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PROBS: Mild light falls of sheet turning colder at night.

MR. FIELDING PRESENTS TO PARLIAMENT RESULT OF TARIFF NEGOTIATIONS

A Far-Reaching Measure of Reciprocity—Final Outcome Rests With Its Adoption or Rejection By the Canadian Parliament and the Senate of the United States.

A STEP BACKWARD SAYS MR. BORDEN

OTTAWA, Jan. 26.—Not since 1896 has the parliament of Canada been confronted with such a situation as that presented by Hon. W. S. Fielding, minister of finance to-day, when on a motion to go into a committee on ways and means for raising supply, he communicated the result of the recent negotiations at Ottawa and Washington on the question of reciprocal trade with the U. S. The statement of the minister of finance was to the effect that an understanding had been reached with the representatives of the United States, and provided that an arrangement had been reached with the republic covering articles to be granted free entry into both countries and those subject to a common duty.

It was a historical episode. It was the first appearance of the minister of finance in the house of commons this session, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself took occasion to leave the house and escort his chief lieutenant into the chamber. The galleries were crowded with eager, impatient listeners.

Mr. Fielding spoke for nearly two hours with remarkable clarity and power.

Under the circumstances it is worth while to refer to the first budget speech delivered by the present finance minister, where he stated that at the time of the framing of the Dingley tariff public men in the United States had intimated that while the Republican party felt bound to uphold the tariff, they did not mean to renege on their improved trade relations with Canada.

"We submit," said Mr. Fielding in 1897, "that is wiser policy to wait and see what shall be the outcome of the present uncertainties in the United States in relation to their trade policy, and of the negotiations which we are willing to enter into with respect to reciprocity. It is the part of prudence not to extend to the country the measure of tariff reform which we would be anxious to extend if they would meet us on liberal lines."

In the light of this speech of the minister of finance to-day these words seem prophetic, and along those lines he appears to have worked unremittently. Whatever history may say of the result, William Stephen Fielding stands or falls by his greatest effort. What it portends to the future of Canada, one dare not say. The fact is, it is one of the greatest questions this country has had to face.

Mr. Fielding presented to parliament the basis of an agreement with United States not a treaty, but simply an exchange of letters, whereby both countries agree to adopt reciprocal trade legislation with respect to certain articles of exchange which are enumerated in schedules. Some are free, some are dutiable. Under the arrangement, the legislative tribunals in each are to deal with the details and extraneous questions are then deemed advisable. The agreement is neither binding or permanent, but founded, as the minister of finance said, "on mutual trust, mutual good will, mutual conviction that the thing is best for the benefit of both countries."

The fact is obvious that this is a singular departure from the accepted policy of Canada. If not a reversal to the conditions faced twenty years ago, when the Dominion embarked on an independent policy of trade with a view of building up home industries.

The remark of the leader of the opposition pointed out the instability of arrangement, and so, relating to the final analysis it was a matter of directing Canadian trade east and west instead of north and south. The debate was adjourned after Mr. Borden spoke, and the United States had always been a question before the people of Canada. It is because we have the deepest concern in the policy which these people may adopt in relation to their commerce with the world at large, it is because we have that feeling that there is a mutual interest, that we have entered upon the negotiations as to which it is my privilege now to address you.

Historic Review.

Mr. Fielding reviewed the historic aspect of the reciprocal trade arrangements, and contended that trade with the United States had always been a live question before the people of Canada. One of the arguments used in

MR. FIELDING PRESENTS TO PARLIAMENT RESULT OF TARIFF NEGOTIATIONS

U.S. GAINER BY FREE PULP

ONTARIO CONTROLS CROWN LANDS OUTPUT MILLERS ARE HIT HARD

Republic Has Apparently All to Profit and Nothing to Lose By Reciprocity in Pulpwood—Blow to Milling Industry Expected, Says W. D. Matthews.

Ontario authorities on the wood pulp situation, interviewed by The World last night, expressed the emphatic opinion that the proposed reciprocity would be a very one-sided arrangement as the United States had very little in the way of raw material to offer to Canada, and especially to Ontario.

The present policy of the provincial government forbids the export of pulp wood cut on crown lands. It goes even further and now insists on the manufacture into paper in Ontario of pulp wood cut on land in the crown.

The province of course has nothing to do with pulp wood cut on lands privately owned by settlers. That is a matter entirely of trade and commerce and comes under the purview of the Dominion Government.

Blow to Milling Industry.

W. D. Matthews stated to The World last night that the Canadian millers had been afraid that the duty must be taken off, as it has now been announced. He regarded it as a blow to the Canadian milling industry. It would have the effect of preventing its development and growth. There would, of course, be the compensation to the grain growing interests of greater competition for Canadian wheat, but it would stop the development of the home demand for milling purposes.

The reason for the injury to the milling interests was that the American millers would get a very large proportion of the Canadian wheat, owing to its being the best in the world for milling purposes, and grind it for export.

At present the Canadian mills are running full time, and with a continuing shortage of the old conditions, appeared to have had a bright future.

Ontario Farmers Benefit.

F. W. Hay of Hay Brothers, grain

dealers, Listowel, when seen last night, said he was entirely satisfied with the result of the reciprocity negotiations, and thinks the manufacturers have no need to complain of the new arrangement. Mr. Hay is an ex-mayor of the Town of Listowel and was the Liberal candidate who opposed James Torrance, M.L.A., in N. Perth in 1908. Ontario farmers, he believes, will receive the greatest benefit, as they will now have a larger market for their produce. They have been just as anxious for a revision of the tariff as their friends in the west, who they lacked organization, and on this account their attitude has not been as well known.

"The removal of duty on certain grains will not affect present prices," he said, "as they are about the same in both countries, excepting on barley and peas."

Think U. S. Will Kill It.

MONTREAL, Jan. 26.—(Special.)—The Washington arrangement was received here to-night with a feeling of relief, as people wanted to know the worst or the best. Sir Thomas Shaughnessy declined to be interviewed, as he wanted to read the schedule before pronouncing himself.

Mr. Robert Meighan, president of the Lake of the Woods Milling Co., says a serious blow has been struck at the Canadian milling industry, while F. M. Thompson of the Ogilvie Company would not be quoted.

General Manager Jones of the Cement Company figures that the duty will be lowered five cents per barrel, but says they will be doing business at the old stand.

The manufacturers are evidently pleased that they were not struck with greater severity, although everybody will admit the performance of the milling industry, they think, however, that it will be all the same in the end, as the United States Senate will surely kill the measure.

declared insane, to have him committed as a lunatic. This would tend to lessen the value of any statements which Travers may have made in the case. This is not the only suggestion of such a similar move in the case, as before Travers pleaded guilty, it was rumored that there was a plan afoot to have Travers committed as a lunatic, so as to shut his mouth before it was opened. It is understood that should this move be made, the crown will have its own experts examine Travers, so that his evidence may not be destroyed, unless it be clearly shown to be worthless.

MINE IN GOWGANDA MAY YIELD BANK \$150,000

Another Deal Involving Wishart Disclosed—Crompton To Appear in Court.

From papers on file at Osgoode Hall it appears that former Manager W. R. Travers put considerable money of the Farmers' Bank into another mining venture as well as into the Keeley Mine. It is the Welsh Mine at Gowganda and from this may come as large a sum as \$150,000, which may be added to the assets of the bank. Wishart is also interested in this deal, and it is from him that the money will come, should there be anything forthcoming. Wishart believes that anything that may be coming should go to the assets of the bank.

Nellis Travers & Co., a firm of Toronto brokers, hold, however, that the \$150,000 which Wishart is said to have admitted to the bank some time ago, as being due, should go to them and not to Travers or the bank. The deal is a complicated one, but the point upon which hang the hopes of the shareholders is the sale of 400,000 shares of the Welsh Mines, Limited, by Wishart. To half of the profits Wishart says that the bank is entitled, as a \$20,000 advance was made by the bank.

Summons for Crompton.

Frederick Crompton, president of the Crompton Corset Co., who a few days ago made restitution of \$18,000 of money illegally paid him from the Farmers' Bank, was yesterday summoned to appear in police court on Monday upon a charge of receiving the bank's notes as a pledge. It is said that Mr. Crompton has turned in and received interest upon \$20,000 in these notes and that the \$500 in the sum returned represents the interest upon the notes so illegally paid to Mr. Crompton as interest. The penalty attaching to the offence is a fine of from \$400 to \$2000, or two years' imprisonment, or both.

The four provisional directors of the bank appeared in police court yesterday morning, but were once more remanded a week at the request of the crown, as a number of papers, necessary as evidence in the case, have not been straightened out. A statement attributed to Crown Attorney Corley in police court yesterday morning to the effect that Travers had refused to make any further statements, seems to have been misunderstood, as Travers has not refused to talk, but still remains ready and willing to give whatever assistance he can. He merely wanted to consult with H. H. Dewar, K.C., his counsel, before he talked.

Question Travers' Sanity.

It is announced that a move will be made by counsel for one of the men charged with an offence in the matter, who will move to have Travers examined as to his sanity, and if he should

be declared insane, to have him committed as a lunatic. This would tend to lessen the value of any statements which Travers may have made in the case. This is not the only suggestion of such a similar move in the case, as before Travers pleaded guilty, it was rumored that there was a plan afoot to have Travers committed as a lunatic, so as to shut his mouth before it was opened. It is understood that should this move be made, the crown will have its own experts examine Travers, so that his evidence may not be destroyed, unless it be clearly shown to be worthless.

CONTROL OF POWER RATES

Hydro Commission Will Have Jurisdiction Transferred by Legislation.

It is understood that the bill introduced in the legislature by Sir James Whitney, relative to the Mining Power Commission Act, and to the Ontario Railway Act of 1908 aims at putting the matter of power rates under the Ontario Railway Act rather than under the hydro-electric power commission.

The premier does not think that the matter of power rates should be placed under the hydro-electric commission, which is in competition with other enterprises.

GAS JET EXPLOSION.

A peculiar mishap, resulting in the destruction of a handsome chandelier, occurred in the home of J. R. Collins, 22 North street.

A nipple blew out of a gas jet, and the gas thus suddenly released, shot to the ceiling, blackening it and shattering the glass of the chandelier to fragments.

OSHAWA BOY MAKES GOOD.

Charles G. Crossman of Elk Horn, Manitoba, is in the city. Mr. Crossman left Oshawa 22 years ago to go west. He has made good and is now the owner of 640 acres of fertile land near Elk Horn, which is 200 miles west of Winnipeg, on the main line of the C.P.R. Mr. Crossman is a sturdy workman, who has politics in his blood.

"When Sweet Sixteen," a Musical Success.

Altho Victor Herbert is responsible for many musical plays of excellence, the critics all agree that none of its predecessors come up to the standard of "When Sweet Sixteen." This is said to be far superior to a so-called musical comedy, inasmuch as the music might be eliminated from it and a delightful comedy remain. "When Sweet Sixteen" will be at the Princess all of next week.

Pony Coats in Big Sale.

Ladies' pony coats of all lengths and sizes are in the best of selected pelts are included in the big January sale at Dineen's. These coats are being offered at one-third the regular price and are thoroughly guaranteed Parisian designs and expert workmanship. The entire lot of these coats are being cleared out at less than cost.

"CHANIECLER" AT OTTAWA.



Now Watch The Sun Rise.

TAFT HINTS AT REAL REASON U.S. DESIRES TO HAVE RECIPROCIITY

English Views On Reciprocity

President Taft's Message a Scarcely Veiled Reference to Desire for Political Union.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Few of the London morning newspapers comment on the reciprocity agreement between the United States and Canada. The Morning Post, however, says:

"The American Government will rejoice at having forced the door a little way, thereby obtaining leverage to force it further in the future. President Taft expresses as clearly as diplomatic caution will permit, his conception of the agreement as a prelude to some kind of future political union."

The Daily Express declares that the new bargain strikes a deadly blow at the comfortable pretensions of British free traders. It hopes, however, that the treaty with one of Great Britain's trade rivals may do the empire invaluable service, demonstrating to the weaker country the necessity of power to negotiate.

AMERICAN OPINION.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—The newspapers generally comment favorably on the reciprocity arrangement.

The Tribune says: "It goes too far in some particulars to meet the immediate and unconditional approval of public opinion. Prejudice will be excited against it in the border states, and at this late stage of the short session, it will be extremely difficult to obtain legislation carrying its provisions into effect. It is the larger good at which President Taft and his advisers are aiming, at a friendly extension northward of the sphere of American activities and influence. They are convinced that the cost of that extension will weigh little in comparison with its ultimate benefits. It may take the representatives of certain sections of the country some time to see this, but in the end the view of the makers of the treaty is likely to prevail."

The World says: "Fortunately for both countries popular sentiment in Canada as well as in the United States has proved too strong for the greed of special interests or for the bumptiousness of politicians. We will get cheaper food, lumber, pulp and paper. The Canadians will get cheaper agricultural implements, coal and furniture. Both parties to the bargain will gain prodigiously in the freer exchange of their products, in self-respect, in good humor and in true neighborliness."

LEADERS CLASH IN BREEZY DEBATE

Hon. A. G. MacKay Charged Ontario Government With Having Killed Teaching Profession, and Unmasked Sir James' Powerful Battery—Reminiscences Stirred Strife

Old-time thunders echoed and re-echoed for a brief moment at the Ontario Parliament Buildings yesterday afternoon. Hon. A. G. MacKay assailed the Whitney Government with Ciceroian adjectives for alleged deliberate destruction of the public school system.

Sir James Whitney once more demonstrated his prowess as a forensic duelist by shattering his assailant's attack with the Damascus steel of official figures.

The scene was dramatic while it lasted, and when the little breeze subsided, the opposing leaders each smiled with complacency, the critic for having made a brave show of fight, and the cut-throat for having had the material at hand to offset the hostile analysis of his government's record.

Hon. A. G. MacKay, in arranging the government, condemned the administration for not having appointed a separate commission on technical education instead of awaiting a report from the Dominion commission. The rural and urban schools were almost exclusively preparatory to the high schools. They should be equally preparatory to an industrial course to be afforded in public industrial schools.

Not Strong for Hydro.

The opposition leader said he did not know that he had as much confidence in the hydro-electric scheme as the speech from the throne professes. He would be delighted if the scheme worked out as anticipated, but his side might be pardoned for having their doubts. He did not regard it either as fair and equitable to the various parts of the province.

It was a question if the government was doing what it should in peopling the northern portion of Ontario.

The government should present to the house a practical and comprehensive scheme of reforestation.

He was amused to hear the member for South Norfolk laud the government for the progress of local option, as shown by the abolition of 536 licenses, whereas but for the three-fifths clause the total would have been 700 or 800. The three-fifths provision was worthy of a Japanese juggler. For himself and his party they stood on the solid ground of rule by majority and every vote of equal value.

In abolishing the model schools the government had "deliberately sinned

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Effects Serious To Canadian Nationality

Proposed Tariff Arrangements, if Approved, Would Mean Realization of the American Policy of the Political Unification of North America.

The resolutions introduced in the house of commons yesterday by Mr. Fielding, as the result of the recent negotiations at Washington, are of a far-reaching character, and will be judged by their immediate effect as concerns the specific articles mentioned, and their general bearing on Canadian nationality. A still more immediate consideration is the likelihood of the resolutions receiving parliamentary and congressional sanction. As to this last point, we believe that the chances of the present proposals passing the present congress within the time it has yet to run, 35 days, between now and the 4th of March, are extremely problematical. We scarcely think they will pass, in view of the political change, due to the late elections in the States, which comes into force on March 4, and which is really more or less operative to-day.

But the greatest concern to Canadians is how the proposals will affect Canada, from a national point of view, if carried into law. On this point we believe that the effect will be prejudicial, the even a prejudicial effect could be obviated if public opinion in Canada is seized of the real incidence of the changes.

Prejudicial to British Connection.

Let us say of this that the real and primal policy of the United States to-day and of its public men is to effect what they call the unification of the North American continent, the disappearance of all British rule and institutions from North America and the triumph of the American republic and American institutions from the Arctic to the Gulf of Mexico. Canada, on the contrary, has, we believe, her greatest opportunity in remaining Canadian and British and in maintaining British institutions in America. To our mind, then, the unification of the continent is aided by freer trade relations and that British and Canadian dominion over the northern part of the continent is more or less jeopardized thereby.

The proposals, if carried out, will tend to divert traffic from our western provinces to Chicago and other American cities, to injure our Canadian transcontinental railways as such, to cause the wheat trade now concentrating in Winnipeg to go to Chicago, to cause Canadian wheat to lose its identity, probably to drive the milling trade to south of the line, and to check the remarkable development now under way in Canadian transportation systems and Canadian eastern cities, including the enormous trade of the St. Lawrence. It would pit New York against Canadian seaports, while the east and west lines of trade and development that we now have may be diverted southeast and northwest.

Secondary Effects.

Now as to the secondary effects, as to how the reduced tariff will affect specified articles: that is absolutely a matter of debit and credit account. Farm products of Canada, live animals, our fish and other things may be benefited. Lumber and coal may be benefited. Perhaps even eventually pulp and paper, but the Canadian fruit and market garden products will be injured seriously. Upon these points we cannot make a decision until all the interests affected have been heard from and opportunity for due consideration of the effect of the changes has been afforded.

There is still another feature to be considered, that is, what will be the effect if, at a subsequent date, the action of other nations should require us to repeal all or part of this new policy, should it become law. What will happen? Will we go back to things as they were, or what will we do?

It is up to the Canadian people to-day to do the most serious thinking yet called for. The advantage of individual interests may have to be weighed against greater national and imperial interests.

Here is what all Canadians must ponder over.

New York Cast in "The Lily."

It is not often that a complete New York cast is seen in a production of any kind that is en tour, but such was the case with David Belasco's production of "The Lily," which is now running at the Princess Theatre. Among the favorites are Nance O'Neil, Chas. Cartwright and Julia Dean.

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HOW THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT IS ENCOURAGING ITS MERCHANT MARINE BY MAKING SEAMEN ON SHORE OUT OF ITS SCHOOLBOYS

ITS efforts to increase the efficiency of its merchant marine, Germany has resorted to the strange expedient of establishing training ships on land.

While the government is making all sorts of inducements to shipbuilders and capitalists, in the hope of increasing the number of merchant vessels, it realizes that ships are of little value unless there is a sufficient number of well-trained seamen to man them. For that purpose, it was determined to commence the training of German boys at an early age, and, as it wasn't practicable to accommodate a large majority of the boys on real ships, make believe ships were constructed on land.

In Berlin three of these immovable men-of-war have already been erected in connection with the public schools, and so far have given great satisfaction.

These ships have rigged masts, turrets, guns, compasses, cutters, pinnaces, anchor, wireless outfit, and, in fact, every appurtenance and detail to be found on a real ship.

A full complement of these stationary ships consists of 120 "men" and their officers. On several days of the week exercises are held, which consist of manoeuvres with sails and cannon, drills, and instruction in the arts of navigation.

The captain and warrant officers have attractive uniforms, which are exact duplicates of those worn by real German marine officers, and the crew have sailor garments and

caps bearing the name of the ship. The boys composing the crew are from six to fifteen years of age. They learn to tie knots of every description, to climb masts, to splice ropes, to make astronomical observations, and, in short, everything that a sailor should know, and it is all acquired on land, far from even the sight of water.

The largest land-ship of this kind in Berlin is the "Itlis." It is "lying" at some little distance from Berlin proper, between the villas of the "Grunewald," but there are many spectators at the regular exercises of the boys. Excellent German marine officers watch the progress of the boys very closely, and do all they can to encourage interest in the new method of training boys for a sea life.

While the primary purpose of these schools is to train boys for the merchant-marine service, it is recognized that in time of war the regular navy would be compelled to rely to a large extent upon the merchant-marine for auxiliary vessels and men, and for that reason German boys are taught the use of firearms, small and large, and the various methods of signalling employed in time of war.

These schoolboy training ships furnish an excellent preliminary training for the boys who intend to make the navy his profession, and the information acquired in this manner is of great assistance to the boy when he becomes a regular cadet.

The German cadet is a most enthusiastic lad. He exhibits a keenness in acquiring the secrets of the seaman's art which, although it may be equalled, is not excelled by the naval aspirant of any other nation. The result is to be seen in the smartness, the workmanlike appearance and the general air of efficiency about the German men-of-war.

The German naval cadets begin their training in the villa of the sights and sounds of the great arsenal of their navy; for the Marine Academy and the Naval College are in the same building at Kiel.

Under the same roof cadets, just learning the first rudiments of their craft, and older officers, undergoing their preparation for specializing in gunnery, navigation, etc., are taught at the same time. At the college the cadets undergo a ten-months' course before they are sent to sea. In addition to the professional staff there is a naval staff of not less than four lieutenants, while the president is also an officer of senior rank.

Among the subjects which are taught, in addition to navigation, seamanship and gunnery, are shipbuilding, mechanical engineering, tactics and strategy, and the English and French languages. Of course, all the usual exercises are provided, including gymnastics and fencing.

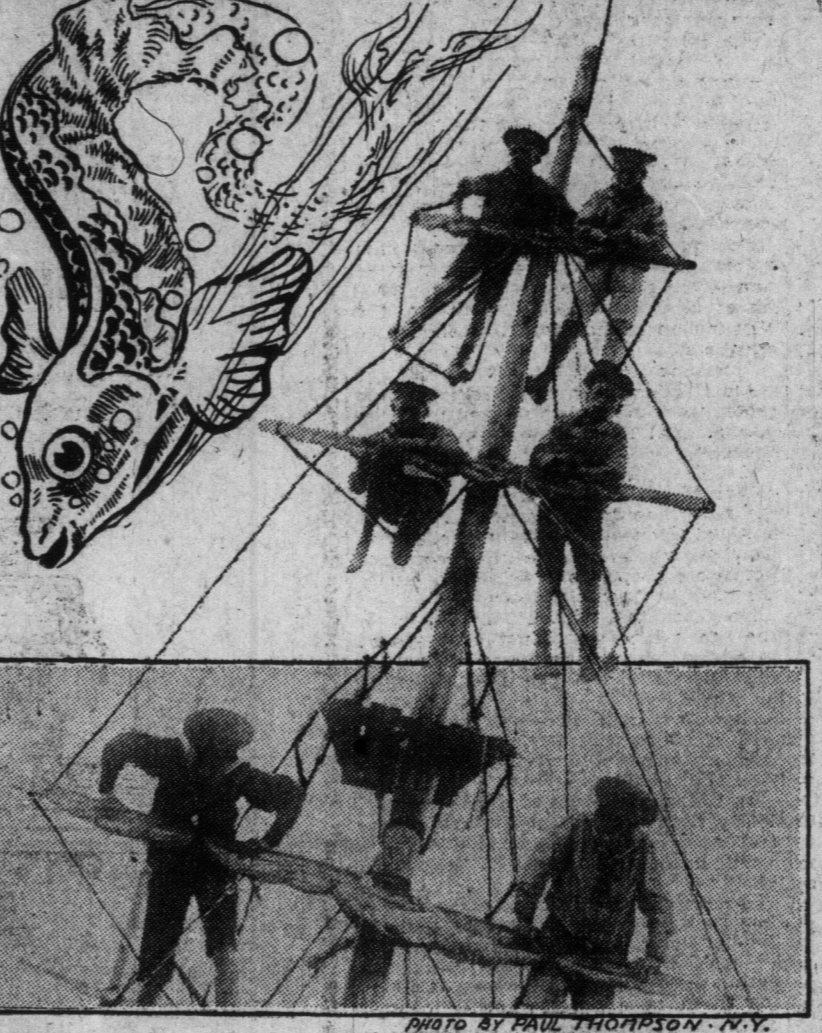
Before the German naval cadet is allowed to commence his professional training he must undergo a severe medical examination to prove his general health, and particularly that his eyesight and hearing are good. The entrance examinations are not particularly difficult, and a boy who had graduated from school would have no difficulty in passing them, especially if he had had any training on one of the land-ships.

After the cadet has been grounded in such subjects as he may learn on land, he is sent afloat in the training squadron, for which purpose there are several ships in commission. The cruises are generally confined to the home waters during the summer and warmer climates in the winter.

The German squadron frequently visits English ports, and in the winter the Mediterranean and the West Indies are usually visited. The cadets are still carrying on their studies, the cruises are also being taught seamanship and navigation in a practical manner, while opportunities are also afforded them for putting into practice the foreign languages they have been taught. At varying periods test examinations are held, and on the return of the cruises to Germany, provided they satisfy their examiners, cadets re-



The Ship Deck, Made of Earth. Teaching the Young Germans to Shoot.



Rigging a Mast That Is Not at Sea but Fastened to the Garden of the Land Schoolship.

ceive their first commissions. Following upon their sea experience they return to the college for another ten-months' course in the higher branches of those subjects which have formed their professional study. The concluding examination takes place in August, and the graduates are then given permission to wear swords, and are enrolled in the Seebattillon, where they undergo a further military training before reaching the grade of unter-lieutenant, corresponding to our rank of ensign. They have now, of course, become full-blown naval officers, and are ready to undertake their duties at sea, on watch, in the signals, or commanding a company, until such time as they may be chosen for higher courses in gunnery or torpedo practice.

The German Emperor takes the greatest interest in the naval cadets and all that pertains to their training, and it was because of this fact that the school-ships on land were established, so that greater interest might be created among the boys in the naval branch of the imperial service.

FAIR EXCHANGE.
Joseph Gillott, the manufacturer of pens, once visited the artist Turner. "I have come to swap some of my pictures for yours," said he.
"What do you mean?" exclaimed Turner. "You do not paint?"
"No, I do not, but I draw," said Gillott, unfolding a roll of banknotes, "and here are some of my pictures." The "swap" was effected.

UNDERDONE.
Little Pierre, a French boy, went out to walk with his father on the road, and was badly frightened by a drove of cattle. "What are you afraid of, Pierre?" his father asked. "Why, you eat such creatures as that at dinner, you know?"
"Yes, papa," said Pierre, "but these are well enough done."
"Guess I must have been born unlucky," said Pierre to his father.
"What makes you say that?"
"Well, for instance, I went to a ball game once. There were eighteen players on the diamond, fifteen or twenty on the benches, 10,000 people in the grandstand, and only the pitcher and the ball hit me."

"You charge twice as much for these tomatoes as they do down the street. Why is that?" And the young housewife looked searchingly at the greengrocer with her keen eyes.
"The meat increased and then boldly replied:
"These are hand-picked tomatoes, madame."
"Give me your pardon," said she meekly. "Give me three pounds, please."

Why \$1,000,000 Worth of Honey Goes to Waste Yearly

THE honey bee annually produces a crop of honey valued at least \$200,000,000, and there are vast opportunities for increasing its output. The most serious handicap, to be keeping in the United States is the fact that there are contagious diseases which attack the brood of the honey bee.

There are now recognized 'vo such diseases, known as American foul brood and European foul brood. From data recently obtained by the United States Department of Agriculture, it is known that American foul brood exists in 282 counties in 37 States, an European foul brood in 161 counties in 24 States, and it is estimated conservatively that these diseases are causing a loss to the bee keepers of the United States of at least \$1,000,000 annually.

This estimate is based on the probable number of colonies which die, and the approximate loss of crop due to the weakened condition

of diseased colonies. The States in which the diseases are most prevalent are California, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas and Wisconsin, and it is unfortunate that these are the States in which honey production is most profitable, making the future outlook of the bee keeping industry so much worse, unless active measures are taken to control the diseases. Furthermore, the distribution of these diseases is by no means fully known, and they are constantly spreading.

The cause of American foul brood has been found by the department to be a specific bacterium, and enough is known of the cause and nature of European foul brood, which is also a bacterial disease, to make it possible to issue reliable recommendations concerning treatment for both diseases. Both attack the developing brood, and as the colonies die from old age or other causes, the colonies become depleted, since there are not enough

young bees emerging to keep up the numbers. When the colony becomes weak, bees from other colonies enter to rob the honey and the infection is spread.

Both of these diseases can be controlled with comparative ease by the progressive bee keeper, but the chief difficulty encountered in combating these diseases is the fact that the majority of bee keepers are unaware that any such diseases exist; they therefore often attribute their losses to other sources, and nothing is done to prevent the spread of the infection.

The Department of Agriculture is helping in this work by sending out publications to the bee keepers in infected regions, by examining samples of broods suspected of disease, and by sending out information concerning the presence of disease, so that bee keepers will be informed that their apiaries are in danger. The co-operation of agricultural colleges, State bee keepers' associations and other similar agencies is being urged.

A Gentleman of the Road

By Katharine Tynan

I WAS a born turbulent; I suppose, the child of my hard-riding, hard-drinking father rather than of my gentle mother. It seems to me now that even in my little childhood I often grieved for him and the thought is a pang to me; albeit my turbulence might easily have been changed to tears and repentance on her breast. But that she never knew, having, I must needs think, no understanding of a nature like mine, although she loved me.

If my father had lived things had been better with me, for I remember his great, jolly laughter when I had behaved ill, or so my mother thought, yet out of mere childish roguery and daring rather than with evil intent.

I can see the two looking at me on some such occasion, she with her blue eyes tearful; he, swarthy, with great curling mustaches, and a genial giant of a man, having flung an arm about her.

"Why, sweet-Eyes, will you will bear with him as you bear with me. See how he straddles the floor so sturdily and avows his mischief. 'Tis a brave son you have given me."

And then he tossed me to the ceiling while I kicked - and laughed; but yet my mother's eyes were watching, and her lips moved as though she prayed. Perhaps one turbulence in her life was enough for her, and she could not endure that Roger, the second, her love for my father was so loyal. Indeed, I doubt not that he kept the gentle soul in a tremor while he lived.

He died in a brawl while I was yet little, as I knew afterwards, in a fair cause, for hearing the honor of a lady aspersed, he drew on the trader with the violence natural to him, and was slain himself while slaying his foe. Had he lived the country, for he had killed a man of station, though a deer, a bully, and a trader of women.

For shame, Cousin Roger, she said. "You are stronger than me, but strength is not everything. There were times that you were like Cousin Aymer in many things."

Now the blow was lighter than a feather, yet I stood and stared at her, and the anger surged in me, so that I felt as if I looked at fire.

"Why," I muttered at last, "you have joined all the rest. 'Tis time that place were rid of Roger Mainwaring, that his brother, Aymer, might step in his shoes."

At that she ran to me, and caught me by the hand.

"For shame, Cousin Roger," she cried vehemently. "See, he loves you! Why, if he were your enemy, should I have taken his part?"

Why, if he were your enemy, should I have taken his part? He hung his golden beard and kicked about me, standing dark and moody in my corner, with a chubby fist thrust at me, that disdained to cry. She would look then from the gold head on her heart, and stretch a tender hand toward me, but I was wounded because I did not please her, and would not seem to see her gesture.

I was ever litely, and as the years passed I grew strong as a young colt, and unmanageable as one yet unbitted. He, on the other hand, kept his fair

since she blamed herself that excessive grief for my father had weakened the unborn child.

He was a stout little lord in spirit, and would have followed me in my mad ventures, so that I must love him, till my mother snatched him to her heart one day, when we had both been soused in the pond, with a look of fear in many a year after, which rankled me, with the admiration of a small child for a stout elder; and so, as the days went, hardened my heart against him.

It was lonely till my cousin Joan came. Her mother, Dame Winchester, was my mother's sister, and now both were widowed. Therefore they thought of housing their grief under one roof.

It was a gift of mine to my brother Aymer that he, not Joan, should have been the girl, and since it brought the red in his cheek, I hung it often.

She was a gay and spirited little maid, with bright eyes and a tangle of chestnut curls, and at first she loved me best. She had the heart for any wildness, and many a time brought her home dripping with water, or mixed from head to foot, and at times bumped and bruised, as if became a little lady so dainty.

But her mother's drowsiness, Ursula, a kind soul, would set her rights, and trouble her lady (a mournful woman, easily moved to tears) with any tales of the risks her daughter ran. Indeed, I remember that at that early day, Joan, of Beech Royal, and that I was Sir Roger, while he was plain "Master," and I was Roger, who scented matchmaking.

I took Joan's homage as a rough little lad will that of a girl-child, and made it a matter of condescension that she should share my rough games.

Therefore was I the more bewildered and amazed when one day after I had brought the red to Aymer's cheek, she suddenly darted at me like a little fury, and smote me on the face with her open hand.

"For shame, Cousin Roger," she said. "You are stronger than me, but strength is not everything. There were times that you were like Cousin Aymer in many things."

Now the blow was lighter than a feather, yet I stood and stared at her, and the anger surged in me, so that I felt as if I looked at fire.

"Why," I muttered at last, "you have joined all the rest. 'Tis time that place were rid of Roger Mainwaring, that his brother, Aymer, might step in his shoes."

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But these are childish things, and let me on to the time of the great war, when the troubles began to be but a lull, and I was not by slow progress made a man of me, not by slow progress made of the years and days, but in a leap. My mother was dead before those evil days fell. And ever in my dear soul, she left a barbed wound in my heart, for said she to me, in those precious hours while we yet kept her.

"Roger, my son, do you love your Cousin Joan?"

"Listen, Roger, if Aymer loves her, too, what shall I do?" said I, and red-den, even at that moment, for I was a coward, rough lad, and would have been ashamed to think upon love.

She held her thin hand up mine, and I thought she would have kissed me, for we had drawn closer during her illness, but what she said was:

"Aymer loves her, too, and I fear he does not love me. You will forget. You will go out in the world among other men, and will see other ladies, even at that moment, for I was a coward, rough lad, and would have been ashamed to think upon love.

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let my friends, especially by the Prince Palatine of Bohemia, whom they call Prince Rupert, and by whose side I had found my way.

For an instant I feasted on her beauty. Then my eyes wandered to my brother. He looked less slight than of old, but his Apollo grace and fairness, which I used to think unbecoming a man, had not deserted him.

My eyes went on to my Aunt Winchester, nodding over her knitting, in a deep chair, and graver than of old.

The whole scene was so peaceful, so full of home, that it made my heart ache. He looked less slight than of old, but his Apollo grace and fairness, which I used to think unbecoming a man, had not deserted him.

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FOUNDED 1850. A Morning Newspaper Published Every Day in the Year. WORLD BUILDING, TORONTO. Corner James and Richmond Streets. TELEPHONE CALLS: Main 5308—Private Exchange Connecting All Departments.

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MAIN 5308. Is The World's New Telephone Number.

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 27, 1911.

LAND VALUES AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Those western cities that have adopted the principle of taxing land values and exempting improvements are thoroughly satisfied with the results that have been obtained and show no inclination to restore the old methods of raising revenue. In a communication to The Manchester Guardian the Rev. Charles Anderson Scott of Cambridge, Eng., a professor in the Theological College of the Presbyterian Church of England, describes conditions in Vancouver as remarkable for the abundance of money and the scarcity of labor. "If," he says, "one were to ask some of the leaders of local politics what were the further causes of its prosperity, they would at once refer to the 'single tax' and the principle of taxing unearned increment on land. The benefit to the city is seen in part in the determination of the owners of land to put it to the best possible use. Undeterred by the fact that the capital cost of improvements will become the basis of future assessment, they build with a new freedom. They readily scrap old buildings and already much of the old property in the heart of the city has been replaced by structures of a very different kind. On the other hand, those who are not prepared to make economic use of their sites are discouraged from holding them up. Urban land that is unproductive to the community soon becomes too expensive for the owner to keep."

PARLIAMENT, CONGRESS AND THE TARIFF PACT.

Whatever judgment may be passed upon the merits of the proposed reduction of Canadian trade relations with the United States, there remains uncertainty regarding its becoming operative. Not so much as far as Canada is concerned, since its ratification by parliament is a foregone conclusion unless the senate displays an unwonted degree of political independence. The Liberal majority in the commons will not be inclined to take any action that would oust Sir Wilfrid Laurier from office, and care has been taken to avoid creating extensive antagonism on the part of the manufacturing interests. Party allegiance can therefore hardly be strained to the breaking point. Different conditions confront President Taft. The United States Senate, always jealous of his constitutional powers and privileges, has never been accustomed to regard tariff questions from a broad, national point of view. It is the citadel of special interests and the home of log-rolling, without pretence at concealment. In consequence of the electoral overturn quite a number of Republican senators will not survive the present congress, and they will be more concerned with future party developments in their own states than with the presidential recommendation. Free wheat and free fish will antagonize the farmers of the central states and the fishing interests in the maritime states, and these with the senators who oppose tariff reduction of any kind can easily hold up legislation. Possibly this outcome would not be deeply deplored by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who would thus escape without loss of prestige or popularity from a dilemma which must have provided him with some anxious moments.

FARMERS' CO-OPERATION IN IRELAND.

George W. Russell, the Irish poet and artist, is also editor of The Irish Home-Steer, and one of the principal workers in the movement for Irish agricultural and industrial development. The Irish co-operative movement among farmers in various activities and the spread of societies having the furtherance of this object in view, is a testimony to Mr. Russell's practical character. Since 1890 these societies have grown from a membership of 50 with a turnover of \$22,500; in 1894 to 34 societies with 1550 members, and turnover of \$759,290; 1899, 871 societies, 26,683 members, turnover \$4,551,835; 1904, 704 societies, 78,863 members, turnover \$7,458,220; and at present over 1000 societies, with over 100,000 members and a turnover of \$12,800,000. The increase in dairying owing to the work of the societies has been very marked, but every branch of farming has benefited.

TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS.

A petition is being circulated, apparently by agents of the Bell Telephone Co., with the object of having a change made in the Charters Telephone Act passed last session, by a clause which it became the law that the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board "shall" order a connection to be made between independent companies and the Bell Company wherever the lines have a common terminus. The Bell Telephone Co. is very much opposed to this plan, which is necessary for the convenience of the public. The whole principle of the bill is involved in it. The petition now in circulation is to have the "shall" changed to "may". This appears to be very innocent and

TWO DAYS SHIRT AND TIE SALE

ODD LINES WHICH MUST BE CLEARED REGARDLESS OF COST

10 Dozen Neglige Shirts, white and colored, some worth as high as \$1.50. Sale price, 50c. 8 Dozen Starched and Neglige Shirts, all good patterns, some worth as high as \$2.00. Sale price, 75c. 5 Dozen Best English Silk Neckwear, worth as high as 85c. Sale price, 25c.

WATCHOUR WINDOWS DAILY

WREYFORD & CO. 85 King Street West.

bank puts its investments in any buildings for rental purposes, and this is especially provided for by section 79 of the Bank Act, which reads as follows: "The bank may acquire and hold real and immovable property for its use and occupation and the management of its business, and may sell or dispose of the same and acquire other property in its stead for the same purpose. An explanation thru the columns of your paper as to what a bank means by an occupation means would be acceptable to many of your readers, like myself, who have doubts on the powers of the banks to make investments in buildings for rental purposes." John Galbraith.

THE ATLAS CASE AND FATHER MINEHAN.

Editor World: As one who had un-pleasant opportunities known the Atlas case from the inside, I appeal to The World to print my protest against the efforts being made to force the crown to go to great expense on behalf of one who has a trial and a conviction given, and was a man guilty of the most heinous crimes, upon evidence, as biased in the columns of The Sunday World, revealed one of the blackest records in the criminal annals of this country, and its heartless villainy was rendered doubly repulsive because of the mask of religion under which it was perpetrated. Black as the criminal record was, however, it hardly outstripped the method of the defence. The theory was stated that the charges against Rev. Mr. Atlas were the result of a conspiracy, of which I was a leading member. This ruffianly plea was resorted to for the purpose of raising funds and drawing the red herring of bigotry across the trail of guilt. Articles boasting of the astounding revelations which would be dragged to light when a certain clergyman was brought to the witness box were inserted in a certain section of the daily press, and the clergyman's name was bandied about quite openly in ministerial circles. Your readers know that these boasts turned out to be a mere smoke screen, a mere falsehood. And it is the discredited authors of these canards who purblind bigotry seems proof against decency and shame, that want the crown to go to the expense of re-opening a case which is a mere farce, and evidence from Turkey is cited by the testimony of United States courts and officials. In permitting the case to be re-opened at all, the crown is stretching generosity to its limits, but in demanding that evidence be produced from the press agents of Rev. Mr. Atlas are showing an audacity as colossal as his villainy. L. Minehan.

BARBERS WANT DOLLAR CHICKENS.

Editor World: Will you permit me to register a protest, and a just one, against your article of "Barbers' License Bill," better known as the "Act for the Protection of the Public Health," as expressed by you in this morning's World, entitled "Barbarous." But clean. You stated that "there was a time when we could be shaved, and well shaved, for five cents and the hair an ordinary man did not want to wear out for ten cents." Now, my dear editor, the very same price in vogue to-day in many shops if you want to shave yourself of that opportunity. Thirty years ago, when you could have bought a bushel of potatoes for 20 cents, a dozen of eggs for 8 or 10 cents, a good pair of chickens for 50 cents, the standard prices for barbers were: have 10 cents, hair cut 15 cents and 20 cents, a bushel of potatoes will cost you 50 cents, a dozen eggs 35 cents, a pair of chickens \$1. The standard prices for barbers in the best barber shops, shops which are never had when the provision of the License Act is applied to the provision of the License Act is charging from 10 to 15 cents for shave, and from 15 to 25 cents for hair cut, mustache trimmed, neck shaved, hot towels and face lotion, in the bargain. Luxuries that were never had when the could be shaved, and well shaved, for five cents." To keep a barber shop clean is no added expense, and for a barber to keep himself clean is no added expense, unless it be for an extra clean coat, and that is only 10 cents. Massage, singe, shampoo, etc., you are not forced to get unless you have been out the night before; in that case you will be glad to ask the barber to give you a nice massage, shampoo and head rub, in that case you will probably be called to pay from 45 to 50 cents, and the barber, for that amount, has given you one hour of his time, about ten cents' worth of preparation, three or four clean towels, rent, light and capital invested in the fitting of the shop. If the bill is passed you will feel assured that the barber will not "want a lot more of your dirty money." L. E. W.

IS THE BANK ACT VIOLATED?

Editor World: In the 26th annual report of the Traders' Bank of Canada I find this statement in the president's address, "Our premises still continue to give us good return for the investment." It seems to me that the tenor of the Bank Act is violated, when any

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Talk on Imperialism. The speaker of the evening was Rev. A. Braham of Lombard, Ont., who lectured to the assembly on "True Imperialism." "True Imperialism," he claimed, "means peace on earth, and this was exemplified in the British Empire, whose name stood for the liberty of mankind, and the spread of religion." Rev. Mr. Braham's address was very interesting and intensely imperialistic in its tone.

St. Andrew's Lodge. On Friday evening, Feb. 3, St. Andrew's Masonic Lodge will hold its annual at home in the Temple Building. In the early part of the evening there will be a reception at which the master of the lodge, John H. Dunlop, will receive the ladies and gentlemen in attendance, after which there will be a musical program, followed by a dance.

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Two readings, "Rale Weil" and "A Wild White Rose," by Louise Webster, pupil of Miss Spencer, were enthusiastically received.

The piano numbers were given by John Hutchison, Queenie Leelle, William Cavers, Madeline Bruker, Harold Mason, Clarence Slaughter, Sadie O'Donnell, Norma Slawert, Rena Davison, Alice Hawyard, Lennox Crocker, Mabel Lightle, Edna Fenwick, Gwendolyn Taylor, Edna Blakeley, May Mann, Clarence Hayes, Fred Keislar, Mers Copp, Alleyne Clark, Ada Poyntz, Muriel Lomax, Edythe Woods, Klenda Ramsey, Grace Griffiths, Will Crawford, Vert Waugh, Louise Westman, Viola Gleeson, Eileen McCann.

Talk on Imperialism. The speaker of the evening was Rev. A. Braham of Lombard, Ont., who lectured to the assembly on "True Imperialism." "True Imperialism," he claimed, "means peace on earth, and this was exemplified in the British Empire, whose name stood for the liberty of mankind, and the spread of religion." Rev. Mr. Braham's address was very interesting and intensely imperialistic in its tone.

St. Andrew's Lodge. On Friday evening, Feb. 3, St. Andrew's Masonic Lodge will hold its annual at home in the Temple Building. In the early part of the evening there will be a reception at which the master of the lodge, John H. Dunlop, will receive the ladies and gentlemen in attendance, after which there will be a musical program, followed by a dance.

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CITY LIKELY TO FIGHT DAMMING OF HUMBER

Proposed G. T

HAMILTON HAPPENINGS

ACTUAL OVERDRAFT LESS THAN LAST YEAR

Report of Wentworth Co. Treasurer Shows Receipts of \$148,531 and Expenditure of \$172,819.

HAMILTON, Jan. 26.—(Special)—County Treasurer Cochrane gave his report of the past year to county council this afternoon. The receipts amounted to \$148,531.03 and the expenditure was \$172,819.27, leaving an overdraft of \$24,288.24. Added to this was an unprovided for expenditure of \$5,411.78, which made a total of \$29,700.02, but when the government grants are received this will be reduced \$120,000, making the actual overdraft lower than it was in 1909. Of the overdraft \$1294.74 was caused by the House of Refuge fess, \$800 of which was spent for a phylactic. There was \$19,737.25 spent in the registry office. Among the receipts were \$82,373.22 for assessment and a government grant for good roads of \$11,244.27. It was decided to discontinue paying regard to convictions against speeding auto drivers, and to place the speed limit at 15 miles an hour.

A banquet of the Methodist branch of Laymen's Missionary Movement was held to-night in Gore-street Church. There were 700 present. The speakers were: Mayor Lees; J. A. Arndt, B.A., general secretary of the Methodist Laymen's Missionary Movement; Rev. Dr. Endicott, returned missionary from China, and J. H. Gundy of Toronto. The public library board had its final meeting for 1910 this afternoon. It ended with a surplus of \$3805, and estimates were passed providing for \$28,389 for actual expenses for this year. This is in addition to \$19,000, which has yet to be raised by the sale of debentures for the purpose of making the final real-estate purchases for the new library site, and the expenditure of the remaining \$25,000 needed for building purposes. The report showed that there were 42,561 volumes in the main and east library and that there was a total of 22,432 borrowers. The total circulation of books for the past year was 259,371, an increase of 14,388.

Hotel Hanrahan, corner Barton and Catharine-streets, Hamilton, conveniently situated in the city, is the most modern and strictly first-class American plan. Rates \$1.50 to \$2 per day. This Hanrahan, proprietor. Phone 1438.

The representative of Authors & Cox of Toronto, makers of Artificial Limbs, Trusses, Deformity Appliances and Supporters, will be in the city at Room 22, Hotel Cecil, to-morrow, at 10 a.m.

BARBERS ARE IN EARNEST

Local Union Passes Resolution Strongly Endorsing Legislation. At a meeting of the Journeymen Barbers' Union, No. 517, last night at the Labor Temple, the following resolution was moved and unanimously adopted: Resolved, that this meeting does hereby approve of an Act for the Protection of Public Health, otherwise known as "The Barbers' Regulation Act," a measure now before the local legislature of this province, and that our hearty cooperation and assistance be given to the passage of the act, and that under its provisions this union and the trade generally will be protected from the competition of unskilled labor.

And it is further resolved that we urgently request our members in our provincial legislature to assist in securing the passage of the act.

Wouldn't Appear; is Arrested. Eugene Lemaire, 607 Markham-street, who did not appear in police court on Jan. 24 to answer a charge of stealing a \$20 cheque from J. P. Good-air, 74 St. George-street, was arrested yesterday by Detective Tipton, upon a bench warrant.

"Spontaneous Combustion." W. R. Lang, professor of chemistry at Toronto University, will deliver a lecture on "Spontaneous Combustion" at a domestic meeting of the Canadian Institute and the Fire Insurance Society of Toronto, in the amphitheatre of the chemical building, Saturday night.

WOULD VERY OFTEN FAINT AWAY.

Doctor Said That Sometime He Would Never Come Out of One.

Many people may be unaware of having anything wrong with their heart till some little excitement, overwork, or confinement in an overheated or overcrowded room of public building makes them feel faint or dizzy. If you neglect the warning the slight feeling of dizziness gives you, and fail to take treatment, there will be a gradual progression to something more serious. There is no reason you should wait till your case becomes desperate before you avail yourself of a perfect cure by using Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. Mr. F. S. Chute, Wheatley, Ont. writes: "It is with gratitude I tell how down and head aches, nearly every day and would very often faint away. I had never come out of one of them. After taking three boxes of your pills I am glad to relate that it has been a fainting spell and scarcely have had a headache. Too much cannot be said in praise of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills for it has done me a great deal of good." Price 50c per box, or 3 for \$1.25. At all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

HAMILTON BUSINESS DIRECTORY

HAMILTON HOTELS.

HOTEL ROYAL

Every room completely renovated and newly carpeted during 1907. \$2.50 and up per day. American Plan. 647

WILL CUT WATER BILL

Artesian Well Has Economical Advantages as Well as Ensuring Purity. Two thousand dollars a year for city water is no small item, and the Robert Simpson Company evidently think that an artesian well will prove a great economizer for the company.

TO AID WOMEN TOILERS

W. S. Kirkland, Strong Believer in Benefits of Technical Education. Those who attended the meeting of the Toronto branch of the National Council of Women in the physics building last night, were well rewarded by the interesting and instructive address on the "Industrial and Technical Education of Women" by W. S. Kirkland, M.P.

Following the appointment of D. L. Truster to G. T. R. passenger train master of the middle division, with headquarters at Toronto, the new office has been instituted in the three other divisions of the Grand Trunk. H. M. Galt has been appointed in the eastern division, with headquarters in Montreal; H. W. Matthews in the western division, with headquarters at Detroit, and W. G. Little in the northern division, having headquarters at Alandale. The passenger trainmaster will supervise the movements of passenger trains in his division.

GRAND TRUNK CHANGES.

Among the celebrations to be held this year is the tercentenary of the first Stuart sovereign of Great Britain, and it is decided that it was created in order to provide the British Sovereign with money. The celebration is a function in which the public generally will feel very little interest, but on the other hand it is most interesting to the people who are to be celebrated. There are over 1200 baronets altogether, but even if they decided to have a grand procession of the order to call public attention to their existence the public, in all probability, would be more inclined to scoff than to admire.

An Honest Man.

A preacher near Bloomsburg grew fervent in exhorting to an honest living, and near the close of his sermon he said: "Let every person in the house who is a debtor stand up." He instantly every man and woman in the house, save one, was standing. After they were peacefully seated, the domestic asked: "Now let those stand up who are not paying their debts, and long lean men of sixty or more years, clothed in a keedy suit of the past decade, slowly assumed a perpendicular position in his pew. "How is it, my friend," enquired the minister in austere tone, "that you are the only one in this intelligent congregation who does not meet his obligations?" The lanky individual meekly answered, "I have no subscribers, and the minister broke in abruptly with, "We will close with the benediction."

A Well Paid Evangelist.

The Rev. "Billy" Sunday conducted a revival six weeks in duration at Waterloo, Iowa; he received for his services \$800. Mr. Henry E. Burgess of Mercer, Ill., has been compiling statistics of Mr. Sunday's gains. He finds that 27 out of the 55 towns in which he has conducted services since 1906 have contributed to him \$150,000. This is \$15,000 a year, and more than \$750,000 from each community; if the 28 towns whose contributions are not reported raised a beggarly thousand apiece, the total income of the evangelist has been upwards of \$18,000 a year for the decade.

Pristine Curiosity.

Said Eye: "I'm curious to know." Responded Adam: "Make it double." Then both of them began to sew and from which time dates our dry goods trouble. —Chicago Tribune.

LAKEWOOD NEW JERSEY.

WHERE HEALTH AND PLEASURE AWAIT YOU THE dry climate, the pure, pine-laden air of Lakewood, and the many sports and pastimes the resort offers, afford all that one could desire for an outing, or a permanent fall, winter and spring home. The constant round of social functions, for those seeking entertainment as well as sport, are a sure cure for ennui. Only one hour and thirty minutes from New York City, via the Central Railroad of New Jersey Express trains, morning and afternoon, from West 23rd or Liberty Street carriages.

THE PROMINENT HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES: LAUREL HOUSE, LAUREL-IN-THE-PINES, BARTLETT INN, Cap. 100, Arnhold & Spangenberg, Props. THE MANHATTAN, LEXINGTON, Cap. 150, Chas. Hecht, Prop. Cap. 100, A. S. Larabee, Prop. THE CARASALO, PALMER HOUSE, Cap. 75, E. Switzer, Prop. Cap. 125, C. Palmer Cleaver. BERTRAM COTTAGE, FIVE VIEW HOUSE, Cap. 20, R. L. Bertram, Cap. 30, Mrs. A. M. Crowe. BROOKDALE COTTAGE, THE BRENTFORD, Cap. 10, Annie E. Linehan, Cap. 35, A. M. Myers. HOMELANDS SANITARIUM, J. M. Craig, M.D., Resident Physician.

The above houses will furnish further information regarding Lakewood, rates, etc., upon application.

WORLD'S FAMOUS DIVA TETRAZZINI IS COMING

Unrivalled Colorature Song-Bird Will Appear at Massey Hall March 3.

Toronto is at last going to hear Madame Tetrazzini. The place will be Massey Hall, and the date March 3. Only one concert will be given. Luisa Tetrazzini is without doubt the greatest of colorature singers and the reigning star in the concert world at present, and every connoisseur and music lover will be glad to know that she is going to sing in this city. Arrangements were completed yesterday by Mr. Lawrence Solman, manager of the Royal Alexandra Theatre, with William N. Leahy, the San Francisco promoter and former manager of the famous "The Opera House," in that city, who has Tetrazzini under contract, for a concert tour of 40 performances in America. The present tour opened in San Francisco and Oakland with great success, and the receipts amounted to nearly \$40,000. Further particulars relating to the diva's appearance here will be announced later. It is not likely, however, that a subscription list will be started, but arrangements will be made for the reservation of seats by mail in advance of the concert date.

A Stranger's Woes.

Joseph Atchinson, no home, was arrested yesterday by Policeman Lundy, charged with theft of 75 cents from Joseph Johnson, who had just come to the city from the States. Johnson says that he was held up and the money taken in Simcoe-st. It was not found on Atchinson.

DYSPEPSIA-PROOF

How Any Meal Can Be Thoroughly Enjoyed By Any Stomach. Costs You Nothing to Try Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Men, as a rule, are first discovered by their enemies. Their antagonists turn on the searchlight, and the proof of merit will lie in being able to stand the flash. It was only in this way that Mr. White ever knew that dyspepsia was one of Mr. Black's worst enemies. Sitting face to face at a two-by-four table he handed his afflicted friend the bill of fare: Oyster Cocktail, Stuffed Olives, Boston Clam Chowder, Strained Gumbo, Sirloin Beef with Mushrooms, Roast Beef and Sauerkraut, Boiled Potatoes and Sauerkraut, Lobster a la Newburg, Baked Pork and Beans, Combination Crab Salad, Hot Mince Pie, Fried Chicken, and Fried Potatoes. Mr. White ordered a "little of each." Mr. Dyspepsia Black ordered crackers and a glass of milk. "I had such a big breakfast this morning," he said, "that I just take a bite to keep you company." But Mr. White could not be deceived: "I am afraid you can't stand the gleam, Mr. Black. Why don't you say you've dyspepsia and have done with it? You'll always have that hungry look anyhow as long as you have dyspepsia. Now listen, My stomach is just as bad condition as yours at one time. But now I can eat anything, at any time. For instance, this clam chowder or sirloin steak or even the lobster would be just as welcome to my stomach as your crackers and milk. You don't realize how this dyspepsia business is robbing you of your spirit, of your energy and ability to think quickly. I can't help noticing, you haven't the cheer and sociability you had three months ago. Now I'll tell you what to do," and thereat the cheerful Mr. White took a vial from his pocket and extracted a few tablets. There is a tablet that contains an ingredient, one grain of which digests 3000 grains of food. For even the worst dyspepsia it's the only thing that really gives relief. The reason is it relieves the stomach of nearly all the work it has to do, digests everything in the stomach and stimulates without them. They are Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. You can get them anywhere on earth for 50c a package. Yes, it is true, Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets absolutely stop heartburn, nausea, indigestion, dyspepsia of the worst type, sour stomach, bloaty feeling and all eruptions and irritation, and freshen up your system, and make you get all the good there is in your food. You will forget you ever had a stomach to worry you. Send us your name and address today and we will at once send you by mail a sample package, free. Address F. A. Stuart Co., 150 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

Those Alluring American Dollars.

The Radical papers of England are publishing a list of the English peers who have allied themselves with American dollars. It includes Dukes of Marlborough, Roxburgh, Manchester, Earls of Caven, Stratford, Donagh, Curzon, Suffolk, Essex, Oxford, Lords Curzon, Malcom and Marquis of Dufferin.

Life-Saving Shoes.

It is hard for a man to keep healthy and free of cold and catarrh and escape pneumonia, without good shoes. In cold, damp weather heavy shoes are a necessity, and two or three pairs are better than one, because the feet do best changing the shoes every day. We'd prize more highly than we do those Good Permits us to possess. —S. E. Klier.

Drain Pipe Per Pressure Hold. During a furious storm in Paris a fender was struck on the shoulder by a small but heavy tin box which had fallen from an upper story of a house in the Rue Roussat. The box was found to contain \$600 in gold and notes. It was claimed at the police station by an elderly woman, who said that the money deposited by her entire family, was in the tin box outside her window.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL ALEXANDRA. Seats—Bell Piano Co., 146 Yonge. Mat. To-Day and Sat., 25c to \$1.00. THE GREAT NEWS-PAPER PLAY. (Lieber & Co., Managers). Matinee Saturday, 25c to \$1.00.

SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT. Distinguished English Comedian, MR. EDWARD TERRY. From Terry's Theatre, London. —IN— Mon. Eve. and Sat. Mat. Sweet Lavender. Tues. and Sat. Evings. The Magistrate. Wed. Mat. and Thurs. Eve. Toy Maker of Nuremberg. Wed. Eve. Liberty Hall. Fri. Eve. Flanders' Widow. Seats now selling.

PRINCESS THEATRE

David Belasco Sends THE LILY with NANCE and CHARLES O'NEIL and CHARLES CARTWRIGHT. Direct from Belasco's Theatre, N.Y. ALL NEXT WEEK THE LATEST MUSICAL SUCCESS "WHEN SWEET SIXTEEN" By Victor Herbert and Geo. V. Hobart. A Renowned Cast. Beauty Chorus. Augmented Orchestra. Seats To-day.

MENDELSSOHN CHOIR CONCERTS

Subscriber's Plan Opens as Follows. For \$1.50 Seats, To-Morrow, at 10 a. m. For \$1.00 Seats, Wednesday, at 9 a. m. Subscribers will consult their own convenience by noting the time schedule on their subscription cards.

SHEA'S THEATRE

Matinee Daily, 25c; Evenings, 25c, 50c, 75c. Week of January 23. Amelia Stone and Armand Kalisz, Selma Braatz, Al Rayno's Bulldog, Henry Clive, Vittorio and Goorgetto, Harry and Wolford, Nonette, The Kingstograph, Billy B. Van and the Belmont Sisters.

GAYETY BURLESQUE & VAUDEVILLE

LEON ERROL, LUCIA COOPER, CHARMING CHORUS, TUNEFUL MUSIC. Next Week—SAM HOWE'S LOVE MAKERS.

University Saturday Lecture

K. N. BELL, All Souls' College, Oxford. "THE WHIGS OF 1832." Jan. 28, Physics Building, 3 p. m.

GRAND MATS WED 25c & 50c

WRIGHT LORIMER IN THE OPERA HOUSE Shepherd King Next Week—AL H. WILSON

STAR BURLESQUE SMOKE IF YOU LIKE DAILY MATINEES

COSY CORNER GIRLS Next Week—BOHEMIANS

METROPOLITAN CHURCH

DAILY ORGAN RECITALS will be held every week, day (except Saturdays), 12:00 m.—1:00 p. m. SATURDAY ORGAN RECITALS will be held every Saturday at 4:00 p. m. MR. H. A. WHELETON, Mus. Bacc. (Camb.), F.R.C.O., Organist. Admission Free. No Collection.

CHOICE MUSIC ADMISSION FREE

BEAUTIFUL LANTERN SLIDES Toronto Humane Society's Annual Meeting—Friday Night, in the Sunday School room of the Church of the Redeemer, corner Avenue Road and Bloor Street. The President, His Lordship Bishop Sweeney, will preside.

ATLANTIC CITY HOTELS.

HOTEL DE VILLE Kentucky Ave. and Beach. The hotel for comfort, splendid location, between piers; excellent table; elevator; private baths; steam heat; sun parlor. Reasonable rates. Booklet. J. P. GIBBERSON, Prop. 125 Atlantic City, N.J.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM. A Double Track Line. CONTRIBUTES TO Safety, Speed and Comfort. The Grand Trunk is the ONLY DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE to MONTREAL, LONDON, DETROIT, CHICAGO, NIAGARA FALLS, BUFFALO and NEW YORK. Day and night trains at convenient hours. All features pertaining to comfortable travel. Tickets, berth reservations and full particulars at City Ticket Office, northeast corner King and Yonge streets. Phone Main 4209.

ALL SENSIBLE PEOPLE TRAVEL BY

Canadian Pacific Railway From NORTH TORONTO To MONTREAL and OTTAWA. Leave North Parkdale 9:15 p.m. Leave West Toronto 9:30 p.m. Arrive North Toronto 10:00 p.m. Leave North Toronto 10:40 p.m. Leave Peterboro 12:10 a.m. Daily, except Sunday, stop at Westboro. Arrive Montreal, 7:00 a.m. Arrive Ottawa, 6:50 a.m. Passengers may remain in sleeping cars until 5:00 a.m. Take northbound Yonge Street cars direct to North Toronto Station.

FROM UNION STATION TO MONTREAL AND OTTAWA

9:05 a.m. 10:30 p.m. Daily. All night trains carry Canadian Pacific Standard Sleeping cars for both cities. Smooth Roadbed Unexcelled Equipment Convenient Stations Attentive Porters City Ticket Office—S. E. Cor. King and Yonge Sts.

CANADIAN NORTHERN ATLANTIC ROYALS

The Short Sea Route to Europe. 5 days 12 hours from Halifax to Bristol by the Express Turbine Steamers "ROYAL EDWARD" AND "ROYAL GEORGE". Triple screws, turbine engines, 12,000 tons, thermo tank ventilation in every room. NEXT SAILINGS: "Royal George" Wed., Jan. 11th. "Royal Edward" Wed., Jan. 18th. Apply Local Agent, or H. C. Baillie, General Agent, Canadian Northern Steamships, Limited, Toronto.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

CANADA'S FAMOUS TRAIN THE MARITIME EXPRESS. LEAVES MONTREAL 12 (NOON) Daily, except Saturday, for QUEBEC, ST. JOHN, HALIFAX AND THE SYDNEYS. MARITIME EXPRESS LEAVING MONTREAL FRIDAY COAST NECTS WITH ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS LEAVING HALIFAX SATURDAY Carrying passengers, mails, baggage, etc., to steamship docks avoiding extra transfer. Maritime Express leaving Montreal Tuesday, February 21, connects with Royal Line S.S. "Royal Edward" sailing from Halifax February 22. A SPECIAL TRAIN With through sleeping and dining car to Montreal, leaves Halifax when incoming mail steamers are to be connected with the Maritime Express. For further particulars apply to TORONTO TICKET OFFICE, 57 King Street East.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 NEW YORK—PLYMOUTH, BOULOGNE AND ROTTERDAM. Sailing Tuesday, as per sailing list: FEB. 7 ... RYNDAM FEB. 21 ... POTSDAM FEB. 28 ... NOORDAM. The new giant twin-screw Rotterdam, 24,172 tons register, one of the largest marine levitators of the world. General Passenger Agent, Toronto, Ont.

BRICKS

TORONTO FIRE BRICK COMPANY Manufacturers of High Grade Red Pressed Bricks. Rich Red Colors, and made of pure shale. Also Field Tiles. Prompt shipments. Office and Works—Mimico. Phone Park 2856. NIGHTS—Park 2597.

PATENT NOTICES.

IN CONFORMANCE with the Canadian Patent Act, Chap. 60, Section 38, re Canada Patent 11897, for window glass vehicles granted to Martin L. Williams, the public are hereby notified that the requirements of said act have been met. For particulars re license or to use the said device, apply International Patent Bureau, 307 Stair Building, or Patent Manufacturing Co., Toronto.

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BRICKS

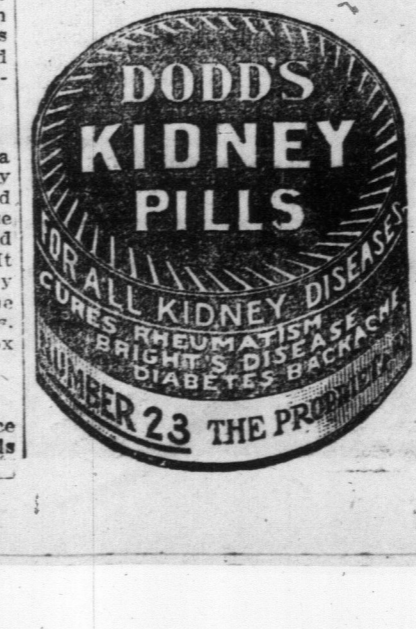
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Wheat Markets Await Result Of Reciprocity Dealings

Slow Trading in Chicago Exchange, With Prices Little Changed—Market Closes at Small Advance.

Receipts at Primary Centres. Yesterday's wheat receipts in car lots at primary points, with comparisons, were as follows:

	To-Week Year	ago.
Chicago	187,118	146,000
Winnipeg	889,000	728,000
St. Louis	270,000	210,000
Minneapolis	270,000	210,000

The prices quoted above for alkali and red clover seed are those paid for uncleaned samples from farmers. But the quotations given for timothy and alfalfa are for re-cleaned seed and are the prices at which seedmen are selling to the trade.

Practically no timothy or alfalfa seed was grown in Ontario this season and consequently had to be imported.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Local grain dealers' quotations are as follows:

Oats—Canadian western oats, No. 2, 3 1/2c to 3c; No. 3, 3c to 2 1/2c; Ontario, No. 2, 3 1/2c to 3c; No. 3, 3c to 2 1/2c, outside.
Wheat—No. 2 red, white or mixed, 55c to 57c.
Rye—No. 2, 61c to 62c, outside.
Barley—For feed, 49c to 50c; for malting, 51c to 52c, outside.
Buckwheat—No. 2, 48c, outside.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 northern, 1.07 1/2c; No. 2 northern, 1.01c; No. 3 northern, 95c.
Corn—No. 3 yellow, new, 33c. Toronto freight, prompt shipment from Chicago.
Peas—No. 2, 73c to 80c, outside.
Manitoba flour—Quotations at Toronto are: First patents, 54c; second patents, 44c; strong bakers, 47c.
Ontario flour—Winter wheat flour, 41.90, seaboard.
Millfeed—Manitoba bran, 19 per ton; shorts, 21c; Ontario bran, 20 in bags; shorts, 22c, track, Toronto.

Argentine Estimates.

This week's wheat crop in Argentina is estimated at 1,300,000 bushels, against 1,000,000 bushels, a preliminary estimate of October 21. Last year the official yield was placed at 7,000,000 bushels.

Roumania Corn Crop.

Roumania's corn crop for 1910 is estimated at 1,000,000 bushels, against 9,000,000 bushels, a preliminary estimate of October 21. Last year the official yield was placed at 7,000,000 bushels.

Broomhall's Cable.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 26.—The market displayed a steady undertone at the opening, stimulated by the firmness in Winnipeg, strengthened by the news of the steadiness in Buenos Ayres at the close. Following the opening there was prominent realizing in March and this month declined. Selling was the order of the day, but the market for larger shipments from Argentina and continued firmness in Australia and India held the market steady. English provincial markets were lower and a quieter demand from the continent.

European Wheat Markets.

At Liverpool wheat futures closed today 1/4c lower than Wednesday, corn unchanged to 1/4c higher. At Antwerp wheat was unchanged, but at Paris 1/4c higher, at Berlin 1/4c lower and at Paris 1/4c to 1/2c lower.

PLETHORA OF WHEAT

Statistics Show World's Supply Ample for All Requirements.

The total wheat requirements of all importing countries this year is placed by Broomhall at 62,861,000 bushels, against 61,800,000 bushels actually taken during the preceding crop year. During the first 25 weeks of this season up to Jan. 21, the countries have consumed 28,664,000 bushels, leaving their requirements for the next 27 weeks only 34,197,000 bushels. Up to this time the weekly shipments have averaged 1,100,000 bushels, with a weekly average of 1,025,000 bushels is now required for the balance of the season.

Russia and the Danubian ports are still shipping at the rate of over 4,000,000 bushels a week, while the new crops of Argentina, Australia and India have not yet been touched and must come forward during the next six months. The world has a plethora of wheat and the competition among buyers who will do the competing from now until the end of the present crop year.

ST. LAWRENCE MARKET.

Receipts of farm produce were 200 bushels of grain and 100 bushels of hay. Barley—Two hundred bushels sold at 61c to 62c.

Wheat, bush	39 1/2 to 41
Wheat, good	39 1/2 to 41
Rye, bushel	0 65 to 0 70
Barley, bushel	0 64 to 0 65
Buckwheat, bushel	0 73 to 0 80
Oats, bushel	0 39 to 0 40

Seeds—	
Alfalfa, No. 1, per bushel	37 00 to 37 50
Alfalfa, No. 2, per bushel	35 00 to 35 50
Red clover, No. 1, bushel	4 00 to 4 25
Red clover, No. 2, bushel	3 50 to 3 75
Timothy, No. 1, bushel	5 00 to 5 25
Timothy, No. 2, bushel	4 50 to 4 75
Alfalfa, No. 1, bushel	12 25 to 12 50
Alfalfa, No. 2, bushel	11 25 to 11 50

Hay and Straw—	
Straw, per ton	15 00 to 15 00
Straw, mixed hay	14 00 to 15 00
Straw, loose	13 00 to 14 00
Straw, baled	18 00 to 19 00

Fruits and Vegetables—	
Onions, bag	8 50 to 9 00
Potatoes, per bag	0 20 to 0 40
Carrots, per bushel	0 25 to 0 30
Apples, per barrel	3 00 to 3 25
Cabbages, per dozen	0 30 to 0 35

Dairy Produce—	
Butter, farmers' dairy	20 25 to 20 50
Eggs, strictly new laid	30 00 to 30 25
Per dozen	0 30 to 0 35

Poultry—	
Turkeys, dressed, lb	20 00 to 20 25
Geese, per lb	0 14 to 0 15
Spring chickens, lb	0 15 to 0 16
Dressed ducks, lb	0 19 to 0 20
Pow, per lb	0 11 to 0 13

Fresh Meats—	
Beef, forequarters, cwt.	47 00 to 48 00
Beef, hindquarters, cwt.	30 00 to 31 00
Beef, choice sides, cwt.	3 00 to 3 50
Beef, medium, cwt.	9 00 to 9 50
Beef, common, cwt.	8 00 to 8 50
Mutton, light, cwt.	8 00 to 8 50
Veals, common, cwt.	10 00 to 10 50
Swine, prime, cwt.	9 50 to 10 00
Dressed hogs, cwt.	9 50 to 10 00
Lamb, per cwt.	20 00 to 21 00

FARM PRODUCE WHOLESALER.

Hay, car lots, per ton	12 50 to 13 50
Hay, car lots, No. 2	8 50 to 10 50
Straw, car lots, per ton	7 00 to 7 50
Carrots, per bushel	0 25 to 0 30
Butter, separator, cwt.	15 00 to 15 25
Butter, store lots	0 20 to 0 21
Butter, creamery, lb, rolls	0 20 to 0 21
Butter, creamery, lb, rolls	0 20 to 0 21
Eggs, new laid	0 30 to 0 35
Eggs, cold storage	0 24 to 0 25
Chicken, lb	0 12 to 0 13 1/2
Honeycombs, dozen	2 00 to 2 50
Honey, extracted, lb	0 10 to 0 11

Hides and Skins.

Prices revised daily by E. T. Carter & Co., 35 East Front street, Dealers in Wool, Hides, Catskins and Sheepskins, Raw Furs, Tallow, etc.

No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 10 00 to 10 50

No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 9 00 to 9 50

Country hides, cured, 0 05 to 0 08

Country hides, green, 0 11 to 0 13

Catskins, 0 12 to 0 15

Sheepskins, 0 50 to 0 60

Horsehides, No. 1, 0 90 to 1 00

74 CARS AT CITY MARKET STICKY CATTLE TRADE

Cattle Prices No Better—Trade Dull—Sheep and Lambs Firmer—Hogs Unchanged at \$7.50.

The railways reported 74 car loads of live stock at the City Market, consisting of 317 cattle, 254 hogs, 215 sheep and lambs, 23 calves and 1 horse.

There were several loads of good cattle and a few lots of prime quality cattle on sale to-day.

Trade was dull and selling cattle to-day was no easy stunt, and commission salesmen earned their money, by expending more energy than at any other market since the New Year commenced.

It was a slow, sticky market at declines registered on Wednesday. Salesmen who said they were on the job at the opening of the market had not been able to make a clearance by noon, despite steady buying. The week end trade was the worst of the season thus far, just the opposite of what it had been every other week of 1911 to date. On the light runs of the past month week-end finishes have as a rule been brisk, but this market was a decided reversal of form in any respect.

The slumpy deal of Wednesday and weather conditions, which are decidedly unreasonable, did not help the selling side.

Buyers wanted few, or none and were hard to interest, in fact, many of them were in the humor to look at cattle. The result was that drovers report having to part with their cattle at a loss. They have themselves to blame, as they have been paying too high prices in the country. Cattle selling at the prices recorded, would have registered a loss. But it has ever been the same, a series of good markets, week after week, causes drovers to get a jolt like yesterday and to-day.

After spending some time on the yards and in the pens, where business was being transacted, interviewing drovers and commission salesmen, as well as buyers, we found the general opinion on the part of the buyers as follows: Prime picked lots and loads of cattle, of which the number was small, were in demand at 10c to 11c per lb. lower, and 20c to 25c per cwt. lower; cows and calves, 20c to 25c per cwt. lower; and in some instances, as low as 10c per cwt. lower than one week ago.

Butchers. Prime picked lots, at \$5.30 to \$5.35; loads of good, \$5.20 to \$5.25; medium, \$5.15 to \$5.20; common, \$4.70 to \$5.10; cows, \$3.50 to \$4.50; and in some instances, as low as \$2.50 to \$3.00. Prices in barrels are 5c more per cwt.

Stockers and Feeders. Harry Murby reports few buyers looking for stockers, but cattle offering. Mr. Murby has many orders to fill, but cannot do so at present, high prices. Messrs. Murby, Miller, and others sold 8 loads of butchers' steers and heifers, at \$4.70 to \$5.35.

Milkers and Springers. Receipts have been liberal during the week at prices ranging from \$40 to \$70 each. Good to choice cows sell readily, but the common to medium are not in the same demand as a month or six weeks ago.

Veal Calves. Prices for veal calves keep about steady at \$5.20 to \$5.30, with an extra choice one sometimes at \$9 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs. Both sheep and lambs were firmer, respectively, which took another sheep. Wesley Dunn reports as follows: Sheep—cows, \$4.25 to \$4.75; lambs, \$5.30 to \$5.35; and one or two selected lots of ewes and wethers at \$8.75.

Hogs. Selected, fed and watered at the market, \$7.50, and \$7.15 for hogs, f.o.b., cars, at country points. Prices are likely to go down this coming week.

Representative Sales.

Dunn & Leveck sold: Butcher's, 1,120 lbs. each, at \$5 per lb.; 2, 1,000 lbs., at \$5.10; 3, 1,100 lbs., at \$5.20; 4, 900 lbs., at \$5.30; 5, 1,200 lbs., at \$5.40; 6, 1,100 lbs., at \$5.50; 7, 1,000 lbs., at \$5.60; 8, 1,100 lbs., at \$5.70; 9, 1,200 lbs., at \$5.80; 10, 1,100 lbs., at \$5.90; 11, 1,000 lbs., at \$6.00; 12, 1,100 lbs., at \$6.10; 13, 1,200 lbs., at \$6.20; 14, 1,100 lbs., at \$6.30; 15, 1,000 lbs., at \$6.40; 16, 1,100 lbs., at \$6.50; 17, 1,200 lbs., at \$6.60; 18, 1,100 lbs., at \$6.70; 19, 1,000 lbs., at \$6.80; 20, 1,100 lbs., at \$6.90; 21, 1,200 lbs., at \$7.00; 22, 1,100 lbs., at \$7.10; 23, 1,000 lbs., at \$7.20; 24, 1,100 lbs., at \$7.30; 25, 1,200 lbs., at \$7.40; 26, 1,100 lbs., at \$7.50; 27, 1,000 lbs., at \$7.60; 28, 1,100 lbs., at \$7.70; 29, 1,200 lbs., at \$7.80; 30, 1,100 lbs., at \$7.90; 31, 1,000 lbs., at \$8.00; 32, 1,100 lbs., at \$8.10; 33, 1,200 lbs., at \$8.20; 34, 1,100 lbs., at \$8.30; 35, 1,000 lbs., at \$8.40; 36, 1,100 lbs., at \$8.50; 37, 1,200 lbs., at \$8.60; 38, 1,100 lbs., at \$8.70; 39, 1,000 lbs., at \$8.80; 40, 1,100 lbs., at \$8.90; 41, 1,200 lbs., at \$9.00; 42, 1,100 lbs., at \$9.10; 43, 1,000 lbs., at \$9.20; 44, 1,100 lbs., at \$9.30; 45, 1,200 lbs., at \$9.40; 46, 1,100 lbs., at \$9.50; 47, 1,000 lbs., at \$9.60; 48, 1,100 lbs., at \$9.70; 49, 1,200 lbs., at \$9.80; 50, 1,100 lbs., at \$9.90; 51, 1,000 lbs., at \$10.00; 52, 1,100 lbs., at \$10.10; 53, 1,200 lbs., at \$10.20; 54, 1,100 lbs., at \$10.30; 55, 1,000 lbs., at \$10.40; 56, 1,100 lbs., at \$10.50; 57, 1,200 lbs., at \$10.60; 58, 1,100 lbs., at \$10.70; 59, 1,000 lbs., at \$10.80; 60, 1,100 lbs., at \$10.90; 61, 1,200 lbs., at \$11.00; 62, 1,100 lbs., at \$11.10; 63, 1,000 lbs., at \$11.20; 64, 1,100 lbs., at \$11.30; 65, 1,200 lbs., at \$11.40; 66, 1,100 lbs., at \$11.50; 67, 1,000 lbs., at \$11.60; 68, 1,100 lbs., at \$11.70; 69, 1,200 lbs., at \$11.80; 70, 1,100 lbs., at \$11.90; 71, 1,000 lbs., at \$12.00; 72, 1,100 lbs., at \$12.10; 73, 1,200 lbs., at \$12.20; 74, 1,100 lbs., at \$12.30; 75, 1,000 lbs., at \$12.40; 76, 1,100 lbs., at \$12.50; 77, 1,200 lbs., at \$12.60; 78, 1,100 lbs., at \$12.70; 79, 1,000 lbs., at \$12.80; 80, 1,100 lbs., at \$12.90; 81, 1,200 lbs., at \$13.00; 82, 1,100 lbs., at \$13.10; 83, 1,000 lbs., at \$13.20; 84, 1,100 lbs., at \$13.30; 85, 1,200 lbs., at \$13.40; 86, 1,100 lbs., at \$13.50; 87, 1,000 lbs., at \$13.60; 88, 1,100 lbs., at \$13.70; 89, 1,200 lbs., at \$13.80; 90, 1,100 lbs., at \$13.90; 91, 1,000 lbs., at \$14.00; 92, 1,100 lbs., at \$14.10; 93, 1,200 lbs., at \$14.20; 94, 1,100 lbs., at \$14.30; 95, 1,000 lbs., at \$14.40; 96, 1,100 lbs., at \$14.50; 97, 1,200 lbs., at \$14.60; 98, 1,100 lbs., at \$14.70; 99, 1,000 lbs., at \$14.80; 100, 1,100 lbs., at \$14.90; 101, 1,200 lbs., at \$15.00; 102, 1,100 lbs., at \$15.10; 103, 1,000 lbs., at \$15.20; 104, 1,100 lbs., at \$15.30; 105, 1,200 lbs., at \$15.40; 106, 1,100 lbs., at \$15.50; 107, 1,000 lbs., at \$15.60; 108, 1,100 lbs., at \$15.70; 109, 1,200 lbs., at \$15.80; 110, 1,100 lbs., at \$15.90; 111, 1,000 lbs., at \$16.00; 112, 1,100 lbs., at \$16.10; 113, 1,200 lbs., at \$16.20; 114, 1,100 lbs., at \$16.30; 115, 1,000 lbs., at \$16.40; 116, 1,100 lbs., at \$16.50; 117, 1,200 lbs., at \$16.60; 118, 1,100 lbs., at \$16.70; 119, 1,000 lbs., at \$16.80; 120, 1,100 lbs., at \$16.90; 121, 1,200 lbs., at \$17.00; 122, 1,100 lbs., at \$17.10; 123, 1,000 lbs., at \$17.20; 124, 1,100 lbs., at \$17.30; 125, 1,200 lbs., at \$17.40; 126, 1,100 lbs., at \$17.50; 127, 1,000 lbs., at \$17.60; 128, 1,100 lbs., at \$17.70; 129, 1,200 lbs., at \$17.80; 130, 1,100 lbs., at \$17.90; 131, 1,000 lbs., at \$18.00; 132, 1,100 lbs., at \$18.10; 133, 1,200 lbs., at \$18.20; 134, 1,100 lbs., at \$18.30; 135, 1,000 lbs., at \$18.40; 136, 1,100 lbs., at \$18.50; 137, 1,200 lbs., at \$18.60; 138, 1,100 lbs., at \$18.70; 139, 1,000 lbs., at \$18.80; 140, 1,100 lbs., at \$18.90; 141, 1,200 lbs., at \$19.00; 142, 1,100 lbs., at \$19.10; 143, 1,000 lbs., at \$19.20; 144, 1,100 lbs., at \$19.30; 145, 1,200 lbs., at \$19.40; 146, 1,100 lbs., at \$19.50; 147, 1,000 lbs., at \$19.60; 148, 1,100 lbs., at \$19.70; 149, 1,200 lbs., at \$19.80; 150, 1,100 lbs., at \$19.90; 151, 1,000 lbs., at \$20.00; 152, 1,100 lbs., at \$20.10; 153, 1,200 lbs., at \$20.20; 154, 1,100 lbs., at \$20.30; 155, 1,000 lbs., at \$20.40; 156, 1,100 lbs., at \$20.50; 157, 1,200 lbs., at \$20.60; 158, 1,100 lbs., at \$20.70; 159, 1,000 lbs., at \$20.80; 160, 1,100 lbs., at \$20.90; 161, 1,200 lbs., at \$21.00; 162, 1,100 lbs., at \$21.10; 163, 1,000 lbs., at \$21.20; 164, 1,100 lbs., at \$21.30; 165, 1,200 lbs., at \$21.40; 166, 1,100 lbs., at \$21.50; 167, 1,000 lbs., at \$21.60; 168, 1,100 lbs., at \$21.70; 169, 1,200 lbs., at \$21.80; 170, 1,100 lbs., at \$21.90; 171, 1,000 lbs., at \$22.00; 172, 1,100 lbs., at \$22.10; 173, 1,200 lbs., at \$22.20; 174, 1,100 lbs., at \$22.30; 175, 1,000 lbs., at \$22.40; 176, 1,100 lbs., at \$22.50; 177, 1,200 lbs., at \$22.60; 178, 1,100 lbs., at \$22.70; 179, 1,000 lbs., at \$22.80; 180, 1,100 lbs., at \$22.90; 181, 1,200 lbs., at \$23.00; 182, 1,100 lbs., at \$23.10; 183, 1,000 lbs., at \$23.20; 184, 1,100 lbs., at \$23.30; 185, 1,200 lbs., at \$23.40; 186, 1,100 lbs., at \$23.50; 187, 1,000 lbs., at \$23.60; 188, 1,100 lbs., at \$23.70; 189, 1,200 lbs., at \$23.80; 190, 1,100 lbs., at \$23.90; 191, 1,000 lbs., at \$24.00; 192, 1,100 lbs., at \$24.10; 193, 1,200 lbs., at \$24.20; 194, 1,100 lbs., at \$24.30; 195, 1,000 lbs., at \$24.40; 196, 1,100 lbs., at \$24.50; 197, 1,200 lbs., at \$24.60; 198, 1,100 lbs., at \$24.70; 199, 1,000 lbs., at \$24.80; 200, 1,100 lbs., at \$24.90; 201, 1,200 lbs., at \$25.00; 202, 1,100 lbs., at \$25.10; 203, 1,000 lbs., at \$25.20; 204, 1,100 lbs., at \$25.30; 205, 1,200 lbs., at \$25.40; 206, 1,100 lbs., at \$25.50; 207, 1,000 lbs., at \$25.60; 208, 1,100 lbs., at \$25.70; 209, 1,200 lbs., at \$25.80; 210, 1,100 lbs., at \$25.90; 211, 1,000 lbs., at \$26.00; 212, 1,100 lbs., at \$26.10; 213, 1,200 lbs., at \$26.20; 214, 1,100 lbs., at \$26.30; 215, 1,000 lbs., at \$26.40; 216, 1,100 lbs., at \$26.50; 217, 1,200 lbs., at \$26.60; 218, 1,100 lbs., at \$26.70; 219, 1,000 lbs., at \$26.80; 220, 1,100 lbs., at \$26.90; 221, 1,200 lbs., at \$27.00; 222, 1,100 lbs., at \$27.10; 223, 1,000 lbs., at \$27.20; 224, 1,100 lbs., at \$27.30; 225, 1,200 lbs., at \$27.40; 226, 1,100 lbs., at \$27.50; 227, 1,000 lbs., at \$27.60; 228, 1,100 lbs., at \$27.70; 229, 1,200 lbs., at \$27.80; 230, 1,100 lbs., at \$27.90; 231, 1,000 lbs., at \$28.00; 232, 1,100 lbs., at \$28.10; 233, 1,200 lbs., at \$28.20; 234, 1,100 lbs., at \$28.30; 235, 1,000 lbs., at \$28.40; 236, 1,100 lbs., at \$28.50; 237, 1,200 lbs., at \$28.60; 238, 1,100 lbs., at \$28.70; 239, 1,000 lbs., at \$28.80; 240, 1,100 lbs., at \$28.90; 241, 1,200 lbs., at \$29.00; 242, 1,100 lbs., at \$29.10; 243, 1,000 lbs., at \$29.20; 244, 1,100 lbs., at \$29.30; 245, 1,200 lbs., at \$29.40; 246, 1,100 lbs., at \$29.50; 247, 1,000 lbs., at \$29.60; 248, 1,100 lbs., at \$29.70; 249, 1,200 lbs., at \$29.80; 250, 1,100 lbs., at \$29.90; 251, 1,000 lbs., at \$30.00; 252, 1,100 lbs., at \$30.10; 253, 1,200 lbs., at \$30.20; 254, 1,100 lbs., at \$30.30; 255, 1,000 lbs., at \$30.40; 256, 1,100 lbs., at \$30.50; 257, 1,200 lbs., at \$30.60; 258, 1,100 lbs., at \$30.70; 259, 1,000 lbs., at \$30.80; 260, 1,100 lbs., at \$30.90; 261, 1,200 lbs., at \$31.00; 262, 1,100 lbs., at \$31.10; 263, 1,000 lbs., at \$31.20; 264, 1,100 lbs., at \$31.30; 265, 1,200 lbs., at \$31.40; 266, 1,100 lbs., at \$31.50; 267, 1,000 lbs., at \$31.60; 268, 1,100 lbs., at \$31.70; 269, 1,200 lbs., at \$31.80; 270, 1,100 lbs., at \$31.90; 271, 1,000 lbs., at \$32.00; 272, 1,100 lbs., at \$32.10; 273, 1,200 lbs., at \$32.20; 274, 1,100 lbs., at \$32.30; 275, 1,000 lbs., at \$32.40; 276, 1,100 lbs., at \$32.50; 277, 1,200 lbs., at \$32.60; 278, 1,100 lbs., at \$32.70; 279, 1,000 lbs., at \$32.80; 280, 1,100 lbs., at \$32.90; 281, 1,200 lbs., at \$33.00; 282, 1,100 lbs., at \$33.10; 283, 1,000 lbs., at \$33.20; 284, 1,100 lbs., at \$33.30; 285, 1,200 lbs., at \$33.40; 286, 1,100 lbs., at \$33.50; 287, 1,000 lbs., at \$33.60; 288, 1,100 lbs., at \$33.70; 289, 1,200 lbs., at \$33.80; 290, 1,100 lbs., at \$33.90; 291, 1,000 lbs., at \$34.00; 292, 1,100 lbs., at \$34.10; 293, 1,200 lbs., at \$34.20; 294, 1,100 lbs., at \$34.30; 295, 1,000 lbs., at \$34.40; 296, 1,100 lbs., at \$34.50; 297, 1,200 lbs., at \$34.60; 298, 1,100 lbs., at \$34.70; 299, 1,000 lbs., at \$34.80;

The Robert SIMPSON Company Limited

Store Opens 8 a.m.

Closes 5.30 p.m.

H. H. FUDGER, President. J. WOOD, Manager

Probabilities—Wind light falls of sleet or rain at first, turning colder at night.

The Robert SIMPSON Company Limited



I Say, You Chaps! Here's an Extraordinary Sale!

To-morrow, Saturday, is a day of culminating interest in our Men's Store. In getting ready for semi-annual inventory, we've ransacked our choicest stocks, and have cut former figures to such an extent that at first glance the price is apt to deceive you about the quality.

Here's An Example:

If we spoke to you about a forty-five-dollar overcoat, you'd immediately call to mind a coat made to your individual order and measure, by a first-class tailor, and made from the very best materials the West of England can produce. And that's just what we'll offer you to-morrow—only the price, instead of being \$45.00, will be just \$22.

Up on our Ordered-Clothing Balcony lie fifty-five overcoat lengths, with tickets on them as high as \$45.00. If you have your measure taken to-morrow, you can get the very finest possible overcoat, the kind that will still look well at the end of five years, for less than half this price. No two of the fifty-five patterns are alike, and they include the finest Cheviots, Thibets, Vicunas and Fancy Tweeds, as well as plain black Meltons.



Least Possible Prices on Things Men Need Now

Men's comfort for the next three months depends upon woollen garments, in this Canada of ours—sturdy sweater coats and sound underwear. When you hear such a price quoted as "89 cents," you're apt to misjudge the quality of the underwear we're offering at this price to-morrow. But don't be put off; come and see them, feel of the wool in them, then you'll recognize the wisdom of laying in a stock at these wonderful prices.

Sweater Coats, \$1.98.

Black Cardigan Jackets for men in ordinary vest neck and others in small turn-down collar style, pockets well bound, all sizes; also men's Sweater Coats in all grey and grey trimmed red, worsted finish and good hard wearing makes. Regular prices \$2.50 each. Saturday **\$1.98.**

Underwear—the \$1.50 Kind for 89c.

Clearing out balance of Heavy Winter Underwear.

1300 garments of Men's Britannia Brand Scotch All-wool Underwear, double-breasted shirts, weights that will ensure cold weather comfort, all sizes up to 48 inches. Also medium weights in natural wool "Wearwell" Underwear, in largesizes only, regular prices \$1.50 per garment. Saturday **89c** each, or **\$1.65** per suit.

Men's Shirts—\$2.50 Ones for 89c.

Men's Soft Front Neglige Shirts, in best French Percales; Men's Pleated Front Shirts, in fine Madras and Chambray. The colors are guaranteed and qualities are the best. Sizes 14 to 17. Regular prices \$1.25, \$2.00 and \$2.50. On sale Saturday **89c** each.

No mail or phone orders.

Bring the Boys With You on Saturday Morning

The winter that is half over has probably discovered many weak points in the boy's winter outfit. Pity to run the risk of letting Mr. Grippe and other unwelcome visitors in when you can fortify the little fellow so well here on Saturday, at the following prices:

Boys' Black Cheviot - Finished Frieze Overcoats, single breasted, Chesterfield style, with close-fitting black velvet collar. Also a Dark Oxford Grey Frieze College Ulster, lined with wool, cut double breasted, with storm collar, sizes 27 to 34. Regular up to \$6.50. To clear Saturday at **3.95**

Boys' Reefers, fine quality English tweeds, covert cloths and fancy worsteds, in medium and dark grey, fawn and red shades, double-breasted styles, with plain or velvet collar, sizes 3 to 8 years. Regular up to \$6. Saturday **3.49**

Boys' Fine Quality English Worsteds and Tweed Two-Piece Suits, single and double breasted styles: pants bloomer or plain style, sizes 25 to 32. Regular up to \$8.50. Saturday **4.95**

Other Overcoats for Less Money

Think of buying a well-made overcoat with a deep-shawl collar of fur for \$12.95.

Men's Fur Collar Overcoats \$12.95.

Look at these collars! Deep, wide shawl effects in Russian marmot, closely and evenly furred. Besides this the shell is made from a fine quality English black beaver cloth, heavy Italian cloth lining, quilted and padded, interlined to below the waist line with rubber sheeting, making a thoroughly storm-proof coat, double-breasted style, with collar fastened down the front with mohair covered barrel buttons and loops, splendidly tailored, sizes 35 to 44. To clear Saturday at **\$12.95.**

Men's Overcoats and Ulsters \$8.95.

The ulsters are made from imported English and Scotch fancy tweed ulstering, single and double-breasted styles. The overcoats are made from imported black meltons and fancy brown tweeds, Chesterfield style, black velvet collars and shapely lapels, sizes 35 to 44, regular \$12, \$14, \$15 and \$16.50. To clear Saturday at **\$8.95.**

No Need of Spats With Such Boots as These

Men who are not acquainted with our boot department, and the value-giving reputation it has earned, might deny being interested in boots that are marked at such prices as \$2.95 and \$2.49. But our only exhortation to such men is "come and see these boots; judge of the price afterwards." Such sound winter footwear will keep your feet as warm as if you wore spats, for they're leather-lined and "viscolized."

480 pairs Men's Boots, in tan calf, box calf, patent colt and gun-metal leathers, Blucher and Balmoral styles; some all leather lined, with double soles; not all sizes in each line, but all sizes in the lot, 5 to 11. Regular value \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50. Saturday, 8 o'clock, **\$2.95.**

300 pairs Men's Tan Storm Calf Winter Boots, treated with viscol oil to make them waterproof, Blucher style, double Goodyear welted soles, all sizes 6 to 11. Saturday, 8 o'clock, **\$2.49.**

Wear a Good Hat

Even if the weather IS rough and hard on headwear, people in general are no more blind to appearances than they are in more favored seasons. So it behooves you to wear a "respectable" hat. These prices make it very easy.

Men's Derby Hats, newest styles. Were \$2.00. Saturday, **\$1.00.**

Men's Derby Hats, extra fine quality, best English makers. Were \$2.50. Saturday, **\$1.50.**

Men's Winter Wear Caps, large range of shapes, and in good selection of tweeds, beaver cloth, corduroys, etc. Reduced prices for Saturday selling at 39c, 59c and 79c.

The Robert SIMPSON Company Limited

SIMPSON