

8-HOUR BILL DISCUSSED.

Measure Introduced in Commons by Mr. Verville.

In Its Present Shape it Might Cause Confusion.

Hon. Mackenzie King and Others Criticise the Measure.

Ottawa, Dec. 9.—A proposal to fix an eight-hour day in public works has been before Parliament for four years without getting "any farther." One session it was crowded out of the order paper, in another it was not pressed to an issue, and it looked as if its fate was to be that of the hardy annuals which appear, reappear and disappear from session to session. To-day, however, the House of Commons applied itself seriously to the consideration of the bill introduced for the fourth time by Mr. Verville, the Labor representative of Maisonneuve, and the result was the discovery that it was much more important and far-reaching than most of the members had supposed. Not only does it apply to public works in the generally accepted sense of the term, but to every contract involving the employment of labor that the Government may enter into.

In the course of an interesting debate on the second reading of the bill, it was pointed out that this provision would lead to endless complications, that there would be a limitation in one trade and not in another, and that even the employees of one department of a factory might be compelled to work eight hours a day, while those of another department not engaged on Government work would continue to work ten. Several of the members were disposed to support the measure in spite of these difficulties, but the majority regarded it as impracticable in its present form, and, acting on the suggestion of the Minister of Labor, who displayed a masterly grasp of the subject, the House agreed to the appointment of a special committee to consider the bill.

The debate was marked by a disposition on the part of several Conservative members to bait Mr. Mackenzie King, but the Minister of Labor showed that he was able to more than hold his own, and the fact that in the end the Opposition agreed, without a division, to accept his suggestion was in itself an answer to their criticism of his attitude.

Mr. Verville, in moving the second reading of his bill fixing an eight-hour day in public works, confined himself largely to combating the objections offered when the subject was discussed last session. He denied that it would limit production or wages, or that it was objectionable class legislation, and claimed that it would make work for the unemployed, give the laboring man "a chance to enjoy the pure air of heaven," and benefit the working classes morally, physically, and mentally.

Mr. A. J. Aylesworth pointed out that the bill was of a most drastic character, inasmuch as it struck at everything or anything the Government might purchase. He conceded that there might be no objection to limiting the hours of labor in public buildings, but under the bill as drafted every factory which secured a Government contract would be compelled to adopt an eight-hour day or the contract would be void.

Mr. Guthrie, while in hearty sympathy with the principle of shortening the hours of labor, and disposed to give an eight-hour day a trial in connection with public works, as generally understood, agreed with Mr. Macdonell that the scope of the bill was too wide, and would create serious difficulties. He thought the suggestion that a special committee be appointed to consider the question ought to be adopted.

Mr. Goodhue admitted that in view of the interpretation placed upon the bill by Mr. Macdonell they should move cautiously, but he was in favor of the principle of an eight-hour day, and pointed out that British Columbia mines, where it had been tried, it had worked very satisfactorily.

Mr. Rhodes declared himself absolutely in favor of the bill, even although it might have the effects suggested.

Dr. Sproule regarded the legislation proposed as impracticable, and a similar view was expressed by Mr. Madding, who declared that it would make it practically impossible for the mines in Nova Scotia to supply the Government with coal.

HON. MACKENZIE KING.
Hon. Mackenzie King dissented from the view expressed by Mr. Edwards that shortening the hours of labor reduced the capacity for production. It was generally recognized that the shortening of the hours of labor was an advantage not only to the working classes, but to the community. While the question was one primarily for the consideration of Provincial Legislatures, nothing but general considerations, nothing but the discussion of the subject in the Dominion House. He pointed out that the Government had already done much to improve the conditions of labor on public works. They had enacted a fair wage clause and taken steps to enforce it, officers having been appointed for the purpose. While the object aimed at in the present bill was to be approved, it was desirable that the House should know what it was voting for. It passed in its present form it would give rise to many complications, and might lead to serious misunderstandings not in the interests of the working classes themselves. Some trade unions had agreements with their employers as to the conditions of labor, extending over a term of years, and the effect which the bill would have on these agreements was a matter which should receive attention.

Information collected in the department, he found that the hours of labor in the building trades in Canada differed in almost every Province. It might be that these differences were climatic, or were due to other conditions, but before enacting legislation that would arbitrarily determine the hours throughout the country, they should give the men of the various trades likely to be affected an opportunity of expressing their views. Accordingly he suggested that the bill be referred to a special committee.

Mr. McKenna was prepared to support an eight-hour day, but he did not think the bill as framed would serve any good purpose.

Mr. Crosby supported the bill. Mr. Malpas (Nanaimo) approved of the general principle of an eight-hour day that could be made practicable, but he foresaw considerable difficulty in securing absolute equality in the hours of labor in different industries and under different conditions.

Mr. Cowan was for the bill as it stood.

Dr. Reid (Grenville) charged the Minister of Labor with attempting to side-track the bill.

Mr. Borden twitted the Government with having taken no steps to obtain information on the subject, although the bill had been before Parliament for four years. He was prepared to support every measure for the benefit of laboring men, but he agreed that the present bill should go to a committee, not to be shelved, but to be seriously dealt with.

Mr. Verville expressed his willingness to have the bill referred to a special committee on the Government's assurance that the matter would be brought to an issue before the end of the session.

The bill was read a second time and referred to a committee composed of Messrs. King, Macdonell, Ralph Smith, Staples, Prowse, Marshall and Verville.

ANTI GAMBLING BILL.
The special Commons committee appointed to consider Mr. H. H. Miller's anti-gambling bill met this evening for organization. Mr. Miller was elected Chairman, and it was decided to meet again after the Christmas recess on January 18. Opportunity will be given then and on the following days to all advocates and opponents of the proposed legislation to present their arguments.

Mr. A. C. Macdonell moved the second reading of his bill to amend the Dominion election act by dispensing with the \$200 deposit by candidates, and providing for a general holiday on election day.

Hon. Mr. Aylesworth thought the present law had worked very well, and did not see the necessity for the changes proposed. The abolition of the deposit might lead to frivolous candidatures, while a public holiday on election day might be abused. He therefore moved the six months' hiatus.

Mr. Macdonell, in urging the abolition of the deposit of \$200, declared there had been instances where technicalities of the law in respect to this had been taken advantage of to void an election.

Hon. A. B. Aylesworth questioned this statement, and Mr. Macdonell quoted the election in Durham in 1900 as a case in point.

Mr. Aylesworth, speaking with the authority of a counsel at that election trial, declared that the seat had been vacated not on any technicality in respect to the deposit, but because of corrupt practices.

Mr. Thornton (Durham) promptly challenged the accuracy of the Minister's statements, going so far as to declare that if there was a word in the trial judge's finding about corruption he would resign his seat in the House.

Mr. Aylesworth produced the journals of the House and read the official report of the judges, stating explicitly that Mr. Thornton had been unseated in June, 1901, because of corrupt practice by an agent.

"Resign, resign," called the Liberal members, amid laughter.

Mr. Thornton, however, in the face of the official record, stuck to his original statement. "I have a copy of the findings of the judges in my possession," he said, "and I shall produce it in the House within the next week. If there is a word in it about my election being voided for corrupt practices I am willing to resign, and if the Minister of Justice is shown to be wrong I shall expect him to resign."

Mr. Meighen, after studying out the records of the case, endeavored to reconcile the conflicting statements by showing that there were two petitions, and that Mr. Thornton was referring to one finding of the court while Mr. Aylesworth was referring to the second and final finding of the court.

Hon. Mr. Fielding and Hon. Mr. Graham declared that while they could not support Mr. Macdonell's bill, they would be in accord with any proposal to extend the time of voting so that the workmen might not be placed at any disadvantage.

Mr. Theobald strongly opposed the bill. Instead of abolishing the \$200 deposit he would be in favor of increasing it.

Major Beattie also objected to the bill. Hon. Mr. Aylesworth's motion that the bill be read six months hence was carried without a division.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

Hon. Mr. Fielding told Mr. Foster that no temporary loans had been made by the Government since the beginning of the present session.

Mr. Foster was informed by Hon. G. P. Graham that the contract for the sub-structure of the new Quebec bridge had been awarded to M. P. Davis.

The contract calls for two pneumatic caissons, two abutments, two anchor piers, and one intermediate pier, at a total cost of \$2,448,475. All these works will be required if it is decided to build a cantilever bridge, but if it is considered that a suspension bridge is preferable, the abutments, the centre pier and anchor pier will not be required. The total cost to date to the Government of the bridge has been \$6,905,652, which includes subsidies to the amount of \$374,353.

AN ATTACHE AT WASHINGTON.

Mr. E. N. Lewis has given notice of a resolution declaring that in the opinion of the Parliament of Canada the Imperial Government should be asked to appoint a Canadian attaché to the British Embassy at Washington, with a view to providing a direct medium whereby the Government of Canada may advise with the British Ambassador at Washington on matters pertaining to international relations affecting solely the Dominion and the United States.

Christmas and New Year Excursions.
The Grand Trunk Railway system wish to announce that return tickets will be sold between all stations in Canada, also Detroit and Port Huron, Mich., Buffalo, Black Rock and Suspension Bridge, N. Y., at the following rates: Single fare, good going December 24th and 25th, 1909, returning on or before December 27th, 1909; also good going December 31st, 1909, and January 1st, 1910, returning on or before January 3rd, 1910. At fare and one-third, good going December 21st to 25th, inclusive, or from December 28th, 1909, to January 1st, 1910, returning no later than January 8th, 1910. Secure tickets and full information from Chas. E. Morgan, city ticket agent; W. G. Weston, depot agent.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier is suffering from a gumbol.

MUST-KEEP CONTRACTS.

Board Will Refuse to Accept Resignations of Teachers

Who Want to Go to Other Cities at Higher Salaries.

Principal Schofield's Cases Leads to Action.

The Board of Education decided last night to put its foot down good and hard on the practice of teachers asking to be released from their contracts here so that they can accept better positions elsewhere, particularly in Toronto. The discussion was provoked by the resignation of W. A. Schofield, principal of the Caroline street school, who has been appointed commercial master at a higher salary by the Toronto board.

"Let us put a stop to this sort of thing," suggested Trustee Bell.

Trustee Booker—Yes, let us see whether these contracts are worth the paper they are written on.

Chairman Hobson—There is no doubt about them being legal.

Trustee Bell—I don't think we should release him until we get another teacher.

Chairman Hobson—There are no teachers in the market, and I believe the time has come when we must ask them to live up to their contracts.

Trustee Bell—They certainly have a snap with the board.

Chairman Hobson—I had another one speak to me to-day about resigning. I think it's time the board put itself on record that teachers must live up to their contracts.

Trustee Booker moved that the matter be referred to the Internal Management Committee, and that the board go on record as insisting that the contracts are fulfilled. This was unanimously endorsed.

Trustee Allan—It's time we gave the Toronto board an intimation that it can't steal our teachers. I think it is time to choke them off.

Trustee Wodell—I doubt very much if they break the contract if you can proceed against them.

Trustee Bell—Any teacher who breaks a contract loses his standing.

Chairman Hobson—The Government cannot teach certificates when they break their contracts.

Trustee Wodell suggested that the matter be taken up at the next general meeting of the trustees of the Province, and an arrangement made whereby no board would engage teachers employed by another board until the end of the term.

"You will never get them to stand by a contract of that kind," remarked Trustee Bell, and the discussion ended.

The Internal Management Committee's recommendation that residents on the west side of Gardiner street, south of Aberdeen avenue, be allowed to send their children to the public schools by paying a fee of one dollar for each family per month, was sharply criticized by Trustee Booker. He wanted it referred back.

"It is an encouragement to large families," said one of the trustees jocularly.

"We don't want large families if we have to pay the bill," retorted Mr. Booker, who could not see why the ratepayers of Hamilton should pay for educational facilities for the people of Barton. Hamilton was responsible for providing school accommodations, within the limits, and Barton had the same responsibility.

Trustee Callaghan regretted that the Board could not see its way clear to let these children attend at the regular fee charged city people.

Trustee Allan suggested that in view of the fact that the district would be annexed shortly that the pupils be permitted to attend at the usual fee until the first of January and pending the issue of the annexation order.

Trustee Lammoreaux explained that the last name to the annexation petition was signed yesterday so the district was sure to come into the city shortly.

The board, however, passed the committee's report.

William Wright, of Crown Point, applied for a position as drill instructor, and truancy officer in the newly annexed district. He was formerly a sergeant-major in the imperial forces, and has had police experience. The board has not decided yet to create the new position.

The trustees were invited to be present this afternoon at the distribution of prizes and medals at the college.

Miss M. L. Wood, Agnes Tulley and J. Caroline Smith, were applicants for positions on the public school teaching staff.

Oscar Bain and Fred Schooley were applicants for the position of principal on the public school staff.

Miss Isabella Strong, teacher of Domestic Science at the Technical School, sent the trustees an invitation to attend a luncheon early in January to be prepared by one of her classes.

The board refused to guarantee \$50 towards the appointment of an attaché to the British Embassy at Washington as requested by the Hamilton Collegiate Glee Club, although the city would probably never be called upon to pay a money. The trustees thought the pupils needed outdoor exercise more than anything else in their spare time.

The board was also informed that 48 feet of land adjoining the Barton Street School.

BACK HOME.

Mrs. Pankhurst Says Government Paid Her Fine.

SIX MEN DROWNED

SINKING OF A DREDGE OFF FORT WILLIAM.

Great Lakes Dredging Company's No. Eight Sprung a Leak and Went Down in a Few Minutes—Remainer of the Crew Jumped on Scow and Were Saved.

Fort William, Dec. 9.—At 3 o'clock this afternoon dredge No. 8 of the Great Lakes Dredging Company, in charge of Chief Greer, in tow by the Inver, in charge of Captain George Still, sprung a leak between Mutton Island and the Welcomes, and two minutes after filled and went to the bottom, carrying with her six of the crew of fourteen on board. The balance of the crew were saved by jumping aboard a light scow which was in tow, alongside the dredge. According to the story told by the survivors of the disaster, they were going along in tow about 250 feet behind the tug when the dredge sprung a leak. She filled rapidly and the crew made a rush for the scow alongside, and escaped just in time, as they had no sooner got on board than the dredge went to the bottom, carrying six of the crew with her. When the dredge went down those who jumped on the scow released enough rope to keep the scow from being swamped.

The crew of the scow secured the tow line and put about to her assistance. But she had gone to the bottom before they arrived. The survivors were transferred from the scow to the tug. The survivors say that it is a mystery how their companions happened to lose their lives, as some of them were standing on the dredge sprang a leak, and only had to jump on the scow. The theory is that they must have endeavored to get some of their belongings off the dredge, and that she went down so suddenly that they were unable to escape. Mr. Greer says that Fradburg, one of the crew, was seen standing on the scow when he jumped on the survivors were taken he was among the missing.

SIR A. WILSON.

The New British Admiral Fits Position Exactly.

Posses Many of the Qualities of Sir John Fisher.

London, Dec. 12.—By the choice of Admiral of the Fleet Sir Arthur Knyvet Wilson, V. C., to succeed Lord Fisher of Kilverstone as First Sea Lord a question of some difficulty has been settled in the most satisfactory manner, says the New York Herald's naval correspondent. It is even said that Sir Arthur's self-acceptance in relinquishing his leisure retirement for the arduous strain of duty at the Admiralty is due to no small measure to the initiative of the King. Most certainly it would have been almost impossible to have found another man who enjoys so much the confidence of the nation and the nation.

Sir Arthur Wilson is inspired by a whole-souled devotion to his profession. Like Lord Fisher, too, he has had a scientific training and is reticent, determined and progressive. In fact, he carries reticence to an extreme, and whereas during his five years of rule Lord Fisher has made but two public speeches, it is quite on the cards that Sir Arthur will not make any at all, however long he remains in office. Unlike Lord Fisher, who specialized as a gunnery officer, Sir Arthur Wilson graduated in the torpedo school and exhibited early his bent in the invention of appliances connected with the use of the torpedo. It is, however, as a strategist, a tactician and a handler of fleets that he is regarded as the highest authority of the navy, which trusts him in these matters as only Sir Geoffrey Hornby was trusted by his brother seamen in recent times.

But although the two men, Sir Arthur Wilson and Lord Fisher, possess many qualities and aptitudes in common—tactfulness, secretiveness, independence and freedom of responsibility—they are very different in appearance. Lord Fisher is clean shaven, square cut of feature, bronzed, and with humor forever lurking in his eyes. Sir Arthur Wilson is bearded, grey and grim; his eyes have a steely glint and he looks what he is, as hard as nails.

It is not only because Sir Arthur Wilson is a man with an exceptional record of distinguished service and one whose strength of character inspires confidence that his selection to succeed Lord Fisher of Kilverstone has been received by the country with satisfaction. It is universally felt that with his accession to office there will come a cessation of the disagreeable asperities and unpleasantness which have disturbed the navy of late and have had a most unhappy effect upon public opinion. His appointment will also insure a continuity of the businesslike policy which has characterized the Fisher regime.

It is taken for granted, too, that a man of his experience and judgment would not have accepted office unless he was convinced that the state of the navy was as the Right Hon. Sir Edward Grey said at the Mansion House banquet the other day, "extremely satisfactory." When two men of the complete independence and high professional standing of these two admirals of the fleet agree upon this point, their opinion will be accepted by all but the captious or craven.

Furthermore, Sir Arthur Wilson's presence at the Admiralty is a guarantee that an adequate standard of naval superiority will be maintained. Thus the selection promises an era of harmony and efficiency.

APPLE CURE.

Iowa Physician Says They Kill the Taste For Drink.

Des Moines, Iowa, Dec. 9.—Dr. Samuel Bailey, of Mount Airy, and a prominent member of the National Medical Society, on Wednesday before the State Horticultural Society declared that apple eating kills the taste for cocktails and other strong drinks.

He says it is the meat-eaters who become addicted to strong liquor, and that fruit-eating should be encouraged as a solution of the liquor problem. The society endorsed his theory.

The Illogical One.

Wife—You refuse to let me go to Nice, you notice you can buy yourself new boots. —Don't Vivant.

The Right House

"HAMILTON'S FAVORITE SHOPPING PLACE"

Great Christmas Millinery Sale

SHOP TO-MORROW AND TO-MORROW NIGHT

OPEN TO-MORROW NIGHT UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK

"The best Millinery Sale in the history of The Right House." That is the way some of the ladies of Hamilton and vicinity are going to describe to-morrow's sweeping offer of Dress and Street Hats. Every one of these Hats is up to the minute in every respect, and some of the prices asked are one-third the regular value of the hat.

Our Christmas Hats, for instance—newly made up hats in all the new shades and new materials and mounts and of our regular \$10.00, \$12.00 and \$15.00 values, we are clearing to-morrow in one grand sweeping sale at \$5

Wings and Mounts, stylish new goods and sell to-morrow at greatly reduced price. For \$1.50 values for 60c. Our \$2.00 values for 98c

Our Street Hats, too, are included. You can have your choice of any hat in this stock in which are hats of regular \$7.00, \$8.00 to \$9.00 value, for the special clearing millinery sale at \$3.95

all on special tables ready for your choice will instance: Our \$3.00 values \$1.50. SECOND FLOOR

Right House Xmas Embroideries

Fresh and almost fascinating in their dainty beauty—special importations for Xmas gift purposes are our famous Embroideries. Make a gift of some of them and your present is assured of a most cordial welcome.

Corset Cover Embroideries, Blouse Frontings, Infants' Skirtings, All-overs, Flouncings, etc., in all of next summer's handsomest designs—all these are here beckoning to you.

Blouse Frontings, per front, 44c, 55c, 75c and \$1.10.

Corset Cover Embroideries, 19c, 23c, 25c, 39c, 49c, 59c up to \$1.50.

MAIN FLOOR

Corner King and Hughson Sts. HAMILTON THOMAS C. WATKINS, LIMITED Ontario

ESTABLISHED SIXTY-SIX YEARS

The Housekeeper

NEW BREAKFAST FOOD.

Cook any finely grained breakfast food, adding a half cupful of finely chopped pecan or walnut meats. When done turn into square dish and cool. Cut in slices, dip in egg and cracker, and fry a delicate brown. Serve hot with syrup if desired.

BUTTERMILK MUFFINS.

One quart of fresh buttermilk, one teaspoon of soda, a pinch of salt, and enough flour to make a stiff batter. Then add two or three tablespoonfuls of sour cream. Dissolve the soda in a little of the buttermilk. Then add the other ingredients, bake in hot gem pans in hot oven.

EGGLESS PANCAKES.

One cupful of sour milk or buttermilk, a little salt, half teaspoonful of soda, half teaspoonful of melted lard, and enough flour to make a soft batter. This gives a rich and flaky taste to the cakes.

EGG BREAD.

Take a slice of bread, dip both sides lightly in milk or water, and fry in hot grease or butter. When one side is brown turn and have ready an egg beaten. Use a little of this for the top of one side and sprinkle with a little sugar. Turn again for a second and remove from pan. Serve warm.

CAKES WITHOUT MILK OR EGGS.

This recipe is sufficient for a family of six. Mix one teaspoon of cornmeal into a batter with cold water and add to a quart of boiling water; cook into a thick mush, stirring constantly to keep it smooth. Turn the mush into the mixing pan or bowl and cool and then the mush with cold water, adding about a pint. To this add two teaspoonfuls of sifted flour, with a teaspoonful of salt and half a teaspoonful of soda, stirring the flour in gradually and beating thoroughly. Cook the batter quite brown on a well greased griddle. Underdone cakes of any kind are not fit to eat, but these cakes are especially nice when cooked dark brown.

This is a good recipe for use when eggs and milk are scarce, but cooling the mush with cold milk and adding an egg or two to the batter, of course, improves the cakes.

WHOLE WHEAT CAKES.

One cupful of whole wheat flour, one cupful of thick sour milk, one-fourth teaspoonful of salt, one tablespoonful of soda dissolved in two teaspoonfuls of boiling water, one egg well beaten; at last grease griddle with bacon grease or suet and cook.

SOUTHERN WAFFLES.

Two eggs, whites beaten separately; one tablespoonful of corn meal, one tablespoonful of melted butter and lard (half of each), one teaspoonful of syrup, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one cupful of milk, one cupful of flour, pinch of salt. Have the iron good and hot, cook to a golden brown.

MEDICAL COUNCIL.

(Continued from page 11.)

Those in favor of acquittal: Drs. E. T. Adams, of Toronto, J. H. Cormack, of St. Thomas, E. A. P. Hardy, of Toronto, C. E. Jarvis, of London, J. McArthur, of London, W. H. Merritt, of St. Catharines, and Dr. Wickins, of Hamilton. Those who did not vote were: Drs. G. Henderson, of Strathroy, J. Henry, of Orangeville, J. A. Temple, of Toronto, and T. W. Vardon, of Galt.

Those favoring conviction were: Drs. H. Bascom, of Windsor, R. J. Gibson, of St. Catharines, H. S. Griffin, of Hamilton, J. S. Hart, of Toronto, S. C. Hillier, of Bowmanville, C. W. Hoare, of Walkerville, A. J. Johnson, of Toronto, E. E. King, of Toronto, J. Lane, of Malorytown, J. Linton, of St. Thomas, J. M. McCallum, of Toronto, A. E. MacColl, of Belleville, W. H. Moorehouse, of London, J. A. Robertson, of Strathroy, E. Ryan, of Kingston, W. Spangle, of Wolfe Island, and F. N. G. Starr, of Toronto.

Dr. T. W. Vardon, of Galt, and Dr. E. T. Adams, of Toronto, moved an amendment to have final action in the matter of W. R. Cook deferred until the next meeting of the Council in July.

Dr. E. Ryan, of Kingston, stood strongly for the condemnation of Dr. Cook. "The public holds us responsible for the purging of the profession," he said, "if we acquiesce in this. We ought to perform our duty or let that function be entirely abrogated and left to the courts."

Dr. J. Lane, of Malorytown, testified that the Discipline Committee had spent two days on the case of Dr. Cook, and that all evidence gained about Dr. Cook had to be wrung with difficulty from the witnesses. "The evidence convinced me," he said, "that he had been guilty of infamous and disgraceful conduct."

Dr. H. S. Griffin, of Hamilton, was of the opinion that Dr. Cook took on himself the position and pose of an abortionist. His professional conduct was such as to throw on himself the odium of such a crime. "Our position now is that whether we are to condone conduct professionally disgraceful, we should do our duty at this time and not be swayed by feelings of sympathy. It is not the crime we are here to punish, but the professional misconduct."

"It is a matter of intention we are judging," said Dr. W. H. Merritt, of St. Catharines. "No one can analyze Dr. Cook's intention. It is a matter which he alone can determine, and on which we have no right to decide."

Dr. E. T. Adams, of Toronto, was most emphatic. "If we condemn this man," he said, "we announce to our brethren in the profession that we will take the word of a street tramp instead of one of our own members." Dr. J. A. Temple, of Toronto, emphasized the duty involved. He did not think that the Council should shrink from a performance of that duty, even though it were disagreeable.

Dr. R. J. Gibson, who presented the report of the Discipline Committee yesterday morning, was still firm in the conviction that Dr. Cook was guilty of the intent to attempt an abortion.

"Jercy carried too far becomes a weakness," said Dr. W. H. Moorehouse, of London. "I can't see how in our relation to the public at large, and to the profession at large, that we can do other than support the Discipline Committee."

SCRAP BOOK POETRY

THOSE PLAYTHINGS.
In searching through the attic room, I came, by chance, to-day,
Upon a box, tightly closed, there on a shelf I laid;
I opened it and in me there sad feelings did arise—
At what, though simple as it was, now lay before me
Oh, there were tops and strings and balls, of tools a little set,
And books of the colors, too, all marked with alphabet;
A little horse of painted tin, and cart with tiny wheels;
A pig that when its sides are pressed, just like a real one squeals;
Of marbles, course, a multitude, and many other toys—
At birthdays bought, and Christmas times, to children seemed to say, "Some day you will regret."

Those little feet grew weary, though, alas, one said, sad day;
And tiny hands grew tired, so tired, and could no longer play;
And ruddy cheeks turned wan and pale, and laughing eyes grew sad—
No childish song around was heard, in tones so gay and glad;
A cherub voice said pleadingly