been stated that bovine tuberculosis is thus prevented from gaining a foothold among the children of Israel. In the light of our present knowledge of the origin and spread of tuberculosis, some of the foremost authorities (Carmichael, Behring and others) being of the opinion that tuberculosis is more often acquired by ingestion than by inhalation, the Jewish dietary laws should be an excellent preventive when strictly adhered to; but as a matter of fact all the evidence is against this view. In eastern Europe, where the Jews follow the dietary laws, strictly adhering both to the letter and spirit of the sacred ordinance, there is more consumption among them than among their coreligionists in Western countries who disregard the dietary laws in part or completely. In Germany, France, England, Italy, etc., where the majority of the native Jews are constantly seen eating in Christian restaurants and many are not particular to procure kosher meat at home, there is less consumption among them than in eastern Europe, the East End of London or the East Side of New York city, where the poor, as they generally are, pay exorbitant prices for meat which is or is alleged to be kosher.

The incidence of tuberculosis among Jews depends more on their economic and social environment than on racial or ritual affections. In Berlin, where they are as a class economically prosperous, there is but little tuberculosis among them. The death rate of pulmonary tuberculosis during 1909 was 9.81 in 10,000 Jews. In Vienna, where a large proportion are on a high plane, economically, where many poor with no money, the death rate is higher than in Berlin, reaching 13.1 for pulmonary and 17.9 for all forms of tuberculosis. In Budapest and Bukharest, where there are 11,000 Jews, the rates are 21.93 and 25.6 respectively. In Galicia the poverty of the Jews is appalling. In fact, I do not know a poorer lot of humanity than is met with in the small towns of Austrian Galicia. It is there where we have found the highest rate of mortality among Jews, reaching 30.64 in 10,000.

The influence of economic conditions on the incidence of tuberculosis among Jews is well illustrated by conditions in New York city. In a recent report of the Charity Organization Society I find an analytical table of the cases of tuberculosis registered in New York city. Altogether there were in Manhattan and The Bronx registered with the Board of Health 10,239 cases of tuberculosis in 1,000 population. In the fourth, sixth, eighth and tenth assembly districts, which are almost wholly inhabited by Jews, the majority of whom are poor artisans engaged in the garment industry, the number of registered cases was 12.0, 13.0, 13.0 and 13.7 respectively in 1,000 population. The Jews in the lower East Side are more orthodox, more strictly adhering to their faith and traditions, and still have proportionately a higher rate of mortality from tuberculosis than their coreligionists in Harlem who, as is characteristic of Jews all over, with their prosperity have more or less discarded many of their religious practices, the first of which consists in consuming meat not prepared according to the dietary laws.

The social and economic aspects of tuberculosis has been studied quite carefully during recent years. Demographic statistics have shown that there are more deaths from tuberculosis in cities than in rural districts, and that it is especially prevalent in the tenement districts. The concentration of population in cities is a comparatively recent phenomenon. Only about 100 years ago the urban population of any European country was only a small percentage of the total population. To-day there is a constant migration of the country dweller to the large industrial centres, where the opportunities for advancement are better than in the villages. But that the average country dweller is more or less incapable of resisting the deleterious effects of overcrowding, with its concomitant facilities for the spread of contagious diseases, is evident from the fact that very few of the inhabitants of the modern large cities in Europe can trace back their ancestry for more than three generations. It appears that the country dweller, after immigrating to the city, is the most vulnerable; he has the most chances to contract contagious diseases, particularly consumption.

To begin with the extreme type of country dweller, those who live always in the open air, as the nomadic Kirgiz Tartars in the Siberian plains or the aboriginal inhabitants of Australasia, Polynesia, or North and South America, we find that tuberculosis was quite unknown before the advent of the white man, who brought to these tribes not only civilization, often in the shape of whiskey, but also the tubercle bacillus. Never having met with these bacilli, these tribes were very vulnerable, like virgin soil. This is not only the case with tuberculosis. We know that the same is true of measles, scarlet fever,

smallpox, etc. Whenever they are imported into a country where these diseases were unknown before they attack almost everybody. Similarly the rural population of our modern civilized States, owing to their open air life not having undergone as rigid a process of selection in which most of those predisposed to tuberculosis have succumbed, are more often infected when they migrate to the city and begin to live in overcrowded houses, lacking fresh air and sunshine, and enter the modern factory and mill, where they often meet with fellow workers who suffer from tuberculosis. It is this class of rural dwellers not adapted to indoor city life, that is lacking among the Jews, who have for 2,000 years lived exclusively in cities, and during mediaeval ages were confined in the worst parts of cities, the ghettos. Indeed, only rarely was the ghetto enlarged to meet the demands of a growing population, but the Jews were compelled to accommodate themselves the best way they could in the small area. Under such conditions most of the Jews who were predisposed to tuberculosis succumbed, leaving no progeny. The same process is to-day going on with most other inhabitants of large cities. The Jews have only the advantage of having passed through a process of infection during past centuries. Hence their lower mortality from tuberculosis.