

has already arrived and shown considerable 'class' in its opening matches. The younger dominions of Great Britain have far outstripped the elder member of the Imperial family—Canada—in England's national game. Why is this? Perhaps some of our Old Country readers can tell us.

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Miss Dorothy Campbell, the very popular ex-golf champion, of Hamilton, is now at Banff Springs, having been ordered by her physician to go there for her health. Everyone earnestly hopes that the little lady will be as 'fit as a fiddle' when the championships come round again.

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The motor cycle has apparently come to stay. While it will undoubtedly prove a boon to the resident of the suburbs who must come to town every day, it bids fair to be a first-class nuisance in the city. The unreasonable noise it makes, to say nothing of the element of danger attached to it—so far as the pedestrian is concerned—cannot fail to make it objectionable. But like everything else we will get used to it, and in a year or two motor cycles will probably be as thick as bikes were a few years ago. Even now the price of a machine is just about the same as a high grade bicycle in their palmy days.

The special commission consisting of W. L. Hogg, K.C., and Professor Shortt, which has been investigating the conduct of the law branch of the House of Commons has closed its inquiry. The evidence taken under oath, together with the report of the commissioners will be submitted to the Government. It will not be published.

It is stated that a complete reorganization of the branch will be recommended, with possibly the transfer of one official to another branch of the service and the superannuation of the older members of the staff.

COST OF LIVING.

One would feel more complacent about it, regarding it as a struggle between the wholesaler and the middleman, were it not for a sort of lady's postscript to the report, in the form of a few pages on the subject of retail prices. The main feature of this part of the report is the promise on the part of the Department of Labour to extend the work the beginning of which is familiar to the readers of the Labour Gazette and to produce in relation to retail prices similar reports to those dealing with wholesale. Meantime, a table is given of the utmost value. It is the weekly budget of a typical family, so far as purchases of a number of everyday necessaries are concerned. This typical family is of five members and has an income of \$800. The budget covers 26 articles of food, to which rent, fuel, coal oil, starch, etc., are added. On these necessaries people spent in 1910 \$12.10 and in 1911 they had to spend \$12.77, an increase of 67 cents, or at the rate of \$34.84 a year. That is, in 1910 these people had \$170.80 to spend for clothes, amusements, doctors' bills, books and other necessaries, but in 1910 they had only \$135.96 for these purposes. It looks as if these people were learning poor Wilkins Micawber's lesson of the difference between happiness and misery, — the sum total was only one little shilling in Micawber's case, and there are a great many shillings in \$34.84. All the more likely is this typical Canadian family of 1911 to find that it has slid below the line of happiness, or rather that the waters of the never-ending flood of Deficit have risen above the floor of their little dwelling.

The eye of imagination looking through the formal windows of such a report as this upon prices, sees a new crisis in the wonderful drama of the everyday life of the Average Man.