I.C.R. BOARD AFTER SOME BRANCH LINES

International Likely One of Them

Cumberland County Coal Roads Also Seem Desirable

Application to Be Made to Parliament for Charter for Railway from Albert Mines to Moncton via Hillsboro, and to Bridge Petitcodiac.

Ottawa, Dec. 23—The acquisition of branch lines by the Intercolonial railway is under the consideration of the board of management.

In place of recommending that certain lines be negotiated for, the board, it is understood, will endeavor to fix the price, and all conditions of lease before making any report to the government.

While no decision has yet been arrived at, there is reason to believe that the new International railway, across New Brunswick from St. Leonards to Campbellton; the Cape Breton railway, from Point Tupper to St. Peters, and the coal roads in Cumberland county (N. S.), are viewed favorably. They are in good physical condition. The price, however, may prove an obstacle. No lines are to be bought outright, but to be acquired by long leases with annual payments.

Notice is given that application will be made to parliament for an act to incorporate the Albert & Moncton Railway Company with power to construct a line from the Albert Mines, county of Albert, thence by way of Hillsboro to Moncton, with power to construct a bridge across the Petitcodiac river at Moncton for railway purposes and for vehicular and general traffic.

GLACE BAY FRUIT STORE BURNED

Glace Bay, N. S., Dec. 23—(Special)—Glace Bay was visited by a bad fire this afternoon, which resulted in the destruction of almost the entire wholesale stock of R. W. Roper, general fruit dealer.

Firemen were prompt in answering, but while turning Senator's corner the wheel of the chemical skidded on the ice and broke off at the axle, disabling the machine and causing delay so that when the apparatus arrived the interior of the building was enveloped in flames.

The entire building was gutted and little of the stock was saved. The building was owned by the Harris Abattoir Company.

THE OBNOXIOUS HIGHWAY SIGN.

Neither the right-thinking citizen nor the well-intentioned legislator should find it very difficult to reach a proper conclusion with regard to the proposed repeal of the law prohibiting the defacement of natural scenery in Massachusetts, and the enactment instead of a law that would give private persons the right to erect direction signs advertising incidentally or principally their own business or the business of others. Aside entirely from the main proposition, concerning which there is little difference of opinion among citizens who have a higher regard for public rights than for private privilege, it would be obviously beneath the dignity of the commonwealth to surrender its authority, in this or any other instance, to private individuals. Moreover, there can scarcely be a question that the granting of what would practically amount to a blanket highway billboard advertising franchise would result in serious abuses while it would retard rather than promote the purpose which lovers of natural scenery have in view.

The question involved here is larger than any that may be raised to hamper it with complications. It is a question in which every man, woman and child in Massachusetts and in New England has a very special interest. Hundreds of thousands of people are attracted to this section annually by its beauty and picturesqueness. It is a relief for those who live in the great prairie and plain stretches of the west, the northwest and the southwest, to find themselves amid the delightful hills and valleys of New England. This is no sentimental plea. These people spend millions in Massachusetts alone every year. If there were no other reason why the natural scenery of this state should be protected against defacement the purely commercial one of conserving a valuable asset should be sufficient.

Such a subject merits the broader view. It is something in which not merely Massachusetts but the entire country is interested. Let the commonwealth assert with dignity and maintain without compromise its authority in this matter to the very limit of its constitutional rights, and when technical objections are raised or political pressure is employed to defeat the anti-defacement law, the public opinion of the state will doubtless be ready and willing to come to the moral assistance of the authorities.—Boston Christian Science Monitor.

"IF LOVE WERE ALWAYS LAUGHTER."

(Annie Johnston Crim, in December Century).

If love were always laughter
And grief were always tears,
With nothing to come after
To mark the waiting years,
I'd pray a life of love to you,
Sent down from heaven above to you,
And never grief come near to you,
To spread its shadow, dear, to you,
If love were always laughter
And grief were always tears.

But grief brings often laughter,
And love, ah, love brings tears!
And both leave ever after
Their blessings on the years;
So I, dear heart, would sue for you,
A mingling of the two for you,
That grief may lend its calm to you,
And love may send its balm to you—
For grief brings often laughter
And love brings often tears.

THE APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC SAFETY

Much Importance Attached to the Meeting of the Next Common Council--How Appointment is Made.

An interesting situation may develop at the January meeting of the common council in regard to Director Wisely. It is customary at the first meeting of the year to go over the list of civic officials and move their reappointment. This is looked upon generally as a mere formality, the reappointment usually being taken as a matter of course. The question is, bearing in mind the result of the market investigation, which of the members will move Mr. Wisely's reappointment?

Several aldermen have been interviewed by The Telegraph on the matter and none of these seemed eager to undertake the responsibility. If the reappointment be moved and a majority vote is not obtained, the office of director of public safety will automatically become vacant. Ald. Jones, Sproul and Wigmore, all of whom have been named as aspirants for the office of director of public safety, have given the rumor an emphatic and unqualified denial.

PRIVATE COMPANY MAY OFFER TO TAKE OVER THE FERRY

Strong Financially, it is Said, and Are Prepared to Make Satisfactory Arrangements.

Friday, Dec. 23.

For some time there have been rumors to the effect that a company of local business men were willing to operate the ferry for five years, paying the city $1,000 a year for the privilege. While as yet there is nothing definite about the proposition, it is understood that it is bona fide. As near as can be learned, the offer of the company is to take over the ferry boat, floats, toll houses, etc., for five years. This would mean that instead of the city facing an actual deficit every year as now, it would have an assured income from the Ludlow.

Nothing could be learned yesterday of the personnel of the company, but it was said that they had good financial backing. They are prepared, it is asserted, to give the city bonds for $100,000, to the satisfaction of the council, that they will return the ferry property to the city at the end of five years in as good condition as they received it. They will give satisfactory pledges to maintain a good service and carry all the school children free. The only change they would make in the fares would be in the matter of the books of tickets, which they propose to sell for seventy-five cents instead of fifty cents.

It is understood that many of the aldermen have been approached with a view of securing their support for the scheme. Those of the members of the board who were approached yesterday by The Telegraph in connection with the matter, expressed themselves as favorable to the scheme. They were of the opinion that if such a proposition was brought up at the council it should be carried if it were shown that the company possessed the necessary financial ability.

It is said that Ald. Potts, the chairman of the ferry committee of the council, is strongly opposed to the idea of a private company operating the ferry. At the meeting of the common council on Dec. 6 that committee recommended that a new $100,000 ferry boat be built. At that time, Ald. Hayes pointed out that counting the interest on the bonded indebtedness, the department had cost this year $26,500 above receipts.

FINE ALLOWED TO STAND

Saturday, Dec. 24.

A fine of $8 was allowed to stand against Chas. R. Howe yesterday morning, on a charge of doing a commission business in the country market without having paid for the privileges of the same. The original charge was that he had sold chickens without having paid tolls, but he was not fined on this charge. Wm. McFarlane, of Norton, told the court that he had given the chickens to Howe to sell, as he had to leave the city early, but the tolls had been paid upon them by him. The magistrate intimated that tolls on the one article should not be paid twice. A. A. Wilson, K. C., was present in the interests of the collector of tolls.

THE CHILD IS KING.

From the far towers of Winter's radiant night,
Whose star-lit splendors bide in sweet repose
Above the earth, bathed in their crystal light,
That o'er the scene a weird enchantment throws,
Are Christmas chimes, low ringing, sweet and clear,
Their good will to the world. Their silver streams
Of melody now flood the far and near,
And rouse the world from its discordant dreams.
The frosted pines, responsive, laugh and sing.
The sparkling snows that lie so fair and still,
Break into song, and their glad tribute bring,
The vibrant air in tuneful cadence thrills.
The desert vast, the rich and fruitful plain,
The winds and storms from far their clarions ring.
The mountains and the radiant seas acclaim
The Bethlehem song of God, "The Child is King."

—G. Ernest Smith, in the Christian Herald.

BRITISH SCHOOLS AND THEIR HEALTH

How Far England Has Gone in for Medical Inspection, Free Feeding and Other Features—The Discouraging Number of Defectives—What Diseases Are Most Prevalent—Insanity Too Frequent—Needed Reforms.

(Manchester Guardian).

There was published last night the annual report for 1909 of Dr. Newman, the chief medical officer of the board of education. It is more than a record of the administrative work done during the year under the act of 1907, which provided for the medical inspection of school children. It is a review of the whole policy begun by that act, and the only complete conspectus that has been published of a vast new department of public activity.

The act of 1907 provided for the medical inspection of children at or about the time of their first entry into the public elementary schools. In 1909 the board of education, under powers given by the act, added an examination of all scholars leaving the schools. These two classes of "entrants" and "leavers" number about a million and a quarter, or about one in four of the total attendance. In addition there is medical examination of "special" cases, children who are obviously ailing, a class which adds another quarter of a million; and in time it is expected that there will be an intermediate examination between joining and leaving the school, making the total of children examined every year one-third of the whole attendance. Most of the local authorities—London is, or rather was until the last few months, an exception, and is on that account singled out for censure in the report—have met their statutory obligations; some have gone beyond them, and in four urban areas the authorities have examined all the children on the roll.

As may be imagined, the work of organizing the school medical service has been heavy. The general practice is to make the medical officer of health for the district the principal school medical officer, and to give him a number of whole-time or part-time medical assistants, each with a smaller district of his own. There are now about 986 doctors engaged in the school service of which 73 are women; and in addition about 152 local authorities have appointed nurses. The report dwells on the obvious advantages of co-ordinating school hygiene with the work of the general medical officer. His duties, in addition to arranging for inspection, are (1) to advise on the closing of schools to prevent the spread of epidemics, (2) to authorize the exclusion of individual children who are suffering from diseases or incapable for other reasons of profiting by instruction, and (3) to report on open-air schools and similar institutions. Some officers—Manchester is an example—have adopted the plan of a school diseases register, which enables them to classify cases, to check readmission after exclusion, and to make their advice more precise. No general figures of the number of exclusions are given; in Worcestershire, however, it appears that in 1909 1,106 children out of 14,113 inspected were excluded as a result of their examination.

What light has the medical inspection, so far as it has gone, thrown on the general condition of children in the elementary schools? Dr. Newman attempts to answer this question, and as this is the first time that the attempt has been made his answer is worth giving at length:

I have been asked if any general statement can be made as to the numbers of school children found to be defective as a result of medical inspection. For reasons already suggested, it is not possible to supply accurate comparative statistics in regard to the prevalence of school diseases in the country as a whole. It may, however, be stated generally that, in respect to the six million children in the public elementary schools of England and Wales, about 10 per cent of them suffer from serious defect in vision, from 3 to 5 per cent suffer from defective hearing, 1 to 3 per cent have suppurating ears, 8 per cent have adenoids or enlarged tonsils of sufficient degree to obstruct the nose or throat and to require surgical treatment, 20 to 40 per cent suffer from extensive and injurious decay of the teeth, 40 per cent have unclean heads, about 1 per cent suffer from ringworm, 1 per cent are affected with tuberculosis of readily recognizable form, and 1-2 to 2 per cent are afflicted with heart disease. It is to be feared that in the aggregate this formidable category of disease and defect means a large degree of suffering, incapacity, and inefficiency.

But, as Dr. Newman observes, the crucial question is, What is the value of medical inspection to this child? He goes through each of the principal ailments and defects of school children as revealed by the examination in order to show exactly what is being done to remedy or remove them. For uncleanly children section 122 of the Children Act has proved very useful. The parent of a child who is dirty or verminous is served with a "Notice to cleanse," and if after twenty-four hours' interval a nurse still finds the child dirty, the child may be removed to be washed and disinfected.

The following is the report from a Bermondsey cleansing station:

"The children attending schools in the neighborhood of this station are very neglected and verminous, the worst cases, as a rule, being found in the boys' departments. This is due to the fact that mothers have not yet realized that boys' clothing requires cleansing as frequently as girls'. The parents are very poor and the homes squalid. In some cases the father, mother, and seven children live in two rooms, all the cleansing being carried out in a small basin with a very limited quantity of soap. Other families sleep in one room, which is taken for the night, a shilling paid in advance being asked for a bare and fireless room. Parents who cannot afford this amount either sleep with their children in a corner of a friendly neighbor's room or tramp the streets until a refuge is found in some shelter. Other cases are in such need of food that soap and fuel is a luxury beyond their scanty means, so that the only cleansing available is obtained by the children in the school lavatories. In certain cases the statutory notices at first caused annoyance; but the parents now acknowledge that they are unable to cleanse their children, and readily promise that once they are clean their best endeavors will be used to prevent a recurrence of the condition complained of. As a rule the children enjoy the baths at the cleansing station, and several of the elder ones thanked the bathing attendant, and stated they had no recollection of ever before having had a hot water bath. There has been a marked improvement in the condition of the children and the teachers have been agreeably surprised to find that those who had been habitually in a verminous condition are now attending school comparatively clean."

From Salford, too, the medical officer reports marked improvement in cleanliness as a consequence of the inspection, and where the extreme poverty of the parents affords no excuse for the dirtiness of their children proceedings have been successfully taken against them in Petty Sessions. In many schools showerbaths have been fitted up. Another contagious dirt disease to which the report gives a great deal of space is ringworm, which it would seem is not so difficult to control as is commonly supposed. In the same section Dr. Tattersall offers some interesting remarks on adenoids and enlarged tonsils. In the section on defects of vision Dr. Ritchie, of Manchester, notes the curious prevalence of myopia amongst Jewish children, who are normally more healthy than Gentiles.

It is well known that eye defects are very common amongst Jewish children and that myopic conditions are found amongst them to a far greater extent than amongst the other children in the community. Amongst 325 Jewish boys and girls of the age of thirteen only 57.8 per cent had normal vision, while amongst 8,101 Gentile children the percentage of normal vision was 72.1. Again, the percentage having bad vision is 26.2, while for the Gentile children the percentage is only 12.3.

The statistics of phthisis are curiously capricious and contradictory. In some towns no phthisis was reported in 1909, as, for example, in Exeter, Gosport, Tynemouth and Rochdale; in others, for example, Worcestershire, the percentage rises as high as 4.471, and in one area of Worcestershire 514 out of 3,159 were reported. Great difference of opinion seems to exist as to the extent of phthisis among school children, and certain groups of symptoms are liable to varying interpretations as indicating early phthisis, bronchitis, adenoids, anaemia and debility.

"The possible sources of infection have been considered by a number of school medical officers. Most observers seem to agree that the school does not play a prominent part in the dissemination of phthisis, but that the home conditions and surroundings form a much more important factor. Dr. Lewis Williams (Bradford) investigated the homes, the sleeping arrangements, and the general hygienic environment of sixty-seven cases of pythisis. He found that "only four occupied separate bedrooms. The remainder slept with brothers, sisters, or parents, and for the most part occupied the same bed with them. Seven slept in the living kitchens where the remainder of the family spent their evenings and ate their food. One girl slept with a sister in the same room as her father and three brothers."

In some districts like Liverpool phthisical children are excluded from school; in most, however, the practice is to consider each case on its merits and only to exclude where there is danger of infection.

The object, however, of medical examination is not to accumulate statistics but to attack incipient disease. A whole section of the report is devoted to the proceeding known as "following up"; another to medical treatment. The two methods are quite distinct. "When a case of disease or physical defect is to be "followed up," the procedure is first to inform the parent; then after a reasonable interval to make inquiries whether remedy had been obtained; thirdly, to inquire why, if no steps have been taken; and, finally, to give assistance to poverty and to bring pressure to bear on carelessness and indifference. In this work the teachers, the school nurses, the attendance officers, and the so-called Children's Care Committees may all take part." The report speaks highly of the work that the teacher may do.

"His or her influence is all-important whether exercised in regard to general matters (such as the hygiene of the school building, including ventilation, or the formation of correct hygienic habits on the part of the scholars, or the degree and manner in which practical lessons in hygiene are included in the school curriculum), or in regard to the interest taken in the individual child and in its home surroundings. I am in a position to estimate in some measure the degree in which teachers are in fact voluntarily sacrificing some of their leisure to this work. Great variety exists as to the degree in which teachers exercise this beneficent influence, depending upon various circumstances, including their own training and temperament. Many exercise it to the full, while in the case of others failure in some degree to realize how essential hygiene is to true education prevents them from devoting themselves whole-heartedly to this branch of their work in the interest of the child and the school. Repeatedly, however, school medical officers testify to the willing and valuable co-operation of the teachers, and several of them quote instances to show what transformation has been brought about, especially in regard to cleanliness and the general appearance of the children, by the united action of doctor and teacher. 'The head teacher is, in my opinion,' writes Dr. Thresh, county medical officer of Essex, 'the dominant factor in the situation. Medical inspection may do much, but the teachers can do more.'"

A note is made on the advantages of co-operation between care committees and the guilds of help. It is impossible to estimate accurately the percentages of cases which are treated. In Surrey the proportions are 37 per cent of cases receiving medical and dental treatment, 12 per cent treated at home, 40 per cent in which nothing is done, and 10 per cent unaccounted for.

Another section of the report discusses at great length the difficulties of treatment in general hospitals. The London plan of giving a subsidy to hospitals does not seem to have worked very well, and it needs, in Dr. Newman's opinion, to be supplemented by school clinics, of which Bradford has supplied a good model. Another method is by voluntary association of the medical practitioners in a district. In Hampstead, for example, the doctors have formed themselves into an association called "The Hampstead Public Medical Service," and have offered to provide medical treatment for 400 children. In this connection should also be mentioned the provision of spectacles which many authorities (including Manchester) have undertaken, and the "tooth-brush clubs" which have been formed in some places. Dental disease is extraordinarily prevalent; and in the London open-air schools only 14 out of 200 children possessed healthy sets of teeth. The reports insist on the importance of the early care of teeth, and the plan favored is that of a dental clinic, the cost of which is put at £50 a year for materials and upkeep.

The last three sections of the report deal in succession with the special schools for blind, deaf and epileptic children, the education of the feeble-minded, and physical training. The Swinton House School at Pendlebury is described as a favorable example of the residential school for the sick, and one is also pleased to note that the Great Warford School for Epileptics is singled out for praise. The chapter on feeble-minded children has a melancholy interest for the attempt it makes to trace the subsequent career of the children so treated. In London about 45 per cent seem to get good and promising work, but in Birmingham the results were less satisfactory. Out of 306 mentally defective persons, only 3.9 per cent earned as much as ten shillings a week, and only 19.8 per cent had become wage earners at all. A passage too long to quote (pages 169-171) outlines the course that legislation should take on the feeble-minded.

Two more quotations and we shall have succeeded in indicating, at any rate in outline, the chief topics of interest in this important report. The first deals with physical training and military training:

"As the relation between physical and military training is frequently raised, both in regard to the work of the board and in public discussion, and as the board has discarded military drill, it may be desirable to make brief reference to the subject. It has often been suggested that universal military training is an effective means of preventing and combating such physical degeneration as exists among the people. Such a military training, even though 'universal' and compulsory, can never form more than a part of a more general scheme for the improvement of the national physique; that it has its own great use and value is undoubted, but its limitations as regards educational physical exercises are equally evident. There are three limitations which may be mentioned from the point of view of improvement of the national physique.—(1) Military training commences too late; (2) only a portion of the nation, and that the most fit, is affected, and (3) the women and girls are excluded.

"The women and girls are wholly excluded from such a scheme, yet from the national standpoint the healthy development of women and girls is perhaps even more essential than that of the men. On them devolves the duty of producing and rearing a strong and healthy race.

"A scheme of national physical training, therefore, must be conceived from an immensely wider point of view than that of compulsory military service, and it must begin with the children and not with the adults. Nor is 'military drill,' as such, desirable in any event for children under fourteen years of age. Even from a military standpoint the inculcation of discipline and the development of physique are to be preferred, in children, to any attempts at formal military drill. Moreover, the acquirement of prompt and willing obedience, of good manners, of 'address,' all so valuable to the child, whatever his future occupation may be, can probably be more readily obtained by means of Swedish exercises than by military drill. The twofold contribution from the schools of a state to its army should be strict discipline coupled with healthy physique. It cannot well be more than that, and it should not be less than that. Hitherto, unfortunately, it has been much less than that."

One more passage from the conclusion:

"No reader of this report can fail to see the coming of this great reform. But the careful student and worker in this field of public service may find in the report something more than the record of the advance of a great reform, something more than the alleviation of suffering. He may find, I think, beneath its monotonous record of disease and disability, the manifestation of a great and worthy partnership—what has been called 'the joint obligation of an indissoluble partnership'—between voluntary workers and paid workers, between local authorities and central government, between the individual and the community, which, whatever be its other fruits, cannot fail of good result in bringing about a larger measure of that co-ordination and unification which is perhaps the greatest single need in the sphere of English local government. Nor is that all. He may find also a new understanding of the amplitude, purpose and opportunity of education, a new application of it, fresh fields to be conquered by it. And, lastly, I think he cannot fail to see that healthy childhood is not only a good in itself, but the foundation of a healthy race."

TWO "TENDERFEET" IN KANSAS.

They slept in a stable that night. So did twenty other harvesters. A calf in process of weaning and its sympathizing mother bawled through the night. Horses and mules kicked and restive laborers cursed, but Waddingham and Duchesne heard nothing. They were "into the hay" at 8 o'clock, clothed as they had been when they left Kansas City, and sleeping as men sleep after a long battle—a dreamless and quiet sleep.

At 4 o'clock the next morning the chantecler chorus was working overtime, but the sophomores slept on. "Hi, there!" a stern voice said, and a rough hand shook Waddingham. "Awake and to breakfast and on to the golden fields," or words to that effect, the same voice cried, and, presenting sitting up and rubbing their tired, bleary eyes, the sophomores faced the day.

A hasty breakfast of bacon, eggs, and biscuits was served on platters, with coffee strong enough to move a binder. And then the beautiful fields of wheat!

There are times in the lives of most men that are better forgotten, experiences it were wise to tuck away in some closet along with unrealized ambitions and the dreams that never came true. That morning in the wheat will be so catalogued by Waddingham and Duchesne. At noon dinner—which they called luncheon, a word that aroused laughter—was taken to them in the field, but they were too sore to eat much. Pride at first held them up, but after a bit they saw others with signs of weakening under the torrid rays of that Kansas sun. The beards and the dust and the sand filled their clothing, filled their eyes and ears and hair. The sweat rolled from them black with the dirt they had been unable to erase after their boxcar ride.

At 5 o'clock the sophomores announced to the farmer that they'd like their pay for the day and, if he pleased, they'd quit the job.

"A day's pay!" Mr. Farmer exclaimed. "Why, it's only 5 o'clock! I'll give you three-quarters of a day. The most work is done from now on. Better stick and try it again tomorrow."

"Not if the preservation of the Republican party depended on it would we stay another day," Waddingham exclaimed, a half-choke in his voice. "Not if the whole dratted Union went to pieces because we quit. Give us of the largess that is ours, O Farmer, and we will away to the pavements of New York."

All of which explains why two fond fathers in New York received identical telegrams one day in late June to this effect: "In deep need. Must come home. Wire money for ticket."—Charles Dillon, in Harper's Weekly.

To make orange salad for dinner, peel and separate the oranges into sections, remove the pulp from the covering, breaking as little as possible, mix two cupfuls of pulp with a cupful of diced celery and a cupful of broken nut meats. Serve on lettuce leaves with rich mayonnaise.

Perfectly clear, cold coffee will renovate black silk much better than beer. It is applied to the right side of the silk, which should be ironed on the wrong side, over a heavy blanket, when half dry.

CHANGE ORDERED IN LOBSTER TRAPS

WILL TRY FLIGHT ACROSS ATLANTIC IN METAL AIRSHIP

Harry C. Carter Expects to Start from New York About March 1 and Make Voyage in 2 1-2 Days.

New York, Dec. 23—During the next sixty days Harry Graham Carter, an aviator who arrived on board the Anchor liner California Monday, plans to fly from New York to England with an all-metal aeroplane. Carter, a rosy cheeked young man with a pronounced British accent, says he used to be an American eighteen years ago. He has been an aviator for three years, and made a record flight from Leicester to Lincoln and return last June.

The young man is stopping at the Hoffman House. His aeroplane is still on the Anchor line pier. He is looking for some suitable place to erect a shed in which to assemble his craft, and to try it out. He has already flown with it in England.

The aeroplane with which he hopes to make the flight across the Atlantic Ocean is a tandem. The planes are 54 feet wide. All the framework is made of steel, and the wings are covered with a special material which he calls parchment. The framework is hollow tubing, and is constructed in such fashion that some parts can be filled with gasoline. In this way the aviator hopes that he may carry the fifty gallons of fuel necessary without adding undue weight and head resistance. He will also carry sufficient food in a compartment to last for five days.

Carter hopes, however, to make the flight in fifty-four hours. He estimates the distance he will fly as 2,400 miles. His craft is equipped with two 30-horsepower Astor motors. They drive twin screw aluminum propellers. The steering apparatus of the aeroplane is disposed in front. It has a maximum speed of 90 miles an hour, and makes an average of 65 to 70 miles an hour.

"I am serious in my purpose to fly to England," said Carter. "That's what I am in America for. I am convinced I can do it. If I fail I'll at least have a good shot at it. I really don't care what happens to me if I don't get over. This flying game means taking desperate chances, and I figure I might just as well take it one way as another.

"I plan to start about March 1. I'll go from Sandy Hook, and I hope to strike the British coast about Queenstown. I'll go as straight as the compass will let me steer. If I don't get there in two and a half days I won't get there at all. I can do without sleep for that length of time.

"My motors are the best in the world, and I know they will run that long. I've tried them out. Before I try to fly over the ocean I will fly 100 miles from out at sea from the deck of the ship California to New York. The Anchor line people have agreed to let me try this on Feb. 18."

FUN HOLDS SECRET OF SERENE LIVING

Saving Grace of Sense of Humor Enables Its Possessor to Meet Sorrows.

Do you take life as a tragedy or as a comedy? Do you weep over things or laugh over them? Are you joyous or depressed? The secret of serene living comes in finding the fun in things, says the Kansas City Times. Serious minded people have a hard time. They refuse to realize that life is just as much a playground as it is a battlefield. They insist upon seeing the clouds on the horizon even when the sky above is clear.

The jolliest woman in the neighborhood is one who has seen much sorrow. She doesn't make light of this sorrow or underestimate it, but on the other hand the very fact of the real tragedies in her life has made it imperative that she shall get as much brightness as possible out of little things. She has to turn the ordinary cares and worries off with a smile or she would be overwhelmed.

This woman refuses to treat the servant question as grave. When her maids are fussy and cranky or careless, she doesn't run over to some neighbor and pour a tale of woe into sympathetic ears. She simply finds the humor in Bridget's or Chloe's or Hedda's derelictions from duty.

Her husband has an irritating fashion of trying to manage her affairs. Instead of fighting him, instead of pitying herself, or getting into an attitude of bitterness, she simply laughs at him and with him.

Her children, who would easily make storm centres of themselves if allowed to give vent to their tempers, are brought back to normal by her cheerfulness.

"I should have died," she said, "if I hadn't made myself take this attitude. We had had so much trouble that we were all ready to fly to pieces at the slightest opportunities."

Men are saved from many of the nerve-racking experiences that women have by their love of fun. You can go into any office and you'll see a crowd of men telling funny stories. The chances are that not one of fifty women discuss their trials light-heartedly.

Perhaps it is because men have such heavy burdens of responsibility that they learn to relieve life by taking the humorous view, and in this particular women will do well to learn of their husbands and brothers, fathers and lovers the art of relieving life—the art of finding the fun in the little things that otherwise would oppress them.

The joke that saves an irritating situation may also save a young couple from despair and separation.

The stove that won't burn, that bread that is heavy, the dinner that is a failure—these may seem to a young wife to have in them all the elements of tragedy; crying in the kitchen, she may see nothing ahead but unhappiness.

But if she will view her trials in the light of a joke, if she can think how little such things weigh in the great scale of love and of sorrow, she will take them lightly, laugh them off, promise to do better next time and find her reward in her husband's appreciation of her optimism.

New Regulations in Effect Dec. 31

Laths on All Portions Must Be 1 1-4 Inches Apart

Fishermen May Use Those Constructed Under Old Rules Till Dec. 31, 1912—Government Proclaims Other Restrictions.

Ottawa, Dec. 23—An order in council has been passed declaring that: All lobster traps constructed after the 31st of December, 1910, shall have the laths on all portions thereof, not less than one and a quarter inches apart, and this space must remain clear and nothing shall be done to diminish it, and any netting that may be used in such traps shall have meshes of not less than three inches extension measurement, and nothing shall be done to practically diminish the size of the mesh.

No one shall fish for lobsters with traps made after the said date, which are not constructed in accordance with these requirements; but all lobster traps constructed before the said date may be used for the catching of lobsters without being remodeled to meet the requirements until the 31st of December, 1912, after which date no one shall fish for lobsters with traps which are not constructed in accordance with the requirements first above described in this sub-section.

The burden of proof that any lobster trap used from the 1st of January, 1911, to the 31st of December, 1912, that has not clear spaces between the laths of one and a quarter inches and any netting that may be used in the ends thereof less than three inches extension measurement, was constructed before the 31st of December, 1910, shall lie on the person using such trap.

ARRESTED ON BOARD LINER AT SAND POINT

Saturday, Dec. 24.

Some excitement was caused yesterday afternoon aboard the Allan liner Hesperian, previous to her departure for Liverpool at 4 o'clock, when D. K. Turner, a second cabin passenger, was arrested and taken from the steamer. The arrest was made by Police Sergeant Finley of the West side division, acting under orders from Chief Clark at police headquarters, who is holding the man on the strength of a wire from A. W. Jarvis, inspector of the Northwest Mounted Police at Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. Inspector Jarvis asked that Turner be taken into custody on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences. Other serious charges, he says, have been made against him.

The prisoner is twenty-one years old and an Englishman. To the police he said that he had been in the west since August last, at which time he arrived in Montreal from the old country. In Saskatoon, he said, he was engaged in the real estate business. The affair, according to his story, is but trivial, and he offered to make a settlement with Sergeant Finley before he was taken ashore.

The young man seemed to feel his position keenly when arrested. He told the policeman that he was of a good family and did not want to bring disgrace upon them.

The arrest was a clever bit of work on the part of Sergeant Finley. It was no easy matter to pick him out from the large number of passengers. Turner insisted that the amount involved was small and that it would not take much to settle it. As he was being searched at headquarters he remarked as a twenty dollar bill was removed from one of his pockets, "There, that amount would cover it." He stated that the matter had to do with some notes.

STUNG.

(The Christian Register).

A good story went through Germany about a Schusterbub, or cobbler's boy, who waited outside the palace to see the Emperor come forth for his afternoon airing. Finding the delay tedious he suddenly exclaimed: "The booby isn't coming! I shall go." A policeman at once caught him by the collar, and shouted, "Whom do you mean by 'the booby,' sirrah?"

"Why, my friend, Michel!" whined the boy. "He was to have met me here, but he hasn't come."

The policeman, of course, accepted the explanation, and let him go, whereupon the boy retreated twenty paces, struck a defensive attitude, and yelled, "And whom did you mean by 'the booby'?"

SONG OF THE OPTIMIST.

(Detroit Free Press).

I may not win the prize today,
The chances are I won't I know;
But I'll keep plodding on my way,
There's quite a distance yet to go,
But I'm not going to cease to smile,
I'll get there in a little while.

Perhaps I got the worst of it,
I'll try to think I didn't though;
For I'm not ready to admit
The world's not giving me a show.
I'll set my teeth and bravely grin.
It isn't yet my time to win.

These burdens that I have to bear
Seem needless, but perhaps they're not;
They're lighter, too, than those I swear
That fall to other people's lot.
And I can look about and see
Worse things that might have happened to me.

I'm not the one to say, "Dear Lord,
Please hurry up today and send
Some pleasures from your bounteous hoard
And let my worries quickly end."
I am content to go my way.
I'll get my share of joy some day.