

Brantford, Cornwall, Cochrane, Green, Kingston, Port Arthur, Stratford

EASTERN ONTARIO DAIRYMEN GATHER

Thirty-Seventh Annual Convention Being Held in Factory Town.

WINTER DAIRY EXHIBIT

Splendid Showing of Cheese and Butter Wins Praise From Judges.

(Special to The Toronto World.)
CORNWALL, Jan. 7.—Cornwall was today invaded by a large number of leading dairymen from all over eastern Ontario, as well as by farmers from this and surrounding districts who are interested in the dairy industry. The gathering is the thirty-seventh annual convention of the Eastern Ontario Association of Dairymen. Sessions are being held in the Music Hall, and will continue until Friday afternoon.

President's Address.
The convention opened this morning with the delivery of the president's address by G. A. Gillespie of Peterboro, who gave an interesting resume of his tenure of office and the work undertaken and accomplished since the association last met in annual convention. An address on "Management and Care of the Dairy Herd," by H. Glennding of Manilla, Ont., brought out many important points in which the dairy herd could be improved with advantage to the owner.

Senator Derbyshire of Brockville and John Hyatt of Pleton each gave a brief address.
At the afternoon session three addresses were delivered, as follows: "Cow Testing," by G. E. Whitley, dairy commissioner, Ottawa; "Common-Sense Cow Feeding," by Prof. J. H. Giesdale, director experimental farm, Ottawa; "The Place of the Farmer in the Dairy Industry of Canada," by Prof. H. H. Dean, B.S.A., Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. A general discussion followed each subject, and participated in by several members.

Citizens' Meeting.
The evening session took the form of a citizens' meeting, and the dairymen were joined by a large number of citizens of Cornwall, who came to listen to the addresses and musical program provided for the entertainment of the visitors. Hon. Senator Derbyshire of Brockville, honorary president of the association, occupied the chair.

An address of welcome was delivered by Wm. Pollock, mayor of Cornwall, who extended the freedom of the old factory town to the dairymen. Dr. D. O. Aigue, M.P., also spoke, dwelling on the large place the dairy industry now holds in the country.

Prof. Harcourt of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph; J. A. Rudolph, dairy commissioner, Ottawa, and Hon. James S. Duff, minister of agriculture, Toronto, each delivered an address, and told the dairymen many ways in which they could improve their condition and that of their herds.

TROPICAL SEAS SHOW GREAT HEAT

Sun's Rays Have Powerful Effect on Temperature of the Water.

Those who live in a temperate zone and cold climates cannot possibly realize the effect of the sun's direct rays on the sea.

E. B. Bendish, writing of his travels in tropical lands, is quoted in Youth's Companion as saying that on Nov. 21, 1909, he bathed at Moo-Jee, North Queensland, in shallow water on the edge of an area of denuded coral reef fully two miles long by a mile wide. For three hours a consistent portion of the reef had been exposed to the glare of the sun, and the incoming tide flung the stored-up heat from the coral and stones and sand.

The first plunge provoked an exclamation of amazement, for the water was several degrees hotter than the air. It was the hottest water he had ever bathed in. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon—a very hot day. No thermometer was at hand to register the actual temperature of the water, but subsequent tests at the same spot under similar conditions, proved that the surface stratum of water, from four degrees to six degrees hotter than the air. Below that the temperature of the water seemed ordinary, and corresponded with that of the water a hundred yards out from the shore.

On another day, January 10, 1910, between noon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the water was scientifically tested, was heated to ninety degrees, with the bulb raised in the sand six feet from the water's edge, the mercury rose to 12 degrees, and the water quickly remained stationary.

GRAFTING IN SURGERY OF HIGHEST ANTIQUITY

The art of transplanting or replacing human tissue has been practiced since the remotest antiquity, states a writer in L'Illustration. In India a caste existed who were renowned for their skill in replacing cut-off noses, and had a great practice, because the removal of the nose was a very common punishment inflicted on certain criminals.

From India this sort of surgery found its way to Italy, where, in the fifteenth century, two illustrious Italian surgeons, the Brancacci father and son, enjoyed quite famous fame as readers of the human anatomy.

Similarly, in the sixteenth century, a Bologna surgeon, Caparotta, was famous for his skill in replacing cut-off noses, and his attempts at grafting and transplanting animal organs on members from other animals.

KENT COUNTY TO GUARD AGAINST SPRING FLOODS

Tug Will Be Used to Break Ice in Thames and Thus Prevent Dangerous Jams.

(Special to The Toronto World.)
CHATHAM, Jan. 7.—Capt. McQueen's tug from Amherstburg will arrive at the mouth of the river tomorrow afternoon to lay up for the winter. The tug will be used in the spring to break the ice in the river and prevent the dangerous jams which yearly cause so much trouble and loss to the people of Kent in causing the Thames to overflow its banks.

The deal with Capt. McQueen is that for \$500 he will lay up his tug at the mouth of the river and charge \$4 an hour extra in the spring for the time devoted in breaking the ice. The services of the tug will not cost the county anything, as the expense is being borne by the government.

Albert E. Merritt, a most highly respected resident of the Maple City, Ontario, and in his 68th year at his residence on Queen street, Mr. Merritt was ill only a week, and not until two days ago was his condition so ill that he died. His death resulted from congestion of the lungs.

MINISTER MAKES FEELING REFERENCE TO SIR JAMES

CORNWALL, Jan. 7.—At the dairymen's convention tonight, Hon. Mr. Duff spoke feelingly of the fact that he was in the town in which Sir James Whitney spent his student days in the office of the late John Sandfield Macdonald. He felt more deeply impressed from the fact that he had taken dinner with a friend who lived in the house in which Sir James had his room when a student here.

He was watching, he said, with deep anxiety for news of the outcome of the sick chamber in New York. While all hoped for the best, they must feel prepared for the worst.

Mr. Duff referred at some length to the dairy industry and the important part in its development played by the Dairy Association now in convention.

OPERATIONS OF A LIGHT METER

Mechanism of Instrument is of Most Intricate and Delicate Structure.

Reading an electric light meter is one thing, and understanding just how it operates is another.

The electric meter is really a tiny electric motor, of the most delicate structure and the best workmanship, mounted in a little iron and glass box, explains The Electric News Service.

The revolving part of the motor is an aluminum disk mounted between two permanent magnets, the current to be measured is passed. The current in the magnets induces a current in the disk, and this current flow causes the disk to revolve with a speed directly proportional to the amount of current that is passing through the magnet.

With each complete revolution of the disk a black band is seen to pass the glass-covered aperture in the face of the meter box, and a definite number of revolutions of the disk is geared to them in such a way that when one kilowatt-hour passes through the meter the disk revolves a sufficient number of times to cause the pointer to move one-tenth of the distance around its circle. That is, if the meter is set at zero, the pointer of the right-hand dial will move from zero to one in measuring one kilowatt-hour of electricity.

In reading a dial of a meter it is necessary to read the number last passed by the pointer. This is important for accurate reading. On a given day the dial farthest to the right is read and the number is written down. The next dial to the left is read and the number is written just to the left of the first number, and so on until the four readings have been taken and recorded. The numbers are not added together but are read as one whole number just as they stand.

As an example, suppose the pointer of the left-hand dial has just passed four, the hand of the second dial is between the one and two, the third is between three and four, and the right-hand dial is between two and three. Then the meter reads four, one, three, two, and four thousand one hundred and thirty-two kilowatt-hours dial will move from zero to one in measuring one kilowatt-hour of electricity.

DEATH OF LONDON PHYSICIAN.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Dr. James Drysdale Balfour, former superintendent of Victoria Hospital, and one of London's oldest physicians, died early this morning of pneumonia. Dr. Balfour was a member of the staff of Western University for many years, and was a popular lecturer.

APPREHENDED AT PERTH.

OTTAWA, Jan. 7.—(Can. Press.)—Charles St. George, the young Jeweler who disappeared on Monday night, was apprehended at Perth. Five hundred dollars was found on him when arrested.

COCHRANE KNOWS THE SITUATION

Is in Direct Touch With Politics in Province of Ontario.

HE MIGHT COME BACK

But is a Fighter and Would Not Surrender Easily.

(Special to The Toronto World.)
OTTAWA, Jan. 7.—Is Hon. Frank Cochrane going back to Ontario politics? The question is asked, and the answer given is that he is not in good health, that he has overworked himself in the office of minister of railways. But what brings up the question is the illness of Sir James Whitney, and still more an article in The Winnipeg Telegram (supposed to be the personal organ of Hon. Robert Rogers) of Saturday last, that article denouncing Major Leonard as a "failure," and says that his appointment was a "mistake." To quote:

"He is not a railway builder, however good he may be in locating mining propositions. It is a pity, therefore, to spoil an excellent prospect at the expense of the National Transcontinental project."

It is not necessary to go into details to indicate Major Leonard's unfitness for the position he occupies. The impression is growing that more progress would be made on the work if the young engineer in the employ of the commission were in charge.

Hon. Frank Cochrane, the minister of railways, is a busy man. He is an overworked minister, and he will continue to be overworked as long as he is burdened with the preliminary arrangements for the construction of the Transcontinental. The suggestion is freely made that the minister should take over this important work or a commissioner be appointed with the ability and skill to expedite it.

The Manitoba Free Press of Monday, received here last night says this article of The Telegram indicates that there is a difference of opinion between Mr. Rogers and Mr. Cochrane.

It is believed here that Mr. Cochrane never lost touch with Sir James Whitney, and that his former standing in his recent illness in direct touch with the whole situation at Toronto. And his name is still mentioned in connection with the governorship of Ontario. An Ontario M.P. stated tonight that Frank Cochrane would refuse to surrender to any oratorical attack that might be directed against him.

BIG ENGINEERING JOB ACCOMPLISHED

Transportation of Two Spans of Bridge Across Mississippi River.

An achievement which has been accomplished but twice before in the history of engineering was recently carried out by the Missouri Valley Bridge and Iron Company of Leavenworth, Kan. The achievement, according to The Kansas City Star, was the transportation of two spans of the bridge across the Mississippi at Hannibal, Mo.

The draw span, near the centre of the river, was taken out intact, floated on barges, and installed in the place formerly occupied by the draw span. The weight of the draw span is 500 tons, while the weight of the fixed span is 325 tons. The work of making the transfer occupied only a few hours, but the preliminary arrangements required two years. The cost of making the transfer to the railroad was \$125,000.

The transportation of the two spans was made necessary by order of the United States Government, which declared three years ago that the presence of the draw span at that location was dangerous to navigation.

One of the principal tasks of making ready for the transportation of the two spans was the building of a new pivot pier for the draw to rest on after being changed to its new location. The pier was completed last year and work was practically suspended during the winter and until last spring.

The two spans were changed through a novel process. Three barges on which was constructed a huge falsework to sustain the piers were first floated under the fixed span. The barges were then filled with water, which caused them to lie low in the water. When the barges were under the fixed span the water was pumped out, which caused them to rise and lift the span from the piers. Then the barges with the span high in the air were towed down the river about 250 feet, and the water was again pumped out, which caused them to rise and lift the span from the piers.

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ONE YEAR FOR FORGERY.

SARNIA, Jan. 7.—(Special.)—Kuma Miller, a Russian, was convicted on evidence given in court here today on a charge of forgery. He forged the name of "John Cook" by which an other Russian is known at the Imperial Oil Company, to pay a cheque for \$1,000, made payable to Cook's order. The cheque, together with cash to the amount of \$83, had been stolen from Cook while he was drunk on Monday night last. Cook was given one year in the Central prison.

BARRED ROCKS BETTER LAYERS THAN WYANDOTTE

Says Lecturer From Guelph O.A.C. at Stratford Poultry Association's Show.

(Special to The Toronto World.)
STRATFORD, Jan. 7.—Over one thousand birds, in addition to the entries of ducks, geese, pigeons and pheasants, were entered in the Winter Poultry Show of the Stratford Poultry Association, which so far as the judging concerned came to a close this evening. The classes were keenly contested, the entries being of an excellence that made many of the decisions very close.

Mr. McCullough of the Guelph Experimental Farm lectured, dealing with feeding according to the seasons of the year and how to select poultry for egg production in winter. In his experience, Barred Rocks had proved themselves the best layers. The Golden-faced Wyandotte special was won by Frank McDermott of Tavistock. This exhibitor also placed the entire class for Silver-laced Wyandottes. William Casey of Mitchell won the Barclay Cup for the best cockerel in the show. The Mr. Kay Cup for Rhode Island Reds (Rose Comb) went to I. B. Maguire of Stratford.

GUELPH SECURES TWO ADDITIONAL INDUSTRIES

Pay Rolls to Include Eighty-Five Men at Start—Local Capitalists Interested.

(Special to The Toronto World.)
GUELPH, Jan. 7.—Arrangements were completed today whereby a local company, composed mostly of local men, was formed for the manufacture of tungsten electric lamps in this city. The company has already contracted for its entire output of 1000 lamps per day and will begin to manufacture as soon as the machinery comes from Guelph. It is causing considerable anxiety among its clients.

Another company, known as the Peerless Rubber Co., Ltd., has been organized here for the manufacture of all kinds of rubber goods. Its specialty is the reclaiming of rubber. This company will employ fifty hands at the outset.

WIRELESS PHONE SYSTEM IN MINES

Results From a Colliery of South Yorkshire Attract Much Attention.

The wireless telephone system of J. H. Reincke of Bochum, Westphalia, not only supplies mines with an economical means of signaling, which may prove of great importance in the future, but by portable instruments it may serve the cages and inaccessible parts of the mine.

The instruments are like those used in ordinary telephony. The novelty of the system consists in attaching each of the instruments by two wires to a buried metal plate or to some metal of the mine, such as the rails or the pipes, and thus making the mine itself replace the usual wire-transmission. The satisfactory results given by this system at the Dimmington Colliery, South Yorkshire, have attracted much attention. In this mine two instruments have been placed at points about 1000 yards apart, and the distance between them is about twenty pounds each, make it possible to communicate with the fixed station by means of the mine by attaching the two wires to any metal at hand.

SENSITIVENESS OF NEW THERMOMETER

It is no matter for great surprise to be told that the different portions of the spectrum into which a beam of light is spread out show different degrees of temperature when tested by an apparatus of sufficient delicacy.

It appears, in point of fact, that the dark lines in the spectrum are also areas of relative coolness, and that the spectrum may be charted by moving a sufficiently delicate heat-measuring instrument along the spectrum. The instrument with which this feat of measuring infinitesimal gradations of temperature is accomplished is known as a bolometer and was invented by the late Professor Langley of the Smithsonian Institution.

The principle on which the bolometer is constructed demonstrates that any change of temperature in a metal changes the capacity of that metal as a conductor of electricity. By using an excessively tenuous, flattened thread of platinum for his conductor, and an exquisitely sensitive galvanometer to register the effects, Langley produced an instrument which will respond to changes of temperature so slight in degree that no one could reasonably have supposed them measurable. Indeed, the feats accomplished by the little instrument are as incredible, not to say fantastic, as the feats of the spectroscopic itself.

A generation ago instruments for physical research had attained a high stage of development, but to measure a change of temperature of one-thousandth of a degree was considered a remarkable feat. The Langley bolometer measures a change of one-hundred-millionth of a degree. It is composed of a thin layer of platinum, many millions of heat that come to the bolometer from the sun and the brighter stars.

OLD KINGSTONIAN DEAD

KINGSTON, Jan. 7.—(Special.)—Mrs. Agnes Richardson, widow of the late George Richardson, died at afternoon after a lingering illness. She was an old resident of the city.

BRANTFORD GUNMAN GIVEN FIVE YEARS

Sentenced on Each of Six Charges, Terms to Run Concurrently.

SKINS WERE RELEASED

Raw Furs, Shipped by Indians, Seized by an Inspector Under Mistake.

(Special to The Toronto World.)
BRANTFORD, Jan. 7.—William Murray, the colored man who amuck with a gun, was sentenced to five years on each of the six charges preferred against him, sentences to run concurrently. Each of the six charges against him was sufficient for a life sentence. Prisoners' counsel pleaded in extenuation that Murray was crazed with drink, otherwise nothing would have occurred. Magistrate Livingston pointed out that the plea of drunkenness at the time of the offence was no excuse. It might take the edge off the intent to commit crime, but it was no excuse in the eyes of the law.

Local Treasurer Disappears.
Mr. Shaffron, who is the proprietor of a little establishment on King street, is reported to be missing. He obtained a ticket for Winnipeg and cannot be located, and as he has been the practical treasurer for the foreign population in Brantford, he is said to have several thousand dollars belonging to the various persons with whom he deals. He has been trusted by them with large sums of money which he was asked to send to the native homes of the foreigners, and his disappearance is causing considerable anxiety among his clients.

Close Season Doesn't Apply.
On a last Monday Garlow and Jesse Gibson of the Indian reserve shipped to John Hallam, fur dealer of Toronto, about \$50 worth of muskrat and skunk skins. The inspector at Hamilton seized them, claiming that after shipped on the first day of the open season, they must have been killed during the close season. He didn't trouble to enquire whether Garlow and Gibson were Indians or not, as there is no close season against Indians belonging to the reserve. Major C. J. Smith, Indian agent, took the matter up with the game and fisheries department, and the skins were returned to their destination, but it is quite likely that they are now spoiled.

CHEAPER FENCE POSTS.

Preservatives Prolong Life of Poorest Woods.

As a result of the many enquiries in regard to the preservative treatment of fence posts, the forestry branch, Ottawa, has now issued a circular on this subject, which can be had by applying to the director of forestry. The various methods described by treating fence posts with preservatives are all illustrated by diagrams, and the apparatus required is simple and costs little.

The great advantage of these treatments is that they keep even cheap woods free from decay for from 10 to 15 years. Many kinds of wood found in farmers' wood lots will last, when used as posts, only four years or thereabouts, after treatment, such as described, they last twice or three times as long.

Creosote, which costs in Canada from 10 to 25 cents a gallon, is the best preservative. When boiling hot, creosote is applied liberally with a brush—a paint brush or whitewash brush, for instance—to the butts of well-seasoned posts, which the creosote has been removed, it sinks into the wood for a distance of about a quarter of an inch. This should be done at least ten years to the life of a post made of a non-durable wood, such as poplar, balsam, fir or spruce. This is not the best method, but it is the simplest and, on a small scale, probably the cheapest. Other methods require that the posts be kept covered in tanks of hot creosote for a longer or shorter period.

NEW MEXICO CONTAINS A MOUNTAIN OF ALUM

This Wonderful Deposit is Nine Hundred Feet High, Covering Two Square Miles.

Visions of great wealth are aroused by the prospect of developing the wonderful alum mountain near the Gila River, in southwestern New Mexico. This deposit is 900 feet high, covering two square miles, and the United States Geological Survey finds it to be of such purity that any grade of manufactured alum can be produced at small cost, while for many uses it can be marketed in the natural state.

A probable future source of metal aluminum this material has still greater value. The alum of the aluminum industry is now produced from bauxite, which is shipped from Arkansas to the reduction plants, mostly at Newburg, Ala.

Sulphuric acid and other valuable by-products will be supplied by the aluminum industry. The alum of the aluminum industry is now produced from bauxite, which is shipped from Arkansas to the reduction plants, mostly at Newburg, Ala.

FORMER TORONTO MAN IS HONORED AT PORT ARTHUR

Mayor Oliver, Re-Elected to Chief Magistracy, Handed Gift of Fifteen Hundred Dollars.

(Special to The Toronto World.)
PORT ARTHUR, Jan. 7.—Mayor Oliver, an old Toronto boy, who was re-elected to the position of chief magistrate for the second term, was presented with a gift of \$1500 by the council for his services rendered during 1913. While thanking the members of the council for their gift, Mayor Oliver stated that it was about time that the City of Port Arthur was giving something towards the expenses of its mayor, as it was getting to be a large place, and the expenses were rather high.

Mayor Oliver twenty years ago was a prominent young lawyer and school trustee in East Toronto, representing St. Matthew's ward on the public school board. He was a prominent church worker also, having been connected with the Woodgreen Methodist Tabernacle.

About twenty years ago he went to New Toronto, where he made good as a contractor. Later he moved to Port Arthur, where he was elected mayor last year and again this year by acclamation.

COUNTY COUNCIL CENSURED

WELLAND, Jan. 7.—(Special.)—Censure was hurled at the county council by the Farmers' Institute at a business meeting held here this afternoon. The indignation was aroused by the refusal of the council to give a grant toward the fruit exhibit held at the Toronto Exhibition last fall, which R. R. Austin, local agricultural representative, reported to the institute.

"BLIND PIGGERS" FINED.

WELLAND, Jan. 7.—(Special.)—When James Paszoff, whose store in Crowland Township was found to bear every resemblance to a saloon, was called for sentence, it was found that he had sold his property and left for parts unknown. A fine of \$150 was imposed, and a warrant issued for his arrest.

Max Barger, on a similar charge, was fined \$100 and costs. A number of cases of beer sentense, it was found, and it was shown that he had been selling regularly.

BEFORE CONGRESS FOR TWENTY YEARS

Such Has Been the Career of Senator La Follette's Seaman's Bill.

Twenty years of travel between the two houses of congress is in brief the history of a seaman's bill, now known as the La Follette bill, senate 136. The bill required an increased number of seamen on steam vessels entering American ports, in order to provide for trained men in handling small boats and for other service in times of emergency. In some respects the bill is similar to full train crew bills applying to railroads. At the time of the Titanic disaster, it was thought that this seamen's bill would be passed at once. But now, nineteen months after that disaster, the bill having again passed the senate, is delayed in the house.

The recent burning of the Voltorno calls attention anew to this bill. After the Titanic's loss a law was passed requiring life boats in number proportioned to the carrying capacity of steamships. In compliance with this law steamships hastened to increase their life-saving equipment. The La Follette seamen's bill calls for a sufficient number of seamen to man the boats. It is pointed out that in case of disaster, as in the instance of the loss of the Voltorno, the boats are manned in part by waiters and stewards, firemen and coal passers, as well as seamen, because the latter are not sufficient in number. The use of others than seamen, it is said, is well enough for river traffic as the water is smoother and the risks of life not so great.

But for ocean-traffic vessels, the seamen's bill calls for two seamen with three years' deck experience for each boat, assuming that occasional araise for the use of all the boats, and on the theory that two seamen can manage a boat with the help of others of the crew. If occasion calls for only a few boats, they can be manned entirely by seamen. One of the steamships which rescued some of the passengers of the Voltorno, carried enough boats and life rafts to accommodate more than her carrying capacity, but it is registered as having twenty-eight seamen. According to the requirements of the La Follette seamen's bill, this vessel would be required to carry sixty-eight seamen, over twice as many as are carried now.

To carry so many seamen with three years' experience, kept constantly in practice in handling lifeboats, means an increased cost of operation for the steamship companies, especially as such men are employed except in the case of emergency. Like the men of a fire department of a city, who have little to do until a fire makes its severe demands upon them, the seamen held in readiness for a disaster comes with far less frequency than a fire in a city. Besides, others are supposed to be familiar with small boats and seamen, and the arguments of increased cost and rarity of disasters may have delayed for years the seamen's bill, which provides for the saving of human life, cost what it may.

OLD KINGSTONIAN DEAD

KINGSTON, Jan. 7.—(Special.)—Mrs. Agnes Richardson, widow of the late George Richardson, died at afternoon after a lingering illness. She was an old resident of the city.

SENSATION SPRUNG AT PRISON PROBE

Guard Admits Getting Money for Convict and Keeping Part as "Rake-Off."

SESSION FOR TORONTO

Commission Desirous of Taking Views of Representative Labor Men.

(Special to The Toronto World.)
KINGSTON, Jan. 7.—The taking of local evidence in the Kingston Penitentiary probe has been concluded, the last of the testimony being a statement this afternoon when the commission adjourned to meet in Toronto, Jan. 16, in the parliament building.

A session is being held at Toronto so that the members of the commission can meet prominent labor men and discuss labor questions at the prison. James Simpson, of Toronto, and Patrick Draper, of Ottawa, have been mentioned as among those who will be called as witnesses.

In addition to securing the evidence of prominent labor men while in Toronto, the commission will meet members of the parole board and penitentiary in order to discuss in regard to the working of the system and get views of the laborers on prison reform.

A Guard's Confession.
The fact that one guard confessed at this morning's session to having secured money for a convict, and registered letter sent by a friend, that he had made a "rake-off" on himself on it caused a sensation, and it was expected that several other guards would be put on the stand at the afternoon session. However, no more guards were questioned on the subject. The matter has been handed over to Warden Irvine to investigate, the commission believing that it is a piece of prison management that should be dealt with by the warden.

Whether or not guards found guilty of such offences would be dismissed was not stated at the final session, but some time ago the chairman stated they would be subject to dismissal and in addition would be subject to prosecution under the Penitentiary Act.

Kapt Five Dollars.
Guard Frank Randall admitted he had secured a money order for a convict, amounting to \$20 and had kept \$5 as his "rake-off." He said he had been on the staff only a short time and did not know it was wrong to do this. He had been on the staff 13 months, coming from Peterboro.

BIG MINERAL YEAR IN UNITED STATES

Greatest Production in Its History—Iron and Coal the Leaders.

All records have been broken in the great mineral production of the United States for the year 1913. The total value of the minerals produced in 1913 was \$1,000,000,000, a gain of \$100,000,000 over 1912. The minerals produced in 1913 were valued at \$1,000,000,000, a gain of \$100,000,000 over 1912.

As compared with 1912, the minerals produced in 1913 were valued at \$1,000,000,000, a gain of \$100,000,000 over 1912. The minerals produced in 1913 were valued at \$1,000,000,000, a gain of \$100,000,000 over 1912.

The production of metals increased in 1913 to \$587,102,085 in 1912. The minerals produced in 1913 were valued at \$1,000,000,000, a gain of \$100,000,000 over 1912.

LONDON APPLE TRUST TO BE BROKEN DOWN

Canadian Shippers Prepare to Organize an Independent Sales Centre.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—(C. S. P.)—The Canadian Press learns that a movement is on foot among those connected with the sale of Canadian apples in the London market to break down the combine which exists among the London dealers, under which Canadian apples are sold at practically any price the combine chooses to fix.

Arrangements are being made on behalf of the apple shippers of New Brunswick, Ontario and British Columbia to institute an independent sales centre in London solely for Canadian apples.

Investigations are also being held into the allegations that recent shipments of apples have been tampered with wholesale at the port of entry, inferior articles of English growth being mixed in large numbers with Canadian apples.

It doesn't take all morning to read The World. The news is condensed.