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The Toronto Sunday World

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The Sunday World Wishes Its Readers a Happy and Prosperous New Year

YOUR NEW YEAR'S DUTY

Vote for the Bylaws and vote confidence in your city. Show the world that you have confidence in your town and rebuke the papers that are more jealous than just. The Bylaws all stand for an Investment, not a Liability.

Toronto Reading Room Jan 1 1911

How Churches Mark Coming of New Year

Owing to Sabbath Dawn of 1911, Methodists Hold Special Morning Services —Watch Night Observed in Few Anglican Churches — Old Hymn Inspiration For All.

Once every seven years the first of January is ushered in on Sunday, and his momentous happening takes place to-day. In consequence of this, the familiar custom of ushering in the New Year with watch-night services has been abandone dby a majority of the churches of Toronto, with the exception of the Anglicans.

The Methodist denomination all over the city have mutually agreed to make a specialty of the regular Sunday morning service, that has been the custom every New Year's Eve for the last six years. The clergy of the different Methodist Churches have also arranged for a general exchange of pulpits at the Sunday evening services, in order to bring about a denominational feeling of solidarity and brotherhood in preparation for the Sherman Alexander revival meetings the coming week.

Not Their Custom.

As for the Presbyterian Churches, no watch-night services will be held. "It is not the custom," said a prominent Presbyterian divine on Saturday afternoon, "for our church to hold watch-night services on New Year's Eve. In this regard there must be a taint of Church union sentiment in the attitude of the Church of the Redeemer's congregation, for this very flourishing Anglican Church never holds watch-night services either.

"We always have a special New Year's service an the first Sunday in January," said the rector, Rev. C. J. Cames, "and of course that special service on this occasion will be held to-morrow."

Anglicans Stick to It.

In the great majority of the Anglican churches, however, the watch-night services will be held this year as usual. Just as the clock strikes 12 and the chiming of the bells all over the city announces the arrival of the New Year, the congregation of the Church of the Messiah sing that grand old hymn, "O God, Our Help in Ages Past." It will be sung this year, too, but that is not unusual, as the singing of this hymn has for years been a feature of the watch-night services at the Church of the Messiah.

Unite on Old Hymn.

There is a noticeable spirit of fraternity among the different Protestant denominations this year, and all the leading churches have agreed to sing, "O God, Our Help in Ages Past," at the Sunday morning service on this New Year's Way. The ministers feel—and so in fact do the laity—that a spontaneous outburst of thanksgiving and hope as the wards of the well-known hymn, dear to the hears of all, convey, will help to inspire everybody to start the New Year aright—with higher aspirations, nobler thoughts and determinations than in the year just brought to a close.

Watch-night services were held in St. James' Cathedral, St. Anne's, Church of the Messiah, and new St. Barnabas' Church, Danforth-road.

Salvation Watch Night.

The Salvation Army will conduct a watch-night service in the Temple, commencing at 10.30 p.m. Col. Knapp, assisted by Col. Pugmire and several other leading staff officers will officiate. An all-night meeting will also be held at the Wonge-street Mission.

New Year's Hymn.

This hymn will be sung in Toronto Protestant churches this morning:

O God, our help in ages past,
Our hope for years to come;
Our shelter from the stormy blast,
And our eternal home.

Under the shadow of Thy throne
Thy saints have dwelt secure;
Sufficient is Thine arm alone,
And our defence is sure.

Before the hills in order stood,
Or earth received her frame,
From everlasting thou art God,
To endless years the same.

A thousand ages in Thy sight,
Are like an evening gone;
Short as the watch that ends the night,
Before the rising sun.

Time, like an ever-rolling stream,
Bears all its sons away;
They fly, forgotten, as a dream
Dies at the opening day.

O God, our help in ages past,
Our hope for years to come,
Be Thou our guard while troubles last,
And our eternal home.

—Isaac Watts.

MORGAN CROWD AT BOTTOM OF SCANDAL

Seeds of Suspicion Sown in Minds of Alberta Legislators by Rival Interests, Asserts Engineer of Commission.

MONTREAL, Dec. 3.—(Special.)—That virtuous little affair known as the Alberta waterways scandal turns out to have been instigated by the existing railways, at least that is what a Morgan emissary says.

J. P. Morgan Watchful.

"There is just $7,350,000 in the Royal Bank in the City of Montreal, and the branches all over Canada held in trust for the bondholders of the Alberta Great Waterways Company. The watchful eye of J. P. Morgan, who sold the bonds, will see that no group of pooliticians lay a finger on that money and that it will be spent for no other purpose than construction of the railway for which it was raised and towards which the Rutherford government of Alberta gave the requisite guarantee, fully endorsed by the people, after an overwhelming victory at the general elections."

Railways Caused Trouble.

The speaker was C. W. Goethals, the principal engineer for the Waterways Railway and confidential adviser of the great banker, who is the principal figure behind the scenes, in which Premier Rutherford, ex-Works Minister Cushing, ex-Chief Justice Arthur Sifton, now permier, and Attorney-General Cross, all of Alberta, have played a part.

Mr. Goethals, who is the son of the chief of the engineering corps now directing the construction of the Panama Canal, who went west on the Pacific express to-day, said in an interview: "The whole of the trouble which overwhelmed the Rutherford ministry was instigated by the emissaries of the existing railways, who determined to shut out what they considered a foreign rival from the richly mineralized Athabasca region north of Edmonton. The Grand Trunk interests which were fighting the Pierpont Morgan interests in New England, where the Central Vermont was invading what was considered the territory of the New York, New Haven and Hartford, were the strongest opponents of Mr. Morgan's company in Alberta, which was to build a railway to Fort MacMurray, some 300 miles north of Edmonton.

Sowed Seeds of Suspicion.

"The seeds of suspicion were sown in the minds of the Alberta legislators, and neither W. R. Clark, the financier to whom Mr. Morgan entrusted the promotion of the project, nor the members of the ministry could dispel the wretched atmosphere of doubt, created entirely without reason."

EIGHT MEN KILLED WHEN MINE CAVES IN

Runaway Mine Car Knocked Down Props and Roof Fell.

BLUEFIELD, W. Va., Dec. 31.—Eight men were killed and two injured in the Lickfork Mine of the Red Jacket Caal Company, near Thacker, when a mine car ran away, knocking props down and allowing thousands of tons of coal to fall on the victims. The men were digging coal when the accident happened.

CHURCHMEN WILL BE FOR THE VIADUCT.

Editor World: I had already decided to vote for the viaduct before I read your article yesterday of the rectors' endowment owning a part of the frontage on the street beyond the proposed viaduct; and I am sure every Anglican who is a property owner will do the same if it will, while helping forward a greater Toronto, do something also for the stipends of our rectors. Why were not our churchwardens told about this long ago? Churchman.

COST OF VIADUCT.

The viaduct across the Don at Bloor and Danforth is the cheapest improvement before the people, and will pay for itself from the start. The city treasurer fifures the cost at 17 cents on each $1000 of assessment a year. The rate will probably remain at 17½ mills, and therefore the taxpayer will not be loaded down as The Globe, The Star and other papers declare.

TO THE BUSINESS MEN OF TORONTO

Wouldn't it be a nice thing if the business men of Toronto, the financial men, the manufacturers, the importers, the railway men, the men in the insurance companies and the loan companies and all our other large concerns, who are benefiting now by the marvelous growth of this city, were deliberately on New Year's Day to give Toronto a black eye by voting lack of confidence in its future, and voting against the bylaws which will be submitted to them?

Just think that over: that a few sore newspapers are asking men to give the city, which they pretend to have confidence in, a black eye on New Year's morning. The World does not think that you will do it, but that you will go out, and, as men who have confidence in your town, show it by voting for all the bylaws and a new year of progress.

Faithful Dog Saves Owner

William Eben of York Mills, Seriously Burned in Fire Which Destroyed Shop.

To the warning bark of his faithful dog, William Eben, the village blacksmith of York Mills, owes his life. Eben lives over his forge in a loft and at 2 o'clock Saturday morning fire broke out below. This was discovered by the dog, which immediately set up a terrific barking and wakened his master. Even then the fire was so advanced that the man had barely time to escape and the dog perished in the flames.

The man was carried to Birrell's Hotel, where his burns were dressed by Dr. Dougherty of Eglinton. He was then removed to Grace Hospital. The shop is owned by Whitten Brothers, and is a total loss, there being no insurance. In the hospital, Eben is in a serious condition from severe burns and exposure in the night, when the temperature was 15 degrees below zero.

POULTRY VS. GOSPEL

Fowl Have Precedence and Service Will Be Held in Theatre.

Rev. J. D. Morrow, who has been for some time holding services in St. Andrew's Hall pending completion of the "Athlete's Church" in Parkdale, has been compelled, because of the poultry show, to address his congregation elsewhere. He will be heard in a service at the Royal Alexandra Theatre tonight.

RECORD RAILWAY BUSINESS

C. P. R. Forced to Double Staff at Calgary to Handle It.

CALGARY, Dec. 31.—Remarkable evidence of the big increase of railway business in the west is contained in the statement the C.P.R. found it necessary to more than double their staff last year. In 1909 the number of employes was about 700, with a payroll of $600,000; last year the number had increased to 1700 and the payroll to $1,500,000.

BLOOR-STREET WEST.

The municipal street car line and the viaduct also mean a muncipal line on Bloor-street west clear to the Humber next year. Vote for these bylaws.

NO PIKERS.

"The real pikers are the Guild and The Globe and The Star, and we hardly understand how The Telegram explains its alliance," we observed on Friday. The Telegram rushes to the aid of its friends in an article in Saturday evening's paper, tho it admits it is "not unduly proud" of them.

The Telegram in its haste, however, has misrepresented us, and this is so unlike The Telegram, which always tries to be scrupulously fair, and to take no undue advantage in debate, nor descend to clap-trap methods, that we fear, for once, association with The Star and The Globe has affected it.

We did not charge the people of Toronto with being pikers. We charged The Globe and The Star and the Guild with relying on that false belief.

We regret to have to point out this inaccuracy of The Telegram, which we feel sure that conscientious journal will correct. We refuse to think The Telegram would adopt such methods permanently.

The people will vote for the viaduct and justify our belief in their progressive spirit.

DECREASED CROP VALUE

OTTAWA, Dec. 31.—The total value of Canadian crops during 1910 was $507,185,000, representing the produce of 32,711,062 acres. This is $25,806,600 less than the result of last year's agricultural undertaking.

The total value of wheat, oats and barley produced last year was $289,144,000, but this year it is down to $248,738,300.

BUSINESS GOOD ALL OVER.

The fine sleighing thruout Ontario has sent reports to town of booming business in every direction.

TWO OPINIONS THAT COUNT

F. H. McGuigan has the reputation of being the leading traffic expert in Canada. He says that the Bloor-street viaduct cannot be built too soon in order to accommodate the business of Toronto.

"There will be such a pressure of business there in a short time," he said, "that even an additional bridge—perhaps the diagonal from Wellesley-street—will be necessary."

He regards the Winchester-street level crossing in the Don Valley over both the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk as absolutely calling for an overhead bridge.

Vote, therefore, for the viaduct on the testimony of a man with the reputation of Mr. McGuigan.

A member of the Builders' Exchange and a representative of a prominent loan company were talking together on Saturday, and they said to The World: "You can tell the voters of Toronto and the workingmen that in our opinion the mere passage of the bylaw for the Bloor-street viaduct will be immediately followed by the greatest boom in building over the Don that has yet been in Toronto. And this business will be all additional to what is in prospect to the north and to the west of the city. It is just so much more business for everybody. As to the cost of the viaduct, it will more than pay for itself, and never will be a charge on the public."

PATRIOTS CAN'T AGREE ON PEACE CELEBRATION

R. S. Neville Afraid of Offending Uncle Sam, But Col. Merritt is Less Timorous.

The proposed centenary peace celebration has developed some clouds.

Over two years ago Col. W. Hamilton Merritt interested himself in erecting a memorial to the heroes of 1812-14. In this project he associated with himself R. S. Neville, K.C., and J. S. Carstairs.

They were promised support by the United Empire Loyalists, the Military Institute, the Ontario Historical Society and many other institutions, together with numerous military men thruout the province.

Meanwhile the originators of the Centenary Celebration Association, as it was called, had arrived at different conclusions as to what end the association had in view. Col. Merritt and Mr. Carstairs favored asking the Ontario Government for assistance in erecting a permanent memorial to the 24 victories won by the Canadians in the war of 1812-14.

Mr. Neville contended this would incense the Americans, and that it would be preferable to celebrate a hundred years of peace, co-operating in conjunction with the United States.

Neither side would give in; Mr. Neville refused to dissociate himself with the others, who proceeded to form another association, calling it the Centenary of the War of 1812 Committee. This left Mr. Neville to carry on the centenary celebration if he desired.

At Cross-Purposes.

Col. Merritt and his associates presented a petition to Sir James Whitney for a national monument in stone and bronze, to be erected in Queen's Park, on the hundredth anniversary of Queenston Heights. At the same time Mr. Neville and his friends were in session in the city hall drawing up a resolution to celebrate one hundred years of peace between the British Empire and the United States.

Col. Merritt says he does not see why the American nation should object, as such things have been done by them without any offence being taken by Britons. And that it is still his intention to erect a monument to the heroes of 1812-14. And that the association does not desire that the provincial government should feel that it need lead in the peace celebration movement approved of by the Dominion Government.

Col. Merritt says that as two of the victories were obtained in Quebec, that province might very well follow the example that is proposed for Ontario.

THE VIADUCT.

Editor World: Tho The Globe is in opposition to the viaduct bylaw, I wish to say that I (speaking as a citizen) feel hat the people in the northeasterly and easterly section of this city are entitled to some consideration. It may be true that some may not see much benefit to themselves in the proposition Nevertheless, that much neglected portion of the city has helped to carry many of the west end improvements, such as subways, seawall, exhibition expenditure; not that the east end had any direct interest, but that this city as a whole might be benefited. Now, it does appear to me in all fairness that this much retarded proposition should be supported. I therefore say that as a citizen I am emphatically in favor of the enterprise.

J. A. Macdonald.

VIEWS.

The Civic Guild is the apostle of the cult of beauty. The finest view in Toronto is up the Don Valley, which hardly anyone ever sees. A viaduct across the Don Valley will give the people the finest view in Ontario. The viaduct will also improve the value of thousand sof acres across the Don, and will pay for itself from the start.

HUSBAND SEEKS FOOD WHILE WIFE DIES

Aged Woman Succumbs to Christmas Spree on Eve of New Year.

While her aged husband had gone to the House of Industry for a loaf of bread, Mrs. James Smithson, 70 years of age, died in their squalid lodgings at 143 West Wellington-street Saturday afternoon from heart failure, induced by a Christmas debauch.

The old woman had been drinking with some friends on Christmas Day, and that night had to be carried home. Her husband waited on her, but they were very poor, and yesterday he had to go out to secure food. When he returned from the House of Industry with the loaf of bread his wife was dead. The coroner was notified, but an inquest is unlikely. Dr Singer had been attending her.

WEST REALLY FOR FREE TRADE

So Says J. K. Cornwall of the Alberta Legislature.

J. K. Cornwall of Edmonton is stopping at the King Edward. He is a member of the Alberta Legislature, about whose Alberta and Great Waterways Railway surged the storm which wrecked the Rutherford government.

Mr. Cornwall refused to discuss the alleged scandal, except to emphatically deny the allegation that the royal commission's finding was a virtual whitewash for all the accused men.

Mr. Cornwall said genuineness of the desire for free trade in the west was unmistakable and that the government would find out on election day that the movement had power. He compared the manufacturers to an infant which had outgrown the nursing bottle of protection given it by the government. He says all the farmers want is the discontinuance of the bottle.

TRUTHFULNESS BEST POLICY

Judge Winchester Severe on Girl Who Stole and Told Untruth.

Judge Winchester believes in the old adage, "Truth is great and will prevail."

Saturday morning his honor was very much annoyed when he found that Wilhemina Williams had not told the truth about the theft of a ring from her landlady.

In sentencing her to 30 days in jail with hard labor he said: "When people tell the truth, I can help them; when they lie, I can't help them."

Thomas Farr, who pleaded guilty of stealing some rubber coats, was let go on suspended sentence. "You have been honest with the crown all thru," said his honor, "and may go."

OLD LANDMARK SOLD

Property at Arthur and Ossington Changes Hands.

One of the old landmarks of the west end of the city changed yesterday when the property at the northeast corner of Arthur-street and Ossington-avenue was sold to W. T. Chambers & Son for a local syndicate. The price was in the neighborhood of $25,000. The previous owners were the John Woods estate.

On the lot is a roughcast building occupied b ya tinsmith. Fifty years ago the building was a hotel, and it was one of the first buildings to be erected in the west end of the city.

A GREAT YEAR AHEAD.

All Canada, most of all the great prairies of the west, is covered with snow to-day. This is the best possible earnest of a bountiful harvest this year. Let us jubilate accordingly.

The Viaduct Means Lots of Work.

TO THE WORKINGMEN OF TORONTO

I take this last opportunity of saying that the Bloor-street viaduct bylaw, if carried—in fact, all the bylaws, if carried—will give a lot of work and wages to the workingmen of Toronto.

These bylaws are in the shape of bridge building, road-making, harbor improvements, street railway building and sewer improvements. In fact, nearly every dollar of all of them will go for wages. More than this, the whole building trade of Toronto will be stimulated by new houses to be erected over the Don the moment the viaduct is in sight. What does this mean for the building unions?

I think I can also ask my friends who are on the police force, who are in the firehalls, the letter carriers, the men of the railway brotherhoods, to take my word for it that these bylaws are all in the public interest, and that every patriotic citizen ought to vote for them.

—W. F. Maclean.

Charity to All In Truest Sense

Practice This, Says Roman Catholic Archbishop, and World Will Be Better.

MONTREAL, Dec. 31.—(Special.)—Here is a new year message from the Archbishop of Montreal: "Running my mind back over the past month or so—and in fact over the whole of the past year—and recalling many things that I have heard and read in the newspapers, it seems to me that the best message I can give to my fellow-countrymen, is the wish that in the coming year they shall exercise charity in the best and truest sense of that term.

"We should recognize that there must, and always will be differences of opinion among men. If we recognize this and give those who differ from us in politics, in religion and in other matters credit for as much sincereity as we—ourselves possess, then we shall be better citizens and better nighbors.

"Because a man differs from us in reason why we should denounce him as matters of politics or religion is no our enemy, he is still our neighbor. If we are charitable in the best sense of the word—charitable as a nation, as a community and as individuals—then, indeed, shall we be carrying out Christ's commandment to "Love one another' and then indeed shall we be doing our share to brin gabout 'peace on earth,' good will among men."

WELL-KNOWN ITALIAN DEAD

Giovanni Altilla Passed Away in His Sixty-Seventh Year.

The death of Giovanni Altilla at 32 Mansfield-avenue removes a well-known Italian.

Mr. Altilla, who was 67 years of age, was a shoemaker. He came to Toronto about 10 years ago from Italy. He was only confined to his bed for one week, and the death was rather sudden. He was a member of the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmen, Italian, and the funeral will be held from there on Monday.

His widow, two sons, Giacomo and Nicolo, of Toronto, and one daughter in Italy survive.

A MOTE IN THEIR EYE.

Five papers asking the electors to vote for the city street car lines and not one of them supporting the viaduct that connects up the separated lines of such a system!

PORCUPINE WEATHER

KELSO, Dec. 31.—Weather cold and clear, 45 below zero. Passengers off northbound train last night numbered around the two hundred mark. T. & N. O. telegraph office handled commercial telegrams numbering around the hundred mark yesterday, business all around still increasing.

MAYOR GEARY'S WISHES FOR HAPPY NEW YEAR

Editor Sunday World: May I, thru your columns, wish to every citizen of Toronto all prosperity and happiness in the New Year.

We have every reason to be proud of our city, and should have a profound sense of our responsibility for its development. Let us hope that in the coming year its progress may be marked by still greater improvement than in the past, so that we lay deep and strong the foundation for the great city that Toronto is to be.

G. R. GEARY, Mayor.

DARING AVIATOR MAKES LAST FLIGHT

John B. Moisant Fell to Death at New Orleans—Aviation Has Caused Thirty-Four Deaths in Two Years.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 31.—John B. Moisant, confident of adding to his many laurels of aviation the Michelin trophy for 1910, fell to his death of 9.55 this morning while making a flight preliminary to his attempt to win this prize.

While preparing to make a landing on a special field selected for the Michelin Cup trial, 12 miles west of New Orleans, and along the east bank of the Mississippi River, Moisant was thrown from a Bleriot monoplane and landed on his head, 36 feet from where the machine struck the ground. His neck was broken by the fall. Otherwise there was not a bruise on his body.

Met Death Unafraid.

The neck was broken, producing death within ten seconds, according to the coroner. The moment that Moisant struck the earth, falling in high weeds to the right of the field, some workmen who happened to be near, picked him up, while the newspaper men and officials rushed to him. A special train of flat cars was standing near the scene of the accident, and the body was hurriedly placed aboard and brought to the city and taken to an undertaking establishment. The expression on Moisant's face was that of a sleeping man, not the slightest trace of fear or pain being apparent.

Wind Caused Accident.

Wind was the cause of the accident. Moisant, guided by white flags which lined the course, rounded the circle twice in an effort to find a landing place. The third time around the wind, which was blowing about 10 miles an hour across the course, drove the machine toward the earth. Moisant, in trying to get back over the grounds, swerved suddenly to the left, then attempted his famous right circle, so dangerous that, it is said, but one other man besides Moisant ever attempted it. At this instant the wind caught the planes of the machine, while, according to other aviators, a downward draught must have caught the propeller and front planes.

The machine tipped, pointed its nose directly to the ground and come down like a flash, while Moisant was hurled from the machine head first to the earth.

Soldier of Fortune.

John B. Moisant was born at Chicago in 1870 and lived there until he was 19 years old. He then started for the Pacific Coast, drifted down to Central America, became a soldier of fortune and trader, and finally was driven from San Salvador when the general under whom he was fighting met defeat.

Moisant at that time was wealthy, but his property was confiscated by the government. Soon afterwards he went to Spain, and later turned up at Paris when the Wright brothers were there exhibiting their machines. Soon he was an avowed aerial enthusiast and himself making flights.

Was Daring Aviator.

From the start his career as an aviator was marked with daring exploits. He first came into world's prominence as recently as August last when he started on a flight from Paris to London with a passenger, Albert Fileaux. He successfully crossed the Channel, being the first aviator to accomplish this with a passenger. He landed at Deal, and from then on had a series of accidents that continued for three weeks. Undaunted he clung to his purpose to reach London thru the air, and finally on Sept. 6 floated down at the Crystal Palace in the British capital.

Moisant's Aviation Record.

Moisant arrived in New York on Oct. 8 last and was one of the most interesting figures at the aviation meet at Belmont Park. He took second place in the international aviation race when Grahame-White of England captured the trophy. On Oct. 30 Moisant flew from Belmont Park around the Statue of Liberty and back to the aviation field, thereby wining a prize of $10,000.

Moisant is the thirty-fourth man to lose his life in the development of aviation. Of this number twenty-nine were killed during the present year. Four were killed in 1909 and one in 1908.

ANOTHER C. P. LORD.

MONTREAL, Dec. 31.—(Special.)—If there is a batch of peers announced for New Year's Day, do not be surprised if Sir Thomas Shaughnessy is in the bunch.

Sunday Weather

Partly fair with light local snowfalls.

TIGHT BINDING

Review of Significant Events of 1910

The year 1910 will go on the record as, relatively, one of the most uneventful in the history of the world. It has been a year of peace and of some notable peaceful triumphs.

Pre-eminent amongst the great world events was the session of The Hague Peace Tribunal to adjudicate on rival claims of Great Britain and the United States re fishing rights in Newfoundland. This dispute was of a century's standing, and had given rise to many irritating incidents, yet the two greatest nations of the earth were content to submit the question to a tribunal consisting of independent jurists. The fight was by men of legal acumen and wit rather than by men of war. The decision of The Hague Tribunal has been accepted by both parties without a murmur of objection. Surely the nations are at last learning the insanity of war!

Movement for Universal Peace.

To its lasting honor, be it said, that the United States of America and its foremost citizens are taking the lead in investigating the possibility of a permanent armistice between the nations, leading eventually to disarmament. Congress, during 1910, appointed a commission on this subject, appropriating $10,000 for the expenses involved. Andrew Carnegie is now devoting himself largely to the promotion of permanent peace between the nations. It is noteworthy that Great Britain and the United States having kept the peace for practically one hundred years, a movement is on foot to have some form of celebration of this glorious record.

Rationalism and Republicanism.

The movement towards Rationalism in France has been followed by Portugal. Rationalism and Republicanism appear, in the estimation of the Latin nations, to be true hand-maidens of liberty. Portugal has abolished the monarchial system by a practically bloodless revolution, has separated Church and State, and has secularized education. And already Spain has shown signs of a restiveness that is causing much alarm to King Alfonso and his ministers.

Aviation Records.

Of special significance is the record of aviation successes during the year. Some marvelous feats of aviation have been accomplished and already the airship is regarded as a potential factor in peace and war. Flights across country and across water have proven that, even in the experimental stage, the airship is much more than an interesting mechanical toy. Bleriot's pioneer aviation trip across the English Channel was merely a nine days' wonder, so quickly was his flight reduplicated by other aviators. Other records that might be mentioned are: Paulhan's trip of 23 miles across country and return, at Los Angeles; a flight by the same aviator of 125 miles across country in France; Glen Curtiss' flight from Albany to New York; Moissant's trip from Paris to London; Glen Curtiss' record flight of 60 miles over water; Chanez's trip across the Alps. Other important events in the aviation world were the feats of high flying, all attempts in this line being capped by Drexel, who soared to 10,000 feet. Count Zeppelin did some pioneer work in utilizing dirigible balloons for passenger carriers. The attempt met with a great deal of success altho several of the balloons were put out of business by serious mishaps. Walter Wellman made an unsuccessful attempt to cross the Atlantic, being rescued at sea by an ocean liner.

United States Politics.

Some extraordinary developments occurred in United States politics. Notable amongst these was the setback to Cannonism, Speaker Joe Cannon of the United States House of Representatives being ousted from the all-powerful committee on rules and narrowly escaping loss of the speakership itself. All of which was made possible by a revolt of Republicans against the odious tyranny of the party "machine." Later in the year the Democratic party swept New York in the state elections, despite the strenuous efforts of Theodore Roosevelt on behalf of the Republicans. Of special significance also was the movement for closer trade relations with Canada, which led to conferences between Secretary Knox and Finance Minister Fielding.

Gatherings of World Interest.

Early in the year a great convention of Sunday school workers from all parts of the world was held at Washington, U.S.A. Justice McLaren of Toronto was appointed vice-president. No less significant was the World's Missionary Congress, held at Edinburgh, Scotland, and attended by representatives from every Christian Church, except the Roman Catholic.

Of more than ordinary interest was the trip of Theodore Roosevelt to Africa, and his heart-searching talks to the nations visited on his way home.

During the year such leading personalities as Mark Twain, Dr. Koch, Florence Nightingale, Prince Francis of Teck, Mrs. Mary B. Eddy, Count Leo Tolstoi and Dr. Goldwin Smith passed from the stage of action.

Reference must also be made to the great flood which did $200,000,000 damage to Paris, and the earthquake which caused the death of 1500 persons at Cartago, Spain.

King Edward Passes.

The outstanding feature of the history of the British Empire was the death of Edward the Peacemaker, in May of 1910. The announcement of the passing of the King and the occasion of the obsequies caused such mourning as the world has never before witnessed at the cessation of a single human life. King George V. was proclaimed to succeed his great father.

The modification of the Coronation Oath to satisfy the demands of British Catholic subjects, and the establishment of the Imperial India Council, to satisfy the increasing demands of the King's Indian subjects for an amendment in their form of government, are significant of broadening influences at work in the minds of imperial statesmen.

Late in the year the federation of the British possessions in South Africa was signalized by the opening of the first parliament of United South Africa at Capetown by the Duke of Connaught. Botha, the erstwhile leader of the Boers in the war with Great Britain, was first premier of the new confederation.

The Crippen murder case created more than usual interest.

Creation of Canadian Navy.

During April of 1910 the parliament of the Dominion decided to create a Canadian navy. Two ships, the Rainbow, for the Pacific Coast, and the Niobe, for the Atlantic Coast, were taken over from the Imperial authorities and tenders were also called for for the construction of four "Bristol" cruisers and six destroyers.

Canadian Politics.

Drummond and Arthabaska election provided the political surprise of the year, the Liberal candidate being defeated by the Nationalist, mainly on the naval question.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier made a record political trip thru the west; Hon. W. Fielding was presented with $120,000 in securities; stringent regulations were passed to keep out undesirable immigrants.

The abortive strike of G. T. R. trainmen, The Herald disaster at Montreal, the announcement of the plans of the C. P. R. to spend $1,000,000 on irrigation in the west, the announcement of an I. C. R. surplus of $600,000, and the inauguration of the Hydro-Electric System of Niagara power and light at Hamilton, London and Preston were important events of 1910.

Canadian Church Congresses.

Special mention must be made of the three great church congresses held in the Dominion during the year. At Montreal the Eucharistic Congress called together many eminent Roman Catholics, the Pope being represented by a special delegate, Cardinal Vanutelli. The Methodist Church held a general conference at Vancouver, B.C. An important change was made in the discipline and Dr. Chown was appointed as associate with Dr. Carman in the general superintendency of Canadian Methodism. The Anglican Church celebrated the bi-centenary of its work in Canada by a great gathering of its dignitaries at Halifax, N.S., where the new Cathedral of All Saints was dedicated.

During 1910 virtually all the Protestant churches of Canada voted for church union.

RING OUT, WILD BELLS.

Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky,
The flying cloud, the frosty light;
The year is dying in the night;
Ring out, wild bells, and let him die.

Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring happy bells, across the snow;
The year is going, let him go;
Ring out the false, ring in the true.

Ring out the grief that saps the mind
For those that here we see no more;
Ring out the feud of rich and poor,
Ring in redress to all mankind.

Ring out a slowly dying cause,
And ancient forms of party strife;
Ring in the nobler modes of life,
And sweeter manners, purer laws.

Ring out false pride in place and blood,
The civic slander and the spite;
Ring in the love of truth and right,
Ring in the common love of good.

Ring in the valiant and the free,
The larger heart, the kindlier hand;
Ring out the darkness of the land;
Ring in the Christ that is to be.

—Tennyson.

GET ON

Are You Going to Make a New Year's Resolution?

Toronto in 1910

Jan. 1—Tube scheme endorsed. Controller Geary elected mayor by 4082 over H. C. Hocken.

Jan. 16—St. Helen's $100,000 new Roman Catholic Church opened.

Jan. 24—City council decided to ask for power to expropriate Toronto Railway.

Feb. 7—St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church burned, $62,500 mortgage.

Feb. 17—J. C. Eaton gave $250,000 to the new General Hospital.

Feb. 19—A suffragette at prorogation of the legislature demanded votes for women.

May 1—Rev. Dr. Milligan resigned after 34 years at St. Andrew's Church.

May 9—Y.M.C.A. campaign realized $685,792.

May 15—Fifty-ninth anniversary of Cooke's Church celebrated.

May 24—South African memorial unveiled.

June 3—Ontario division of the Canadian Defence League organized.

July 18—G.T.R. trainmen strike.

Nov. 3—Provincial Board of Trade formed.

Nov. 6—Seventy-third anniversary of Berkeley-street Methodist Church, Sunday school celebrated.

Dec. 19—Suspension of Farmers Bank.

Dec. 21—Provincial Boy Scout Council formed.

PROMINENT TORONTONIANS WHO PASSED OVER IN 1910.

Among the deaths of well-known Torontonians recorded during the year were:

Jan. 4—Dr. Uzziel Ogden.
Jan. 14—John Charlton.
Feb. 12—Judge Hodgins.
June 7—Goldwin Smith.
July 2—J. N. McKendry.
July 27—John Ewan.
Aug. 15—Dr. Andrew Smith.
Sept. 21—Major W. H. Orchard.

FIRES IN CANADA.

Jan. 10—St. Jean Baptiste School, Hull, burned; loss $100,000.

Jan. 14—Fire in St. Clair-avenue School; Mrs. Henderson, Saskatoon, and four children lost their lives in a fire.

Feb. 1—Bank of Hamilton office, Swan Lake, Man.

Feb. 12—Three children of Freeman Carpenter lost their lives in a fire at Shawanaga.

Feb. 17—Town hall of Fraserville, Que., was damaged.

Mar. 12—St. Peter's R.C. Church, Goderich, damaged.

Mar. 15—Fire at Elk Lake destroyed King Edward and Smyth Hotels, and a number of other buildings, loss $80,000.

Mar. 18—Don Foundry, Toronto, destroyed.

May 6—Two business blocks in Norwood were burned, loss $150,000.

July 11—Four thousand people made homeless at Campbellton, N.B., loss $2,500,000.

Nov. 6—The Toronto Hunt Clubhouse destroyed; fire destroyed the G.T.R. station at Goderich, the postoffice block at Gilbert Plains, Man.; the old G.T.R. freight sheds at Brantford, and the storehouse of ex-Mayor Graham at Belleville, with about six thousand barrels of apples.

THE TELEGRAM WANTS MILLIONS SPENT ON ITS OWN HOBBIES, BUT NOT A DOLLAR FOR THE VIADUCT. INTELLIGENT ELECTORS CAN SEE THE POINT. VOTE VIADUCT MONDAY.

MARRIAGES.

COLUMBUS—ANDREWS—On the 23rd December, by the Rev. H. M. Parsons, D.D., Knox Church, Joseph J. Columbus of Cobalt, to Jenny B. Andrews, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Andrews, 12 Elm-street, Toronto, and grand-daughter of the late Squire Bowman of Thornhill.

DEATHS.

BRADY—At Western Hospital, on Dec 29th, Anthony Brady, aged 46 years. Funeral Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock from W. K. Murphy's undertaking parlors, Queen-street West, to St. Mary's Church. Interment in Mount Hope Cemetery. Oakville papers please copy.

PERRY—Suddenly, on Friday, Dec. 30 1910, at her late residence, 370 Victoria street, Minnie A., beloved wife of William H. Perry.

Funeral on Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1911, at 2.30 p.m., to Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

FRUIT INSPECTORS SECURE CONVICTIONS

Long List of Packers Found Guilty of Violating the Inspection and Sale Act.

OTTAWA, Dec. 31.—The following persons have recently been convicted of violations of the Inspection and Sale Act in regard to fruit packing and marking, on complaint of Dominion fruit inspectors: J. H. Bellamy, Colborne; W. J. Bragg, Bowmanville; J. A. & E. Brown, Port Hope; B. H. Coyle, Colborne (two convictions); J. W. Clement, Brantford (three convictions); A. E. Donaghy, Colborne (four convictions); H. W. Dudley, Newcastle; Sam Dudley, Colborne; J. F. Elliott, Woodstock; R. Henderson, Alliston; H. Herrington, Brighton; S. P. Herrington, Brighton; M. Holbert, Thomasburg; W. G. Monet, Port Perry; J. A. Rutherford, Colborne; Ralph Rutherford, Colborne; R. A. Townsend, Thurlow; A. W. Vancott, Belleville.

Municipal Campaign

Ald. Maguire, who is again running as an aldermanic candidate for Ward 3, has qualified for the position by his past record.

Ald. Maguire is not a follower of any coterie of interests, generally striking out a course of independent action along the line of the public's interests.

He was a responsible member of the 1910 civic administration and deserves the same confidence of the electors which he received a year ago.

The electors of Ward 6 can make no mistake in supporting Ald. McCausland. During the past year he has made a special study of the needs of his constituents and has had force to carry a number of improvements to maturity. Mr. McCausland is aggressive, has good judgment and has proved himself a valuable addition to the civic administration. The ratepayers of Ward 6 know Ald. McCausland's worth and will accordingly recognize their responsibility.

The electors of Ward 6 cannot afford to overlook the candidature of Ald. Spence, who is seeking re-election. He has been an ardent worker in their interests in his own ward and of the whole city, and has given a lot of time in chat connection. He is responsible business man and has been a success both in his own commercial operations and as a public servant.

Vote for Good Roads

Don't fail to mark your ballot "X" for the good roads bylay on Monday. Good roads mean a great deal for Toronto. Improved highways will raise the city's status all over the continent. Good roads are an economic necessity. One hundred thousand dollars spent in good roads will be an investment that will bring returns. It will materially help to solve the transportation problem. Settlement follows the highways. It will make for cheaper homes; it will make for cheaper foodstuffs; it will make for a beautiful city. Either one of these is a sufficient argument; combined, no ratepayer can object.

BIG SALE STARTS.

The regular semi-annual sale starts on Tuesday at the Hobberlin Bros. and Co., 151 Yonge-street. This is always a great event in the tailoring line, and hundreds of people wait for it each season. It is to be doubly interesting this time, largely on account of the new building now in course of erection by the firm. Thousands of dollars' worth of seasonable fabrics are being moved to allow contractors the necessary space for operations. The leading features of this big tailoring event may be summed up as follows:

An immense stock, comprising all the fashionable fabrics of the season to choose from.

Stylishly made, perfectly fitting garments, dependable linings and trimmings, honest tailoring at reductions from former prices of 15 to 40 per cent. Just at this time of the year the sale will benefit a large number of citizens who are accustomed to paying higher prices for their clothes. People residing out of the city may share in the offerings by simply writing for samples of any lines on sale. While there will be no change in the prices quoted in the advertisement, it is always best to attend the sale in the beginning, while the stock is at its best and before the rush orders accumulate and probably cause delays in delivery. "Get there early."

THE POLITICAL WHIRLIGIG

The political wheel of fortune has been having a merry time at Ottawa for the past few months, assisting Sir Wilfrid Laurier to unmake and make his cabinet. From gossip in the political clubs in Toronto it seems as tho its preparations will centre around the provincial capital now for a little.

The effect of R. L. Borden's reorganization of the Conservative party at Ottawa, is bound to cut deep into the provincial establishment, and call one, two, probably three or four of Sir James Whitney's supporters to the larger arena of federal affairs.

This doubtless will give Sir James the opportunity he desires to strengthen his government, where it now is avowedly weak. Like Joseph Downey, Dr. Reaume may go to an asylum, that is, he may be put in charge of one, and for that purpose Hamilton is mentioned.

Hon. W. J. Hanna, while of undoubted ability, is not calculated to remain in provincial politics much longer. As soon as his work in the reformation of the Central Prison is completed, Mr. Hanna will look to Ottawa, it is said.

The portfolio of public works, it is understood, will be filled by either Hon. Adam Beck or Hon. J. S. Hendrie, and the department will be enlarged to include a branch to be known as "utilities." J. W. Johnston, M.L.A., Hastings, is slated for the position of provincial secretary upon Mr. Hanna's retirement. That even other changes are pending there is no doubt.

WINDSOR LAWYER DEAD

WINDSOR, Dec. 31.—Duncan Dougall, a lawyer in active practice for the past 30 years, died last night. He was 69 years old and was born near Amherstburg. His legal education was acquired in Montreal and Toronto. Mr. Dougall was at one time prominent in politics, acting with the Liberal party. He is survived by a widow and one brother.

Robert Magness Dies in Winnipeg

Prominent Figure in Masonic and Musical Circles Passes Away After Long Illness.

The death occurred in Winnipeg last week of Robert Magness, Dominion Government inspector of weights and measures, after an illness of six months. He was a prominent figure in Masonic and musical circles, and as an elocutionist had few equals in the west. The late Mr. Magness, who was 61 years of age, moved to Winnipeg from Hamilton, where he had been for years a member of the 13th band. He was a member of Hiram Chapter, Hamilton, a past master of the Northern Light Lodge, Winnipeg, past preceptor of the King Edward Precep-

tory, member of the Mystic Shrine, honorary member of the Rainy River Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, member of the Ancient and Accepted British Rites, past grand master of the chapter of Canada, and also of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba and the provincial prior of the Great Priory of Canada. For many years he was secretary of the Manitoba Rifle Association.

He was well-known in Toronto, Hamilton and St. Catharines. Besides four small children he is survived by a brother, William Magness of St. Catharines. The funeral service was held in the Masonic Temple in Winnipeg on Wednesday, and interment was in St. John's Cemetery, Winnipeg.

CONDEMN BILINGUAL SCHOOLS

G. H. Ferguson, M.L.A., Wants Only English Taught.

KINGSTON, Dec. 31.—Howard Ferguson, M.L.A., Grenville, in a speech at a banquet here last night, declared bilingual schools in Ontario were a menace to the country, that there should be but one language taught and that the English, and in accord with British ideals.

WOULD SEIZE TRAVERS' STEAM YACHT AND AUTO

Curator Clarkson Claims That Bill of Sale to A. M. Orpen Was Illegal.

In the face of four write issued at Osgoode Hall Saturday, it would appear that the curator of the Farmers' Bank is not going to allow any portion of the estate of W. R. Travers to be alienated from the liquidation of the assets of the bank, if it can be shown that all or any portion of the estate is a constituent part of the assets of the bank.

The bank suspended on Dec. 19; on the afternoon of Dec. 20 Mr. Travers was arrested, and subsequently released on $20,000 bail provided by A. M. Orpen. On the 21st it is alleged that Travers gave Orpen a bill of sale covering his steam yacht and automobile.

"Illegal Consideration."

The court is asked to declare that this bill of sale was given for an "illegal consideration." The law makes it improper for a defendant in a criminal proceeding to secure his bondsmen.

Another write seeks to void a mortgage given by Travers to recover moneys alleged to be due the bank from Travers on a note, and to recover $2000 from R. J. Robins, Haileybury, a depositor. The particulars of the differena write are:

Sues on Note.

The Farmers' Bank sues W. R. Travers for $16,842.75, said to be due by the defendant on a promissory note, dated Oct. 12, 1910, payable on demand with 4 per cent. interest, the amount of the note being $16,700 and the interest $142.75.

The Farmers' Bank, on behalf of itself and all other creditors of W. R. Travrs, sues Fanny B. Travers and W. R. Travers to set aside a mortgage, dated Feb. 25, 1908, from W. R. Travers to Fanny B. Travers, covering land at 120 Roxborough-street, and a deed dated Jan. 2, 1910, from W. R. Travers to Fanny B. Travers, and to have these transactions declared fraudulent; also for an injunction restraining them from any further transactions in connection with the property.

Money Taken Out.

G. T. Clarkson, as liquidator of the Farmers' Bank sues R. J. Robins of Haileybury to recover $2000 and 5 per cent. interest from Dec. 19. This money, it is understood, was drawn from the bank on the day of the suspension. Application is made for an injunction restraining Robins from disposing of this money. An interim injunction was obtained.

The Farmers' Bank of Canada, on behalf of itself and all other creditors, sues A. M. Orpen and W. R. Travers to set aside a bill of sale, dated Dec. 21, 1910, from W. R. Travers and A. M. Orpen. It is alleged that this bill of sale was given for an illegal consideration and was and is fraudulent and void, and an injunction is asked for restraining the defendants from transferring or in any way dealing with the goods and chattels covered in the deed, including a red motor car and a steam yacht called Tenno.

ENTIRE COUNCIL BY ACCLAMATION.

AYR, Ont., Dec. 31.—There will be no municipal elections at this place, the entire council having been returned by acclamation, as follows: Reeve, Gmelin; councillors, Hunt, Armstrong, Reid and Anderson.

KISSING THE FIREMAN

Paris still celebrates the New Year's festival rather than Christmas, and one of the customs observed at the theatres, at the moment when the old year is expiring, is shown here. All the actresses who succeed in kissing the fireman before the clock has finished striking 12 believe that they will have the best of luck during the ensuing twelve months.

TO THE CITIZENS IN AND AROUND TORONTO

We wish you all a most Happy New Year, and trust that yours may be a generous portion of Toronto's growing prosperity in 1911.

On Monday the New Year brings to you all a Civic Duty---a Home Duty---that you can discharge with the ballot. When this duty is presented at the ballot box, take the opportunity of being a Greater Torontonian and vote for all the by-laws that will develop a Greater Toronto.

Cast aside any petty inclination to vote for only that by-law which affects your particular part of the city; but be broad-minded and vote for the general development of the entire city---east, west and north.

The Toronto of Yesterday expanded to the Toronto of To-day, because the Torontonians of Yesterday acted upon their vision of a Greater Toronto. Greater Toronto of To-morrow depends upon YOU broad-minded men to provide the bridges, the roads and all improvements for the city as a whole, and not as a fraction.

Don't allow a tiny tax cinder to prevent the eye from viewing the larger and more beautiful city, wherein your property will be greatly enhanced in value and convenience.

Meet the New Year at the Ballot Box on Monday and wish your City of Toronto, Prosperity and Growth, by voting for Better Roads, Bloor Street Viaduct, Storm Sewers, Increased Hospital Accommodation, Street Railway Extension and an Improved Harbor for 1911.

ROBINS, LIMITED

22 Adelaide Street East, Toronto

HIS CHRISTMAS PUDDING

Our Artist Has Depicted Himself Enjoying Home Festivities

TEASDALL GROCERY CO.

490 Yonge St. Phone North 1968

Real Bargains in Groceries

We could tell you a long story regarding these goods, but your time may be limited, and our verbosity and your hurry might result in the loss to you of these good things. The figures below are live enough to talk—let them.

"Canada's Best" Soap, 6 bars	.25	Finest Jersey Dairy Butter, fresh made, new and sweet. Mark what we say, this butter is the best, per lb	.28
Rolled Oats, per stone	.40	"Rob Roy" Golden Nuggets, 3 bowls	.10
Raisins, seeded, lb. pkts., 3 for	.25	Lipton's Oriental Relish, reg. 25c per bottle	.15
Currants, cleaned, 3 for	.25	Lipton's Worcester Sauce, 3 bottles	.25
Peel, mixed, 2 lbs.	.25	Lipton's Pickles, pints, reg. 25c to 30c, in ChowChow, Gherkins, Onions, Mixed and Walnuts, per bottle	.18
Almonds, shelled, per lb.	.40	Lipton's Orange Marmalade in 7lb. tins, each	.70
Walnuts, shelled, per lb.	.45	Lipton's Pure Jams in 7-lb. tins, each	.90
Sugar, granulated, 20 lbs.	1.00	Lipton's Jams and Jellies, in glass, reg. 25c, each	.18
Sugar, loaf, 4 lbs.	.25	Lipton's Olive Oil, quarts	.65
Sugar, icing, 4 lbs.	.25	Lipton's Olive Oil, pints	.35
Sugar, fruit, 4 lbs.	.25	Pumpkin, 3-lb. tins, 3 for	.25
Corn Flakes, 3 pkts.	.25	English Peas, in packets, 3 for	.25
Malta Vita, 3 pkts.	.25	Sapollo, Old Dutch Cleanser, Lye, 3 for	.25
Lyle's English Syrup, 2 lb. tins, each	.15	Canada's Best Soap, 6 bars	.25
Dustine, per can	.35	Note these quotations. We mean business. Advertising costs money.	
Soclean, per can	.25	Canada's "Best" Soap, 6 cakes	.25
Cider, strong or mild, per bottle	.10	or box of 120 (not 100) cakes	5.00
Oranges, Florida, 2 doz.	.25		
Cranberries, 2 quarts	.25		
Paraffine Wax Candles, per lb.	.10		
Corned Beef, "Fray Bentos," in 1 lb., 2 lb. and 6 lb., at 17c, 28c and	.80		
"Oxo" Cubes, 10c tin, 3 for	.25		
Borden's Condensed Cream, 3 for	.25		
Pure Gold Baking Powder, lb. tins each	.40		
Pure Gold Jelly Powder, per doz.	.90		

Everyone is interested in soap, and in this issue you will notice we are strongly featuring it. Soap has gone up in price to 5c straight, and the manufacturers' talk points to a further advance, working out in a cake of reduced size. Soap improves with age. Be wise and benefit by laying in a stock. The new soap, "Canada's Best," is a large cake, reputed 11 oz. in weight, and of a quality test proves very high-grade. The makers are confident this soap will make many friends in Toronto. The attractive price is for a limited time and is quoted that the soap may secure an introduction, when it will speak for itself.

"Canada's Best" Soap, 6 cakes .. .25 or box of 120 cakes (not 100) ... 5.00

TEASDALL GROCERY CO.

Phone North 1968 490 Yonge St.

JOYS OF UMPIRE'S EXISTENCE IN THE BUSH BASEBALL LEAGUE

Amongst the gayest of gay lives is that of the "bush league" umpire. This is a tale of the joys of an umpire's existence, and of the ways of southern justice, writes Hugh S. Fullerton.

There is a pitcher, Reagan, we'll call him, who now is in another league. He is a spitball pitcher and a little tight bundle of nerve and courage, with a temper that fits the Reagan exactly.

A season or so ago he was pitching for Mobile. A few days ago I met him, and back somewhere in the dim recesses of memory was the recollection that he had some trouble down south.

"What was that row you had?" I asked.

"Say," he said, "wasn't that the rawest deal a fellow ever got?"

"I don't remember just what it was."

"Why, do you know, they threw me into jail down there, kept me in jail eight days, fined me $125, and were going to send me to the turpentine camps."

His voice quivered with indignation.

"What did you do?"

"Me? Nothing at all. Them southerners are down on a northern fellow. If it hadn't been that the old judge went away on his vacation and a young one took his place I'd have been sent to the turpentine camp sure to work a year.

"But what did you do?"

"Me? Nothin'. Just had a little run-in with the umpire. Then they dragged me off the field, tried to mob me, and threw me into jail."

His voice quivered again.

"But what did you do? They could not do that for nothing."

"Say, you don't know them southerners. They'll do anything if they get sore on a northerner."

"Tell me about it," I said, coaxingly.

"Well, it was this way: We were playing Gulfport, and I had them beaten, 4 to 3, in the ninth innings. There were two out and a man on first base, and two strikes on the batter, so it looked as if the game was as good as over. The batter couldn't hit 6% against my spitball, and he knew it. I broke a spitball right thru the centre of the plate, right across his pelt, the most perfect strike you ever saw, and that ham of an umpire called it a ball.

"I didn't say much to him. I just told him he was blank-blank-blankety-blank robber, and let it go at that. I'd pitched that fellow four spit balls, so I pretended I was going to pitch another, and then shot a fast one right thru the middle of the plate. Say, you ought to have seen him hit it. He hit it almost into the gulf, clear over the left-field fence, sent home a run ahead of him and beat us out of the game. I was sore. I turned to the umpire and said: 'That goes to show what a blink-blank-blankety-blink-blank rotten yellow dog of a home umpire can do.' And just for that he smashed me right in the nose. Then the crowd mobbed me and the police arrested me—and they kept me in jail, fined me, and I was lucky to escape going to the turpentine camps."

"But what did you do to him?" I persisted.

"Me? Oh, nothing. Just bit his ear off."

Patrick Henry Dougherty of the White Sox is such a quiet and undemonstrative ball player that most of the fans imagine he is indifferent as to the result of games. The fact is that it hurts him as much as anyone to lose. He seldom kicks, but once he made a kick at Tim Hurst—whereby hangs this tale.

Patrick Henry was at bat late in the game, when a hit means a lot, and he was anxious to deliver the safe drive. He played the pitcher out to the limit, and, with two strikes and three balls called, he sighted down the groove ready to spank the ball squarely between the seams. He saw the ball shoot five inches away from the corner of the plate, let it go, and started to trot to first base. Imagine his surprise when Hurst said: "Strike three; you're out."

Dougherty was mad all the way thru. He picked up his bat and remarked:

"Hurst, you're a blank-blank crook, and a thief."

"Do you think that of me, Patrick Henry?" asked Hurst, in his suavest tones.

"Yes, you blink-blank-blankety-blanked robber, I do," spluttered Dougherty, wild with rage.

"If I were you, Patrick Henry," remarked Hurst, in his softest and silkiest tones, "I wouldn't associate with persons of that character. Git off the ball field."

And Dougherty went to the clubhouse grinning.

Nagging umpires often gets to be a fine art. It requires an artist to get away with it. One of the reasons that the crowd always thinks the umpire is exceeding his authority when he chases an offending player off the field is that the player who really hurts the umpire's feelings is the nagger, who seldom does anything that amounts to much, but keeps at it. For instance, many spectators have criticized Klem for banishing Johnny Evers of the Cubs often, many times, seemingly, without cause. Evers seldom speaks to Klem, yet Klem has put him out of games oftener than all other umpires combined. The chief reason is this: Once Klem made a bet with Evers. He bet Evers $5 that he (Evers) was afraid to call on the president of the league. Evers accepted the wager, and was waiting at the office when the president arrived the next morning, and spent a couple of hours with him. He claimed the wager. Klem did not pay promptly, so for weeks, every time Klem looked at him, Evers held up five fingers and looked the other way. He kept this up until Klem paid. Then he carried the $5 bill in his uniform, and waved it at the umpire every chance he got. Finally that wore out, and Evers began to look at Tinker every time Klem came on to the field, and at the same time he rubbed his throat with strong downward motions, insinuating that Klem's heart was coming into his mouth.

And yet they wonder that umpires get mad.

Mlle. Yolando, Pianist With National Chorus

Mlle Yolando, the Hungarian pianist, who is to appear with the National Chorus at the Massey Hall, Jan. 19, is now on an extended tour thru America, and is meeting with remarkable success at every performance. Last week she was the special soloist at the Albany Mendelssohn Clubs second subscription concert and of her work on that occasion a New York correspondent writes: "Miss Mero played Mendelssohn's F sharp minor Capriccio, Liszt's "Liebestraum" and his second Rhapsodie, a group of Chopin and Brahms pieces and a Rachmaninoff and a Donhanyi number. Her playing was of a nature to make her auditors take notice of her wonderful gifts, technical and interpretative. She played the Chopin numbers beautifully, eliminating much of the mawkish sentimentality that is often put into them, but not failing at the same time, to make them duly poetic. The Liszt Rhapsodie was done with so much brilliancy that it seemed something distinctly new. Miss Mero was recalled time after time, and was obliged to give several encores. Her work was undoubtedly the sensation of the evening." The program of which the foregoing was written is practically the same as the one which Miss Mero will play at the national concert.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED

Companies whose incorporation was announced in The Ontario Gazette Saturday are:

The Superior Machinery Co., Limited, London; capital $40,000.

Crown Reality, Limited, Toronto; capital $40,000; provisional directors, J. R. McIntosh, A. S. Lown, Lena M. Borland, Constance Borland and Norma Lown.

Sociate Mines, Limited, Toronto; capital $50,000; provisional directors, J. S. Lovell, W. Bain and R. Gowans.

Porcupine Imperial Gold Mines, Limited, Toronto; capital $40,000; provisional directors, J. E. Day, J. M. Ferguson, E. V. O'Sullivan, J. F. Coughlin and Mary Donovan.

Bonds & Securities, Limited, Toronto; capital $50,000; provisional directors, J. S. Lovell, W. Bain, R. Gowans, H. Chambers and W. G. Flood.

International Hotel, Limited, Sault Ste. Marie; capital $10,000.

Sellew Motors, Limited, Toronto; capital $100,000; provisional directors, R. B. Henderson, A. M. Boyd, Mary McPhee, J. C. Royce and Laura A. Bayes.

The Co-operative Trading Co., Limited, Port Arthur; capital $40,000.

Noiseless Typewriter Co., Limited, Toronto; capital $40,000; provisional directors, J. E. Day, J. M. Ferguson and J. A. McNevin.

Farmers' Co-operative Store, Limited, Springbrook; capital $10,000.

The Port Rowan and Rural Telephone Co., Limited, Port Rowan, without share capital.

Controller T. L. Church will probably be re-elected. Last year he was a few votes from the head of the poll. Few can show such a list of public measures, in the interests of the people carried, and reforms introduced.

IMPORTS BEAT MONTREAL'S

Custom Receipts in Toronto Will Reach $14,000,000 for Year.

Trade at the Port of Toronto, judged from the barometer of customs receipts, is soaring. The receipts for the calendar year will run to about $14,000,000, an increase of $2,000,000 over the previous twelve months. This is said to be the first time that the receipts in Toronto have been greater than those of Montreal.

The expansion of trade at this port has been little short of phenomenal. The increase has been regular and not applied to luxuries any more than to necessities.

CHEER UP! IT'LL BE COLDER

Weather Man Says Frigid Conditions Are Here to Stay a While.

Cold and yet more of it seems to be the prophecy according to the weather man. Friday night was the coldest of the season, the mercury dropping to 7 below in the city that night. The cold wave, however, showed only compassion for Toronto compared to other places in Ontario and Quebec.

At White River it was 30 below, Ottawa 24, Quebec 22, Montreal 16, Kingston 12.

In the prairies the weather was about the same, Battleford was 24 below, Edmonton 18, Calgary and Winnipeg 2.

About 8 o'clock Saturday morning the temperature began to rise, and by about noon the temperature went to 23 above.

Monday, according to the weather man, will be a nipper, and all those who glory in outdoor sports will be able to enjoy them to the full.

The weather authorities say cold on Monday, and advise all to be accordingly prepared. Snow is promised for to-night and Sunday, but Monday will be clear and very cold.

TOLL OF VIOLENT DEATHS

In Toronto 131 Persons Fell Victims in Past Year.

Toronto's list of violent deaths is increasing from year to year. Every year the bay claims more and more victims and the street and steam railways are also exacting an increasing toll of life. Infanticide is also on the increase. The total has reached 131, and they are classified as follows: Drowned in bay and lake, 30; killed by street cars, 20; gas poisoning, 8; steam railway fatalities, 16; killed by vehicles, 5; killed by elevators, 5; killed in factories, 8; infants found dead, 9; murdered, 4; hanged, 2; killed by autos, 2; scaffold accidents, 4; fell out of windows, 3; fell on sidewalk, 2; suffocated by shavings, 1; fell downstairs, 1; frozen to death, 1; died from assault, 1; poisoned by morphine, 1; poisoned by tablets, 1; cut throat, 2. Total, 131.

Charles Doughy is making a splendid run for school trustee in ward one and looks like a winner. He is popular in the territory and has given serious consideration to school matters for some years.

The Home Bank of Canada

Six Offices in Toronto

Head office, 8 King Street West; 78 Church Street; Corner Queen West and Bathurst Streets; Cor. Bloor West and Bathurst Streets; Cor. Queen East and Ontario Streets; 1686 Dundas Street —West Toronto.

Full Compound Interest Paid

on Saving Accounts of One Dollar or more.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Young man of good appearance to learn gents' furnishing. Apply Dunfield & Co., 22 Queen-street West.

WAS STRUCK BY CAR.

Fred Clark, 56 years, 635 Huron-street, was struck by Avenue-road car 526 at North and Bloor-street. His head was cut and he was carried into Dr. A. J. Johnson's office at 52 West Bloor-street where his injuries were dressed. From there he was sent home in a carriag.

Dr. C. A. Risk, the well-known Yonge-street dentist, who is a candidate for alderman in Ward 3, is worthy of the support of the electors. He assures the electors that his aim in the city council will be to assist in hastening the completion of civic works that make for the city's health—such as filtration plant and extension of intake for pure water; to work for the amelioration of present handicaps and inconvenience of street car conditions, and make every effort to reduce the tax rate as low as is possible and consistent with the city's welfare.

JUST
MARK
X
THAT'S ALL
OPPOSITE
VIADUCT
ON YOUR
BALLOT
PAPER

CAREERS OF REVIVALISTS

Dr. Chapman and C. M. Alexander Have Long Records of Success.

The evangelistic campaign which opens here on Thursday next will be unique in the many distiguished persons who will participate in the work. Thirty evangelists will conduct the revival, and each will give special attention to a particular department.

The leading light of the movement, Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, has been in the work for the past decade. Starting in early life as an orphan depending entirely upon his own resources, he has acquired a fit education and has had a wonderful career, remarkable for the unvarying success that has attended his efforts.

Charles M. Alexander, who will conduct the musical portion of the services in Massey Hall, is not unknown in Toronto, as he formed many close friendships during the Torrey and Alexander meetings held here in 1905. He has been with Dr. Chapman since January, 1908.

Rev. J. J. Low, the children's friend, will direct his attention to this phase of the work during the Toronto campaign. The initial service for children between the ages of 10 and 20 will be held in Simpson-avenue Methodist Church on Wednesday afternoon at 3.45. Mr. Low will hold children's meetings during the campaign at four different centres.

Rev. H. D. Sheldon is a business man who, at the solicitation of the late Dwight L. Moody, abandoned his business interests to take an active part in the evangelistic field. After his decision to leave the mercantile world his factory burned down, leaving him to enter upon his new career without a dollar.

The other leader in the campaign is Ralph C. Norton, a young man who has devoted his entire life to religious work, excepting three years of broken health, when he traveled for a wholesale house. He has been associated with Dr. Chapman for the past five years.

Over 100 churches will co-operate with these evangelists in their efforts to win over the unconverted of the city.

Car Traffic Blocked.

Traffic was seriously blocked about 4.15 Saturday afternoon on the Richmond-street loop, when Parliament car No. 278 jumped the track on Queen just at Victoria-street. The first truck got over the switch all right, but the rear truck turned down Victoria and swung the car off the track. Long lines of Queen, Dundas and Broadview cars were soon formed, but they were sent around Church and King. Traffic was held up for about 15 minutes.

Fell and Broke Leg.

Slipping in her back yard this morning, Mrs. McNichol of 78 Water-street fell and fractured her left leg. She was taken to the General Hospital.

CITY TO SHARE IN CANAL

A. E. Gillies Willing to Divide Ownership, He Says.

The Canadian National Canal Company have announced that they will offer the city a substantial ownership in their company, in return for a franchise to operate a subway terminal in Toronto. A petition to this effect will be presented to the city council early in the year. A. P. Gillies, the promoter of the scheme, says that it is the intention of the company to issue stock to the railroads that will become involved in the establishment of the terminal.

When asked if the railroads had given any assurance of financial assistance, Mr. Gillies said that no proposition had been submitted to them, as the company were not quite ready to go down to actual terms. He did not anticipate any opposition from the railways, he said, as he is perfectly satisfied that they will look upon the project as good business, especially when they show them that they can handle the railway tonnage better and cheaper than the roads themselves.

Shoplifting Alleged.

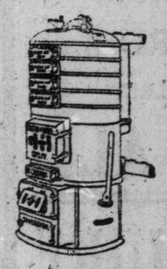
Bessie Cameron was arrested on Saturday on a charge of shoplifting in the Eaton store. She claims to live on McGee-street.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION COMMISSION

Who Have Completed Western Tour and Are to Go to Europe Shortly in Search of Up-to-date Ideas.

Gilbert M. Murray. Hon. J. N. Armstrong. Dr. J. W. Robertson, Chairman. D. Forsyth.

James Simpson. Thomas Bengough, Secretary. Rev. Dr. Bryce. Gaspard de Serres.



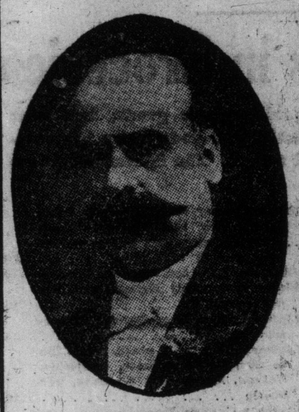
When you go calling, dining or visiting this time of the year, make a note of it and you will find that the most comfortable homes you visit are heated by "Sovereign" hot water boiler and radiators.

MADE BY TAYLOR-FORBES COMPANY LIMITED

TORONTO OFFICE AND SHOWROOMS

108 KING STREET WEST

CONTROLLERS



Your vote and Influence are Respectfully Requested for the Re-Election of

THOMAS
FOSTER
For . . .
Controller

ALDERMEN

WARD 2

DR. C. A. RISK
—AS—
Alderman

Your Vote and Influence will be much appreciated.

ALDERMEN

1911 WARD NO. 3 1911

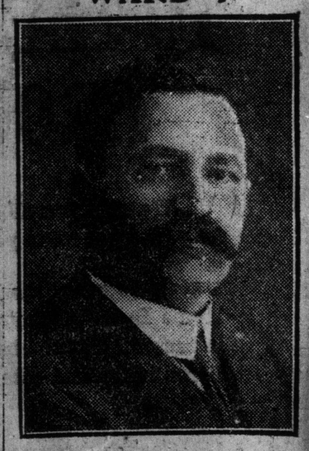
ALD. NORMAN G.
HEYD

A careful, efficient representative, respectfully solicits your vote and influence for re-election to the Council.

ELECTION DAY
Monday, Jan. 2nd

ALDERMEN

WARD 7



ALD. A. J.
ANDERSON
Solicits your continued support as Alderman, Ward 7.

ALDERMEN

You Are Asked to
RE-ELECT
ALDERMAN
PHELAN
WARD ONE
1911

WARD TWO

Your Vote and Influence Respectfully Requested For the
RE-ELECTION OF
JOHN O'NEIL
Junior
As Alderman
1911

Ward Four

Vote for the Re-Election of
George
Weston
—AS—
Alderman
Central Committee Rooms
35 Soho St.
Phones—Main 329, College 4643

Automobiles and carriages will be furnished for the convenience of electors. Arrange for them by telephone.

WARD 4

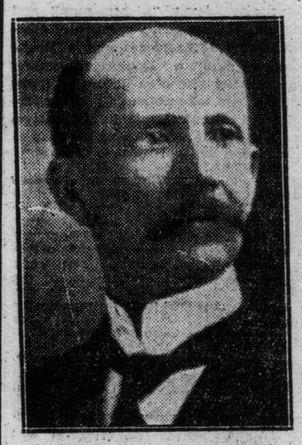
By Electing
J. W.
COMMEFORD
—AS—
ALDERMAN

You will insure harbor improvements, Ashbridge's marsh reclamation, and the carrying out of the Hydro-Electric policy to a triumphant completion.

COMMITTEE ROOM, 261 COLLEGE ST.
PHONE COLLEGE 1878.

J. W. COMMEFORD, A Business Man

Ward 5



VOTE FOR
R. W.
Dockeray
AS ALDERMAN
FOR WARD 5

Polled a Good Vote in 1910. Solicits Your Support for 1911

BOARD OF EDUCATION

WARD NO. 1

Board of Education

Your Vote and Influence respectfully solicited for
DR. GILMOUR
STEELE
as member for the
BOARD OF EDUCATION
1911

Ward 5

DR. ALEX. MACKAY

Offers Himself for Election on the
BOARD OF EDUCATION

Ward 5 Make Sure of Mackay

Office: 972 Bloor Street West
Telephone College 2330.

Electors of Ward Five Vote for
W. O. McTAGGART, B.A.
FOR
Board of Education

A Graduate of Toronto University. A Teacher of Considerable Experience. A Lecturer in Toronto Technical School for Four Years. A Successful Business Man. A Resident of this Ward for Over Seventeen Years.

Res.: 188 Delaware Ave.
Tel. College 4153

Ward Two Electors

Your Vote and Influence are respectfully solicited for the re-election of
Ald. ROWLAND

Your Vote and Influence Respectfully Solicited For
MARMADUKE
RAWLINSON
AS ALDERMAN
For Ward 3

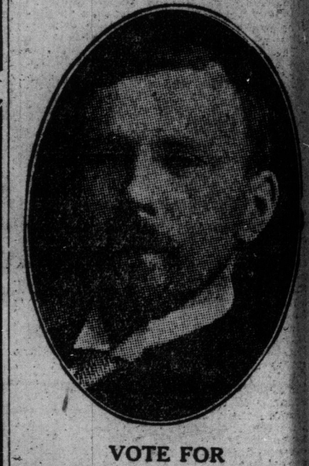
1911 WARD FIVE 1911

Your Vote and Influence Are Respectfully Requested For
FRED S. DUFF
AS ALDERMAN

Have your business at City Hall done on private business methods.

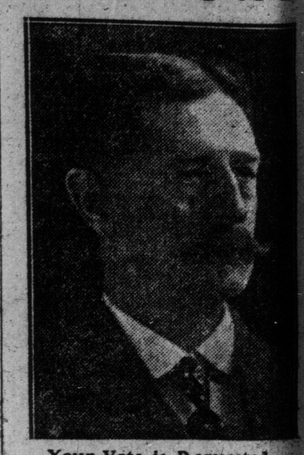
WARD 1.
Your Vote and Influence Respectfully Solicited for the Election of
W. J. SAUNDERSON
AS ALDERMAN—1911

Board of Education



VOTE FOR
Dr. W. L. T. Addison
Ward One

WARD ONE



Your Vote is Requested to Elect
J. W. JACKSON
Board of Education Ward One.

1911 1911
WARD 2
ELECTORS
J. W.
SIDDALL
is worthy of your vote as
ALDERMAN
WARD 2
1911 1911

ELECTORS
WARD 3
RE-ELECT
ALD. ALF. MAGUIRE
Two Years' Efficient Service

WARD 7

VOTE FOR and RE-ELECT
ALD. W. A.
BAIRD
On His Year's Record

WARD 7

WARD 6.

Your Vote and Influence is Requested for the Re-Election of
DR. F. J. CONBOY
BOARD OF EDUCATION

WARD 6.

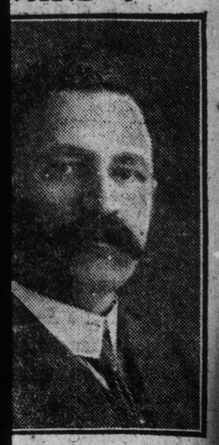
Militia Changes.

OTTAWA, Dec. 30.—Col. A. Roy, M.V.O., A.D.C., will succeed Col. W. D. Gordon, retired, as commander of the Quebec military command. Lieut.-Col. A. G. Henderson becomes commander of the 3rd Infantry Brigade of the Western Ontario command, succeeding Col. A. Bertram.

911

DERMEN

WARD 7



ALD. A. J.

DERSON

ur continued support
lderman, Ward 7.

Two Electors
and Influence are re-
solicited for the re-

ROWLAND

te and Influence
fully Solicited For
ARMADUKE

WLINSON

LDERMAN

Ward 3

WARD FIVE 1911

nd Influence Are Respect-
lly Requested For

D S. DUFF

ALDERMAN

usiness at City Hall done on
te business methods.

WARD 1.

e and Influence Respect-
ited for the Election of

SAUNDERSON

LDERMAN—1911

d of Education

VOTE FOR

.L.T. Addison

Ward One

RD ONE

Vote is Requested
to Elect

. JACKSON

f Education Ward One.

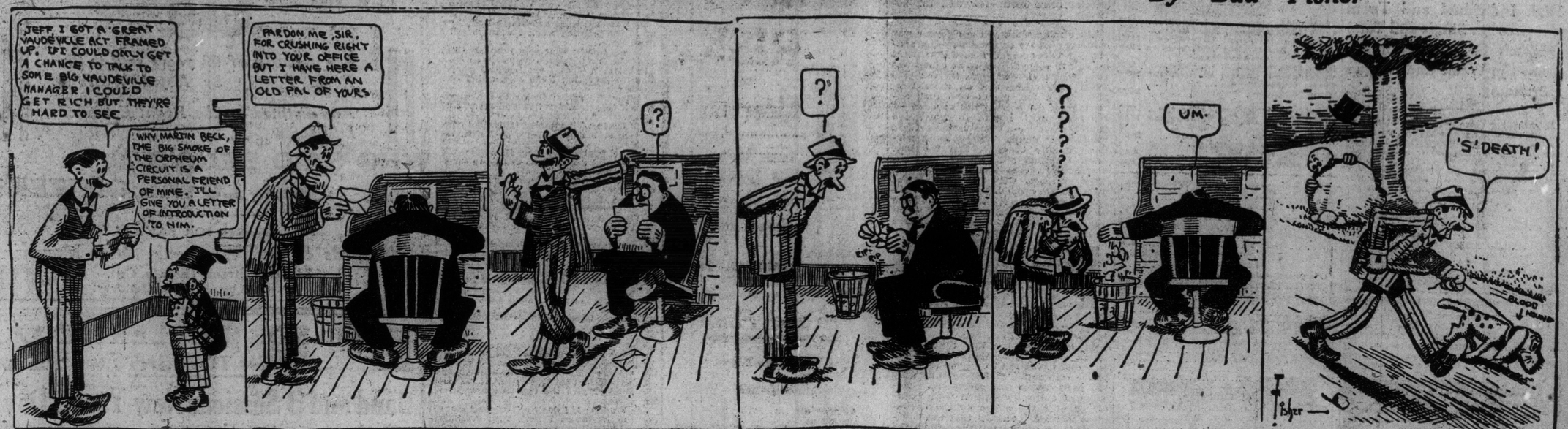
Last Edition

Sporting Section of The Toronto Sunday World

Last Edition

30TH YEAR—PAGES 1 TO 4 X TORONTO, SUNDAY MORNING JANUARY 1 1911 PRICE FIVE CENTS

Did Anybody Ever Slip You a Letter of Introduction? - - - - By "Bud" Fisher



Margot Leonard Wins 2.23 Trot in Straight Heats

Unfinished 2.29 Class Goes Finally to Lew Jean, Who Took Third, Fifth and Sixth Heats.

DUFFERIN PARK, Dec. 31.—The third day of the Toronto Driving Club's winter meet was held yesterday under the most favorable weather and track conditions. There were three races on the program—the unfinished 2.29 pace, the 2.13 pace (with nine entries and eight starters), and the 2.23 trot (with seven entries and five starters). The attendance was hardly up to the average of the meeting, but still was good. Promptly at 1.30 the first heat of the unfinished 2.29 pace was called, but it was nearly two o'clock when Starter Baker gave the word. After very few scores they were got away to a good break. Lew Jean, the black mare in Jimmy Powell's string, was soon in front, and maintained that position to the finish, with Jennie Hal second and Violet third. Time of mile, 2.20.

For the second heat of the unfinished 2.29 pace only three horses started—Lew Jean, Jennie Hal and Dan Fisher. At the first score they all came together, and Starter Baker gave them the word. Lew Jean led all the way and finished full of race, with Jennie Hal second and Fisher third. Time of mile, 2.22. Thus Lew Jean won the race, Jennie Hal second, Dan Fisher third.

In the first heat of the 2.13 pace, Jim Fisher drew the pole, with Hal Direct second and Ideal third. There was very little scoring, and they got away to a splendid break, but before the quarter was reached Ideal took command, and it was a good race, with Hal Direct, Ideal and Alcyde. When going the second half, Russ McGirr's Jennie Price came very strong from behind and gave Ideal a good race for first place, while Alcyde got the show money. Time of mile, 2.20.

The second heat of the 2.13 pace was not as fast as the first one, but it was a good race. After a couple of scores they were sent away, Ideal having a good send-off. Jim Fisher made a bid for it and raced to the half with Ideal, with Jennie Price in a pocket. McGirr made a drive and got out and took after the son of Arbuteskan, and it was a nice race home, Jennie Price winning the heat, with Ideal second and Alcyde third. Time of mile, 2.22.

The third heat of the 2.13 pace was somewhat of a straggling start, and Jim Fisher had the lead before reaching the quarter pole, with Sunday Belle second. They raced this way to the five-eighths pole, when the favorite, Jennie Price, moved up, and when entering the stretch she took command, and it was a nice finish between Sunday Belle and Jim Fisher for second place. Time of mile, 2.23.

In the fourth heat of the 2.13 pace, something unusual happened, when Russ McGirr, the driver of Jennie Price, altho she won the heat, was disqualified and sent to the barn for weighing in light. The heat was given to Alcyde, with Ideal second and Berlin Belle placed third.

Before the start of the fifth heat in the 2.13 pace the judges announced that the driver of Jennie Price was fined $25 for attempted fraud in the fourth heat. After several scores they were away to a good start. Ideal led all the way till within fifty yards of the wire, when Alcyde, who had been working his way thru, came on and nipped Ideal at the wire. Time of mile, 2.25.

The result of the sixth heat was very unsatisfactory on account of the time dropping back from 2.25 to 2.34. The judges decided to call it no heat and postponed the race till Monday at 1.30 o'clock:

In the first heat of the 2.23 trot Sir Jain drew the pole, Mary Isabel second and the favorite, Margot Leonard, third. After some delay they were given the word and before the eighth pole was reached the favorite had the pole and won as she pleased, pulled up, in 2.26½.

The second heat of the 2.23 trot was just a repetition of the first, with the exception that Reynolds got away better, but went to the break on the first turn, and Margot Leonard and Sir Jain were first and second respectively, and they finished that way, with Reynolds third and Lady Brant fourth. Time 2.27.

The final heat of the 2.23 trot was won by Margot Leonard in easy fashion, with Lady Brant second and Sir Jain third. Time 2.24.

Summary:

The unfinished 2.29 class:

Lew Jean, blm., by Cap. Sheaf, J. Hodgson, Orillia (Powell)	5	4	1	2	1 1
Jennie Hal, br.m., by Hal B., A. Collins, Sundridge (Collins)	1	1	2	3	2 2
Dan Fisher, by g., by Albrino W., McGirr, Owen Sound (McGirr)	4	5	3	1	5 3
Violet, by m., by Roadmaster, Empire Stables, Toronto (Fleming)	3	2	4	4	3 *
Billy Sims, by g., by Buy Rex, B. B. McCarthy, The Records (Ketchum)	2	3	6	6	4 *
Red Dart, ch.g., by Capt. Sheaf, Brown and Livingston, Blyth (Brown)	6	6	5	5	6 *

*Went to the barn and did not win a heat in five.

Time 2.21, 2.22½, 2.23, 2.24, 2.20, 2.22.

2.23 trot:

Margot Leonard, br.m., J. T. Hutton, Toronto (Dennis) 1 1 1

Sir Jain, bl.s., A. Proctor, Port Perry (Knowles) 2 2 3

Old Country Soccer

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The results in the various leagues to-day were as follows:

—League—First Division.—

Nottingham F.	0	Notts C.	2
Everton	2	Middlesbro	0
Woolwich A.	3	Bury	2
Bristol C.	1	Newcastle U.	0
Oldham A.	1	Aston Vila	1
Sheffield W.	2	Tottenham H.	1
Blackburn R.	1	Manchester U.	0
Manchester C.	0	Preston N. E.	2
Sunderland	0	Sheffield U.	2
Bradford C.	1	Liverpool	3

—Second Division.—

Birmingham	1	Fulham	1
Blackpool	1	Leeds City	2
Bolton W.	6	Leicester Fosse	2
Chelsea	3	Derby County	2
Clapton Orient	1	Stockport C.	0
Glossop	3	Gainsboro T.	1
Huddersfield	0	Bradford	0
Lincoln City	1	Burnley	0
West Bromwich A.	0	Hull C.	2
Wolverhampton W.	1	Barnsley	0

—Southern League.—

New Brompton	0	Millwall A.	2
Coventry C.	3	Queen's P. A.	2
Southend U.	0	West Ham U.	6
Southampton	0	Luton	0
Plymouth A.	4	Portsmouth	0
Watford	2	Northampton	2
Leyton	1	Brighton and H.	1
Brentford	3	Exeter C.	1
Crystal P.	2	Swindon T.	5
Norwich C.	1	Bristol R.	0

Lady Brant, ch.m., b. McBride, Toronto (Ironbough) 5 4 2

Reynolds, by.g., N. Ray, Toronto (Ray) 3 3 4

Mary Isabel, ch.m., Dr. Leeming, Brantford (Kennedy) 4 5 5

Time 2.26½, 2.27, 2.24.

2.13 pace:

Ideal, by.g., R. Baird, Hamilton (Ironbough) 1 2 6 2 2 1

Jennie Price, ch.m., W. R. McGirr, Owen Sound (McGirr) 2 1 1 1 disq.

Hal Direct, br.s., Woodruff & Brooks, Ottawa (Benedict) 6 7 7 dis.

Jim Fisher, b.g., P. Stone, Collingwood (Stone) 5 6 3 dn.

Alcide, ch.g., P. Burnham, Kingston (Burnham) 3 3 8 1 1 2

Sunday Belle, b.m., R. Beattie, Allison (McPhee) 4 8 5 5 3

Berlin Belle, b.m., J. Davey, (Davey) 7 5 4 3 4

Time 2.20, 2.22, 2.23, 2.24, 2.25, 2.34.

New Year's Night at West End Y. M. C. A.

The West End Y.M.C.A. will be one of the busiest places in the city on New Year's Day. In the morning the juniors will have some doings. In the afternoon the seniors will hold open house. But the events of the day will be pulled off a night, when the fast Niagara Falls, N.Y., Y.M.C.A. senior basketball team will be the main attraction. They will buck up against one of the fastest, if not the fastest intermediate teams in the city. The team easily won the city championship last year, being in a class by themselves.

Besides the basketball game, which will no doubt be a corker, there will be a few side attractions, which will be worth seeing, being seen, no doubt, in the city for the first time.

The plan of seats is open at the West End Y.M.C.A. and as New Year's night is one of the best for a crowd at the West End, all lovers of the game should get their tickets early.

Championship in Trap Shooting.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Championship honors in the trap-shooting world will be settled next Saturday at the grounds of the Chicago Gun Club, where the historic A. C. Cup will be shot for. Announcement of the tournament, which will include several other open events, was made yesterday following a challenge for the trophy, issued by Lester S. German, expert trap-shot of Aberdeen, Md., and former major league pitcher. The challenge by German was issued to W. R. Crosby of O'Fallon, Ill., member of the local club and present possessor of the cup, won at Chicago on Oct. 13, 1900.

The challenge of German was accepted immediately by Crosby, who has already won the trophy five times and the honor emblematic of the all-round inanimate target shooting championship of the world.

MAJOR LEAGUE ARRANGEMENTS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—If plans announced yesterday by President Johnson of the American League mature at the meeting of the major leagues schedule makers, at Cincinnati Monday, the season of 1911 will be set in motion April 12, with Chicago at St. Louis, Detroit at Cleveland, Washington at Philadelphia and New York at Boston.

Work is being pushed on the arrangement of schedules to govern in the National and American Leagues, and President Johnson will leave to-night for Cincinnati to confer with Messrs. Lynch, Dreyfuss and Heydler of the Nations' circuit with the view of mapping out dates as a preliminary issue to the annual meeting of the National Commission Tuesday.

STRATFORD'S DECISION WAS WELL RECEIVED

They Will Make Group Two of Senior O. H. A. Very Interesting —Simcoes' "A" Good Start.

The report that Stratford will replace Toronto Canoe Club in Group 2 of the Senior O.H.A. was certainly good news. There still remains seven senior O.H.A. teams in Toronto, which is quite enough, while the addition of Stratford, which city has always been knocking at the door when hockey championships are being distributed, will be heartily welcomed. That they will have a good team was clearly shown when, with a mixed seven of juniors and seniors, they defeated the fast senior Eaton team by 7 goals to 4 on Christmas afternoon in Stratford.

Several fast intermediate O.H.A. games have already been played, and mention might be made of the game at Mutual-street on Thursday night of last week when Broadviews surprised the fans by beating Eatons 5 to 4. Eatons also having the assistance of a couple of their seniors. Markham and Cannington had to play overtime last night before Markham could win at home by 5 to 4, and Chatham and Sarnia played a very close game on Thursday night in Chatham.

Argos and Parkdale trotted out a new bunch of youngsters for their junior game, which the oarsmen won by one goal. Teddy Marriott's Simcoe "A" team gave the Broadview Juniors quite a trimming. The east end boys did very well during the first half, but faded as the game progressed. Teddy has gathered together a fast young team that will be hard to beat. This club have been championship contenders for some time, and this may be their year for the ribbon. Seaforth have won two games by nice margins in their group, which lead will help them considerably. Markdale's defeat at Chesley 4 to 2 was the only other junior game.

There are in all thirty-seven O.H.A. games scheduled for this week, which will practically see every group of the senior, intermediate and junior series well under way, and with the continuation of the present cold snap, there should be no postponements and excellent sport furnished.

O. H. A. Registration.

The following players were registered with the O. H. A. yesterday:

Broadview (junior)—Harold J. Johnson, H. Sewart, Percy J. Reesor, Morris Charters, E. G. Johnson, R. C. Hill, R. S. Sheardown.

Wiarton (junior)—Geo. E. Solomon, Ivan W. V. Corrigan, Alvyn C. Scott, John B. O'Hara, Wesley B. Ashley, Thos. J. Nimmo, Roy E. Heppenstall, Percy Neil Currie, Walter A. Miers, Albert R. Porter.

Kingston Frontenacs (junior)—Leo Millan, James A. Sutherland, Bernard V. Hunt, Raymo Marchand, A. H. Brouse, A. M. Davidson, G. Leo Williams, R. J. Somerville, A. Reg. Boyer.

Preston (junior)—Matthew Mulroy, Arnold, Bowman, Wm. Ploethner, Jas. Etherington, Austin Anderson, Leonard Short, Leo Schaller, E. Williams, Geo. E. A. Simmer, Carl Grimm, Milton Pfeifer, Herbert Hornuth, James A. Baillie, Hy. Graemer.

St. Michaels Home.

The St. Michael's College hockey team arrived home at noon Saturday from their trip to New York and Boston, where they added fresh laurels to their already long list. The team was royally entertained at Boston and New York, the Canadian Club giving St. Mikes a dinner Friday in Boston. First Vice-President H. E. Wetlaufer of the O.H.A., accompanied the team, as well as Father Carr, Father Hurley, Father O'Sullivan, Frank Dissette, Jimmy Murphy, John Stormont, Joe O'Grady, Tom Meeghan and Trainer Frank Carroll. On the trip "Dut hy" Rice also was elected captain of the St. Michael's team for the coming season.

The rink in Boston seats 4500 people. It is a grand artificial arena, and was packed to the doors to see the O.H.A. champions play. When St. Mikes came from behind and won out the Canadians nearly tore the rink down.

Argonaut Juniors for Oshawa.

The following Argonaut Juniors are requested to be at the Union Station in time to get the 9 o'clock train Monday morning for Oshawa: McCarthy, Smith, Isaac, Goad, Skinner, O'Hara, Adare and Duncan.

COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON!

The Sunday World wishes the sporting fraternity, one and all, A Happy and Prosperous New Year, and a season of bigger success in all lines of sport.

Hockey Games For the Week

MONDAY, JAN. 2.

O. H. A.
—Senior—
T.A.A.C. v. Toronto Rowing Club, Mutual-street Rink, 8.15.
—Junior—
Kingston at Belleville.
Peterboro at Cobourg.
Clinton at Stratford.
Seaforth at St. Mary's.
Exhibition.
Argonauts at Oshawa.
Waterloo at Berlin.
Northern League.
Owen Sound at Chesley.

TUESDAY, JAN. 3

O. H. A.
—Intermediate—
New Hamburg at Ayr.
Wellesley at Drumbo.
St. Mary's at Listowel.
Watford at Sarnia.
Simcoe at Paris.
—Junior—
T.C.C. at Broadviews, Mutual-street Rink.
Midland at Penetang.
Bracebridge at Huntsville.
Markdale at Wiarton.
Northern League.
—Section No. 1—
Wingham at Harriston.
—Section No. 2—
Walkerton at Durham.
Toronto League.
—Senior—
Old Dutch Cleanser at Carlton-street Methodist.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 4.

O. H. A.
—Senior—
Stratford at St. Michaels, Mutuel-street Rink.
—Intermediate—
Cobourg at Belleville.
Oshawa at Whitby.
Elmira at Baden.
Berlin at Waterloo.
—Junior—
Milton at Victorias of West Toronto.
Guelph (Taylor-Forbes) at Berlin.
St. Thomas at Ingersoll.
Tri-City Professional.
Waterloo at Galt.
Inter-Association.
—Senior—
Riverdale at North Toronto.
Northern City.
—Intermediate—
Aura Lee at Rosedale.
Toronto League.
—Senior—
Grenvilles at Massey-Harris.

THURSDAY, JAN. 5.

O. H. A.
—Intermediate—
St. Mary's at Stratford.
Chatham at Strathroy.
Barrie at Collingwood.
—Junior—
Simcoe A at T.C.C., Mutual-street Rink
Northern League.
Durham at Hanover.
Paisley at Owen Sound.
Northern City.
—Senior—
Aura Lee at Rosedale.
—Intermediate—
North Toronto at Davisville.
Methodist League.
—Intermediate—
Queen at Bathurst.

FRIDAY, JAN. 6.

O. H. A.
—Intermediate—
Markham at St. Pauls, Mutual-st. Rink.
Drumbo at New Hamburg.
Ayr at Baden.
Listowel at Goderich.
Paris at London.
—Junior—
Oshawa at Bowmanville.
Lindsay at Peterboro.
Galt at Preston.
London at Woodstock.
Orillia at Midland.
Western Canada League.
Winnipeg at Fargo.
Tri-City Professional.
Galt at Berlin.
Northern League.
Mount Forest at Owen Sound.
Northern City.
—Senior—
Davisville at North Toronto.
Toronto League.
—Senior—
Canadian at Weston.
Methodist League.
—Junior—
Queen at Elm.

SATURDAY, JAN. 7.

O. H. A.
—Senior—
Kingston at Argonauts, Mutual-st. Rink.
Interprovincial.
—Western Section.—
Cliffsides at Victorias.
—Eastern Section.—
Three Rivers at Sherbrooke.
Northern City.
—Intermediate.—
St. Michaels at Aura Lee.

FAVORITE RUNS SECOND FIRST AT JACKSONVILLE

Mark Anthony II at 6 to 1 Captures Opening Race—Results and Entries.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 31.—The results of the racing here to-day was as follows:

FIRST RACE, selling, for 3-year-olds and up, 5½ furlongs:

1. Mark Anthony II., 109 (Davenport), 6 to 1, 2 to 1 and even.
2. Marie Hyde, 109 (Bell), 5 to 1, 8 to 5 and 4 to 5.
3. Sylvestris, 104 (Wilson), 5 to 1, 2 to 1 and even.

Time 1.08 1-5. Stafford, Billy Bodemer, La Salle, Lord Nelson, Radiuma Star, Bedminster, McLeod F., Peepover and Fire Catcher also ran.

SECOND RACE, selling, $400, for 2-year olds, 1 mile:

1. White Wool, 115 (Sweeney), 8 to 1, 2 to 1 and even.
2. Idleweiss, 106 (Herbert), 7 to 2, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.
3. Time 1.42 3-5. Scrimmage, Fort Carroll, Limpet, Miss Nett also ran. Bad News II fell.

THIRD RACE—All ages, $500, six furlongs:

1. T. M. Green, 112 (Davis), 6 to 5, 1 to 3 and out.
2. Besom, 115 (Goldstein), 7 to 1, 2 to 1 and 7 to 10.
3. Master Robert, 112 (Butwell), 8 to 5, 1 to 2 and 1 to 5.

Time 1.13 4-5. George S. Davis, Hoffman and Long Hand also ran.

SIXTH RACE—Selling, three-year-olds and up, seven furlongs:

FOURTH RACE—The New Year's Handicap, $2000, for three-year-olds and up, one mile:

1. Font, 94 (McCahey), 9 to 2, 8 to 5 and 4 to 5 (coupled with Jack Parker).
2. Donald Macdonald, 125 (Burns), 9 to 5, 4 to 5 and 1 to 3.
3. Guy Fisher, 116 (Lang), 20 to 1, 7 to 1 and 3 to 1.

Time 1.42. Carlton G., Tom Hayward, Rawman, Mary Davis and Jack Parker also ran.

FIFTH RACE—Selling, three-year-olds and up, six furlongs:

1. Lawrence P. Daley, 108 (Butwell), 7 to 2, 7 to 5 and 7 to 10.
2. All Red, 111 (Davenport), 5 to 2, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.
3. Star Blue, 104 (McTaggart), 10 to 1, 4 to 1 and 2 to 1.

Time 1.14 3-5. Ida D., Huck, Nannette, Smoker and Sal Volatile also ran.

SIXTH RACE, selling, $400, 3-year-olds and up, 1 mile and 70 yards:

1. Earl of Richmond, 103 (Goose), 12 to 1, 5 to 1 and 5 to 2.
2. Camel, 106 (Davenport), 18 to 5, 3 to 2 and 7 to 10.
3. Spindle, 108 (Gross), 12 to 1, 5 to 1 and 5 to 2.

Time 1.47 4-5. Arondack, Mamie Algol, Stoneman, Austin Sturtevant, Ten Paces, Starover and Minot also ran.

FITZPATRICK'S GOOD SHOWING

Leafs' Utility Infielder Leads League at Second Base in Fielding.

That Eddie Fitzpatrick, the good little utility infielder of the Torontos, was one of the most valuable players of the team, and that he fully deserves a position on the infield for next year, is proven when it is shown that he led the league's second basemen, with an average of .979 for 16 games; was second among the shortstops, with .942 for 30 games, and his average at third base for 67 games was .919. He was not overly strong with the stick, but his year's experience should find him a serious contender among the batters.

WON BIG AVIATION PRIZE

Englishman Gets $20,000 for Flight Across Channel.

ALDERSHOT, Eng., Dec. 31.—Capt. Frank Cody, head of the ballooning department of the British war office, to-day won the British Michelin Cup for duration and distance for 1910 by flying 190 miles in four hours and fifty minutes. The flight ended when Cody's aeroplane accidentally touched the ground. The British Michelin Cup is valued at $2500, and a cash prize of the same amount goes with it.

The Baron de Forest prize of $20,000 for the longest flight across the English Channel in 1910 by an Englishman in an English-built machine goes to T. Sopwith.

WISHART'S ARREST IRREGULAR.

Saturday afternoon the court of appeal decided that Sergeant Wishart, late of the Royal Irish Constabulary, had been improperly arrested upon a charge of embezzlement of the funds of that force, because the warrant of arrest had been improperly endorsed by Magistrate Denison.

Detective Boyd of the provincial police promptly had the warrant backed by Judge Falconbridge, and he with City Detective Wallace, again arrested the man at the jail gate when he was released. He will appear again under the new warrant on Monday.

TEETZEL AND JACOBSON DRAW IN CHECKER SEMI-FINAL

Monday's Entries

Jacksonville Monday Card.

JACKSONVILLE, Dec. 31.—The entries for the racing here on Monday are as follows:

FIRST RACE—Purse, two-year-olds, ¼-mile, straightaway:

Little Marian	115	Gold Mine	115
Irishtown	115	Erella	115
Tom Thompson	118	Cully Burnett	118
Terrible Boy	118	Lord Leighton	118
Tillie Thomas	118	Drexle Hill	115
Stilenfil	118	Gagnyla	115
Pliatt	115	Rose of Jeddas	115
Col. Cook	118		

Drexle and Stilenfil, Shields entry.
Gagnyla and Pliatt, Pons entry.
Rose of Jeddas and Col. Cook, Chinn entry.

SECOND RACE—Selling, maiden three-year-olds, 5½ furlongs:

Gayotte	104	Emma Stuart	104
Waltz	104	Florrie Bryan	104
Ruby Knight	114	Bliss Triumph	107
Myrtle Marion	107	Eventide	107
Aviator	109	Goldwick	109
Rake	109	Ford Bank	112
Semi-Quaver	112	I'm There	112
G. L. Doyle	112		

THIRD RACE—Selling, four-year-olds and up, six furlongs:

Mon Ami	96	Whin	99
John Patterson	103	Brevite	104
Aspirin	104	Law. P. Daley	106
La Salle	106	Narnoc J. V. Jr.	109
Percy Taylor	114		

FOURTH RACE—Handicap, three-year-olds, six furlongs:

Red Wine	106	Danger Mark	107
Moncrief	108	Edda	113
Aldrian	114	Via Octavia	115

FIFTH RACE—Grand Special Handicap—Novelty race between men footrunners, mules, horses, automobile and motor cycle—Footrunners: C. E. Dowling to run 500 yards if heavy track; R. E. Kennedy to run 500 yards, if good track. Mules: Names unknown, catch weights, 4¼ furlongs. Horses: Ben Double 110, Alfred the Great 113, six furlongs. Automobile: For twenty-horse-power, moving start, 6½ furlongs, owned by H. B. Race. Motor cycle: H. N. Selby, moving start, seven furlongs.

SIXTH RACE—Selling, three-year-olds and up, seven furlongs:

Eastern Star	87	Busy Miss	90
Oakhurst	90	Hy. Crosscaddin	101
Wander	101	Huda's Sister	103
Lou Lanier	103	Allonby	104
Roseburg II	104	Hibernica	109
Monet	107	Turncoat	107
Andy Hunter	107	Shapdale	108
McLeod	108	Ben Howe	110

SEVENTH RACE—Four-year-olds and up, one mile and seventy yards:

Falcada	101	Flashing	101
M. Mareforlle	102	The Monk	103
Judge Wilton	104	Pocotaligo	107
Stoneman	103	Camel	109
Col. Ashmeade	110	Merriman	110

Weather, raining; track slow.

At Oakland Monday.

OAKLAND, Dec. 31.—The entries for Monday's races are as follows:

FIRST RACE—Seven furlongs, selling:

French Cook	115	Darelngton	115
Lisaro	115	Tiflis	112
Paul Clifford	112	John J. Rogers	112
Gretchen G.	110	Anna May	110
Adept	110	L. d. Ren selaer	110
Ida Meade	110	Baxton	103

SECOND RACE—Handicap, 11-16-mile:

Roy Junior	108	Terns Trick	105
Like. Dieudonne	103	Thistle Belle	100
Binocular	10	Pride of Lismore	90
Elfin Beau	88		

THIRD RACE—Three furlongs, first two-year-old race of year:

Sleepland	112	F. L. Proctor	112
Prince Conrad	112	Onon	112
Oakland	112	Pico	112
Derflinger	112	First Aid	112
Lemdale	109	Penang	109

FOURTH RACE—Handicap, 1⅛ miles:

Spellbound	114	Chester Krum	113
Arazee	108	Fort Johnson	104
Endymion II	95	D. of Ormonde	95

FIFTH RACE—One mile, selling:

Massa	113	Altamor	110
Sir Angus	107	Boggs	103
Edwin T. Fryer	101	Responseful	100
Court Lady	96	Lotta Creed	96
Creed	83		

SIXTH RACE—Six furlongs, selling:

Captain John	113	Emma G.	109
Busy Man	107	Henry O.	107
Home Run	107	Anne McGee	105
Ben Uncas	88	Great Caesar	87
Dacia	85	Winona Winter	85
Helen Hawkins	85	Rosey Posey	85

Weather clear; track fast.

COST OF VIADUCT.

The viaduct across the Don at Bloor and Danforth is the cheapest improvement before the people, and will pay for itself from the start. The city treasurer figures the cost at 17 cents on each $1000 of assessment a year. The rate will probably remain at 17½ mills, and therefore the taxpayer will not be loaded down as The Globe, The Star and other papers declare.

Laurie and Jacobson Play For Final, Teetzel Retiring —The Scores.

Saturday, the fourth day of play in the checker tournament at the Toronto Club, for the championship of Canada, was noted for surprising play on the part of M. D. Teetzel of Chatham, who finished his series of six games with John W. Jacobson of Toronto in the semi-finals with an even score—one each and four draws.

Mr. Teetzel, however, satisfied that Mr. Jacobson is his superior at the game, retired in his favor without further play.

Thus it was that John W. Jacobson and Alex. Lawrie found themselves pitted against each other for the finals of six games, which close the hotly contested tournament. The winner, besides earning the highest honors in the gift of Canada's checker fraternity, will be repaid for his effort by the purse of $10 odonated for the winner by Mr. A. M. Orpen of this city and enthusiastic members of the Toronto Checker Club. Jacobson and Lawrie are at their series as we go to press, with the former a general favorite.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the Toronto Checker Club for their enterprise in bringing this tournament to Toronto. So much enthusiasm has been thus created among lovers of the game, especially thruout Ontario, that annual tournaments may now be looked for during the winter holiday season. Some credit, too, for the success of the present one must be accorded Mr. Teetzel, who publishes The Canadian Checker Player at Chatham, Ont., the only magazine of its kind in America. His services as referee of this important event were all that could be desired.

How Wild Heave Won the Pennant For Bisons in 1878

Buffalo News: The present generation of baseball fans is unquestionably unaware of the fact that there at one time existed an International Baseball League. It was away back in 1878 that the first organization of this sort was formed. The following clubs composed the circuit: Utica, Buffalo, Syracuse, Rochester, Binghamton, Hornellsville, the Maple Leafs of Guelph, Canada, and the Tecumsehs of London, Ont., writes Hardie Richardson, a member of the Detroit team of 1887.

While baseball is at present a universal pastime, the Canucks that played on the teams in the big International League showed themselves to be quite adept at the game and extended the American representatives to their utmost in order to carry off the laurels. Buffalo emerged the victor in this international pennant race, with but little to spare, and the Uticas were close behind the Bisons.

The season narrowed down to the crucial game for the banner between Buffalo and Utica. The contest was played on the latter's home grounds and it was only thru a freak of fortune—tho rather unfortunate for the Utica team—that Buffalo was able to win the game and the gonfalon.

Utica had been leading their rivals by a two-run margin when the eighth inning opened, and the staunch Buffalo adherents were ready to acknowledge defeat. The Bisons managed to get two men on the bases, with one out. Now here is where Dame Fortune figured so prominently in deciding a championship race. One of the Buffalo batters sa ed a grass-cutter in the direction of third base, Smith, who was playing that position for the home team, made a pretty pick-up, but in his haste threw wild past McGuinness, on first. The ball went into the crowd and lodged in the framework of a wagon.

McGuinness hastened to the populace after the ball. As he neared the wagon which was directly the cause of Utica losing the game, the farmer who owned the vehicle and was seated near where the ball struck, commenced to yell: "In the spring, in the spring."

McGuinness, thinking that the owner of the voice meant that the ball went into a pool of water, raced up and down the field in an effort to locate the said puddle. He failed to locate either spring or ball until the bases had been cleared and Buffalo was leading by one run. This advantage of one solitary tally was enough to win the game and the championship.

CHURCHMEN WILL BE FOR THE VIADUCT.

Editor World: I had already decided to vote for the viaduct before I read your article yesterday of the rectors' endowment owning a part of the frontage on the street beyond the proposed viaduct; and I am sure every Anglican who is a property owner will do the same if it will, while helping forward a greater Toronto, do something also for the stipends of our rectors. Why were not our churchwardens told about this long ago?

Churchman.

Best Bowling Records In All Toronto Leagues

High Individual and Team Scores For Single and Total Match Games—Comment For the Week and League Standing.

In compiling these records an effort has been made to give the highest scores in the history of each league, and also this season's high-marks. Some leagues that flourished two or three years ago are not now in existence at all, or have given way to leagues under a new name. The records of these are not here given, with the exception of the Toronto Bowling Club and Oddfellows' Leagues. It has been necessary to resort to the newspaper files for a good deal of the information, and in former years there were many scores that were never published, especially of leagues running late in the spring. In the case of some leagues now extinct, it has been impossible to get the figures with any certainty of accuracy, and for that reason they have been omitted. It may be that in the work of picking out the best scores all may not have been caught, and if anyone who has the data at hand can detect an error it will be our pleasure to rectify it. Also if the information is forthcoming as to the ones omitted, that, too, will be published. The reliability of the scores here given can on the whole be vouched for, especially the highest ones. This compilation of records has never before been attempted, and is now furnished to settle arguments as to new marks. The memory of the average person is very, very short, and a few statistics in concise form always prove a valuable aid. The figures given below are for both individual and team, for single game and total games played in one match. It is now up to the bowlers to boost as many of these records as possible before the leagues close in the spring.

C. B. A. Tournaments.

Totals are for three games:

Individual—Allie Boyd	853
Two-man—Dewitt and Blouin	1389
Five-men—Thompson's Colts	2823

City.

W. Hunter, Royals, 1909-1910	270
W. Hunter, Royals, 1909-19A10	270
Royals A, 1909-1910	1073
Royals A, 1909-1910	2971
—This Season.—	
E. Sutherland, B.B.C., Nov. 29	258
E. Sutherland, B.B.C., Nov. 29	674
College, Nov. 29	1024
College, Nov. 29	2883

City, Class B.

J. Booth, Royal Riverdales, 1909-1910	268
J. Booth, Royal Riverdales, 1909-1910	725
Royal Riverdales, 1909-1910	1162
Royal Riverdales, 1909-1910	3080
Not rolling this season.	

City, Class C.

White, Rickeys, 1909-1910	246
Dey, Royal Bachelors, 1909-1910	631
Royal Bachelors, 1909-1910	996
Royal Bachelors, 1909-1910	2922
Not rolling this year.	

Toronto Bowling Club.

Bert Moran, Iroquois, 1907-8	280
Bert Moran, Iroquois, 1907-8	686
Iroquois, 1907-8	1078
Queen Citys, 1909-10	3017
Not rolling this year.	

Eaton's.

Organized first this season.

Leslie, J 4 Dept., Dec. 4	253
T. Gibson, Main Floor, Dec. 20	602
Third Floor, Dec. 19	889
Printers No. 1, Nov. 13	2512

Athenaeum A.

First year of rolling.

Allie Boyd, Red Rose Tea, Nov. 22	257
E. Parkes, College, Nov. 10	641
Athenaeums, Dec. 8	1052
Athenaeums, Dec. 8	2802

Athenaeum B.

Newly organized this season.

Smith, Strollers, Dec. 12	233
Smith, Strollers, Dec. 12	562
Histed, Seldom Inns, Dec. 7	563
The Dukes, Nov. 14	923
Tyndall's Colts, Nov. 25	2490

Printers'.

E. Parkes, Toronto Typesetting, 1910-11	287
L. Findlay, World, 1908-1909	663
MacLean Pub. Co., 1910-11	1009
News, 1908-1909	2664
—This Season.—	
E. Parkes, Tor. Typesetting, Nov. 17	267
A. Wilson, Dunlop & Rose, Dec. 1	616
MacLean Pub. Co., Dec. 22	1009
Toronto Typesetting, Nov. 11	2626

Hotel.

F. Wilkes, McKinneys, 1909-1910	244
T. Bird, McKinneys, 1909-1910	618
McKinneys, 1909-1910	968
McKinneys, 1909-1910	2757
—This Season.—	
Scott, Camerons, Dec. 7	226
Christensen, Windsor, Nov. 23	586
Windsor, Nov. 23	942
Windsor, Nov. 23	2694

Central.

Sam Darke, Strollers, 1908-9	277
Bert Nell, Brunswicks, 1907-8	654
H. & A. Saunders, 1907-8	958
Brunswicks, 1907-8	2664
—This Season.—	
J. Castor, Brunswicks, Dec. 8	230
G. Pethick, Fishing Club, Dec. 7	595
Fishing Club, Dec. 7	935
Fishing Club, Nov. 3	2545

Oddfellows'.

E. Dayment, Integrity, 1907-8	266
F. Johnston, Prospect, 1908-9	653
Integrity, 1908-9	964
Prospect, 1908-9	2737
Not rolling this year.	

Business Men.

W. Dennis, Eatonias, 1910-11	279
Ernie Hewer, White & Co., 1909-10	645

TORONTO CITY RECORDS.

—Five-Man—

Individual, single, Bert Moran	290
Individual, 3 games, John Booth	725
Team, single, Royal Riverdales	1162
Team, 3 games, Royal Riverdales	3080
—Three-Man—	
Individual, single, J. Griffiths	243
Individual, 5 games, W. Griffiths	1078
Team, single, Scouts	617
Team, 5 games, Scouts	2800
—Two-Man—	
Individual, single, F. Johnston	279
Individual, 5 games, F. Johnston	1105
Team, single, Athenaeums	468
Team, 5 games, Athenaeums	2052
—Individual—	
Single, C. H. Gordon	253
Ten games, F. Fryer	1956

Canadian Gen. Electric, 1909-10	990
Eatonias, 1910-11	2706
—This Season.—	
W. Dennis, Eatonias, Nov. 30	279
W. Dennis, Eatonias, Nov. 30	630
Eatonias, Dec. 6	983
Eatonias, Dec. 6	2706

Fruitmen's.

Organized this year.

G. Alcott, Pippins, Nov. 22	232
W. Stringer, Baldwins, Nov. 13	581
Baldwins, Dec. 20	988
Pippins, Dec. 13	2320

Gladstone.

—This Season—

H. Wells, Brownies, Dec. 1	235
H. Wells, Brownies, Dec. 1	609
Brownies, Oct. 28	952
Brownies, Dec. 1	2633

Royal Canadian.

This league is in its first year.

T. Logan, Wrens, Nov. 24	266
F. Johnston, Larks, Nov. 28	646
Robins, Nov. 28	1049
Larks, Dec. 1	2690

Paynes.

—This Season—

T. Payne, Lackawannas, Nov. 30	236
T. Payne, Lackawannas, Dec. 5	616
Bachelors, Dec. 19	893
Manhattans, Dec. 20	2561
Bachelors, Dec. 28	2351

A. O. U. W.

—This Season—

Davy, Granites, Nov. 10	215
Davy, Granites, Nov. 10	560
Trinity II., Nov. 8	836
Trinity II., Nov. 8	2334

City Two-Man.

Totals are for five games.

F. Johnston, Royals, 1910-1911	273
F. Johnston, Royals, 1909-1910	1105
Athenaeums, 1910-1911	468
Athenaeums, 1910-1911	2052
—This Season—	
F. Johnston, Royals, Dec. 19	279
E. Sutherland, Athenaeums, Dec. 5	1045
Athenaeums, Dec. 5	468
Athenaeums, Dec. 5	2052

Athenaeum Two-Man.

Organized first this season. Totals are for five games:

Harris, Simcoes, Dec. 8	266
H. Gillis, Ramblers, Dec. 15	1026
Drummers, Dec. 20	432
Queen Citys, Dec. 2	1970

Brunswick Individual.

Totals are for ten games:

C. H. Gordon, Nov. 9	253
F. Fryer, Dec. 14	1956

Parkdale Three-Man.

Totals are for five games:

J. Griffiths, Scouts, Oct. 19	242
W. Griffiths, Benedicts, Oct. 28	107
Scouts, Nov. 17	617
Scouts, Oct. 26	2909

Dominion Three-Man.

Totals are for three games:

Boyce, Dominions, Dec. 15	238
Boyce, Dominions, Dec. 1	580
Mic-Macs, Nov. 24	594
Dominions, Dec. 15	1604

Parkdale Two-Man.

Totals are for four games:

Whittle, Moss Roses, Nov. 15	217
G. Pethick, Tube Roses, Dec. 29	777
Irish Roses, Nov. 29	367
Moss Roses, Dec. 29	1224

BIG FIRE AT BRACEBRIDGE

Causes Damage of $12,000 to Queen's Hotel.

BRACEBRIDGE, Dec. 31.—At 6.30 this morning a fire was discovered in the north part of the Queen's Hotel, which apparently started in the furnace room and ran up the north wall to the roof. Owing to the intense cold and smoke the firemen worked under great difficulty, but succeeded in getting it under control after three hours' hard work. About half the building, with contents, was destroyed, and the remaining portion badly damaged by smoke and water. The loss will be about $12,000. The property was insured for about $15,000.

THOUSANDS OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN LOSE 20 MINUTES A DAY BECAUSE THERE IS NO BLOOR-STREET VIADUCT.

A Reward for Lost Hair

BEFORE.

AFTER.

Will never bring it back to the man who has permanently lost it. Many men are in one of the numerous stages of baldness where the right treatment scientifically applied will arrest the loss and restore the growth. This kind of hair restorer we are practising daily, and the fact that we are practising it daily proves we are successful. When the hair roots are really dead, however, nothing will avail to restore the hair, and the particular man, the sensitive man, and the wise man all turn toward

A Pember Toupee

To immediately conceal the loss of hair. A close rival to the natural hair in appearance and perfect in fit, feeling, dressing, matching, lightness and hygienic features, A PEMBER TOUPEE demands the careful inspection of every well-groomed and intelligent man whose hair is beyond treatment.

THE PEMBER STORE

Specialists in Toupee Making : Next Yonge Street Arcade

With the Pin Spillers

Happy New Year!

* * *

To bowlers, one and all, we extend the compliments of the season, and here's that in the year just dawning your scores may never be low and that your errors and splits be like the proverbial hen's teeth—few and far between.

* * *

The closing week of the old year was a holiday as far as league rolling generally was concerned. Those that made no halt in their schedules at Christmas time kept their engagements and provided such excitement as there was, aided by a few teams who took advantage of the holiday lull to clean off the slate with regard to postponed games. Outside of the leagues there was plenty doing, with bowling parties, friendly contests, and the like. Several annual affairs, such as office tournaments, club handicaps and old boys' matches, were held during the week, so that the alleys were not allowed to vegetate or run to weeds from lack of use. Instead, some of them worked overtime to satisfy the desires of the bowling enthusiasts.

* * *

Down at the R.C.B.C. alleys the benedicts and bachelors drew up their opposing forces in battle array and engaged in their annual struggle, with the succulent oyster supper as the reward for the victors. In this case both conquerors and vanquished shared in the spoils but—the expense was borne by the victims, hence the keenness displayed by the contestants. About seventy champions entered the fray and words fail to convey any idea of the commotion and noise caused by the participants and spectators. Articles of every description were brandished over the alleys as the excitement increased, and all that the bowler could do was to roll the ball in the direction where the pins were supposed to be and trust to luck for the rest. The result of the melee proved to be a repetition of that of a year ago, the care-free laddies for the second time trimming the hapless benedicts, being 65 pins ahead at the finish, compared with 75 a year ago.

* * *

A new league has been organized and will start this week at the Athenaeum Club. It is called the Mercantile League, and is composed of 10 teams of well-known business firms. The season starts off on Tuesday night when four of the teams hook up in the initial contests. The schedule for the first week is as follows:

Jan. 3—Steele-Briggs Co. v. Consol. Optical Co.; Thompson Mfg. Co. v. P. W. Ellis & Co.

Jan. 4—J. F. Brown & Co. v. Adams Furniture Co.

Jan. 5—Sun Life Ins. Co. v. Dominion Express Co.

Jan. 6—Photo Engravers, Ltd. v. J. F. Harty & Co.

* * *

The competition at the Brunswick alleys for the trip to Buffalo goes merrily along. The members of the Central League are all after the big scores so that they may qualify for the trip. Whitesides, Castor and Croft have chalked up the most of the high games so far, but the contest is a keen one and the bowlers will all put up a warm fight.

* * *

Canadian day at the Buffalo tournament will witness quite an exodus of bowlers across the line. Canadian cities in general will be well represented at the big event, and it is thought that the number will total over half a century. Toronto, of course, will send a goodly number, and alley managers are nearly all marshalling their cohorts for the onslaught on the huge prize list. Saturday, March 4, is the date on which the charge will be made.

* * *

The race in the individual competition is a very close one and will probably be, up to the finish. Seager still holds first place, but four others are chasing him fast and will make him travel some, a thing which Bill is quite capable of doing. Fryer is winning quite frequently, and is climbing the ladder. McMillan, Bob and George Stewart and Tom Bird are the other contenders. The race is not yet half run and any one of them may be fighting for the lead before the end of the season.

* * *

The Bachelors are running very strongly in the Payne League and have gained several laps on the Lackawannas. A close struggle is being waged for second place, three teams making bids for the position.

* * *

This week will see a few more teams in action, but not until the next week will the whole list be rolling again. All those leagues which are still in their first series will complete them in two or three weeks. The Printers, evening section, have one more game to roll, and the two leading teams clash next Thursday night. The Toronto Typesetting have a two-game lead on MacLeans, so that the latter will have to make a clean sweep to win out on this series. The remaining four teams do not play until the next week.

* * *

The Business Men's League will also furnish an interesting finale during the next two or three weeks. Langmuir's and Eaton's have only one game between them, and Emmett's are close behind. Whichever wins will have to work hard and bowl consistently.

* * *

Parkdale Pickups.

The Parkdale Club are putting up this month for monthly competition a pair of trousers and a fancy vest for first and second respectively. The following have qualified for the roll-off on Monday, Jan. 9, 1911: S. Griffiths 597, Adamson 590, Aikens 593, Sharpe 561, Wilkes 568, Stokoe 538, Wray 561, Daly 596, Wills 571, Lendrum 570, Pengelly 543.

The management are putting up a valuable prize for monthly competition for novices, to be run the same as the open monthly competition.

* * *

Ward Bros., tailors, of 658 West Queen-street, have donated the prize for next month of a suit of clothes or an ulster. This is the best offer made yet, and already several good scores have been put up, the best of which are W. Griffiths 602, J. Wilkes 590, and E. Scott 614.

THE BLOOR STREET VIADUCT IS THE LAST TIE BETWEEN THE TWO SIDES OF THE DON.

Bowling Standings

—Athenaeum A.—

	Won.	Lost.
Spoilers	3	0
Simcoes	3	0
Red Rose Tea	2	1
Athenaeums	2	1
Aberdeens	1	2
Colleges	1	2
Midnight Sons	0	3
Queen Citys	0	3
Atkins' Colts	0	0
Victorias	0	0

—Athenaeum B.—

	Won.	Lost.
Seldom Inns	2	1
A. Y. C.	2	1
Tyndall's Colts	2	1
G. Heintzmans	2	1
Acmes	1	2
Imperials	1	2
J. J. McLaughlins	1	2
The Dukes	1	2
Clans	0	0
Strollers	0	0

—Athenaeum Two-Man.—

	Won.	Lost.
College	4	1
Simcoes	6	4
Athenaeums	6	4
Queen Citys	6	4
Drummers	4	6
Ramblers	4	6
Victorias	2	4
Aberdeens	3	7

—Brunswick Individual.—

	Won.	Lost.
W. Seager	6	2
R. Stewart	5	4
F. Fryer	4	2
W. McMillan	4	3
G. Stewart	4	3
T. Bird	3	2
F. Phelan	2	2
C. H. Gordon	2	5
W. Karrys	1	3
G. Robinson	0	3

—City Two-Man.—

	Won.	Lost.
Athenaeums	9	1
Dominions	4	3
Royal Canadians	5	2
Parkdale	4	5
Gladstones	3	5
Brunswicks	3	5
Paynes	2	6
College	2	7

—I. O. O. F. Two-Man.—

	Won.	Lost.
Bride Rose	14	6
Irish Rose	12	8
Primrose	11	9
Red Rose	9	7
Tuberose	12	12
Moss Rose	10	10
Yellow Rose	8	8
Rambler Rose	6	7
Beauty Rose	9	15
Queen Rose	6	14

—Payne's.—

	Won.	Lost.
Bachelors	22	2
Lackawannas	14	10
Manhattans	12	9
Benedicts	11	10
Stockers	6	18
Senecas	4	20

—Parkdale Three-Man.—

	Won.	Lost.
Cubs	10	5
Benedicts	10	5
Dominions	15	10
Pirates	6	4
Heavyweights	9	11
Tigers	2	3
Athletics	2	18

—Business Men—

	Won.	Lost.
Langmuir Paint	19	5
Eatonias	18	6
Emmett Shoes	20	7
National Cash Regis.	16	8
North American Life	15	12
The Telegram	13	11
T. J. Fair & Co.	12	12
Woods-Norris, Ltd	11	13
H. Murby & Co.	9	15
Levack Co.	7	17
Hayes Plumbing	5	19
Crown Tailoring	2	22

—Eaton No. 1—

	Won.	Lost.
Dept. S 3	15	3
Fifth Floor	16	5
Third Floor	15	6
Printers, No. 1	14	7
Dept. J 4, No. 1	10	5
Dept. E 4	13	11
Drivers	10	8
General Office	10	11
Main Floor	10	11
Dept. F 5	7	17
Engineers	4	20
Floormen	2	22

—Eaton No. 2—

	Won.	Lost.
Dept. G 1 2	22	2
Photo Engravers	15	6
Dept. J 4	16	8
Mail Order	14	10
Dept. F 1	14	10
General Office No. 2	12	9
Delivery	10	11
Dept. L 1	11	13
Printers No. 2	7	11
Dept. H 7	7	14
Basement No. 1	4	17
Dept. E 5	3	24

—Eaton, No. 3—

	Won.	Lost.
Dept. J 15	23	1
Dept. A 3	18	6
Mail Order	15	6
E 1 2 3	16	8
Sporting Goods	12	12
Dept. D 5	10	11
Basement No. 2	8	13
Dept. J 6	10	14
Dept. K 1 B	8	16
Winnipeg Office	6	15
Dept. S 1	4	14
Inspectors	5	19

—Apple—

	Won.	Lost.
Pippins	12	9
Russets	12	9
Kings	10	11
Baldwins	10	11
Greenings	8	10
Duchess	8	10

DR. SOPER
DR. WHITE

SPECIALISTS

In the following Diseases of Men:

Piles	Varicocele	Dyspepsia
Eczema	Epilepsy	Rheumatism
Asthma	Syphilis	Lost Vitality
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New Year Resolutions

At the earnest solicitation of the various individuals concerned we have consented to publish the following resolves formed with firm determination for the coming year:

Blonde Culliton: That I shall never get married as long as I can get oyster suppers at the expense of the married men.

Frank Johnston: That I shall stay at home and do my own washing in future and let the trophy go hang.

Bert Moran: That henceforth I shall get up in the morning when I want to roll a good score.

Jimmie Booth: That next year I shall go after all the turkeys, they come so easy.

Bob Elliot: That I shall get an adjustable foul line that I can shift at my own discretion.

"Spieats" Karrys: Owing to the usurpers I'll copyright my title and reserve all rights.

Bill Seager: I'll win that individual competition or bust the alleys, as I need the money.

George Studholme: The Benedicts will win the next series or no more two-for-a-quarter smokes for me.

Al. Robinson: I'll raise my two-man average or cut out that middle ball.

Vernon Dawson: Judging by results it is time I quit smoking Unis.

Billy Beer: That even if I do win another turkey, I shall never again try to eat it all myself.

Jack Booth: That I shall have to get a pair of alleys installed like the Royals were last year for the use of the Eaton Printers, including myself.

Len Parkes: That I shall continue to act as captain of The Globe—in spite of all.

Tommy Ryan: That I shall get a barbed wire fence to place along the foul line with holes inserted to shoot the ball thru.

Charlie Wilson: I'll win that morning section if I have to put a limit on every member of the other three teams.

Charlie Mason: That for the benefit of The Saturday Night team I shall muffle the foul line bell and spike the megaphone.

P. Griffiths: That it is either to cut out the hook or give the cap free cow juice for a year.

Joe Walker: If I don't roll 500 next game for the Bachelors I shall stop drinking white label.

Tommy Quinn: We Manhattans will win the next three or I'll go back to work.

Billy Muh-Gray: That I'll can the lead or give up the captaincy.

C. H. Gordon: If these low scores keep coming I'll get me a name book for us in the morning papers.

A. J. Hartmann: That I shall have no more pikers in the individual competition.

"Hook" Payne: That if my A team and I have got to remain in the cellar I'll see that there is something kept behind the furnace.

CANADIAN CUSTOMS INCREASE

Twenty-Five Per Cent. Duty to Protect Re-rolling Mill.

OTTAWA, Dec. 31.—Customs collections for the month of December were $5,727,576, an increase of $470,962 over December, 1909. For nine months of fiscal year which closes to-day collections have totaled $53,124,488, as compared with $44,367,181 for same period last year, an increase of $8,757,307.

An order-in-council has been issued abolishing 25 per cent. ad valorem customs duty on rails used in rerolling rails used in railway tracks and weighing not less than 56 lbs. per yard, and substituting therefor regular duty on rails of $7 per ton. Reason given is that a mill has been established in Canada equipped for rerolling such rails in substantial quantities.

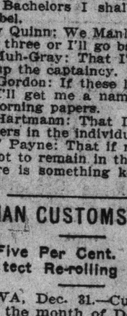
C.N.R. AT NORTH TORONTO

The Canadian Northern Railway is making rapid progress in buying land for its terminals at North Toronto. Most of the property between Shaftesbury and Summerville-avenue had been actually bought or is under option. The railway is paying a fair price and there does not seem to be any disposition on the part of the people to hold out for exorbitant values. There will be a few appeals to arbitration.

A nominal rental is being charged for the houses until Tpril 1 next, but the Scarboro Securities Co., who are acting as purchasing agents for the railway, do not think actual operations will commence until the proposed subway under the tracks at Yonge-street is in process of construction.

For New Year's

The Toronto Brewing and Malting Co.'s



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The premier of all holiday brews

Order your supply for the New Year festivities at once—All Dealers.

The Toronto Brewing and Malting Co., Limited

SANTAL-MIDY
Standard remedy for Gleet, Gonorrhoea and Runnings IN 48 HOURS. Cures Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

Nigh a Century Old!

John Begg's Whiskey

ESTABLISHED 1825

For upwards of 60 years sold to the Royal Family by Royal Warrant

And distilled on the Royal Estate of Lochnagar

WHO SAID BEGG'S ?
ALL LOYAL CITIZENS

SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA:
F. Edwards & Co., Wholesale Wine Merchants
23 Scott Street, Toronto, Ont.
And retailed by all license holders.

EXCELSIOR ROLLER RINK
OPEN TO-NIGHT
Band and 3 Sessions New Year's Day
10.30 — 2.30 — 7.45.

BASEBALL UMPIRE PROTECTED BY THE CUBAN GOVERNMENT

Big Force of Policemen on the Grounds in Havana Awe the Most Hotheaded Fans—If Player Objects Too Strenuously He is Taken to the Station House—Rowdyism Not Tolerated.

By Billy Evans.

HAVANA, Cuba, Dec. 31.—Rowdy baseball is not tolerated in Cuba. Baseball riots are very, very scarce here, and forfeited games are seldom, if ever, heard of. When the native fans go out to see a ball game they need not fear that some team will leave the field early in the contest because of some adverse decision by the umpire. Woe be to the team that fails to observe this rule, for the city government then takes a hand in the proceedings, several times before it is really wonderful the way the games are handled here—taking care of the crowds, the players, and the umpires. In no city in the United States is a ball park so well policed as in Havana. On the big day of the week, Sunday, when the crowd always numbers from 12,000 to 20,000 persons, at least 200 policemen are on hand to maintain order. Of the 200 or more present some 50 of them are mounted on the finest horses. The fans live in awe of the police, and rarely, if ever, are the guardians of the peace called upon to quell any disturbances. When trouble does arise they have the situation in check in a moment.

After every contest, even if the game has progressed as quietly as a funeral, the police always escort the visiting team to a place of safety, some distance from the park, and well on the way to the heart of the city. Visiting players from the States receive every attention, and the American boys are as safe, if not safer than in some of the cities in which they are accustomed to playing during the regular season.

The Cuban fan is in many ways a peculiar person. Unlike the American fan, he makes a demonstration only when the home team wins. It is after one of the Cuban teams has defeated an American club that the Cuban rooters get a lot of enjoyment out of "kidding" the Americans. When the local team is defeated the Cuban enthusiast says nothing. In the States it is usually after the defeat of the home team that the fans get after the visiting players. In victory they are usually too busy rejoicing to pay much attention to the vanquished foes. In this respect the Cuban fan and the American rooter are very different.

In many ways the Cuban method of conducting the games differ materially from those in the States. In the first place, the players' benches, instead of being on opposite sides of the field, are located within 15 feet of each other. Over each bench is a heavy canvas canopy to protect the players from the sun.

To the left of the main section of the grandstand is erected a small private stand or box to accommodate about eight or ten men. This box is always reserved for the leading police officials. Directly in front of the grand stand and third base bleachers are a series of benches that will hold about 125 or 150 men. These benches are for the police, and are always taxed to capacity. The benches are so built that they do not interfere in any way with the view of the spectators in the stands or bleachers. In the extreme left and right field are stationed some 40 or 50 mounted police. I've really seen more policemen here at a single game than I've seen during the entire season at home. Drawn up just back of the grand stand are two patrol wagons for immediate use in case anything should happen.

In the centre of the grand stand is another private box, which is reserved for the leading officials of the Cuban baseball league. Hanging in the box is a good-sized bell, of which the president or some one appointed by him, is official ringer. There are many uses to which this bell is put, some of which are decidedly unique.

The practice periods are started and ended by the clang of the bell, just the same as in the States. At the opening of the ninth inning the bell is sounded twice to notify the fans that the last inning is about to commence. It is relative to arguments and disputes, however, that the bell plays an important part.

As is natural in all ball games, every now and then some decision is made that causes more or less criticism. The president of the league is sole judge as to how far the participants may go in their complaints. When he believes the game has been delayed long enough he clangs the bell sharply three times. This is a note of warning to which the players invariably give heed. Usually at the sound of three bells the players drop the argument and hasten back to their positions. If perchance some player is so stubborn that he fails to take warning, unless he resumes his position inside of a minute he is given a ride to the station house free of charge. That's the chief reason why the best of order is always maintained on the Cuban diamonds.

Despite the fact that the players and umpires are given the very best of protection at all times, it is a strange fact that the umpire problem is the hardest of solution in Cuba. Umpires are very scarce on the island, otherwise the promoters of the sport here would not find it necessary to import men to preside over the games.

Altho Havana is a city of nearly 400,000, it is a fact that there are only two umpires on the island. As is the case in the States, umpires who are able to give satisfaction are very rare, indeed. In the umpiring end of the game alone have the Cubans failed to advance. The two men who have been handling the games here are named Poyo and Gutierrez. The first named umpired in several games with me, but a few weeks ago, after having a particularly hard day of it, he handed in his resignation. He had several times before resigned, a la Jack Sheridan, and the promoters thought he would be back on the job in a few days, but he has as yet failed to put in an appearance. Evidently he has decided there are easier ways of getting money than in umpiring.

The retirement of Poyo leaves Gutierrez the ruler of all the surveys in a baseball way. He is now the only umpire on the island. He is a big, husky chap, standing over 6 feet tall, and weighing about 190 pounds, and has the making of a high-class umpire. It is hard to account for the scarcity of umpires, considering the excellent conditions that prevail here, and the fact that the pay is never less than $15, and often as high as $25 per game.

The double-umpire system has been in vogue here for several years, but the arbitrators have a peculiar way of working in contract to the American style. One umpire works five innings behind the plate and four on the bases. The base umpire tried to take all the base plays while standing in the same spot. Plays at first, second, and third bases were all decided from the same point of view. In some cases the umpire would be at least 100 feet from the play. Since coming here I have tried to impress on the two umpires the importance of getting right on top of the plays. It is really wonderful the way Gutierrez has picked up the way to get the different plays at the proper angle.

American players and umpires who happen to come to Cuba to perform are placed in a very peculiar position. It is really useless for any of the American players to berate the Cuban umpire, because he rarely understands more than a dozen words of the English language. The Cuban fans, on the other hand, can roast the American umpire to a beautiful brown without him knowing a thing about it. All the rooting is done in the Cuban or Spanish language, so the American umpire hasn't the slightest idea as to what the crowd is saying about him when he makes a decision that doesn't exactly meet with their approval.

My Cuban umpire partner pulled something new on me the other day that I believe is worth mentioning. I worked the first five innings back of the plate, the rest of the game there falling to the Cuban arbitrator. The contest went 11 innings to a tie, it being necessary to call the game on account of darkness, as we would express it in the States. At the close of the eleventh inning the Cuban umpire turned to the stands, made a short announcement, the crowd began to disperse, and I then realized that he must have called the game. On my way down to the hotel I asked a Cuban fan who speaks the English language quite fluently what my partner had said to the crowd when he called the game. This was his announcement:

"Ladies and gentlemen, the game is called on account of no light."

The Cubans are certainly very much Americanized in a baseball way. Prominent tailors give suits for home runs, shoe merchants donate footwear for circuit drives, while others give all kinds of cash prizes for the performance of various feats.

Cuba is, indeed, very much in the baseball swim.

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It gives and takes with every motion.

Extra Heavy Grade for Workers; Medium and Light Weights for dress wear; Extra Lengths for tall men.

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At most dealers or we will mail you a pair for 50 cents. Be sure to get a pair today.

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333 MAIN STREET, SHIRLEY, MASS.

PRINTERS' AND CENTRAL AVERAGES OF TWO LEAGUES

How the Bowlers Stand at End of First Series—Booth and Tolley High.

With the season not quite half over in the Printers' League, the averages show Jimmie Booth to have a good lead in class A, and Fred Wilkes just as easy second. Wilkes is ahead in spares in the evening section and C. H. Wilson in the morning. In class B, Haram is in front in the averages, and a number of others are bunched about three pins down. Herb Cameron is out by himself in class C, with Dick Richardson comfortably in second place. The averages follow:

	G.	S.	Ave.
—Class A—			
J. Booth, Actons	24	106	185
F. Wilkes, MacLeans	27	131	180
W. W. Williams, D. World	27	118	175
J. Nelson, Tor. Type	27	106	174
A. V. Elliott, Tor. Type	27	110	172
E. Parkes, Tor. Type	27	117	170
R. Elliot, MacLeans	27	107	167
W. J. Beer, Globe	27	107	167
A. Minty, Dunlops	27	117	166
A. Wilson, Dunlops	12	40	165
G. Martin, MacLeans	24	103	163
C. H. Wilson, S. World	27	119	162
G. Phillips, S. World	27	112	160
L. A. Findlay, D. World	27	104	1160
N. Faulkner, Mail	27	98	158
S. Staughton, Sat. Night	18	76	158
L. Parkes, Globe	27	112	156
T. Glynn, Sat. Night	24	94	154
R. Cashman, Globe	27	97	151
R. Atkins, Flemings	15	54	148
G. Macdonald, Actons	15	47	147
—Class B—			
W. Haram, Actons	21	77	163
J. Reid, MacLeans	24	103	160
J. Stevenson, Tor. Type	27	119	160
N. S. Maguire, Tor. Type	27	115	159
J. Alexander, Sat. Night	12	41	159
R. Clarke, Dunlops	24	93	158
A. Hales, Dunlops	27	108	157
Lowe, Dunlops	24	88	156
E. Weekes, Actons	18	71	154
A. Bell, Actons	18	71	154
C. Webster, Mail	24	87	153
W. Spicer, Actons	24	97	153
C. Mason, Sat. Night	21	81	150
A. Gibbins, Flemings	18	67	150
J. Pattison, S. World	24	87	149
J. Wood, Flemings	18	71	149
H. Went, MacLeans	18	71	146
E. Brunskill, Mail	27	93	144
A. Thompson, S. World	21	86	142
Jeffrey, Flemings	24	76	140
D. Dunlop, Dunlops	10	30	136
—Class C—			
H. Cameron, D. World	21	77	150
E. Richardson, Globe	27	81	143
J. O'Neill, Flemings	15	56	140
L. Tew Mail	28	77	138
A. Meades, Sat. Night	9	35	138
Nighswander, D. World	27	90	137
E. Johnson, D. World	18	58	137
J. Walker, Mail	21	69	134
F. Hamblin, Sat. Night	6	21	133
W. R. James, S. World	24	84	132
H. Maxwell, Sat. Night	18	62	131
W. Fowler, Sat. Night	6	20	128
R. Kerr, S. World	12	35	125
Hutchinson, Sat. Night	8	20	122
H. Humble, Globe	15	35	119
J. MacIlroy, Mail	13	35	109
J. Smith, World	6	10	106
R. Gardner, Globe	6	12	105

The following are the averages of the Central Bowling League (first series):

	Games.	Ave.
W. Bennett, Royal Grens.	6	180.3
E. Tolley, Night Hawks	24	169.15
R. Wise, Royal Grens.	24	167.11
D. Croft, Fishing Club	33	165
W. Foster, Night Hawks	24	164.8
C. Adams, Night Hawks	29	162.9
G. Pethick, Fishing Club	27	162.1
A. Emory, Fishing Club	33	161
J. Phelps, Kismets	30	161.19
A. Brydon, Brunswicks	32	160.23
G. Tolley, Night Hawks	15	160
O. Tuero, Nationals	17	159
W. Lambert, Hammond Bros	26	158
C. Fraser, Night Hawks	27	157.22
W. Woods, Nationals	18	157.6
F. Pethick, Brunswicks	7	157.1
J. Hammond, Hammond Bros	24	155.9
N. Whitesides, Nationals	12	155.10
J. Smith, Nationals	21	154.17
A. Pethick, Nationals	6	153.4
D. Vodden, Fishing Club	33	152.13
S. Brydon, Brunswicks	15	152.8
Curran, Royal Grens.	24	152
Moffat, Centrals	13	152.2
D. King, Fishing Club	33	152.1
S. Hammond, Hammond Bros	33	151.13
S. Staughton, Night Hawks	12	151.6
W. Waltz, Kismets	33	150.27
D. Rankin, Grip Limited	27	150
S. McCartney, Blackhalls	24	150
E. Hancock, Hammond Bros	21	150.6
J. Fitzgerald, Nationals	20	149.16
J. Castor, Brunswicks	33	149.10
J. Baker, Hammond Bros.	9	149
Sherman, Brunswicks	9	149
J. Hammond, Hammond Bros	32	148
Moffat, Centrals	15	147.12
Terry, O'Kwichernockinus	27	146
F. Harris, Blackhalls	30	144.25
Whitehead, Royal Grens.	25	143.19
Ford, Blackhalls	9	141
Murphy, Blackhalls	31	140.12
Glynn, Grip Limited	31	140.10
W. Brydon, Night Hawks	13	140.2
Taylor, Centrals	19	139.8
May, Centrals	15	139.6
Hughes, Blackhalls	33	139.5
Anderson, Centrals	18	137.18
Nell, Kismets	21	137.9
Johnston, Centrals	29	134.21
Bishop, O'Kwichernockinus	29	136.6
Bickford, Royal Grens.	15	136.6
Wilson, Tenth	24	136.5
Knott, Brunswicks	29	136.18
Kelly, Royal Grens.	17	134.3
Finn, Tenth	21	133.16
Tansley, Tenth	21	133.12
Drake, Grip Limited	18	133.5
J. Smith, Grip Limited	13	132
Salt, Blackhalls	29	131.4
Gilmour, Centrals	18	131
Hall, Grip Limited	11	131.9
J. Graham, Kismets	30	131.5
Phillips, Tenth	13	130.14
Cook, Tenth	9	130.5
McCarthy, O'Kwichernockin	23	130.19
Tobin Brunswicks	13	129.2
R. Foster, Royal Grens.	15	128.11
Perry, Centrals	21	127.16
H. Graham, Kismets	27	126.6
Claridge, Tenth	18	125.14
Ball, O'Kwichernockinus	17	124.1
Cullen, Grip Limited	17	122.12
Bernhardt, O'Kwichernock.	24	119.4
Scott, Grip Limited	17	113.3
G. Philips, Kismets	14	112
Dyer, Grip Limited	15	112.3
McKinistry, O'Kwichernock	24	109.3

Mrs. W. McCaffry will not receive at her new address, 16 South Drive, until February.

SOME THINGS WE WANT TO MAKE A GREATER TORONTO

THE BLOOR ST. VIADUCT

THE ASHBRIDGE'S BAY SCHEME

THE HARBOR COMMISSION

ENLARGED HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION

TRUNK SEWER

GOOD ROADS

VOTE FOR 'EM ALL MONDAY

The Big Sale Starts

HOBBERLIN BROS. & CO.

TUESDAY JANUARY 3

Semi-Annual Tailoring Event Involving Disposal of Thousands of Dollars Worth of Winter Suitings, Overcoatings, Trouserings, Vestings, Etc.—Presenting Unusual Opportunities in Made-to-Measure Clothes.

We have held many of these Semi-Annual Sales in the past, but never such a sweeping movement of stocks as the present one. Owing to building operations we are positively forced to move large quantities of stock quickly in order to accommodate the contractors, who have already begun tearing down the walls to start the new building. The sale is doubly interesting for this reason, and is fruitful of opportunities that no man should overlook. It will be short, sharp and decisive. The reductions are positively the lowest possible, consistent with good tailoring and stylish garments. It affords the **one great opportunity** of the year for men to secure the finest fabrics from the best looms in the world, made to measure at reductions from original prices averaging 15 to 40 per cent. Early buyers will have the best choice, so we advise you not to delay. Prices will not be further reduced from what has already been done.

Note Well These Great Values:

Regular $15 Fancy Worsted & Cheviot Suitings now at $12.75
Regular $20 Fancy Worsted & Cheviot Suitings now at $15.75
Regular $25 Fancy Worsted & Cheviot Suitings now at $19.75
Regular $30 Fancy Worsted & Cheviot Suitings now at $23.75
Regular $35 Fancy Worsted & Cheviot Suitings now at $27.75

Regular $15 Overcoatings now at . . . $12.75
Regular $20 Overcoatings now at . . . $15.75
Regular $25 Overcoatings now at . . . $19.75
Regular $30 Overcoatings now at . . . $23.75
Regular $35 Overcoatings now at . . . $27.75

All $4.00 Trouserings now at $2.95.
All $6.00 Trouserings now at $4.95.
All $5.00 Trouserings now at $3.95
All $8.00 Trouserings now at $6.95

THE TAILORING

You must not think that because these lower prices prevail, the tailoring will not be right. Take our word for it—the workmanship, trimmings, and linings in every garment will be exactly as before. The strongest proof you will have is our guarantee, sewn in the garment—and your money cheerfully returned if we fail to please you either in fit or workmanship.

COME AND LOOK THROUGH

We want every man in Toronto to see this big tailor shop — it will give you an idea of the immensity of our business and what is here for you. Come in and be your own salesman. Look quietly through the range of materials — all are ticketed in plain figures, and you can select at pleasure, and not be worried into buying.

THE BIG STORE OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 9

Hobberlin Bros. & Co., Cash Tailors

151 Yonge St.——7 and 9 E. Richmond St.

Out of town customers who desire to share in the reductions may send for samples, which will be forwarded on request "free"

MATTERS PERTAINING TO THE HORSE AND OF INTEREST TO TURF FOLLOWERS

American Successes in Britain.

Upwards of $160,000 in Stakes Won by Messrs. Whitney, Belmont and Keene on English Race Courses—Louis Winans' Ill-Luck With the Undoubtedly Great Horse Sir Martin—Doubts as to the Stamina of American Thorobreds.

One of the most interesting features of the elaborate turf statistics published in England is provided by the doings in that country of American horses during the past year. It would appear that horses bred in the United States, during 1910 won no fewer than 130 races of a total value of $160,000. The number of animals concerned in this compilation was 74, and the figures disclose a considerable increase over those of 1909, when 59 horses carried off 100 races worth $110,000. H. P. Whitney was, of course, chiefly responsible in each season for these friendly raids upon the British racing exchequer, and altogether, during the two years he has maintained a stable in England, his horses have accounted for 65 races, representing $115,000 in stakes.

Popular American Owners.

There is no need to dwell upon the popularity of the Balaton Lodge stable, for altho Mr. Whitney is seldom able to make a prolonged stay in the old land, his able and much-liked trainer, Joyner, is a familiar figure on English courses nowadays, and every victory for the "Eton blue, brown cap" is received with hearty cheering, whilst a by no means inconsiderable section of the public faithfully follows the stable's fortunes at, needless to say, much pecuniary benefit to themselves. Other American owners whose colors are almost as well known on English courses as in the land of the stars and stripes include August Belmont, J. R. Keene, and, latterly, Charles Carroll. Larry Waterbury, too, whose enthusiasm for polo almost equals that of his friend, Mr. Whitney, has a few horses at Chattis Hill, under Mr. Persse's supervision, and with that useful youngster, Congo II., he has been able to claim a couple of successes.

Louis Winans' Ill-luck.

To Louis Winans as an American, tho he has resided in England for so long a period that he may, not unfairly, be regarded as a Britisher, belongs the credit of importing the undoubtedly best American-bred horse seen on English courses of recent years. Allusion is made to Sir Martin and to Mr. Winans is due the sympathy of every good sportsman on the series of misfortunes which have prevented him from enjoying the reward of enterprise. Whether Sir Martin would have won the Derby or not, it is idle to discuss, tho a subsequent running certainly appeared to demonstrate that the accident which befel him upon rounding Tattenham Corner robbed him of victory in the world's greatest race. In 1910, too, the Jubilee Handicap seemed to be at the mercy of the son of Ogden and Lady Sterling, but for the most melancholy of reasons that much-coveted prize could not be run for. Subsequent victory, however, at Epsom, where he won the Coronation Cup, beating Bachelor's Double, Louviers, Mustapha, Dean Swift, Sunbright and others, furnished Mr. Winans with substantial solatium, but the laudable, tho mistaken, desire to win the Ascot Gold Cup, left its mark, with the result that nothing has since been seen of Sir Martin in public.

Stayers from America.

Mention of the performance of Mr. Winan's good horse at Ascot serves as a reminder that his failure was accepted as further and conclusive evidence that the American-bred racehorse does not stay over a distance of ground, whatever may be his merits over short cuts. That this idea has a really sound basis is indisputable, but, by way of proving the rule, there crops up the exception of Rubio, who, after a chequered career, won the Grand National Steeplechase of 1908, an unequalled test of stamina. Another American jumper, too, Wychwood, won the National Hunt Steeplechase (4 miles) in March, 1909, and as there was nothing fluky about the performance, and the horse has won frequently over distances of ¾ and 3½ miles, it does not do to deride the equine product of the United States too freely. At the same time, however, the balance of evidence is clearly against the possession of stamina by horses of either native or imported blood reared this side of the Atlantic, and it can hardly beg7.1asA h'Fez o cmfwy cmfwypdoes have escaped observation that during his two seasons across the pond Joyner has seldom entered his horses for races over a mile in distance, and he has not as yet won on British soil any event exceeding that distance. Looking thru the long list of American-bred winners of the past season, it is impossible to find more than one or two—Columbus and possibly, Merry Task—who have done anything to remove this reproach.

THE REPOSITORY

"THE CENTRE OF THE HORSE TRADE."

CORNER SIMCOE AND NELSON STREETS, TORONTO

BURNS & SHEPPARD Proprietors.

ESTABLISHED OVER 50 YEARS

AUCTION SALES 400 HORSES

Auctions Every Tuesday and Friday, at 11 a.m.

PRIVATE SALES EV RY DAY

Our stables will be filled with horses of every class, as all our shippers are hard at work to supply the increasing demand. Buyers will as usual see at THE REPOSITORY the best consignments of all kinds of horses that can be offered on sale. Our warranty goes with every horse, and we have the reputation of an old-established and reliable institution to maintain in every sale we make. Our best attention is always at the service of every purchaser or enquirer, whether seeking a car-load or only a single horse.

Monday, January 2nd

The best day of the week for the private buyer, as the great majority of the horses have then arrived for the Tuesday auction. On Monday also buyers who propose doing business on Tuesday would find it advantageous to visit the stables and look over our consignments.

Tuesday, January 3rd

250 HORSES AT AUCTION

ALL CLASSES: Heavy Draughts, General Purpose, Farm Chunks, Express Horses, Workers and Drivers.

For Sale on Tuesday

PADDY B., bay gelding, pacer, 7 years old, sound and city broken; has gone a mile in 2.21 and is in every way a most desirable driver.

SLEIGHS

One Closed-in Hack Sleigh, one Victoria Sleigh, one Vis-a-Vis Sleigh, one Large Pleasure Sleigh—all of American make and practically equal to new—will be sold without reserve; also several Second-Hand Cutters.

A number of new Robes will be sold, along with a large consignment of Horse Blankets.

Several sets of Heavy Team Harness and a number of sets of Single Driving Harness are also on sale.

A fine selection of new Sleighs is offered for private sale in our Showrooms. These are a manufacturer's shipment, and we are selling them at extremely low prices.

SALES OF CITY HORSES

Every Tuesday and Friday we sell

30 to 50 HORSES

Consigned by city firms for unreserved sale. For the most part, these are footsore, but otherwise good horses. There are lots of good bargains amongst them for buyers who can work them away from the city pavements.

Friday, January 6th

150 HORSES AT AUCTION

CONSISTING OF ALL CLASSES

10% REDUCTION

is at present allowed on our fine stock of Horse Goods offered for private sale in the Carriage and Harness Department. This 10 per cent. reduction applies to all Horse Goods with the exception of Gilliam Grand Circuit Hopples, on which our price is $11.75 per set.

We are Sole Canadian Agents for REDUCINE—price $4.00 per tin.

CHARLES A. BURNS, General Manager and Auctioneer. ISAAC WATSON, Assistant Manager and Auctioneer.

State of the Horse Trade

Business Fairly Well Sustained During the Holidays —Bright Prospects for the Future—Sales for the Week.

The Xmas holidays are practically over and The Sunday World advertising columns pretty well indicate the confidence of horse dealers and auctioneers in the future. During the past week the business has been scattering and of a jerky disposition. Taking advantage of the situation, that is of the usual lull in transactions, and consequently drop in prices, some few buyers have been hovering around picking up an animal of some value here and there. It has been, however, a season principally for the pedlar, junk dealer and people looking for bargains. Still at the principal marts several sales of some importance have been made to visitors from a distance and to those making up car-load lots. There are always a number of people who, having taken advantage of the cheap railway rates that prevail, seize the opportunity to secure their requirements and thus help to sustain trade and keep things moving. Not a few private sales have been made during the past few days, principally or left-overs, or horses that consignors would rather sell under value than lose expenses or keep with profitless chances at the end.

As to the Future.

Managers of the principal auction marts and commission houses are undoubtedly tight. It seems to be all horse trade in the early days of 1911; but whether their hopes and expectations will materialize is a question of doubt and moment. Money is undoubtedly tight. It seems to be all going into mining and this state of things must have en affect if not upon the size of transactions at least upon prices. At the mines horses are required, in the woods horses are required, on railway construction horses are required, on contract work generally horses are required, by the building trades horses are required, by settlers horses are required. Thus, as there is plenty of work in all these directions going forward and planned there can be no doubt of the extent of requirements, but with money in demand and hard to get values must be affected. And this is a point for first holders to remember. Ordinarily demand regulates the price and it will do so in great measure, but if the money is not forthcoming either requirements must go unfulfilled or there must be a drop in quotations. Probably both will happen. Horses, however, are not like the general run of merchandise. With them figures are governed to a considerable degree by the distance in amount purchasers are willing to go and by the fancy and judgment of the man who buys. Pretty well all things except horses, dogs, cats and pet stock have stated and quotable prices but these animals have not. The Sunday World, therefore, does not quote figures that are sure to be misleading, for breeders and first holders are far too prone to set too high an estimate on their stock and to think they should have the outside top figure. All that can be truly said is that trade has been above the average for this season of the year and that present prospects promise on the whole a continuation of reasonably favorable conditions.

Carriage and Saddle Horses.

Dealers can certainly take grace of heart as regards the future of carriage and saddle horses of every description. One market, no matter how far distant, invariably reflects its condition on another. At the December sales at Newmarket, England, the price for thorobreds ran abnormally high, a Mr. Ernest Tanner, who was buying for The Argentines, cutting a prominent figure and placing European buyers at a disadvantage. Altho the offerings wer slightly fewer than last year some forty thousand guineas were taken in. In connection with the demand for other saddle horses and carriage horses a London correspondent writes: "The prices of hunters are being kept up, and I have also heard of several polo ponies being sold very well within the last few weeks, tho they can only be turned out till next March or April. It will surprise many people to hear that there is a splendid demand for carriage horses, in view of the large number which will be wanted for the Coronation and other state ceremonies next year. There is more than a possibility of only horse-drawn vehicles being used at the Coronation drawing-rooms, levees, etc., which promises to make the 1911 season one of the most brilliant within the memory of living man. In consequence not only the sale yards but livery establishments in all parts of the country are being scoured in search of horses which are suitable for use during the London season."

POP.

Sales for the Week.

Monday, Jan. 2.—At Maher's Horse Exchange, 225 horses, draughters, expressers, carriage and saddle horses, a contractor's consignment and a gentleman's stable outfit.

Tuesday, Jan. 3.—At The Repository, Simcoe-street, 250 horses, mainly draughters, expressers and drivers, including a good pacing roadster. Sleighs and harness will also be offered.

Wednesday, Jan. 4.—At Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, 250 horses, all sorts, principally draughters, expressers, waggoners and drivers. Cutters and harness also.

Thursday, Jan. 5.—At Maher's Exchange, 175 horses of all kinds.

Friday, Jan. 6.—At The Repository, 150 horses of all classes.

A ten per cent. reduction on all horse goods will be made at The Repository during January.

POP.

RESULT OF RACE AT MELBOURNE FOR CUP

A Grand Contest Won by an Imported Horse and a Son Of the Late King Edward's Persimmon, With a Grandson of Good Old Carbine Second.

The fiftieth Melbourne Cup was run at Flemington racecourse on Nov. 1, and was won by Comedy King—the first imported horse to win in the history of the event. The finish was one of the best ever witnessed for the race, and the gallant effort made by Trafalgar over the last couple of furlongs is never likely to be forgotten by those privileged to witness it. The spoils went to Comedy King, but the honors were with Trafalgar, whose grandsire, Carbine, occupied a similar position to Bravo in 1889, and next year ran home the winner, under the crushing impost of 10st. 5 lb., in the best time up to date. Trafalgar, tho he cannot be hailed as the winner of the jubilee cup, is a worthy descendant of the greatest horse that ever trod the Australian turf.

The field this year comprised 30 runners, and, with one exception—34 started in 1904—was the largest since 35 horses followed Auraria home in 1895.

Taken all round, the cup field this year was not one of "class." It was hardly worthy of the occasion, but the best horses available in Australia, besides one from New Zealand, put in an appearance. On performances Alawa stood out, and on appearances he and the winer, Comedy King, were the most notable members of the field. A handsomer pair of horses has never been seen on the Flemington course.

One or two horses were fractious at the post, but the eager and excited onlookers were not kept in waiting long for the ascent of the barrier. Mr. Ellis' pair, Mindful and Kerlie, were prominent at the head of affairs for a good part of the journey. Mindful kept her lead right to the home turn, and only resigned it to the ultimate winner, Comedy King, who came into the straight clear of Apple Pie, Mutilator and Alawa. Trafalgar set sail after the leaders from the bottom of the straight, and the way he made up his ground was the feature of the race. He received two bumps between the sheds and the home turn, losing ground on each occasion, and he must have been seven or eight lengths behind Comedy King at the bottom of the straight. He stretched out in grand style for the final tussle, and 50 yards from the post it looked as if he would reach Comedy King, but he falled by half a neck, and Mclachlan landed his second successive Melbourne Cup.

Comedy King came out from the rails towards Trafalgar in the last 50 yards, but there was no actual interference. It was a fine race, and, considering the size of the field, there was very little interference, tho one or two horses were unlucky, and the bumps sustained by Trafalgar near the home turn undoubtedly cost him the race. His trainer, the veteran Walter Hickenbotham, who, by the way, was 63 years old recently, thought that in another few strides Trafalgar would have won, but possibly the wish was father to the thought. No better sustained run in a big race has ever been witnessed than Trafalgar's, and he may have reached the end of his tether as the judge's box was passed.

Melbourne Cup, of 30 sovs. each, with 6000 added. 2nd rec. 1200 sovs and 3rd 600 sovs.: 2 miles.

Mr. S. Gren's bl. or br. c., Comedy King, (imp.), by Persimmon—Tragedy Queen, 4-7-11, W. H. McLachlan 1

Messrs. P. and W. Mitchell's ch. h. Trafalgar, by Wallace—Grand Canary, 5-9-2, R. Cameron, 2

Mr. A. Wynne's b. f., Apple Pie, by Ayr Laddie—Praleen, 4-7-5, P. J. Foley, 3.

Betting: 9 to 2 against Trafalgar; 10 to 1 against Comedy King; 15 to 1 against Apple Pie. Time, 3.27¾.

Twenty-seven others ran.

WHEN APOLOGY WON THE LEGER.

And the Bishop of Lincoln Called Down the Reverend Owner.

When Mr. Launde's mare, Apology, by Adventurer, 26 years ago won the One Thousand Guineas, Oaks and St. Leger, and it was discovered that "Launde" was the assumed name of Rev. J. W. King, vicar of Ashby-de-la-Launde, there was a great outcry and His Lordship, the then Bishop of Lincoln, took Mr. King so severely to task that that gentleman simply passed the correspondence to his solicitors. Finally the reverend gentleman advised his superior that his livings were vacant. On this the bishop wrote more pacifically than he had previously done, as a result of which the Rev. Mr. King in part replied:

"Permit me, in the first place, to express my deep acknowledgment of the spirit which pervades your last communication, and the kind expressions it contains, and to assure your lordship that had your former letters been similar in character to this you would have had no reason to complain of their reception at my hands. But your lordship must remember that they contained simply legal threats, amounting to notice of proceedings, and let me as an Anglo-Saxon (whose ancestors laid down their lives to establish the Reformed Protestant religion) no alternative except the course which I pursued, viz., to refer your lordship to my solicitor. My lord, with reference to your present letter, it is true that now for more than fifty years I have bred, and sometimes had in training, horses for the turt. They are horses of a breed highly prized, which I inherited with my estate, and have been in my family for generations. It may be difficult, perhaps, to decide what constitutes a scandal in the church; but I cannot think that, in my endeavors to perpetuate this breed, and thus improve the horses in this country—an object of general interest at the present moment—I have done anything to incur your lordship's censure."

Mr. King then says that he did not resign his livings from fear or because he was in the wrong, but because: "I desire to live the remainder of my days in peace and charity with all men, and to save your lordship the annoyance, and the church the scandal, of futile proceedings being taken against one who has retired for some time from parochial ministration, and is lying on the bed of sickness at this moment."

UNION STOCK YARDS HORSE EXCHANGE

TORONTO, ONT.

Auction Sales of Horses, Carriages and Harness Every Monday and Wednesday at 11 a.m. Horses and Harness Always on Hand for Private Sale.

The Only Horse Exchange With Railway Loading Chutes, both G.T.R. and C.P.R. at Stable Doors. Take a Dundas Car to Keele St. 3 minutes from these great stables.

The Great Wholesale and Retail Horse Commission Market

ACCOMMODATION FOR

1000 Horses

SPECIAL NOTICE.—On account of New Year's Day being celebrated on Monday (one of our Auction Sale Days) the regular Monday Auction Sale will be postponed for this week only, but stables will be open all day for private sale.

GREAT SPECIAL AUCTION SALE

Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1911

at 11 a.m.

250 HORSES

of all classes, principally Heavy Draughts, Agricultural and General Purpose Horses, Express and Waggon Horses, Drivers, Pacers and Trotters. Also a number of Serviceably Sound City Horses of all classes, for positive sale, as well as Cutters, Buggies, Harness, etc.

HERBERT SMITH, Manager.

MAHER'S HORSE EXCHANGE

16 TO 28 HAYDEN STREET

Near Corner Yonge and Bloor. Phone North 3920

AUCTION SALES Every Monday and Thursday at 11 a.m.

PRIVATE SALES of Horses, Carriages, Harness, Etc., EV RY DAY

"THE HORSE MARKET OF CANADA"

400 Horses BY AUCTION NEXT WEEK

MONDAY JANUARY 2 At 11 a. m. 225 Horses

THURSDAY JANUARY 5 At 11 a. m. 175 Horses

A FINE SELECTION OF ALL CLASSES: Heavy Draught, General Purpose, Express and Delivery Horses, Carriage Cobs, Matched Teams, Saddle and Road Horses, Trotters, Pacers and all kinds of Ponies and Pony Outfits. Our consignments for next week will be especially adaptable for Western Buyers, there being an extra large number of Heavy Draughts, a large majority of them being mares from about 5 to 8 years. We call the attention of buyers for this class of stock to the following consignment, which we shall sell on

MONDAY NEXT

A Carload of

CONTRACTOR'S HORSES

from

T. G. Payne, Cochrane, Ont.

This is an extra heavy and powerful lot of work horses, having been taken out of the hardest kind of labor only this week. Some of the teams weigh 3100 to 3200 lbs., a large number being mares, and we have received positive instructions to sell the entire consignment to the highest bidder.

and

CONSIGNED BY A CITY GENTLEMAN, the contents of his private stable, consisting of three Sleighs, one Family and two Russian Sleighs, a number of good and three High-class Robes, Sets Bells, etc., which we have been instructed to sell on Monday for the high dollar.

AND ON MONDAY AND THURSDAY WE SHALL SELL a large number of Serviceably Sound Workers and Drivers consigned to us by city people who have no further use for them; also a large number of New and Second-hand Robes, Blankets, Harness, etc.

JANUARY 9TH 1911

IMPORTANT! IMPORTANT!

We Shall Hold a Sale of the Horses of THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED

JANUARY 9TH 1911

This consignment consists of FORTY HORSES, right out of the Holiday Season hard work, and, though this work is very trying, the entire consignment is in first-class shape. This is the T. Eaton Co.'s Annual Sale, and the entire consignment will be sold without the slightest reserve. REMEMBER THE TIME AND DATE, JANUARY 9TH AT 11 A.M.

We Sell Strictly on Commission

COMMISSION: 5 per cent. ENTRY FEE: (if not sold) $1 per horse.

ALL HORSES sold with a warranty are returnable by noon the day following day of sale, if not as represented.

YONGE, Dupont, Avenue Road, Belt Line or Church cars pass within half a block of our stables.

P. Maher, Proprietor. Chas. Brothers, Manager. Geo. Jackson, Auctioneer.

1911

LOWERS

R'S
SE
NGE
TREET
Phone North 3920

PRIVATE SALES of Horses, Carriages, Harness, Etc., EV RY DAY
CANADA"

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EEK.

JANUARY 5
At 11 a. m.
175 Horses

avy Draught, General
Cobs, Matched Teams.
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Bells, etc., which we
n dollar.

SELL a large num-
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JANUARY 9TH 1911

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Eaton Co.'s Annual
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AT 11 A.M.

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t sold) $1 per horse.
Avenue Road, Belt
cars pass within
our stables.

Geo. Jackson
Auctioneer.

DIRECT
FROM THE LOOM TO THE PURCHASER.
Ireland's Best Linens.

Table Cloths	from	$1.15
Table Napkins	per dozen	1.50
Tray Cloths	from	.56
Carving Napkins	"	.90
Fish Napkins	per dozen	.85
Fringe Doylies	" "	.48
Linen Sheets	per pair	3.88
" " Hemstitched	" "	4.95
Pillow Covers	each	1.90
Linen Towels	per doz.	2.40
" " Hemstitched	"	3.56
" " Fancy	"	4.00
Baby "	"	3.55
Huckaback Towels	"	1.90
Bath Towels	each	.56
Bedspreads	"	5.50
Toilet Covers	"	.22
Sideboard "	"	.45
Hemstitched Mats	"	.08
" Tray Cloths	"	.26
" Tea Cloths	"	.72
" Toilet Covers	"	.36
" Sideb'd Covers	"	.56
Embroid. Tea Cloths	"	1.15
" Toilet Covers	"	.86
" Sideboard Cloths	"	1.23
" Tray Cloths	"	.60
Night Dress Cases	"	.55
Brush and Comb Cases	"	.44
Cushion Cases	"	1.45
Toilet Sets, 4 pcs.	"	1.45
Tea Cosies	"	.62

HEMSTITCHED LINEN CAMBRIC.
Prices per dozen.

Ladies', 13 in. square	78c.
Ladies', 15½ in. sq.	$1.00
Ladies', 16½ in. sq.	$1.12
Ladies', 17½ in. sq.	$1.12
Gentlemen's, 19 in. sq.	$2.27
Gentlemen's, 20½ in. sq.	$1.55
Gentlemen's, 23½ in. sq.	$2.00

GOLDEN FLAX HEMSTITCHED.

Ladies', 13 in. sq.	$1.63
Ladies', 15½ in. sq.	$2.25
Ladies', 17½ in. sq.	$2.50

SILVER SHEEN, TRANSPARENT.

Ladies', 11 in. sq.	$1.37
Ladies', 13 in. sq.	$1.87
Ladies', 15½ in. sq.	$2.38
Gentlemen's, 20½ in. sq.	$4.00

BORDERED LINEN CAMBRIC.

Ladies' size	69c
Gentlemen's size	$1.00
Gentlemen's full size	$1.12

HAND-EMBROIDERED INITIAL.

13 in. square, ¼-in. hem	$1.50
14 in. square, ¾-in. hem	$1.50
15 in. square, ½-in. hem	$1.88
20 in. square, 1-in. hem	$2.50

EMBROIDERED SCALLOPED BORDERED.
Prices: 25c, 38c, 50c, 62c, each.

PRINTED COTTON HANDKERCHIEFS (suitable for Children).
Prices: 25c per dozen.

Walpoles'
IRISH LINENS
44b, Bedford Street, BELFAST, Ireland.
Illustrated Catalogue on receipt of Postcard to WALPOLES', 173 Huron Street, TORONTO.

J. N. CHAPMAN.
Noted evangelist, who starts campaign here this week.

MONEY IN PASSION PLAY.

No one will begrudge the Oberammergau villagers the profits derived from last summer's performances of the Passion Play. The gross receipts were $475,150, of which sum $191,500 will be divided among the 860 performers and $2825 will be given to the poor, while $108,750 will remain in the village treasury for communal purposes. In a Bavarian village these figures must appear immense. This is how the participants in the great show share in the profits:

The managers of the play, musical directors, chief cashier, and portrayers of Christ, Pilate, Caiaphas, Herod and Speaker of the prolog will receive $625 each for six months' services, the other salaries to be in proportion to the importance of the respective roles. The men and women who played so vividly as members of the crowds in the streets of Jerusalem will receive $30 each, and school children $7.50 each.

The money was well earned; and the great financial success of the performances, vying in magnitude with their artistic success, demonstrates the ability of the Oberammergauers to manage their own affairs. There was a disturbing report last summer that the play was to be brought to America before long, under auspices which would have "queered" it beyond redemption. The excuse assigned was the desire of the villagers to raise money to repair or rebuild their church. Happily such an excuse is now shown to be invalid, and it is to be hoped that the rumor referred to will never show its head again. The day the Oberammergau Passion Play leaves Oberammergau, it is doomed to death, or something worse than death.

H. C. TOMLIN
Proprietor of
Tomlin's Toronto Bakery
Extends New Year Greetings to each and every Home. May happiness and prosperity be yours in 1911.
y246

IF YOU LIVE
NORTH OF
COLLEGE-STREET
THE
BLOOR-STREET
VIADUCT
WILL
LET YOU TO THE
HEAD OF BROADVIEW
WITHOUT
LOSING 20 MINUTES.

NEW LINES PROJECTED HUDSON AND JAMES BAY

Either Churchill or Nelson Mentioned in Application of Former as Terminal.

OTTAWA, Dec. 31.—Application will be made to parliament for an act to incorporate the Pacific and Hudson Bay Railway, from Kimsquit at the head of Dean Channel, thence northeasterly, following the Dean River, Sigutla Lake, Kwalchola Lake, the Entlaco River and the Upper Nechaco River to Fort Fraser; thence northeasterly to Fort McLeod; thence crossing the Parsnip River, thru Pine River Pass and following Pine River to Coalbrook, and thence northeasterly to Dunvegan, continuing along the Peace River to Peace River Landing, thence easterly, passing the seat waters of the Bear River to the Athabaska River and Fort McMurray, thence crossing the Athabaska River, and following the Clear Water River and Churchill River to a point on Hudson Bay Railway, south of Washalowaka Lake, and thence to Churchill or Nelson, on Hudson Bay.

Application will also be made for incorporation of Nepigon, Albany Canal and Transportation Co., with power to construct and operate a canal, waterway and transportation system from Nepigon Bay on Lake Superior, via the Nepigon River and Lake Nepigon, and the most feasible route northerly therefrom to Albany River and along Albany River to James Bay.

BOXERS MUST DO THEIR BEST

King's Bench Division Upholds Ruling and Referee's Disqualification.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Boxers in this country and those who follow the game will be interested in a decision by the King's Bench Division, in which in dismissing an appeal from the decision of a judge of the Westminster County Court, Justices Darling and Bucknill, upheld the action of the referee at the National Sporting Club in disqualifying Jack Goldswain for "not trying" in a contest held in the club house last March.

The contest was for the welterweight championship, and by the terms of the agreement entered into by the boxers it was arranged that each should put up £100, and that £100 should be added by the club. Of this sum the winner was to have £150 and the loser £50. It was also arranged that each man should be allowed £25 for training expenses, but that in the event of either man "not trying" he should receive nothing, the agreement further providing that the decision of the referee should be final, and not subject to an appeal in any court of law.

Goldswain was disqualified in the 11th round, and then brought an action against the National Sporting Club for £50 due him as the loser, the sum of £15, which he said was the balance of £25 due for training expenses, and for a further £15, which he alleged that his opponent had agreed should be deducted by the club and handed to him.

As Mr. Leslie Scott, K.C., Goldswain's counsel, was beginning an interesting account of the fight, Justice Darling asked him to wait a moment.

"My brother judge," he said, "is going to explain the technicalities." Then Justice Bucknill, whose interest in sport is generally known, whispered to the presiding judge.

"I gather," said Justice Darling later, "that it is the duty of a pugilist who undertakes to fight to go on committing assault and battery as fast and hard as possible. Occasionally he refuses to do this, and becomes a peaceable citizen. He hangs upon the neck of the other combatant and then this is objected by the referee and others who come to see the fight. He is accordingly ordered to resume assault and battery, and if he does not do it he is disqualified—for being a peaceful citizen." (Laughter.)

Mr. Leslie Scott explained that the case arose out of a 20-round boxing contest for the welterweight championship. Goldswain was unfortunately knocked about rather badly in the tenth and eleventh rounds, and the contest was then stopped by the referee, who disqualified him. The plaintiff was "punished" so much that in the eleventh round he was said to have been "holding" his opponent.

The referee, in his evidence, said he saw Goldswain was not "doing his best," and disqualified him.

The judges intimated that in their opinion the referee had full power to decide if the man was "trying" and they dismissed the appeal. Judge Darling said the county court judge was right in his view that the referee had the exclusive power to decide whether or not a man should be disqualified for "not trying," and consequently deprived of any part of the purse.

MAKE TORONTO
A WONDER CITY
BY VOTING
FOR ALL BYLAWS

STORIES OF THE DIAMOND.

Artie Krueger, former Nap outfielder, isn't of the brand that would prefer being a big toad in a small puddle rather than a dub in the big show. But, somehow, Artie can't exactly get away from it.

Krueger, while with Columbus in 1909, was the star outfielder of the American Association. About the middle of the season Cleveland made Columbus a handsome offer for Krueger. The Columbus owners told Krueger of the proposition, and informed him that, while he would probably get a little more money in Cleveland, they would gladly boost his salary to within a few hundred dollars of what he would probably get in the American League if he was content to remain with Columbus in 1910, they being satisfied to take a chance on losing him in the draft.

They told Krueger not to decide one way or the other offhand, but to consider the matter for a week or ten days. The lure of the majors proved too much for Artie, and he decided he would take a chance with Cleveland. The Columbus Club complied with his request and sold him to the Naps, with whom he proved the veriest dub.

Krueger was sold to the Boston Nationals by Cleveland, was returned, and was sent to Portland, Ore., where he helped McCredie's team with the pennant and led the Pacific Coast League in batting.

The most recent scandal coming out of Pittsburg is one to the effect that the great Hans Wagner will be asked to sign an anti-booze contract. It is hinted that the great German shortstop was hitting the high spots all last year.

The Providence Eastern League Club is for sale. Messrs. Lavis and Crawley want $32,000 for their two-thirds interest.

The Oakland club of the Pacific Coast League played 225 games last season and had but one game postponed on account of rain. How is that for an alliance with the weather regulator?

E. Manny Hodgman, 40 years of age, the chief stockholder of the St. Louis Browns, is an amateur ball player of note. He was one of the stars of the Smith Academy team 20 years ago.

McGraw's clown, Arlie Latham, hasn't much faith in Andrew Carnegie's $10,000,000 peace plan.

"Why," drawls the diamond jester, "I've seen two men worth $10,000,000 each quarreling like blazes as to whether a ball player made a base hit or not, and what are you going to do when two nations quarrel over the cut of a woman's gown? That fig-leaf hobble skirt which Eve wore has had men quarreling all of their lives. I have little hopes for them as a class."

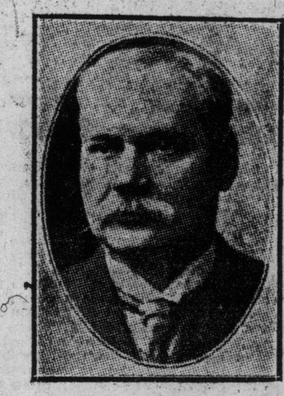
TO GROW HAIR ON A BALD HEAD

BY A SPECIALIST.

Thousands of people suffer from baldness and falling hair who, having tried nearly every advertised hair tonic and hair grower without results, have resigned themselves to baldness and its attendant discomfort. Yet their case is not hopeless; the following simple home prescription has made hair grow after years of baldness, and is also unequalled for restoring grey hair to its original color, stopping hair from falling out, and destroying the dandruff germ. It will not make the hair greasy, and can be put up by any druggist: Bay Rum, 6 ounces; Lavona de Composee, 2 ounces; Menthol Crystals, one-half drachm. If you wish it perfumed, add half to one teaspoonful of To-Kalon Perfume, which unites perfectly with the other ingredients. This preparation is highly recommended by physicians and specialists, and is absolutely harmless, as it contains none of the poisonous wood alcohol so frequently found in hair tonics. Do not apply to the face or where hair is not desired.

Citizens Versus Toronto Railway Company
H. CAPEWELL
IS THE CITIZENS' CANDIDATE
An improved car service to which the Citizens are reasonably entitled—or the indictment and conviction of the Railway officials responsible for the disgraceful conditions existing, or my resignation on March 31, 1911.
Are you sincere in your indignation? If so,
VOTE
H. Capewell for Mayor

ALDERMAN MAY'S
RE-ELECTION
Should, in the interest of Ward 5, be made sure. For a first year's Alderman
HE HAS MADE GOOD



VOTE FOR AND ELECT
JOHN KIRK
AS ALDERMAN FOR
WARD 3
for a progressive business man whose chief aim is to safeguard the people's interest.
Has 26 years' experience of Toronto commercially and politically, and a determination to uphold the people's rights.

J. WESLEY
MEREDITH
CANDIDATE FOR
BOARD OF EDUCATION
WARD 5
Who Believes Girls and Boys Fourteen Years of Age ought to Know Arithmetic and English and Be Able to Write and Spell Correctly.

WARD 6.

ALD. McCAUSLAND
Who deserves re-election in Ward 6 on his year's record.

ELECTORS OF
WARD 6
Work and Vote To Re-Elect
Ald. D. SPENCE
WARD 6
His Year's Record Makes Him Worthy

ELECT EX-ALD.
DAVIES
CONTROLLER
and secure
PURE WATER
He is an ENGINEER and a RETIRED BUSINESS MAN.
He has already given the City most valuable services.
—SURE WINNER—

If you want to look right at all times
The way to do is to have a contract with us to look after the pressing and cleaning of your clothes. We do it as it should be done — perfectly. Remember that we are the original and only "My Valet" service in the city.
MAIN 5900
My Valet
W. Fountain, the Presser, Cleaner and Repairer of Clothes. 39 Adelaide West. Main 5900.

...WARD 7...

VOTE FOR
F. B. HARTNEY
Board of Education
...WARD 7...

Electors of Ward 2

Are invited to mark a ballot for
W. F. Shaw
—FOR—
BOARD OF EDUCATION

Good Name for Him.

Mrs. Hoyle: You husband's business keeps him out of town all the week, I understand?

Mrs. Doyle: Yes, he is at home only one day; I call him my Sunday supplement.

WARD 7
ELECTORS ARE ASKED TO VOTE FOR AND SUPPORT
ED. WAKEFIELD
AS ALDERMAN
HE WILL MERIT YOUR SUPPORT
WARD 7

WARD 6 ELECTORS
Your Vote and Influence to Re-Elect
J. O. McCARTHY
As ALDERMAN for 1911
Will be Appreciated
AIM:—A Clean Progressive Toronto

1864 - - 1911

TO those who have Bell pianos; to those who have not; to all our friends—and that means everybody — we wish a happy and prosperous New Year

THE BELL PIANO & ORGAN CO., LTD.

Dec. 1910.

Society.

PARKDALE CANOE CLUB DANCE.

One of the largest and most successful dances of the year took place at McConkey's on Wednesday evening, when the members and friends of the Parkdale Canoe Club to the number of 400 enjoyed a delightful entertainment. The following officers were present: Honorary Commodore C. S. Coryell, Past Commodore De S. A. Weismiller, Commodore E. B. McGillivray, Vice-Commodore R. J. Henderson, Rear Commodore H. L. Sutherland; House Committee, E. T. Rathbone, W. Fenton Job, W. B. Tennant, W. J. Barron, Robert J. Qua, Cliff Speirs, H. Pattison, Gordon Tingle, Jack McNairn and E. Young, and made the most attentive of hosts, every guest present receiving their individual attention. The ballroom was lavishly decorated with the club's pennants and flags while palms banked the gallery and corners of the rooms, and the supper tables downstairs were arranged with banks of crimson roses and lights shaded to match. The guests were received by Mrs. Coryell in black satin with Richmond roses and diamond ornaments. Mrs. Herbert Cowan pale grey net embroided in the same shade over satin with diamond and topaz ornaments; Mrs. T. G. Malcolm, rose and white striped satin with real lace and violets; Mrs. George Duthie in pale grey satin and lace; Mrs. William Junor was also in grey; Mrs. McCausland in white with gold embroidery and a bouquet of roses; Mrs. Charles in black satin and lace; Mrs. Job, pale grey satin veiled with black net and lace, diamond and sapphire ornaments; Mrs. Charles Vogt in black ninon over paisley satin; Mrs. Frederick Charles, green velvet and embroidery; Mrs. Glendinning in gold and black net. Some others present were: Mr. Arthur Rudley, Mrs. Rudley in white satin and lace; Miss Gloss, England, in white with band of pale blue silk embroidery; Mr. Bert Hermingway, Mr. Milroy, Mr. Jim Cosgrave, Mr. Frank Fulton, Mr. Kennedy, Miss Lillian Rogers in marron satin and ninon; Miss M. Dow, pale blue frock; Miss Stewart, white satin with silver embroidery; Mr. Ewan, Mr. Tom Eaton, Miss Elsie Foote, in white and silver with a bouquet of violets; Miss Alma Jifkins in pale yellow with lace and embroidery; Mr. Norman Marshall, Mrs. E. Young, Mr. Brayley, Mr. McKellar, Mr. McKay, Mr. Basil Wedd, Mr. G. Glendinning, Mrs. Glendinning, in a black gown; Mr. Jim Gouinlock, Mrs. Gouinlock in white satin veiled with a silver sequined robe; Mrs. Charles, in white and silver; Miss Hawly, in pink satin with roses and crystal embroidery; Miss Florence Russell looked her prettiest in a pale pink charmeuse gown en train and trimmed with white marabout; Miss Hunter, in white lace; Miss MacCreary, Miss Pike, Mr. George Mitchell, Mr. Herbert Melville, Mr. C. Rosser; Mr. S. Hess, Mr. Miller, Mr. Norman Wallers, Mr. Gelenman, Miss Katie Ormsby, in a black jetted gown over deep green and bandeau of the same shade in her hair; Miss Holly wore a becoming pink satin frock with pearl and crystal trimming; Miss Robertson in old gold satin; Mr. Russell Médand, Mr. C. Dow, Mr. F. McLauren, Mr. Hermingway, Mr. G. Balfour, Mr. Fred Toms, Mr. Flanagan, Mr. F. Job, Miss Lillian Kidney, in white ninon over silk; Miss N. Meegan, in pink satin; Miss Ashfield, in white; Miss Lillian Hannah wearing pale yellow with a bouquet of roses; Miss F. Marshall, in white with crystal tunic; Mr. E. Hutchins, Mr. Brocklebak, Mr. Alfred Jones, Mr. Frank Geary, Mr. Ed. Hutchins, Mr. J. Ruddur, Miss Mackenzie, in white, and Miss May Mackenzie also wearing white with silver embroidery; Miss Helen Carter in mauve trimmed with sable; Mr. B. Wedd, Mr. F. Klancey, Mr. W. Kennedy, Mr. Keeberm, Mr. Carey, Mr. Ed. Flanagan, Mr. William Fraser, Mr. T. F. Lugsdin, Mrs. Frank Coryell, in white satin with lily-of-the-valley; Mr. S. G. Roberts, Mrs. Roberts, in white lace over satin; Mr. and Mrs. Fish of New York, the latter in black and gold net over deep blue satin; Miss P. Temple, Miss H. Stewart in flowered pink ninon and lily-of-the-valley; Miss Mossie Glover, in pale blue and ribbon to match in her hair; Mr. J. Kennedy, Mrs. Kennedy, in white satin with pearls and real lace; Miss B. Gibson, in pale yellow with a bouquet of roses; Mr. J. Rowland, Mr. Runckley, Mr. Bradford, Mr. Major, Mr. J. Burns, Mr. Spence, Miss MacKellar, in blue silk with touches of black, Miss R. Simpson, in pale blue; Miss Tolchard, pale pink sequined frock and a bouquet of roses; Mr. John Stover, Mr. Edmondson, Mr. Gallgher, Mrs. A. Toller, Mr. C. Wood, Miss McPherson in white; Miss Inez Brazil, wearing pale blue; Miss Irene Hamilton, in mauve satin with violets and lillies; Miss Nell Adams, Dresden chiffon over satin and pink roses; Miss Tovell, in pale blue; Mr. Tovell, Miss Ruddy, in pale blue and white silk; Miss G. Rawlinson, also in blue; Mr. C. S. Malcolm, Miss Rachel Lee, white satin with bouquet of red roses; Miss Coulter, pale blue; Mr. Parke, Mr. E. Vogt, Miss Florence McBeath, cerise satin veiled with black jetted net; Miss Staner in pink; Miss Agnes Geddes, in pale blue; Mr. Roblin, Mr. Pattison, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Cooke, Mr. McNairn, Mr. Young, Mr. Van Dyck, Mr. T. Weber, Mr. G. Pyke, Mr. H. Perry, Mr. Murray, Mr. Godrey, Mr. Rankier, Mr. F. K. Cox, Miss Marjorie Murray, in a pink and gold frock and her cousin, Miss Ayre, in white satin with osprey in her hair; Mr. H. Wood, Mr. W. J. Morrison, Mr. L. Thoms, Mr. G. Guerney, Mr. A. Wooder, Mr. Medland, Mr. Davis, Miss Bell in pink satin, Miss Isobel George, looking pretty in white satin and a pink scarf; Miss Monteith, in pale pink; Miss Mabel Scroggie, in a becoming pink dress; Miss Kammerer, also wearing pink satin; Miss Van Nostrand, in pale pink with a silver trimming; Miss Shapley also in pink; Miss Walker, in pink satin and lace; Miss Dowsley, yellow with bands of marabout; Mrs. George Adams, very pretty in pale blue satin with pearl ornaments in her hair; Mr. Adams, Miss Lyns, in mauve; Mrs. Weismiller, in pink, and Miss Weismiller, in white with tunic of crystal net; Miss Laura Tough was in pink; Miss Cox, in white; Miss Edith Evans, wearing white with lily-of-the-valley; Miss Copeland, Dresden ninon with pearl fringes; Miss Ethel Dunning in Dresden chiffon over satin; Miss Mildred Macdonald, a becoming frock of chiffon pale blue and satin; Miss Constance Junor in a pretty pale pink frock; Miss L. Carter, in mauve; Miss L. Rooser, in pink chiffon; Miss Pike, Miss Osborne, Miss Marshall, in pale blue and silver; Miss Lillian Rogers, in paisley chiffon with touches of green; Miss Kennedy, in pale blue; Miss Irene Holtby, in pink and white ninon; Miss Edna Arnott, in white; Miss Phyllis Temple, in green and gold; Miss Hawley, in pink with crystal trimmings; Miss Brayley, in pink; Miss Irene Charles, in white satin with Egyptian scarf; Miss McPherson, in pale blue with touches of black; Miss Chalue, in pink and silver; Miss Pell, in pink satin; Miss Cummings, in pink with touches of blue satin; Miss Smallpiece, in pale green; Miss Ostrom, in white satin and real lace; Miss Lee, in white satin with bouquet of red roses.

NEW YEAR'S DANCE AT CHUDLEIGH.

The hospitable rooms of Chudleigh were once more the scene of a jolly and foshionable gathering on Friday evening, when Mr. Geeorge Beardmore, M.F.H., gave his usual holiday dance, an unusual note of brilliance being given by the men's pink coats, while the women present donned their smartest gowns to do honor to the popular host and his handsome home. Mr. Beardmore was assisted in the drawing room by Miss Pearl Macdonald, Mrs. Walter Beardmore and Miss Doronthy Beardmore, the latter wearing her coming-out frock of white satin veiled with silver, and being accompanied by her father and Mr. Gordon Beardmore. Mrs. Beardmore's gown of black embroidered chiffon over satin, with diamond necklace and other ornaments and a scarf of Brussels lace, while Miss Pearl Macdonald was in jetted black net and pearls. The rooms were decorated with great bowls of beauty roses and bright with open fires and Xmas decorations, the large conservatories being used for sitting out, and bridge rooms arranged upstairs. At midnight small tables were brought out for supper and arranged all about the ballroom and halls. A number of small dinners were given before the dance, the guests coming on later, a few of the noticed being: Mrs. Cawthra Mulock, who has quite recovered from her recent accident, wearing a dewdrop chiffon frock over mauve satin, with diamond and pearl ornaments; Mr. R. J. Christie, Mrs. Christie, in a black ninon gown hemmed with velvet, a bodice of white lace and small silver cap with white paradise plume at the side; Mrs. W. H. Cawthra, wearing a draped grey chiffon dress with very deep hem of black velvet and magnificent diamond sun on the bodice; the Misses Gibson of Government House were accompanied by Major Shanley and Mr. Sydney Fellowes, A.D.C., Miss Gibson wearing a gold embroidered dress, and Miss Meta Gibson in alice blue satin with embroidery; Miss Elise Mortimer Clark was in cream satin embroidered with gold and paradise feather in her hair; the mayor of Toronto, Col. G. T. Denison; Mr. and Mrs. Denison, Mrs. Denison in a grey gown of silk honeycomb net over satin and diamond ornaments, and her daughter wearing white satin with touches of silver and rose color; Col. Victor Williams, Mrs. Williams, in a pale blue frock veiled with ninon and hair ornament of blue with a pink rose; Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Osborne, the latter in a becoming gown of grey ninon over silver, with hand embroidery and silver and pearl bandeau in her hair; Mrs. Walter Barwick looked very handsome in a smoke grey chiffon dress with silver embroidery; Mr. Ewart Osborne, Mrs. Osborne, in a mauve hobble frock and black osprey with jet band in her hair; Mr Burton Holland, Mrs. Holland, in a striking emerald green dress with gold embroidery; Mr. and Mrs. Allen Case, the latter in her wedding gown of white satin with drapery of real lace; Capt. and Mrs. Van Straubenzie, and Mr. Van Straubenzie, R.M.C., Mrs. Straubenzie wearing a cornflower blue ninon dess of satin of the same shade, with metal embroidery; Mrs. Scott of Victoria, who came with Miss Boultbee, was in a pretty gold satin gown and was greatly admired, Miss Boultbee wearing a deep rose ninon and charmeuse dress; Mr. Boultbee, Mr. Reginald Geary, Col. Stimson, Mr. Ross, Mr. Willison, Mr. Gerald Green, Mr. Clifford Brown, Mr. Stuart Greer, Mr. Kingsford, Miss Kingsford in white satin and gold; Mr. Fellowes, Miss Fellowes in deep rose solor; Miss Dorothy Skill, in white and gold; Mr. Skill, Mr. Talbot Strong, Mr. Gordon Perry, Mr. Norman Perry, Mr. Jack Cawthra, Mr. Clement Beardmore, who arrived in Toronto about 10 o'clock; Mr. Albert Sanderson, Mr. Chambers, Mr. J. W Mackenzie, Col. Chadwick, Mr. Austin Boddy, Mrs. Chadwick, in a white satin gown veiled with gold spangled net; Mr. Sandford Smith, Mrs. Smith in pale blue satin and band of pearls in her hair; Miss Olga Schwartz, in white and pale blue, with becoming pearl bandeau and fringe in her hair; Mr. Schwartz, R.M.C.; Miss Kerr of England, in a deep blue chiffon frock over satin and silver embroidery; Miss Mollie Maclean in blue charmeuse, with poinsettia on the bodice and scarlet ribbon in her hair; Miss Della Davies, in a pretty white and silver bugle frock over satin; Miss Maude Arthurs Weir, in pale pink with drapery of white lace; Miss Gladys Edwards, wearing becoming apricot frock and beautiful pearl necklace; Miss Violet Edwards, was in pale blue chiffon and satin, with bouquet of violets and roses; Miss Gretchen Dunstan, a pretty and popular girl from Brantford, wore a lavender satin and ninon frock and carried orchids; Mr. Morton, Mr. Lynn. Plummer, Mr. Finucane, Archie Macdonald, Mr. Willie Beardmore, Mrs. Beardmore, in a white satin and silver frock and silver band in her hair; Mr. George Evans, Mrs. Evans, in a black net and dark green gown; Mrs. Lally McCarthy, in a pale grey and silver gown with beautiful bouquet of lavender orchids; Miss Edna Reid, in white, with bouquet of pink rosebuds; Miss Lois Duggan, in a pink frock with embroidery; Mr. Beatty, Mr. Claude Macdonell, M.P.; Mrs. G. P. Magann, in pale blue ninon and satin dress, with trimmings of pearls and silver; Miss Vivyan Boulton, who left on Saturday to visit Miss Pringle in Preston, looked pretty in a white pekin striped satin and violets; Mr. Frank Coulson, Mrs. Coulson, in a very becoming cream satin and lace frock; Mr. Duncan Coulson, Mr. and Mrs. MacBrien, the latter in white satin; Mrs. R. C. H. Cassels, in pale pink, veiled with white and silver; Miss Dorothy Walker, in deep green ninon over satin; Mr. Stanley Kerr, Mr. Errol Arnoldi, Miss Joan Arnoldi, in emerald green chiffon; Miss Isobel Saunders, wearing deep blue chiffon over satin; Miss Mary Campbell, in a pale painted chiffon dress and bouquet of roses; Miss Dorothy Braithwaite, in white satin and silver; Mrs. Featherston Aylesworth, in white lace over pale green with touches of black velvet; Mr. Aylesworth, Miss Hilda Burton, in pale blue; the Misses Warren, in white satin frocks; Miss Edna Phippen, in pale pink satin veiled with white ninon edged with silver; Miss Ian Matthews, in pale yellow chiffon over gold satin embroidered with beads; Mr. and Mrs. Scott Waldie, the latter in gold satin veiled with black ninon and embroidered with porcelaine beads; Miss Hazel Kemp, in white with gold roses embroidered on the skirt; Miss Tait, in pale pink and white; the Misses Schoenberger, Miss Massey, in pale blue; Miss Eleanor Gooderham, in white and silver; Mr. Le Mesurier, Miss Frou Le Mesurier, in white with rose pink in her hair; Miss Gladys Murten, Oshawa, looked pretty in white and gold; Mr. H. C. Cox, Mrs. Cox, in a picturesque gown of pale blue with silver tissue; Mr. R. A. Smith, Mrs. Smith, in a dress of fine black embroidery over white satin and diamond ornaments; Miss Margaret Thompson, wearing a mauve flowered blue chiffon gown; Miss Madeline O'Brien, in palest mauve satin; Miss Dorothy Wright, in a pretty white satin frock and blue bandeau in her hair; Mr. Casey Wood, Mrs. Wood, in white satin with pink on the corsage and drapery of white ninon; Miss McKeen of Hamilton wore a dull blue chiffon dress and corsage bouquet of pink roses; Mr. Stephen Haas, Mrs. Haas, in a white satin dress veiled with black velvet and embroidery, diamond ornaments; Miss Phyllis Hellmuth wore a blue chiffon and silver frock; Mr. Gwyn Francis, Mrs. Francis, in a pretty rose pink gown with drapery of platinum net; Miss Naomi Morrison, in white satin with silver; Mr. Leak; Mr. Mortimer, Mr. Bert Austin, Mr. R. Nordheimer, Mr. Gordon Myles, Miss Yvonne Nordheimer, in pale pink and marabout; Mrs. Albert Nordheimer, Mr. Leslie Morrison, Mr. Frank Smith, Mr. Beatty, Mr. Walker Bell, Mr. Marvise Rathbun, Mr. A. M. Stewart, Mr. Kent, Mr. Arthur Boulton, Mr. Frank McCarthy, Major Carpenter, Mr. Clarence Bogert.

AHLGREN'S
LADIES' FINE COSTUMES

Absolutely no such value in ladies' costumes has before been offered in Toronto at any time as that to-day through the

Clearing Sale

of High-class Materials Made into High-class Costumes at Ahlgren's

One cannot compare this sale to any other, for conditions are altogether different.

It is not a case of clearing a lot of counter or shelf-worn left-overs.

We repeat the proposition.

It is the place of this house to furnish made-to-order garments only from high-grade materials kept in stock. Now we let you select any material in the house. There are goods here that when made into costumes have cost $50.00. The garment is cut to your measure by our own cutters; costume tailor-made; every garment is silk lined. The Spring models are here, assuring the latest style. And the charge, while this sale goes on, is

$25.00

It is not surprising, under these conditions, that in what is ordinaryily the dullest season of the year in this business, we're crowded with orders.

AHLGREN'S Limited
97 King St. W., Toronto

Frank Burton, Men's Tailor, Managing Director. J. Ahlgren, formerly of O'Brien's, Ladies' Tailors, Director of Cutting Department.

AHLGREN'S

THE SLIPPERY FIVE'S DANCE.

The fortnightly hop of the Slippery Five was held on Thursday evening, Dec. 29, at 563 Church-street, a most pleasant evening being enjoyed by everyone. The patronesses present were Mrs. C. Rankin, Mrs. J. Thompson and Mrs. R. Birch. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. R. McKee, Mr. and Mrs. J. Adamson, Miss A. Thompson, Miss R. Vance, Miss H. Cole (Niagara Falls), Miss M. George, Miss Wells, Miss Davies, Miss M. Dies, Miss Sparling, Miss T. Bateson, Miss Johnston, Miss Hager, Miss Dryden, Miss Burrows, Miss Bailey, Miss B. Shea, Miss Pearce, Mr. C. Tomkins, Mr. J. West, Mr. B. Henderson, Mr. F. Miller, Mr. K. Allison, Mr. G. Pearce, Mr. G. Dyas, Mr. W. Dyas, Mr. Wood, Mr. Clark, Mr. F. Fensom, Mr. O. Gendron, Mr. Walker, Mr. P. Clausen, Mr. Lebbett, Mr. Shea, Mr. G. Guthrie, Mr. Rawlinson, Mr. J. Rankin, Mr. B. Hunter, Mr. R. Birch, Mr. W. Neate.

The executive of the Women's Art Association have made every arrangement for the private view of an exhibition of foreign and loan pictures to be held in "The New Galleries," 594 Jarvis-street, on Friday evening, Jan. 6, after which the galleries will be open each day until Feb. 4, to the public from 9 a.m. to 6.30 p.m., and in the evenings of the first week only from Jan. 9 to 14. Some members of the executive will be present each afternoon and some lady of the association will preside at the tea, which will be served to all visitors to the gallery. Among the exhibits are many of the greatest modern artists, B. J. Blommers, Josef Israels, J. H. Mastenbrook, J. Welland, Anton Mauve, Campbell Noble, Kardl Klinkemberg, A. Newbins, etc. A biographical catalog very handsomely illustrated is in course of preparation.

THOMSON—THIRD.

At "Shelter Nook," Scarboro, the home of the bride's mother, the marriage of Miss Annabella Third to Mr. Allan Goldwin Thomson, was solemnized Thursday, Dec. 29, Rev. Malcolm MacArthur conducting the ceremony.

The bride, who was brought in and given away by her brother, looked sweet and graceful in her wedding gown of satin striped French voile over silk with trimmings of ivory satin and pearls, and wore a very becoming veil of tulle arranged with a coronet of orange blossoms. A lovely shower bouquet of roses and maiden hair fern tied wit htulle scarf was carried. The bridesmaid, Miss Maud Anderson of Toronto, was becomingly attired in a pale blue silk mull with touches of pink and carried a sheaf of pink carnations. Mr. H. G. French of Toronto acted as best man, and the wedding march was rendered by Mrs. George Scott. After the wedding dinner, and the usual toasts, the bride slipped away and changed her wedding gown for a traveling costume of amethyst cloth and velvet toque with plumes to match and long marmot coat. Amid showers of good wishes and confetti Mr. and Mrs. Thomsan left on a trip to Montreal and Ottawa, and on their return will reside at "Springfield Farm," Scarboro. Owing to recent bereavment in the bride's family only a few outside of the immediate relatives were present. Among the guests were: Mr. and Mrs. James G. Thomson; Mrs. Moses, Cobalt; Mr. and Mrs. James Cherry, Taronto; Mr. and Mrs. A. Third; W. J. Thomson, New York; Capt. Gould, Caledonia; Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Thomson; Mr. and Miss Aitchison; Mrs. J. and Miss Glendenning; Mr. and Mrs. Pedlar, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Fort Francis; Mrs. and Miss McKeag, Messrs. Horace and Heather Thomson, Misses Mortimer, Miss E. French, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Caledonia; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Baird, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Paterson, Mr. James Weir, Miss Florence Green, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Cowan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Glendenning.

KIRKPATRICK RECITAL.

Invitations have been issued for a recital by Frank Home Kirkpatrick, principal of the Conservatory School of Expression, of his arrangement of Shakspere's "Othello," in the Conservatory Music Hall, on Friday evening, Jan. 6. A limited number of invitations may be secred on application at the office of the Conservatory of Music.

Mrs. Alex. Coulter, 59 Grosvenor-street, will receive on the first Tuesday in the New Year.

* * *

Mrs. Thomas Ingram, 336 Palmerston-boulevard, will receive for the first time this season Thursday, Jan. 5, from 3.30 to 6 o'clock, and afterwards on the first Thursday in the month.

* * *

Mrs. Arthur Hilles has moved to 9 Thornwood-road, Rosedale, and will be at home on Tuesday, Jan. 3.

* * *

Mr. J. Howard Stowe leaves on Jan. 1 for Europe, sailing on the steamship George Washington.

* * *

Mrs. and Miss Orpen of Sherbourne-street will not receive on Monday, Jan. 2.

* * *

A Christmas wedding was solemnized at the residence of the bride's parents, "Invermara," Gamebridge, on Tuesday, Dec. 27, at 1 p.m. when Henrietta Bruce and Mr. Harper Walker were united in matrimony by the Rev. D. W. Best of Beaverton. The bride looked very charming in a handsome gown of silk crepe de Paris, and was attended by her sister, Miss Agnes. Mr. Will Walker of Toronto supported the groom and the wedding march was played by Miss R. M. Gandier. After a reception Mr. and Mrs. Walker left for their future home in Pittsburg, the bride traveling in a blue serge tailor-made, with panne hat to match and mink furs.

* * *

Mrs. J. Clement Ritchie will receive on Tuesday, Jan. 10, for the first time since removing to 96 Pricefield-road.

* * *

A large number of the members of the National Yacht Club and their friends were last night entertained at a box social held in the club rooms, and the success of the evening was very gratifying to those in charge. Mr. Dave Phillips abilities as an auctioneer were much appreciated by those present, his manner of conducting this quaint praceeding causing much amusement. The ball room of the the club was splendid in its holiday decorations of evergreen, holly and misletoe, the presence of the latter being the occasion of some little display of agility on the part of a number af the young ladies. The affair was most enjoyable in every way.

The Dickens' Fellowship Players held a large dinner Friday night in honor of their president, F. M. Bell-Smith, when a representative gathering from literary and musical circles were present. E. S. Williamson presided, and J. W. Bengough read an appropriate poem composed for tue occasion and presented Mr. Bell-Smith with a handsomely bound volume of "Mr. Pickwick," illuminated and containing original drawings, to which a delightful and happy speech was made. A short musical program was contributed by the following artists: Miss Dagmar Printz, Miss Theodore Jacques, Miss Grace Webster, Mr. Bell-Smith, Mr. Laurance J. Lugsdin and Mr. Leo Sullivan. A few of those present were: Mrs. E. H. Staoffrd, in black lace robe; Mrs. A. M. Denovan, black sequin gown; Mrs. J. W. Bengough, grey embroidered chiffon; Miss Dagmar Printz, ecru crepe de chine; Miss Grace Webster, pink ninon; Miss May Crabbe, yellow liberty satin; Miss Bessie Hunter, Miss Christine Donaldson, Miss Lucy Doyle, Mrs. Bell-Smith, Miss May Bengough, M'ss McKibbon, Miss Webb, Miss Bennett, Miss Scholey and E. S. Williamson, J. G. Watson, Dr. Bach, Capt. Larking, Laurance J. Lugsdin, J. T. Church, R. A. Berkinshaw, Leo Sullivan, W. J. Sweetman, Thos. Harrison, Gilbert Dalton, A. M. Denovan, J. W. Bengough, Messrs. Rumley, Macrae and Atkinson.

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Mrs. H. E. Brown, recently of B. M. & T. Jenkins, is in charge, and will be pleased to see her many friends.

Mrs. Brown has some very fine importations, and is offering them at prices which are most reasonable.

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A Toronto Favorite Coming

Next week Grace George will bring to the Royal Alexandra her latest and most successful play, "Sauce for the Gcose," the comedy of New York life by the established and successful authoress, Geraldine Bonner.

Miss George has had a great many successes, but it is safe to say that none have been more pronounced than the one in which she is now appearing. In the character of "Kitty Constable" she is irresistible. The character is one that gives her plenty of scope for her natural and artistic methods, and her keen sense of humor and her personal magnetism combines to make the character one of the most delightful and eminently fitting ones that she has assumed during her brilliant career.

Those who are familiar with Miss George's clever portrayal of Cyprienne in "Divorcons" will understand the alluring characteer of Kitty Constable and the way in which it is portrayed by Miss George, for many of the characteristics of the French woman are recognized in this New York wife of a literary husband who doesn't appreciate her. The London Daily Mail in speaking of Miss George's work as a comedian, said: "She is bound to conquer, for she is so human, so humorous, so slender, so sly, so bewitching and all in a breath that every woman who sees her will enjoy her, and every man will love her." The coming of Miss George in her new play is a dramatic event of first importance, and is especially interesting from the fact that the organization that will appear here is the one that will formally open William A. Brady's new theatre, "The Playhouse," in New York City, which now neaaring completion.

WHAT IS AHEAD?

(1911)

What is ahead of us in this New Year?
Some few of us whose eyes scan o'er this page,
Shall, ere it closes, pass from earth's fret and rage
To that which cometh after. Shall we fear?

What is ahead of us in this New Year?
Some of us whose hearts are heavy now, and ache,
Because that which our souls desire we cannot reach and take,
May, if it pleaseth God, find peace even here.

What is ahead of us in this New Year?
Some of us are happy now, and will remain
Happy all thru the days of sun and rain;
Of partly cloudy nights, and dark, and clear.

What is ahead of us in this New Year?
God knoweth. And we—we cannot even guess.
That which we long for may hurt and may not bless.
God order for us for His Son's sake dear.

—Carl Snax.

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A New Year's Star

By MARGARET BELL

The whole city had that indolently festive air which accompanies a public holiday. Little feathery bits of snow struggled down between the buildings, and the few wandering strollers involuntarily quickened their steps, as they turned the corner by the city courthouse, where the wind seemed to send all his scouts out, to play with any passing straggler and pinch his ears and nose.

Janet Lowery hurried from the small bedroom at the Colonial House, toward the theatre. It was already half-past two, and the holiday matinee was billed for three, to give any indulgent epicureans time to loiter over their demi-tasse. Her morning had been spent in rehearsing, and at half-past one she had hurried back to her room, to write a couple of letters. Her New Year's luncheon, consisting of a ham sandwich and a glass of milk, she ate while attempting to answer her mother's letter, which awaited her arrival from rehearsal. She stopped many times, to swallow the hard lump which arose in her throat, and before she knew it, it was half-past two, and she was due before the lights at three-fifteen.

The stage hands loitered around in the wings, and the orchestra strolled in, one after the other. The manager seemed irritable and said something about firing everyone on the spot, if he were not in his place, at three o'clock. Someone had been in Janet's dressing-room, and had taken her cream. Her grease paint and powder were disarranged, and the telegrams she had received from her mother, were scattered around on the floor. The tears which no longer could be held in check, came rushing forth, and the wardrobe woman found her, a dismal little figure, huddled up in one corner, sobbing out her woe. She still sat in her street clothes, and had not applied the least touch to her pale cheeks. Outside, the call-boy went thru the halls, crying, "Fifteen minutes, fifteen minutes." The old wardrobe woman, who assisted the minor characters to dress, tried to comfort her, as she gathered up the trifling bits of yellow paper. But Janet sobbed harder than ever, and declared she would not go on, that afternoon. The woman put her room in order, placing her powder here, her grease paint there, and finally extricating her pot of cream from behind the big trunk, which stood in the corner. She placed a chair before the mirror and hung the pretty, little gowns Janet was to wear, on the back of it. Outside, in the wings, the stage hands' voices became louder than ever, and the orchestra down below, began to tune up. A group of supers halted before Janet's door, and laughed and talked loudly.

"This is her room in here," one said. "I seen her come in. Betche I kin take her out to supper, after the show. I think she's the prettiest girl in the whole thing. I spose that's why she went on; she don't seem to act much. Anyhow, she didn't do much last night when they opened up here. Think I'll take her out to the "Coronation" and have some good beer and pretzels. Wonder if she's near ready to go on?"

Janet raised her head with a jerk and jumped up, pulling out her hatpins, which she threw carelessly on the trunk, took her place in front of the mirror and was soon applying the cream and powder. She heard the call of "overture," as she put the last dab on her nose, and was quite ready to go on, when the boy knocked on her door. Her makeup was not so heightened as at other times, and her face bore an expression which the stage manager had never seen there before. She was quite calm, as she walked on, and took her cue from the leading lady.

The house was filled. Janet wondered how it was that people who had comfortable homes, preferred to go to the theatre on New Year's Day, rather than sit at home before their blazing grates. But the manager was radiant, for the box office was sold out, and she too, liked best to play before a full house.

The first act was finished, and the second being quickly constructed before the audience had ceased applauding. Janet managed to get one peep at them, thru a hole in the curtain. They looked like a huge fan of many sides, which flapped together, and with each flap, sent over the footlights, a little bit of encouragement, which caused the dressing-rooms all around to ring with happy little snatches of song, and sentences brimming with excitement and joy. "The dears! If they only knew how much we need that, they would be more lavish with it."

Two big red spots glowed on Janet's cheeks, beneath the rouge and powder. Her fingers trembled as she unfastened her dress, and her breath came in quick, little gasps. Something of a smile danced around her mouth and played in the corners of her eyes, as she read a note which was placed opposite her mirror. If she had seen it before the curtain rang up, it is doubtful if "the best serious drama seen here this season" would have had a pretty ingenue to weep in the second act. She tore it up, and dropped it on the floor. The big super, who stood next the mantel at the end of the first act, would have felt flattered, had he seen such a finish to his carefully written note, inviting her to dine with him in one of the private rooms of the "Coronation." He even hinted that he had pledged his gun metal watch, and her answer would decide who was to be the future owner of this valuable. And then the pathos of her life struck her, and she became pensive and preoccupied. Why should this life more than any other offer the excuse for a stranger to accost her, in this way? She worked nervously at her makeup, adding a touch here, a dab there, and furtively brushed away a tear, as she walked to the wings.

Perfect quiet fell over the house as the curtain went up and the sounds of the orchestra died away in the tunnel underneath the parquet. Janet knew they were living her words with her, as she flung them, in the desperation of agony, toward the leading man. The heavy stood sneering in the left lower entrance, and the leading lady loitered in the wings. A baby in the upper box began to cry, and the whole house seemed to turn toward that side of the theatre in protest, till the mother stole quietly out. Girls in the first balcony began to sniffle audibly. Janet's big speech was no longer a bit of stereotyped black and white, on a grimy manuscript. It was a vital truth, the significance of which struck her more forcibly, as she sobbed out each word. She realized that she was telling her own life to the people out there across the lights, and they understood, in a kind of sympathetic way, and tried to make her feel that they did, in a silent tenseness, disturbed now and then by the sound of a stifled sob, or the turbulent use of a handkerchief. And by and by Janet forgot all about the stage, the brilliant lights, the stage manager who stood in exultant amazement in the wings. These people out there before her, this big sea of calm tenseness, this wavering sheet of humanity, whom she knew she was swaying as her mood chose, this was the world she was calling to, these were the ones who could help her maintain her position. She was no longer a little actress struggling for advancement from an adamantine manager, but a vital Someone with the power to infuse some of her vitality into the minds of all the big world who sat out there before her. No thought came to her of the costume for the next act, in her meagre dressing-room, or the lines she was to utter from off stage, before her next entrance. Janet Lowery was at last in the world with those people out there, who understood her, and laughed and wept with her. Her wild little laugh, which flung itself against the papier mache walls of the De Strange reception hall fell on the ears of the manager and caused him to rub his fat hands together, in nervous pleasure. Surely this was not little Janet Lowery who had moped so, of late, and who had never seemed to wake up, on the stage.

With a final appeal to this big, undulating world, she fell in the chair by the table, in the centre of the stage. Her last sentences had touched him with more power than any before. "I tell you it is an octopus which is snatching me away; a horrible beast that sends out his slimy claws, and then stifles and tortures and kills. This octopus society which tears us from ourselves and casts us out for the common things to feed upon. If there would only come someone who is strong enough to release me from him, but no—no, I can feel him now, now—"

The curtain rang down, and went up again. Two, three, four times it was raised and lowered, and the cheering continued. At the fifth curtain, the stage manager pushed Janet on, alone, and she staggered, half blindly, toward the centre, her eyes wild and brilliant. As it rang up, for the sixth time, the orchestra leader lifted a basket of violets over the lights. Her seventh curtain, she took from the left entrance, bowed, and stretched out her arms appealingly. In an instant, the applause ceased, and she was led to her room.

She fingered the card which nestled down amongst the bed of violets. Half understandingly, she read the words on it: "From a club of girls who are trying to sever the octopus' claws. We brought the flowers for the brightest star we saw to-day. May we call at your dressing-room, after the play? Give answer to usher, who waits at your door."

When she had read it thru five or six times, she reached hurriedly for a card and pencil, scribbling the words: "I cannot thank you. You have already helped me. I shall tell you how when you come to me after the play. Shall look for you in this act."

When next she appeared she scanned the orchestra circle for the four or five rows visible beyond the lights. There was no sign of a girls' club, who would send a big basket of violets to the ingenue of a play, simply because they appreciated her work. As she turned to meet the heavy a bit of fluttering white fell from the first row in the balcony, down among the audience in the parquet. She looked across the black space, and saw six or seven splashes of white leaning over the railing. And then a great burst of gladness came over her, and her lines became living words, printed on the parchment slip of her own life.

When the last curtain fell and the house out in front was only a bleak world of darkness, the stage manager and the company manager conferred together outside the ingenue's door. With one-half of the make-up rubbed from her face, she called a blithe "Come in," in answer to the tap which sounded on the door. The manager came in, and took her little, hot hand, excitedly.

"I've wired Frieling, Miss Lowery, and you are to go back and rehearse for a new part. He is going to star you in a new play. In the meantime, here is a check for five hundred, for expenses. Miss Brayley will take your place. I hate to lose you, but after to-day, you deserve something better. You have found yourself at last."

He went out, as the wardrobe woman opened the door, in response to a nervous, little tap. The room was scarcely large enough to hold the seven girls who entered. The violets sat in the centre of the table, before the mirror.

"We were wondering if you would have time to come to dinner?" the spokesman said. "We have a flat up in the north end. We are artists and journalists, and sich like. It must be hard to have to play on New Year's. And, by the way, we killed an octopus or two out there in the audience. To you we are indebted for the axe. I hope you like violets."

Janet swallowed hard, and looked from one to the other.

"I have found out," she said finally, "that the more one strives to avoid the octopus, the harder he will pursue one. And also that the only way to show others how to fight him is to set about conscientiously and fight him oneself. Violets are my favorite flowers. To you girls I am indebted for my flight into the firmament. What time do you dine? My New Year's repast so far has consisted of a ham sandwich and a modest glass of indigo milk."

The big super hung sheepishly around the stage entrance, but not one of the eight girls who passed him turned to look in his direction. The gun metal trophy had passed with the ingenue.

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Montreal Opera Co. Coming to Princess

Superb Canadian Organization Will be Heard During Week Beginning January 16.

The appearance of the Montreal Opera Co. at the Princess during the week of Jan. 16 means not merely that Torontonians have the opportunity of hearing a very good all-round opera company, one of the best conductors in the business (Agide Jacchia) and the greatest of living French tenors (Edmond Clement), but also that the music-lovers of this city are to be asked their opinion as to the advisability of Canada's possessing an operatic establishment absolutely under its own control.

The Montreal company is only the first phase of a very big plan which will end, if the ideas of its promoters are realized, in the establishment of an all-Canada operatic syndicate, having subscribers and directors in Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa and Quebec, and possibly in Winnipeg also, and having a definite season of opera performed in each of these cities, its length proportioned to the size and operatic taste of the town, and its operas and performances being selected in the open markets of Europe, to meet the tastes of Canadian audiences.

Purely Montreal Company.

Owing to the short time available for organization, the Montreal opera this year represents Montreal alone and it is now being sent out to the other Canadian cities to show what can be done under purely Canadian auspices. Its success in the home city has been immense. Right up to the end of its eighth week—the day before Christmas, the worst time of the theatrical year—it continued to pack His Majesty's Theatre with enthusiastic audiences. It produced 14 operas, some of them being repeated as many as six times, and it gave eight orchestra concerts to capacity crowds. Then—eight weeks having been originally set as the limit owing to the belief that the town would never stand for any more—it went to Quebec to fulfill an eight days' engagement in that city, and again did capacity; and next week it will play in Ottawa, with their excellencies of Rideau Hall attending every performance and extending their most cordial patronage. It could easily have remained in Montreal for another four weeks, and there is no doubt that the season next year will be extended to three months for Montreal, the amount of time for outside cities depending on the amount of social and financial support offered.

On Merit.

Needless to say, this has not been achieved merely on "society" backing and local management alone. The Montreal success was due mainly to uniform excellence in the performances, and chiefly to the profound impression made by the conductor and his orchestra and by Clement in the French operas and Ferrabini in the Italian. Clement is known in Toronto by reputation, not only as the lion of the Opera Comique of Paris, but also as having made a tremendous hit at his first appearance in New York last season. Ferrabini is known here by her uniquely powerful dramatic work and her excellent singing in "La Boheme" and other operas at one or two recent visits of traveling companies, when she appeared and conquered in spite of much less favorable circumstances. But amid the pleasanter surroundings of a well-established permanent opera season, such as that at Montreal, her art has developed ever further, and in "Fedora," which she may possibly sing here, and "Madame Butterfly," which she will certainly do, is reported to have risen to new and unsuspected levels.

With Ugo Colombini, a dramatic Italian tenor of exceptional excellence and musicianship; Louise Michot, a French soprano of very pleasing voice and modern methods; Louis Deru, a rich-voiced French tenor; Eugenio Torre, Italian tenor known to Torontonians; Pinazzoni, an admirable baritone; Louise Barnolt, a beautiful woman and singer, and an exceptionally good Suzuki in "Butterfly," and with the whole ensemble brought to perfection by the magnetic leadership of Jacchia, the company ought to make a profound impression on Toronto.

"Carmen" the Big Event.

The great event of the week will be the performance of "Carmen," with Clement, an unequalled Don Jose, and Ferrabini, in her vital and almost brutal performance of Carmen. This will probably be given on Monday, and will be a revelation to those who are accustomed to seeing Bizet's work as a one-star opera for the mezzo-soprano. Ferrabini in this case sings in French. Her other operas, in Italian, will be "La Boheme" and "Butterfly," and possibly "La Tosca." Clement will also be heard with Mlle Michot, the French soprano, in "Manon," and the last French piece will be the picturesque, light and fascinating Anglo-Indian work by the famous ballet-writer Delibes, "Lakme," which is practically unknown to Toronto, but has been very popular in the eastern cities since introduced by the New Orleans singers.

The entire company, as employed at all the regular performances in Montreal, will appear here, the total strength being 101 persons. There are 40 men in the orchestra, all of them from opera orchestras of repute, and most of the leaders in different sections held the same position in the late Manhattan Opera.

MR. STRAPHOLDER:
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SMITH'S FALLS MINISTERS DENOUNCE LOCAL OPTION

Anglican Clergyman and Catholic Priest Write to Press Deprecating the Campaign.

SMITH'S FALLS, Dec. 31.—(Special.)—The local option campaign here has been checked by the publication of two letters this week in the local papers, from the two most prominent clergymen of the town, namely: Rev. Mr. Bliss of the Anglican Church and Father Kelly of the Catholic Church.

It is considered most probable that local option will be defeated here on Monday.

In a letter to the editor of The Rideau Record, and published in that paper under date of Tuesday, Dec. 27, 1910, the Rev. Mr. Bliss, Anglican clergyman of Smith's Falls, declares he is not a supporter of local option. His letter reads:

Sir: In October you published a report of a sermon preached by me on the evils of the open bar and the proposed relief from those evils thru the enactment of local option. While I have been a lifelong antiprohibitionist I yet felt it my duty to look into this proposition in the interest of those who were afflicted with the liquor habit. I wanted to find something to help them and to help our young boys. In the sermon above referred to I promised to do this and to give results later. At the time I knew nothing of the working of local option. I know more now and BECAUSE OF WHAT I KNOW I AM UNABLE TO ENDORSE OR VOTE FOR IT. IN MY JUDGMENT THE DRINKING MAN AND THE BOY HAVE GREATER TEMPTATIONS UNDER LOCAL OPTION THAN UNDER LICENSE, AND LAW IS HELD IN GREAT DISRESPECT. I trouble you with these few lines only because you published something of a sermon of which these words are the second and concluding part. It cannot be expected that all should see eye to eye in this question, but there is one thing we can do—each respect the honest convictions of another. There is no occasion for hard words or unkind or uncharitable thoughts. Men of good repute and Christian life are ranged on either side of this question all the world over. "Be pitiful, be courteous."

Forster Bliss.

On the following day, Wednesday, Dec. 28, Father Kelly, St. Francis de Sales Presbytery, replies in The Smith's Falls News commenting on the Rev. Mr. Bliss's letter, and supporting his position against local option.

To Editor of News,

Dear Mr. Editor:

Will you favor me with a little space in your columns to comment upon Rev. Mr. Bliss' letter, which appeared in The Rideau Record of yesterday, on the subject of local option?

Mr. Bliss has given, it appears, conscientious study and consideration to this proposed enactment, and judiciously examined its operation in other places, and he gives us the resulting assurance in these words: "I am unable to endorse or vote for it," adding, "in my judgment the drinking man and the boy have greater temptations under local option than under license, and the law is held in great disrespect."

Does not this deliberate and grave arraignment of the law sought to be imposed upon our town awaken serious misgiving and cause us to think well before assuming the responsibility of impeding our progress in what may be regarded as the beginning of a forward career, by the adoption of such a law? My own judgment has always been averse to such repressive laws, unless in the case—rare indeed, where the circumstances manifestly demanded them as the sole remedy for a widespread and inveterate evil; aside from the fact that, in the present case, according to many who, like Mr. Bliss, have studied its actual operation, this law is ineffective and futile.

But Mr. Bliss further declares that, as a consequence of this legislation, "the law is held in great disrespect." If disrespect for law be a consequence of the passing of local option, and I agree with Mr. Bliss that it is, then we are face to face with a condition of things very serious indeed, destruction of the whole social fabric—an evil far-reaching in its baneful effects, and absolutely subersive of all order.

I have not always seen eye to eye with Rev. Mr. Bliss, but in the present instance, I unhesitatingly adopt his words—"Neither can I endorse or vote for local option."

I remain, dear Mr. Editor,
Yours, faithfully,
Thomas Kelly.

St. Francis de Sales Presbytery, 28th December, 1910.

BEATON MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

BEETON, Dec. 31.—The municipal BEATON, Dec. 31.—The municipal elections here resulted in the entire council being returned by acclamation as follows: Reeve, H. L. Law. Councillors, Sam Hays, Silas Wray and J. Aitkin.

Canadian Hair Restorer

Will restore gray hair to its natural color. Stop Falling Hair, causes to grow on bald heads, cures Dandruff, Itching and all Scalp Diseases. Contains no oily or greasy ingredients.

Price 75c.—To introduce will mail first order for 30c., coin or postal note.

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C. N. Has more rejuvenating vitalizing force than has ever before been offered. Sufferers from lack of vigor and vital weakness which sap the pleasures of life should take Canadian Nervine one box will show wonderful results

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THE UP-TO-DATE WAY

To Montreal

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DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE

It runs along the shores of **Lake Ontario** and **River St. Lawrence**, and through the principal towns and cities.
It has an unequalled roadbed, laid with 100-lb. rails.
It operates Pullman "up-to-date" sleeping cars, with their great reputation.
It runs handsome **vestibule modern coaches.**
It runs a **"dining car and parlor car"** service that cannot be surpassed.
It has polite and attentive conductors and porters.
It is the route of Canada's fastest and best train, **"The International Limited."**
Always in the lead, it deserves your patronage.
A high official of one of the greatest railway systems in the United States, who recently travelled over the G. T. R. from Niagara Falls to Montreal, speaking of the roadbed, said "there were very few lines in the United States that could compare, and none that could surpass.

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Between all Stations in Canada
Fare and One-Third.
Good going daily until Jan. 2.
Return limit Jan. 4th, 1911.

SINGLE FARE
Good going Dec. 31, Jan. 1-2.
Return limit Jan. 3, 1911.

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CALIFORNIA
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Secure tickets, berth reservations and full information at City Ticket Office, northwest corner King and Yonge Streets. Phone Main 4209.

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Leave North Parkdale ..... 9.15 p.m.
Leave West Toronto ..... 9.30 p.m.
Arrive North Toronto ..... 9.40 p.m.
Leave North Toronto ..... 10.00 p.m.
Leave Peterboro ..... 12.10 p.m.
Daily, except Sunday.
Will stop at Westmount.
Arrive at Montreal 7.00 a.m. Arrive Ottawa 6.50 a.m.
Passengers may remain in sleeping cars until 8.00 a.m.
Take northbound Yonge street cars direct to North Toronto Station.

FROM UNION STATION TO MONTREAL AND OTTAWA
9.02 a.m. Daily. 10.30 p.m. Daily.

All night trains carry Canadian Pacific Standard Sleeping cars for both cities.

Smooth Roadbed
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GRAND YACHTING CRUISE
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WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA
—AND—
The Panama Canal
—BY THE—
Twin Screw **STR. NEW YORK**
18,000 TONS

leaving New York January 28, arriving back in New York February 28. A few of the features on the ship are: All staterooms fitted with electric fans, wind scoops for the portholes, photographic dark-room with water supply, open-air deck swimming pool, two motor launches, ensuring easy communication between the steamer and shore, string orchestra of skilled musicians. Rates, including landing and embarking charges at all ports of call, $150 upwards.
For further particulars apply
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Every room completely renovated and newly carpeted during 1907.
$1.50 and Up per day. American Plan. ed7

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Good roads we want, good roads we'll get;
They're good for all, so don't forget,
But give a vote to help us on,
And be the winning side upon.

The farmer needs them for our good,
As they will bring us cheaper food,
So just vote straight, don't hesitate;
Make up your mind ere 'tis too late.

Our foremost place we'll yield to none;
What's necessary shall be done
To keep Toronto on the rise
In all her works of enterprise.
—A. J. T.

MISCHA ELMAN.

Mischa Elman, the sensational Russian violinist, who appeared with the Toronto Symphony Orchestra the past two seasons, is booked for Massey Hall on Thursday evening, March 1, in recital. This great violinist is a pronounced favorite in Toronto, and as a great many people are anxious to hear him in a full evening's recital, it is safe to say his appearance will be one of the musical events of the season.

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FOR
ITS OWN
PET HOBBIES,
BUT
NOT A COPPER
FOR THE
VIADUCT.

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NEW YORK CITY.

IN the centre of everything, yet away from the noise and discomforts of city life. Within a block of subway and elevated stations; all surface lines close at hand; easy walking distance to best shops and theatres. Near Central Park and accessible to both Grand Central and new Pennsylvania Terminal.
Single Rooms, $1 and $1.50 per day.
Single Rooms and Bath,
$2.00, $2.50 and $3.00 per day.
An additional charge of only 50c. per day when occupied by two.
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A modern, up-to-date hotel, with entirely new furnishings and decorations, the ideal place for you to stop when you are in New York either on business or pleasure. Comfortable accommodations, courteous treatment, reasonable prices. Try the Bristol on your next trip. Write for booklet and map of N. Y.
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Manufacturers of
High Grade Red Pressed Bricks
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GALVANIZED IRON skylights, metal ceilings, cornices, etc. Douglas Bros., 121 Adelaide-street West. ed7

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NEW YEAR greeting cards, booklets, calendar pads, handsome assortment, grand values.

MAGNIFICENT New Year booklets, grand assortment, beautiful designs, many bargains.

PERPETUAL calendars, ribboned, spangles, floral, artistic, also other rich calendars.

NEW YEAR souvenir cards, immense assortments, cent each upwards.

NEW YEAR paperteries, novelties, empty gift boxes, decorations, bells, wreaths, tinsel.

DOLLS, toys, games, greeting cards, etc. Adams, 401 Yonge.

HELP WANTED

AGENTS—Sunlight at night; our incandescent kerosene mantle burners fit all lamps; burn with or without mantle; appeal to all using lamps. Prices defy competition. Particulars free. Simplex Gaslight Co., 23 Park Row, New York.

MEN MAY EARN good pay copying addresses, etc., at home in spare time. Particulars free. C. H. Rowan, Dept. 461, Chicago.

SALESMEN wishing to double their income, state territory covered, how often and size of towns. Pocket sample case customers everywhere, for Blair's, the only fountain pen, both non-leakable and self-filling, with no decomposing rubber sack or inside mechanism to displace ink. Filled by suction of the pen cap. A gentlemen's side line. Address Blair's Fountain Pen Co., 6 John-street, New York. 77

ARTICLES WANTED

ONTARIO LAND GRANTS located and unlocated, purchased for cash. D. N. Robertson, Canada Life Building, Toronto. ed7

VETERAN GRANTS wanted—Ontario or Dominion, located or unlocated. Mulholland & Co., McKinnon Bldg. ed7tf

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FIVE HUNDRED neatly printed cards, billheads or dodgers, one dollar. Telephone, Barnard, 35 Dundas. ed7tf

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PHOTOGRAPHIC BUSINESS for sale in Ottawa—A rare opportunity. Address Box 56, World Office.

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VANCOUVER ISLAND offers sunshiny, mild climate—Good profits for ambitious men with small capital in business, professions, fruit-growing, poultry, farming, manufacturing, lands, timber, mining, railroads, navigation, fisheries, new towns; no thunderstorms, no mosquitoes, no malaria. For authentic information, free booklets, write Vancouver Island Development League, Room A, 118 Broughton street, Victoria, B.C. 67t

READ THIS NOW—The call of the land is answered with health and prosperity in Eastern North Carolina. Write today. C. T. D. Co., Box 906, Wilmington, N.C.

CAFE

LUNCH at Orrs' Restaurant and partake of the life essentials—pure food, pure air and pure water. Best 25c meals, special Sunday dinner, 35c. Entrance, 44 Richmond-street East, also at 45 Queen street East. ed7

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THE CONTRACTORS' SUPPLY CO., Limited, Manning Chambers. Crushed stone, $1.25 per ton, on wagons, at Jarvis street Wharf. ed7

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ALIVE BOLLARD, Wholesale and Retail Tobacconist, 128 Yonge-street. Phone M. 4543. ed7

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FACIAL AND BODY massage — Baths, medical electricity. Mrs. Robinson, 504 Parliament street. Phone North 2493. ed7

MRS. CUMMINGS, 223 Church street.

MASSAGE—Mrs. Mattie, 15 Bloor East, near Yonge. ed7

MASSAGE, baths and medical electricity. Mrs. Colbran, 755 Yonge. N. 2229. ed7

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DR. BRUCE RIORDAN has removed to his new residence, No. 1 Roxborough street E., corner Yonge street. Telephone North Two Hundred. Down-town office, 152 Bay street. Telephone, Main One. 712345

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NEAL—Headquarters for floral wreaths 554 Queen West, College 3769. 11 Queen East. Main 3738. Night and Sunday phone. Main 5734. ed7

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GET MARRIED — Matrimonial paper containing advertisements marriageable people from all sections of the United States, Canada, rich, poor, young, etc. Protestants, Catholics, mailed sealed free. A. F. Gunnels, Toledo, Ohio.

LADY, 38, worth $20,000, would marry. Confidential. H. Box 35, Corr. League, Toledo, Ohio.

START '11 RIGHT

If you have had bad bowels and liver last year—you don't have this. CASCARETS will make your bowels and liver act right, and keep them so. Many a sick, tired head and body comes from bad bowels. 897

CASCARETS—10c box — week's treatment, all druggists. Biggest seller in the world—Million boxes a month.

The Stock Markets and General Financial Topics

New Public Interest in Market Will Have to Be Established

Window-Dressing Operations in Wall Street Over Year End—Toronto Market Presents Favorable Appearance.

World Office,
Saturday Evening, December 31.

A small advance in the active American stocks at the close of the week was in accord with the prevailing idea, that prices would be held moderately firm at the year's end for inventory purposes. This was more essential this year than on many previous occasions, owing to the larger amount of stocks held by the various large financial institutions. The only matter of moment new to the market this week was the decision of the government to drop civil proceedings for a criminal action against the Electric trust. This, of course, was not acceptable to those who make a business proposition out of handling stocks in the market and its first effect was allowed to take a natural course. Not in a good many years has there been such a small speculative public outstanding account in Wall-street. The whole year has been one of steady and unremitting liquidation, and the outside players have either taken losses frequently or are confronted with one, if they are still hanging on. The fact of the matter is that speculators have lost money and patience, and the very large majority have decided that to make money, the only thing to do is to leave the market severely alone. For a time Wall-street has lost its following and the promoters are straining all their energies to devise some means of restoring the market to its normal status. To do this public sentiment will have to be reversed and there is nothing in sight to indicate that this is possible.

* * *

A natural reaction from inflated commodity prices is in effect, and this will bring in its train a reduction in loans which at present are mostly a measure of the extreme prices which have ruled for nearly two years. The giant steel trust has fought against reductions, but these have to come, and the new year is expected to see a cut of considerable proportions in what is accepted as the standard of commodities. Tariff revision is becoming more essential every day, both from a domestic and export standpoint. A process of reorganization in commercial circles is, in effect, and during its working out there can be no absolute confidence as to the future. The storm clouds are heavy and until these have been lifted the stock market will be fitful.

* * *

Money will be cheap, mainly because there can be no real justification for borrowing. This can be used as a lever for temporary bull movements and probably will be. With stocks so concentrated as they are, efforts will be made to effect a better distribution, and this can only be done by making the market attractive. Recent publications of railroad earnings are anything but cheering, and in the present temper of the public mind it is not possible that the interstate-commerce commission will attempt to order freight rate increases. Between now and spring, every variety of manipulation will be adopted to effect sales of stocks, but a complete change in the market's clientele will have to be brought about to make this a success. As a pure guess it would seem that some attempts will be made to put prices higher during January.

* * *

Until the last day of the week there was a complete absence of speculation at the Toronto market. It was almost impossible to get any new money on call loans, and in some instances loans were called by banks for the purpose of affecting the year end statements. Few stocks, speculative or otherwise, were forced on the market, and professionals thought they saw an opportunity for a profitable short carry. It was this buying which produced more activity on Thursday and Friday. There is a growing impression that money will be freely available within a short time, and this, together with British and French investment in Canadian securities, has produced an optimistic feeling as to the outlook for the domestic markets.

* * *

Increases in the dividends of several of the Canadian listed securities are looked for in 1911, and no decreases are expected. It was thought that the Northern Navigation Co. would show earnings somewhat below those of last year, but the regular dividend was declared, and it is certain that the company has a good margin to play on. Rio still acts as tho some favorable announcement is close at hand, and there are some who think that the Toronto Railway will make a larger disbursement to shareholders. Bank amalgamations are strengthening these institutions, and this, with the increased profits shown, is preventing liquidation of these shares. The Toronto market presents a favorable appearance, and such as might reasonably indicate improvement early in the New Year.

WALL-STREET POINTERS.

Banks gained $2,124,000 on week's currency movement.

* * *

Idle cars for fortnight ended Dec. 12, 51,413, an increase of 16.8 per cent.

* * *

Dividend outlook for Grand Trunk third preferred stock considered dubious.

* * *

Further sugar frauds on the customs disclosed at New Orleans and San Francisco.

* * *

Preponderance of sentiment expressed in brokers' weekly market letters bullish.

* * *

Bradstreet's reports apparently good holiday trade, but reduced outdoor activities and lessened demand.

* * *

Dun's Review says the outlook while not as promising as might be desired contains any elements of strength.

* * *

Interboro's claims on the city of $6,-198,514 for extra work in subway reduced by board of arbitration to $1,-684,109.

* * *

Traders as a rule are expected to sell the market on hard spots, as many of them think a fair decline is still a distinct possibility.

* * *

United States treasury department expected to close the calendar and therewith first half of fiscal year with a deficit not exceeding $22,000,000, only about half as large a deficit as same period last year.

* * *

Union Pacific and Steel seem to run into stock on rallies. They are supported on reactions. We think next week will demonstrate that it is manipulative in these and other stocks. Southern Pacific should be bought on reactions. Rock Island ay do better. Northern Pacific shows a moderate rallying tendency. St. Paul is not offering in any amount. Chesapeake & Ohio should be bought and averaged. B. R. T. is well taken. The same is true of Atchison; Amalgamated and Smelters are in a trading position.—Financial Bulletin.

* * *

The much-talked-of demands for bonds is certainly not reflected in any higher prices for this class of securities, in fact, actual weakness exists in certain sections of the bond department. The highly speculative character of the buying responsible for the present highly speculative character of the buying responsible for the present price level of stocks is not calculated to inspire confidence, and banking interests are still quite positive in their opinions that much lower levels geerally will prevail before long. From now on business depression promises to be sufficiently marked to cause a great deal of apprehension, and there is no doubt whatever that a discounting movement in stock values will shortly set in. The market is full of weak spots, and any aggressive selling would be followed by pronounced weakness. Technically, stocks are in a weak position, and it seems highly probable that the market will not be able to withstand the unfavorable news which is coming early next year.—Town Topics.

ON WALL-STREET.

Erickson Perkins & Co. had the following: To-day's stock market was featureless, but showed a sagging tendency. Buying power was light both for stocks and bonds. Final prices were about the lowest, but the losses were small. Traders sold out rather than carry stocks over the double holiday. If any further rise that we may have in stocks, there is every probability that the standard rails will lead. Some improvement will be warranted when we see signs that the railroads are to be allowed a reasonable advance in rates. But this is some time off. They may work lower first. Industrial stocks will be under a cloud for a time, influenced by receding business. There will be less profit in them than in railroad issues. The weekly bank statement was poor, but no more so than anticipated.

New York Stocks

Erickson Perkins & Co. (J. G. Beaty), 14 West King street, report the following fluctuations in the New York market:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Cl.	Sales.
Allis. Chal.					
Amal. Cop	62⅜	62⅜	61⅝	61⅝	3,800
Am. Beet S.					
Am. Canne s.	8¾	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	700
Am. Cot. Oil.					
Am. Lin. pf					
Am. Loco	38½	38½	38½	38½	100
Am. T. & T.	140½	140½	140¼	140¼	700
Anaconda					
Atchison	101¼	101¼	100⅞	101	1,100
Atl. Coast	117	117	117	117	300
B. & Ohio	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	300
Brooklyn	75⅝	75⅝	75¼	75¼	100
Car Fdry.	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	100
Cent. Leath	31½	31½	31½	31½	100
C. P. R.	195⅛	195½	195½	195⅜	1,500
C. C. C.					
Ches. & O.	80¼	80½	80⅛	80¼	
Col. Fuel	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	100
Col. South.					
Corn Prod.					
D. & H.	165⅜	165⅜	165⅝	165⅝	100
Denver					
do. pref.					
Distillers					
Duluth S. S.					
do. pref.					
Erie					
do. 1st	45¾	45¾	45¾	45⅝	100
do. 2nds					
Gas	135¾	135⅞	135¾	135⅝	2,000
Gen. Elec					
Gold'd C	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	1,100
Gt. Nor. pf	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜	100
Gt. Nor. Ore	56½	56½	56½	56¼	100
Int. Paper	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	100
Ice Secur	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	100
Illinois					
Int. Pump					
Interboro	19⅜	19½	19¼	19½	300
Iowa Cent.					
Kan. South.					
L. & N.					
Leh. Val	175⅜	175¾	175¼	175⅜	2,000
Mex. C., 2nds.	34⅜	34¾	34⅜	34⅜	
M. K. T.	32	32	31½	31½	300
Mo. Pacific					
Mackay					
do. pref.					
M., St. P. & S.					
N. Amer.					
Natl. Lead					
Norfolk					
North. Pac					
Northwest					
N. Y. C.	111⅜	111½	111¼	111½	500
Ont. & West					
Pac. Mail					
Peo. Gas					
Perna					
Pitts. Coal	128⅞	128⅞	128⅝	128¾	900
Press. Steel	30	30	30	30	100
Reading	150⅞	151¼	150½	150¾	18,000
Rep. Steel					
do. pref.					
Rock Island	29¾	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	1,000
do. pref.					
Rubber					
do. 1sts					
Ry. Springs					
S. F. S.					
Sloss					
Smelters	73½	73¾	73⅜	73⅜	2,000
South. Pac	116⅜	116⅜	115½	116¼	4,500
South. Ry.					
do. pref	62	62	62	62	100
S. L. S. W.					
St. Paul					
Sugar					
Tenn. Cop	34	34	34	34	200
Texas					
Third Ave	10¼	10¼	10	10	300
Toledo					
do. pref	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	200
Twin City					
U. S. Steel	72⅜	72⅜	72⅛	72⅛	24,500
do. pref	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	400
do. bonds	103⅞	104⅛	103⅞	104	
Utah Cop	44½	44¾	44¼	44¾	300
Union	170⅜	170¾	170¼	170⅛	11,400
do. pref					
Virg. Chem	62½	62½	62⅜	62⅜	300
Wabash					
do. pref					
Westinghouse					
West. Union	72¼	72½	72¼	72½	200
Wis. Cent.					
Woollens	31	31¼	31	31¼	200

Sales, 100,000.

CANADIAN PACIFIC'S EXCEPTIONAL SHOWING

Favorable Record of Gross and Net Exhibits—Another Stock Offering Probable.

Exceptionally favorable operating results are being recorded by the Canadian Pacific, in fact, gross and net exhibits thus far in the current fiscal period have been more favorable than any other company reporting. The showing is more noteworthy when consideration is given to the fact that during the last fiscal year there was recorded a gain in gross of some $18,600,-000, and in net of about $10,000,000. Earnings for the 12 months ended June 30 last were several millions ahead of the best previous year and the largest surplus, after dividends, was also shown, amounting to nearly $14,000,000.

Following is the monthly exhibit of changes in gross and net earnings thus far in the current fiscal year, as compared with the like periods of 1909:

	Inc.	Pct.	Net Inc.	Pct.
July	$1,729,184	24.21	$1,004,748	40.51
Aug.	1,828,546	24.61	727,614	24.54
Sept.	902,035	11.91	479,710	13.07
Oct.	484,773	4.97	118,863	2.70
Four mos.	$5,034,341	15.42	$2,330,937	17.57

Weekly gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific are substantially better than a year ago, the second week of December showing a gain of over $153,-000, while for the period from July 1 it had an increase of more than $5,586,-000. Even if the company made no improvement in revenue from this time on it will be noted that a very favorable exhibit for the 12 months will result. But, according to interests in close touch with the situation, the outlook is favorable for a continuance of monthly increases in gross and net.

It will be recalled that the Canadian Pacific has a considerable amount of mileage in new territory and the fact that settlers are being tempted to those sections in large numbers each year gives promise of the development of more liberal earnings. The company for a number of years has devoted considerable attention to the development of unproductive lands, and more lately a large amount of money has been expended in irrigation projects with profitable results. Whereas a few years ago the company received from $3 to $5 per acre for lands, last year and the year before several thousand acres of irrigated property sold at from $24 to $26 per acre.

Of late little has been said with respect to the Canadian Pacific's dividend prospects. It will be recalled that in August last the rate on the common was increased to 7 per cent. per annum and the usual one-half of 1 per cent. from the proceeds of land sales declared. It was intimated at the time that some sort of an extra distribution would be made from land sales, but exceptionally large railroad revenues for the last fiscal year obviously influenced the management to take the action mentioned above.

According to first-hand information, however, it is not the purpose of the management to make any further increase in the dividend payments from railway earnings, but the next increase or extra payments will be made from the proceeds of land sales. It is intimated that the rate will be made 1 per cent. semi-annual instead of the 1-2 of 1 per cent. now being paid from this source. The company has enjoyed liberal receipts from land operations and there is every reason why more liberal payments should be made to stockholders, it is said.

It would not be surprising if the Canadian Pacific should offer another block of common stock for sale at some time during the coming year, as the extensive program of construction which the management maps out each year calls for the disbursement of a liberal amount of cash, and it is not unlikely that a portion of this outlay will be met from the proceeds of an offering of common stock.

TORONTO BANK CLEARINGS.

Clearings of the Toronto banks for December show further business expansion, being considerably larger than a year ago, the slightly smaller than during November.

Each month this year has made a new record in point of bank clearings, while the total for the year is much larger than in any previous year. Following are the clearings by months compared with 1909:

	1909.	1910.
January	$116,564,080	$134,571,457
February	99,793,585	111,485,014
March	111,875,827	129,238,715
April	111,289,680	131,330,131
May	116,363,162	124,685,175
June	122,961,523	127,631,604
July	124,980,587	136,435,640
August	106,726,880	116,721,773
September	112,854,597	125,910,038
October	133,768,916	146,006,824
November	141,014,400	155,443,459
December	140,506,631	154,143,424
Total	$1,437,700,477	$1,593,964,254

Following are the yearly clearings since 1905, showing a 50 per cent. expansion in six years:

1910	$1,593,951,254
1909	1,437,700,477
1908	1,166,902,436
1907	1,228,905,517
1906	1,219,125,360
1905	1,047,490,701

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—The statement of clearing house banks for the week (five days), shows that the banks hold $7,842,600 more than the requirements of the 25 per cent. reserve rule. This is a decrease of $2,225,350 in the proportionate cash reserve as compared with last week.

The daily average of surplus reserve decreased $2,225,350, and now totals $7,843,175. Reserve less U.S. decreased $2,352,100, loans increased $10,461,200, specie decreased $1,-164,700, legals increased $2,069,300, deposits increased $12,519,800, and circulation decreased $650,100.

Actual cash reserves for the week decreased $13,710,000.

NOTED AVIATOR KILLED.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 31.—John B. Moisant, the aviator, was killed here this morning about 10 o'clock while trying to make a landing at Harahan, three miles above New Orleans. His machine turned head down in an altitude of 100 feet, throwing Moisant out headfirst. The machine was wrecked.

Re-elect Ald. May.

Ald. May's re-election should, in the interest of ward 5, be made sure. For a firstyear alderman he has made good.

Currency Panics Are Unknown Under Canada Banking System

Salient Points of Our Banking Laws Brought Out Before National Monetary Commission of United States.

That Canada has never had a currency panic similar to that experienced by the United States in 1907, was one of the many interesting facts relating to Canadian banking and currency brought out last fall in the course of interviews held by a sub-committee of the national monetary commission. This committee, consisting of Messrs. Vreeland, Weeks and Bonynge, visited Canada for the purpose of studying, at first hand, the banking system of the Dominion. Their interviews with leading bankers have now been published in the form of question and answer, as stenographically reported, in a volume entitled "Interviews on the Banking and Currency Systems of Canada."

The Canadian system of bank note circulation works very satisfactorily, according to opinions expressed before the committee. The issue of notes is permitted, with the sole restrictions that they shall not exceed the bank's paid up capital, and that 5 per cent. of the outstanding circulation shall be deposited in a common redemption fund. Consequently the circulation shows great elasticity. In 1908 the total issues of the Canadian chartered banks rose from an average circulation of $66,697,255 in July, to $83,036,163 in October, to fall again to $73,058,234 in December. The following story, told by Mr. Henry C. McLeod, general manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, shows the way in which the volume of Canadian bank note currency adjusts itself to varying conditions:

"In sitting here discussing this subject, it has brought back to me one of my earlier experiences in banking. It was in an isolated community, where the operations were buying and shipping grain. This bank had a capital of $100,000. Under the provincial law, it had the right to issue $3 to $1 of its capital in circulation. On Saturday evening all our circulation was outstanding. Over Sunday the winter set in, the harbors froze up, the vessels had to put out to sea, loaded or partially loaded. By middle of the week our circulation was much reduced; we had received exchange for the cargoes, and within a month the circulation was down to normal. The notes had gone out, had paid the farmers for the grain, they had been paid by the farmer to the shopkeeper and by the shopkeeper deposited in the bank. The shopkeepers had bought out bills on London, thereby paying their debts abroad, and the whole operation was completed. When an elastic currency is spoken of, I often think of that example of elasticity."

Canadian banking law makes no requirements as to the amount of reserve to be held, beyond the stipulation that 40 per cent. of it shall be in Dominion notes. A number of the bankers interviewed expressed the opinion that the establishment of any fixed reserve, such as we have in this country, would produce more harm than good, this being a matter which they hold should be left to the banks. That the banking association to which the chartered banks practically all belong does, however, endeavor to establish a minimum reserve, came out in the course of an interview with Sir Edward Clouston, general manager of the Bank of Montreal, Canada's most influential banking institution.

Q. There is nothing in the Dominion law, as I understand, relating to reserve?

A. Nothing.

Q. That is entirely—

A. Subject to the judgment of each general manager.

Q. Under the law, also, does the banking association endeavor, as a matter of good banking, to keep a minimum amount of cash reserve among the banks?

A. Yes; there is an arrangement among ourselves that a bank will keep a minimum of 8 per cent. in actual cash and 7 per cent. in readily available securities, making 15 per cent. in all; but there is no law about it.

Q. Do you consider that sufficient, taking everything into consideration?

A. Yes.

Another interesting feature of Canadian banking to which the committee directed its enquiries was the system of branch banks. The actual working of the system is described in great detail in the interviews. Canadian towns, with a population not exceeding a thousand, often have not only one but two or three branch banks. Enquiry as to the amount of deposits which would justify the opening of a branch bank brought out the following conversation between Mr. Vreeland and Sir Edward Clouston:

Q. What amount of deposits would you consider as justifying the opening of a branch, Sir Edward?

A. That depends. In a country like the west, where it is growing all the time, we have to take a chance of not doing business for a year.

Q. Prospects would also enter into it largely?

A. Yes; we have just issued instructions to open at a place where there will not be any deposits at all, but the place is a good point. It is on the bank of a river and a divisional point on a railway.

Q. What amount of deposits in a branch would you consider, from the standpoint of the profit, justified establishing it?

A. That is a very difficult question to answer, because a minor branch or subagency might be useful in other ways than securing deposits. If we open a subagency out in a manufacturing district, we do that very often to protect our business at the head office; because otherwise the different manufacturing concerns might be making banking arrangements elsewhere, and we give them the convenience of paying their cheques close at hand.

Comparative Figures of Wealth of Great Britain and France

Remarkable Picture of Material Progress Shown in Estimates of Population and Riches of Great Powers.

A series of comparative estimates of the population and wealth of Great Britain and Ireland from the earliest recorded estimates of 1688 to the present day, and of the French republic from the time of the French revolution until 1909, has been compiled by political economists, and while it is allowed that the figures are not absolutely positive, they are sufficiently conclusive to show in remarkable manner the enormous strides made in both of these great powers over a term of many years.

Various Computations.

Great Britain's wealth cannot be traced, as in the United States, by means of the census. Estimates, made from time to time, are based upon the rental value of landed estates, the value of movable property, the tax returns, and other indications, which, however reliable in themselves, are apt to be influenced in their valuation by the economic views of the estimator.

The earliest comprehensive estimate is that of Gregory King, 1688, which was probably based upon the computations of Sir William Petty and Sir Charles D'Avenant. Lowe's estimate for 1793 and Pulteney's for 1800 appear to be based upon King's. Sinclair says in his "History of the British Revenue," iii, 4: "The stock and capital of the kingdom (1840) exceeds in real worth, twelve, perhaps fifteen, hundred millions." This would be about 7500 million dollars, which seems much too low; but as 1804 was in the midst of the Napoleonic wars, it is possible that there had been a loss of wealth since Pulteney's estimate of 1800 was made. Colquhoun's estimate for 1812 was a careful computation, in which every item was drawn from authoritative sources. The original summation was £2,736,640,000. This was attacked by McCulloch and reduced by Dr. Elder to $16,212,000,000, tho perhaps somewhat too rashly. The later estimates have more or less stood the test of criticism.

Britain's Wealth.

The following computations of Britain's wealth are not offered as positive but as approximate data, the best attainable; and in view of the immense labor which the preparation of each of them must have involved and the comprehensive view which they afford of a great nation's material progress thru a course of more than two centuries, they cannot but be regarded as of the highest interest.

Table showing the population and aggregate wealth of Great Britain (including Ireland) at various periods:

Year. Authority.	Population	Wealth
1909 Estimate, based on Giffen	45,000,000	$88,725,000,000
1904 Estimate, based on Giffen	42,900,000	85,000,000,000
1901 Estimate, based on Giffen	41,900,000	70,000,000,000
1891 Estimate, based on Giffen	38,100,000	57,000,000,000
1883 Sir Robert Giffen	37,000,000	47,675,000,000
1881 Estimate averaged on 1876-85	35,000,000	46,391,000,000
1880 "Public Opinion," Dec. 28, 1889	34,900,000	43,324,000,000
1876 Sir Robert Giffen	32,700,000	z42,740,000,000
1871 Estimate averaged on 1865-76	31,800,000	37,724,000,000
1865 Sir Robert Giffen	30,500,000	30,500,000,000
1863 Dr. Wm. Elder (Phil'a)	30,000,000	33,403,000,000
1861 McKean and Elder	29,300,000	31,512,000,000
1858 Professor Leone Levi	29,000,000	29,178,000,000
1850 McKean and Elder	27,300,000	22,564,000,000
1841 Porter's "Progress of the Nation"	27,000,000	19,452,000,000
1833 Professor Pablo Pebrer	24,300,000	17,199,000,000
1823 Sir Joseph Lowe	21,200,000	*10,698,000,000
1816 McKean and Elder	19,300,000	*10,400,000,000
1812 Colquhoun, as revised by Elder	18,000,000	*10,212,000,000
1812 Sir Patrick Colquhoun	18,000,000	13,680,000,000
1804 Sir John Sinclair	17,000,000	7,500,000,000
1800 Sir W. Pulteney	16,000,000	8,723,000,000
1793 Sir Joseph Lowe	14,500,000	7,182,000,000
1688 Gregory King	7,700,000	3,000,000,000

z Excluding government property and common roads.
*Excluding government property and unproductive lands.

Material Progress Shown.

The colossal figures of national wealth condensed in this brief table exhibit one of the most extraordinary pictures of material progress known to history. Two hundred and twenty years ago a nation, composed of less than eight million persons, inhabiting a couple of small islands in the northern seas and possessed of a national fortune in lands and moveables which scarcely aggregated in value three billion dollars, has since multiplied about six times, while they have increased their wealth nearly thirty fold.

To-day, notwithstanding the increase of population, every Briton is on the average, five times as rich as were his ancestors in the reign of William and Mary. Moreover, while these figures exhibit the growth of wealth in Great Britain, they fall far short of the wealth which in modern days is owned by Britons in the colonies and in foreign countries.

Figures For France.

In relation to the French republic figures are not available as far back in history as in the case of Great Britain. Data for the period preceding the times of the French revolution are not reliable enough to stand for comparison.

The following table exhibits the population and wealth of France at various periods from the time of the revolution to the present day:

Year. Authority for the Estimate.	Population.	Wealth.
1909 Based on Leroy Beaulieu	40,100,000	$83,000,000,000
1905 Based on same by English statist	39,600,000	62,500,000,000
1898 Estimate by Leroy Beaulieu	39,600,000	75,000,000,000
1888 Estimate of A. de Foville	38,900,000	64,000,000,000
1883 Moniteur Industriel	38,200,000	*53,000,000,000
1878 Estimate of M. Vacher	37,800,000	45,000,000,000
1875 Wealth estimated from income	37,000,000	z46,110,000,000
1868 San Francisco Call, 28-1-79	36,500,000	44,000,000,000
1848 Wealth estimated from income	35,000,000	38,600,000,000
1826 Moniteur Industriel	33,700,000	27,000,000,000
1815 Moniteur Industriel	31,000,000	14,200,000,000
1809 Thomas Paine, "Works," 11,407	29,500,000	9,000,000,000
1789 Moniteur Industriel	29,000,000	11,000,000,000
	25,000,000	7,600,000,000

*Includes lands, 16; buildings, 8; and securities in 16 billions.
zIncludes 1500 million dollars for value of national roads.
The falling off of population from 1868 to 1875 was due to the loss of Alsace and Lorraine in the Franco-Prussian war.

Striking Comparison.

A comparison between France and Great Britain permits the following conclusions: In 1789, France had a population of 25 millions; in 1909, 40 millions; increase in 120 years, 60 per cent. In 1793, Great Britain had a population of 14½ millions; in 1909 45 millions; increase in 116 years, 210 per cent. During the same interval the wealth of France increased from 7600 to 83,000 million dollars; while that of Great Britain has increased from 7132 to 86,725 millions. This omits in both instances the wealth of colonies and dependencies, which in the case of Great Britain far exceeds that of France or any other state.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

American stocks closed on the London market on Saturday as follows (New York parity):

Amalgamated	62¼	Anaconda	38¾
Atchison	101½	Balt. & Ohio	105½
Can. Pacific	194½	Ches. & Ohio	80½
Denver	28⅜	Erie	27⅝
Illinois Cent.	132¼	do. 1st pref.	46⅜
Louis & N.	144½	do. 2nd pref.	84½
Mo., K. & Tex	31¾	Norfolk & W.	101
N. Y. Central	111⅜	North. Pac.	116¼
Ont. & West	40¼	Penna.	128⅝
Reading	150⅜	Rock Island	29¾
do. 1st pref	89¾	South. Pac.	115¾
Southern Ry.	26½	St. Paul	123⅜
Union Pac.	170½	U. S. Steel	72¼
Wabash	16	do. pref.	116¾
do. pref	24		

Regular Dividends.

Delaware and Hudson declared its regular dividend of 9 per cent., payable in quarterly instalments of 2¼ per cent.

Railroad Earnings.

	Increase.
Kansas & Texas, November	$445,404
Atlantic Coast, November	*148,626

*Decrease.

MONEY MARKETS.

Bank of England discount rate, 4½ per cent. Open market discount rate in London for short bills, 3⅝ per cent. New York call money, highest 6½ per cent., lowest 5 per cent., ruling rate 5 per cent. Call money at Toronto, 5½ to 6 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Glazebrook & Cronyn, (Tel. Main 7517), to-day report exchange rates as follows:

—Between Banks.—	Buyers.	Sellers.	Counter.
N. Y. funds	1-16 dis.	3-64 dis.	⅛ to ¼
Montreal f'ds	15c dis.	par.	⅛ to ¼
Ster., 60 days	8 7-16	8⅛	8⅜
Ster., demand	9 1-16	9⅛	9⅜
Cable trans.	9 5-32	9 7-32	9⅝

—Rates in New York.—	Actual.	Posted.
Sterling, 60 days sight	482.25	483
Sterling, demand	485.05	486½

BRITISH CONSOLS.

	Dec. 30.	Dec. 31.
Consols, for money	79 5-16	79 7-16
Consols, for account	79⅝	79 7-16

LONDON STOCK MARKET

Forecasts of Good Time Pervade Throgmorton-Street.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The stock exchange is approaching the end of the year in a satisfactory condition, and tho forecasts of good times in January are perennial and are often not fulvilled, one hears at present plenty of prognostications that the advent of the new year will bring with it a notable improvement in the volume of Trogmorton-street business. At present, while the temper of the "house" is good, there is admittedly not much in the way of fresh dealings, the public, since the failure of the political conference intimated clearly that a general election was inevitable, having done very little either in investment or spculative channels. The feeling of unrest generated by the election, however, is already dying away, and the markets are obviously in a healthy condition and ready to respond to all favorable influences, which may develop.

The rebound which has taken place in consols from the lowest levels reached early in the month, is typical of the improvement in stock exchange sentiment generally. The premier securityis the best part of a point over the bottom, and even a small fraction in advance of the "make-up" price at the last monthly settlement. This recovery has been due to some special causes, such as buying by the government broker and purchases on fresh account, but it has nevertheless had an appreciable effect in confirming the stock exchange in its more confident temper.

As regards general factors, markets have nothing to grumble at. The monetary situation grows more and more favorable. The healthy technical condition of markets and the decline in money rates has encouraged insiders to put values forward fairly substantially all round in the wake of consols, and they have experienced little difficulty in taking this course, the stale "bull" element having been quite eliminated.

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NEW RECORD FIGURES UNITED STATES TRADE

Year 1910 Will Be Premier One in Foreign Commerce of the Republic.

If December's imports of merchandise reach as much as $120,000,000 and exports total $185,000,000 for that month, the United States will achieve the biggest foreign trade year in its history. The combined imports and exports will be $3,358,000,000, compared with $3,203,-000,000 last year, and $3,346,000,000 in 1907, which was the best previous year in foreign commerce.

In certain other respects the year 1910 has been making new records in international trade. March imports of $162,999,435 were unique in the amount of a single month's incoming traffic. It so far overshadowed exports as to leave a trade deficit of $19,341,578, the largest in forty years. There were five months in all during the current year in which the country had an adverse balance of trade.

Below are the monthly returns to and including November, with December estimated, as indicated above. The imports of $1,546,769,947 are the largest yet reported ,altho the exports of $1,821,-994,585 were exceeded only by those of 1907, when their value was $1,923,426,205. For two such months as October and November, in each of which over $200,-000,000 were exported, one has to go as far back as the closing months of 1907. The comparative figures follow:

1910:	Imports	Exports	Excess
Jan.	$133,670,278	$144,461,435	$10,791,157
Feb.	130,117,980	124,558,030	*5,559,950
Mar.	162,999,435	148,657,857	*19,341,578
April	133,921,911	133,110,253	*811,659
May	118,837,907	131,083,890	12,245,983
June	119,876,487	127,887,780	8,011,293
July	117,315,591	114,627,492	*2,685,099
Aug.	138,258,907	134,666,378	*3,691,929
Sept.	117,264 513	168,873,643	51,609,130
Oct.	124,046,150	217,713,(86	87,6 6,976
Nov.	130,361,388	206,354,741	75,993,353
Total	1,426,769,947	1,636,994,585	210,224,638
Dec. (est.)	120,000,000	185,000,000	65,000,000
Total, 19101	546,769,947	1,821,994,585	275,224,638

*Excess of imports over exports.

Balances in favor of exports still continue, but not in such large volume as in earlier years. This year's excess (December estimated at $65,000,000) should total $275,224,638. Altho some improvement over that of 1909, it is far below the average of the six years preceding, whose imports, exports and excess of exports are given below:

	Imports	Exports	Excess
1909	1,475,520,724	1,738,198,645	262,677,921
1908	1,116,374,087	1,752,835,447	636,461,360
1907	1,423,169,820	1,923,426,205	500,256,385
1906	1,320,501,572	1,798,242,434	477,741,862
1905	1,179,144,550	1,626,990,735	447,846,245
1904	1,035,909,190	1,451,368,740	415,409,890

For the turn of the scale of the trade balance in our favor during the past three months cotton alone has been responsible. In each of these months the value of raw cotton exported has exceeded the total excess of exports over imports, and reversed the financial position of the country in international account.

ALL WHEAT MARKETS DULL UNDER QUIET DEALINGS

December Wheat Option Wiped Out Below Yesterday's Figures—Flurry in Corn Values.

World Office,
Saturday Evening, Dec. 31.

The Liverpool Grain Exchange was closed to-day over the week-end.

At Chicago, December wheat closed ¼c lower than yesterday, December corn 1½c lower, and December oats ½c lower.

At Winnipeg, December wheat closed unchanged from yesterday, December oats ⅜c lower.

Chicago car lots to-day: Wheat, 20; contract, 6. Corn, 384; contract, 4. Oats, 231; contract, 125.

Winnipeg receipts of wheat to-day were 63 cars, against 132 a week ago; holiday a year ago. Oats to-day, 23; barley, 3.

Minneapolis wheat receipts to-day were 165 cars; a week ago, 289. Duluth to-day, ½ a week ago, 52.

Winnipeg Inspection.

Winnipeg receipts of wheat to-day graded as follows: No. 1 northern, 7 cars; No. 2 northern, 20; No. 3 northern, 16; No. 4 northern, 11; No. 5 northern, 3; No. 6 northern, 3; rejected, 3.

Primaries.

	To-day.	Wk. ago.
Wheat receipts	500,000	703,000
Wheat shipments	165,000	230,000
Corn receipts	746,000	834,000
Corn shipments	565,000	566,000
Oats receipts	603,000	.....
Oats shipments	557,000	.....

Canadian Crops in 1910.

The final report of the department of agriculture on Canadian crop of 1910 gives the total production as follows: Fall wheat, 16,610,000 bushels; spring wheat, 133,220,000 bushels; total wheat, 149,920,000 bushels; oats, 323,149,000 bushels. This shows a materially larger crop than was estimated at the close of harvest, when the figures were: Fall wheat, 17,744,000; spring wheat, 105,041,000; total wheat, 122,785,000; oats, 282,247,000 bushels.

Broomhall's Cable.

Broomhall cables that the closing tone yesterday was heavy, with prominent realizing on the continued large offers from Russia and predictions of liberal world's shipments this week, and cheaper Argentine offerings. This market is closed to-day and Monday.

Broomhall's agent at Calcutta cables that there are some damage reports being received from the Punjaub as a result of severe cold; otherwise the crop outlook is favorable.

Argentine.—The weather continues favorable for harvesting and cutting, which is finished in parts. New wheat is commencing to move rather freely to the ports. Rain is needed for corn, and damage reports are many.

Russia.—The weather and crop outlook continues favorable. Arrivals at the ports are larger, and interior stocks are liberal. Offerings continue on a liberal scale.

Shipments of Grain.

The New York Produce Exchange estimates the world's shipments of wheat for the week at 9,806,000 bushels; corn, 4,380,000 bushels. Russian shipments, 2,712,000 bushels; Danubian, 2,704,000 bushels. On passage wheat will show a decrease of 1,140,000 bushels, and corn 585,000 bushels.

Winnipeg Wheat Market.

At Winnipeg, December wheat closed 1⅝c higher than yesterday; December oats unchanged.

Wheat—	Close Dec. 30.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Dec.	91¼	91⅜	91⅞	91⅜	91½
May	95½	95½	95⅞	95½	95½
July	96½	....	....	....	96⅝
Oats—					
Dec.	32⅝	....	....	....	32¼
May	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36½	36⅝

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Local grain dealers' quotations are as follows:

Oats—Canadian western oats, No. 2, 38c; No. 3, 36c, lake ports; Ontario, No. 2, 32c; No. 3, 31c, outside.

Wheat—No. 2 red, white or mixed, 85c to 86c, outside.

Rye—No. 2, 60c to 61c, outside.

Barley—For feed, 50c; for malting, 57c to 58c, outside.

Buckwheat—47c to 48c, outside.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 northern, 99½c; No. 2 northern, 97c; No. 3 northern, 94c.

Corn—No. 3 yellow, new, 51½c, Toronto freights, prompt shipment from Chicago.

Peas—No. 3, 78c to 80c, outside.

Manitoba flour—Quotations at Toronto are: First patents, $5.40; second patents $4.90; strong bakers', $4.70.

Ontario flour—Winter wheat flour, $3.55, seaboard.

Mill-feed—Manitoba bran, $19 per ton; shorts, $21; Ontario bran, $20 in bags. Shorts, $22, track, Toronto.

Toronto Sugar Market.

Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags, per cwt. as follows:

Extra granulated, Redpath's	$4 70
do. St. Lawrence	4 70
do. Acadia	4 65
Imperial granulated	4 55
Beaver, granulated	4 55
No. 1 yellow, Redpath's	4 20
do. St. Lawrence	4 20
do. Acadia	4 30
do. Acadia, unbranded	4 10

These prices are for delivery here. Carlots 5c less. Prices in barrels are 5c more per cwt.

Chicago Markets.

J. P. Bickell & Co., Manufacturers' Life Building, report the following fluctuations on the Chicago Board of Trade:

	Close Dec. 30.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—					
Dec.	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅜	92⅜
May	96⅞	96⅞	97⅛	96¾	96⅞
July	93¼	93⅜	93½	93¼	93½
Corn—					
Dec.	47⅜	47⅝	47⅞	46	46½
May	48½	48½	48¾	48¼	48⅝
July	49⅜	49½	49½	49⅛	49⅜
Oats—					
Dec.	31¼	31¼	31⅜	31	31½
May	34	34	34	33⅞	34
July	34	34	34	33⅞	33⅞
Pork—					
Jan.	19.55	19.67	19.72	19.60	19.65
May	18.70	18.80	18.87	18.70	18.82
Lard—					
Jan.	10.42	10.52	10.52	10.42	10.46
May	10.15	10.17	10.25	10.15	10.20
Ribs—					
Jan.	10.25	10.30	10.35	10.27	10.32
May	9.77	9.80	9.87	9.77	9.82

Chicago Gossip.

J. P. Bickell & Co. say at the close: Wheat—Under the influence of better cash demand, both for domestic and foreign account, values the past week were bettered, shorts in futures inclined to even contracts, and some investment demand was in evidence on all slight dips. Market displaying signs of broadening, and indications are for better cash demand after turn of year. Speculative trade is light, so we caution buying on bulges, but on all good declines we continue to regard futures a purchase.

Produce in London.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The boat from Denmark landed 1834 bales of bacon. The market was irregular, with Canadian meat improving in demand at 55s to 60s. Hams were steady at 55s to 70s. Cheese was quiet and steady, with white at 55s to 58s.; finest colored, 55s to 59s. Under grade colored was scarce.

New York Dairy Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Butter—Quiet, unchanged; receipts, 3114.

Cheese—Firm, unchanged; receipts, 1056; no exports.

Eggs—Steady, unchanged; receipts, 4555.

CATTLE MARKETS

Hogs Higher at Buffalo and Chicago —Trading Active.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Beeves—Receipts, 2570; no trading; feeling steady; dressed beef dull, 8½c to 10½c. Cables unchanged. Exports, 1026 cattle, 661 sheep and 2100 quarters of beef.

Calves—Receipts, 141; nothing doing in live cattle; nominally firm; dressed calves quiet; city dressed veals, 11c to 16c; country dressed, 8c to 13c.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 4845 head; nothing doing; sellers holding firm.

Hogs—Receipts, 776; nominally higher on Buffalo and western advices.

East Buffalo Live Stock.

EAST BUFFALO, Dec. 31.—Cattle—Steady.

Veals—Receipts, 75 head; active and steady, $7 to $10.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 1600 head; active and 20c to 30c higher; heavy, $8.25 to $8.30; mixed and yorkers, $8.30 to $8.40; pigs, $8.40 to $8.50; roughs, $7.25 to $7.40; stags, $5.75 to $6.50; dairies, $8.25 to $8.40.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 4000 head; sheep and handy lambs active; heavy lambs slow; heavy lambs, $5.50 to $6.25; handy lambs, $5 to $6.40; yearlings, $4.75 to $5; wethers, $3.85 to $4.15; ewes, $3.50 to $3.75; sheep, mixed, $2 to $4.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Cattle Receipts estimated at 300; market steady; beeves, $4.70 to $7; Texas steers, $4.25 to $6.40; western steers, $4.25 to $6; stockers and feeders, $3.50 to $5.80; cows and heifers, $2.60 to $6.20; calves, $7 to $8.

Hogs—Receipts estimated at 9000; market steady to 5c higher; light, $7.65 to $7.95; mixed, $7.65 to $8; heavy, $7.65 to $7.95; rough, $7.65 to $7.75; good to choice, heavy, $7.75 to $7.95; pigs, $7.30 to $8.05; bulk of sales, $7.80 to $7.95.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts estimated at 1000; market steady; native, $2.60 to $4.35; western, $2.75 to $4.30; yearlings, $4.75 to $5.80; lambs, native, $4.50 to $6.40; western, $4.75 to $6.40.

Liverpool Cattle Prices.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 31.—John Rogers & Co., Liverpool, state to-day that there were only United States and Canadian cattle for sale in the Birkenhead Market, and, altho trade was slow, there was quite a decided advance on prices last quoted. To-day's quotations were: United States steers from 12¼c to 13¼c and Canadians from 12¼c to 13c per lb. These prices look like being well maintained.

British Cattle Markets.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—London cattle market lower for American cattle, at 13¾c to 14¼c, dressed weight, sinking the offal. Refrigerator beef easier, at 9¾c to 10c.

REVOLUTION WILL PASS OVER JEWISH CORPSES

Finnish Jews Blamed by Nationalist Speaker for Recent Student Disorders.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 30.—After an exciting debate in the duma to-day, the members of the right, the Nationalists and the Octoberists by combining their votes, secured the rejection of a motion urging the necessity for an interpellation on the recent student disorders in Odessa. In the course of the debate, M. Schulgen, Nationalist, declared that the student disorders were inspired by the constitutional Democrats and Socialist parties, for the sake of sowing revolutionary seed. These parties, the speaker declared, were acting under the orders of Finnish Jews, who were financing them.

M. Schulgen warned the Jews against such alleged actions, concluding his remarks by saying: "Every revolution in Russia will pass over Jewish co pses, for the Jews are on the side of least resistance, and the infuriated mobs will not spare them."

LUMBER CUT

British Columbia Increases in 1909—Quebec Output Smaller.

The lumber cut of British Columbia during the year 1909 showed an increase of 22 per cent., while the cut of Quebec decreased 7.7 per cent. British Columbia now holds seiond place as a lumber-producing province, a position which, because of the rapid exploitation of the fir and cedar forests, it will likely maintain. The decrease in the Quebec cut was due largely to a much lighter cut of white pine, red pine and cedar. If the cut in Quebec had increased in keeping with that of the whole of Canada, that province would still have dropped to third place. Had it not been for a greater increase in the cut of balsam, Quebec's showing would have been much poorer. Quebec remains the chief spruce producing province, the total cut there being nearly a third that of all Canada. In Nova Scotia the cut for the year showed an increase of 26.2 per cent. There was also an increase of 47.2 per cent. in the Province of Ontario.

Varsity's Great Glee Club.

The Varsity Glee Club has made splendid progress, both musically and numerically, since it came into being a quarter of a century ago under the conductorship of W. Elliott Haslam, who is now instructing the young idea how to sing in Paris, France. Mr. A. L. E. Davies is the present conductor, and under his directorship such excellent work is being done at rehearsals that every confidence is felt that the concert to be held in Convocation Hall on Thursday evening, Jan. 26, will be the best and most enjoyable of any. The subscription lists, which are open at all the leading music stores, are being rapidly filled, altho the plan will not be available for a couple of weeks yet. Mr. Davies has the program well in hand, and expresses the opinion that there is material in the club that cannot be equaled in any similar organization on this continent. He is looking forward to a veritable triumph three weeks from next Thursday. Subscribers now will have the first choice of seats when the plan is ready. Varsity graduates and their friends appear to be rallying for the occasion from all points, for the subscription lists show a gratifying array of names of residents away from Toronto.

FOREIGN ENTERPRISES ATTRACT THE BRITISHER

Drain of Capital Into Outside Investments Increasing Rapidly From Year to Year.

In an article entitled "British versus Foreign Investment," The Investors Chronicle (London, Eng.) says:

As to the fact of the disproportion between the amounts of British capital invested abroad and invested at home there can be no question, so far at least as new issues are concerned. In 1909 the money invested in domestic undertakings was only one-tenth of the total sum raised for new issues. But 1909 was in some respects an exceptional year, and in the first nine months of the present year the home proportion had increased to one-third. Yet the "drain of capital" into foreign and colonial channels, tho not proportionately, has been actually larger in volume this year than last. The following figures of the money subscribed for new capital issues in the first nine months of 1908 and 1910 will show the changes in this respect:

	1908.	1910.
United Kingdom	£42,026,500	£54,845,500
British possessions abroad	47,325,600	69,321,600
Foreign countries	51,863,200	92,588,200
Total	£141,215,300	£216,755,300

The figures this year show there has been a much larger aggregate of new capital raised than in either of the two preceding years, and British undertakings have shared very largely in the increase. But still colonial and foreign loans and enterprises are drawing much more money from the British investor than those of his own country. Of course, new capital issues only form a small part of the total investments of British funds, but they indicate the prevailing fashion, or set of the tide of investment.

The fact reflects in no sense whatever on home securities, and need imply no lack of either faith or enterprise on the part of our home "captains of industry" or financiers. We have no rubber forests to exploit, and (except in Scotland) no oil fields to explore, while our mineral-bearing strata have been already well prospected and worked from John o' Groat's House to Land's End. It is for new lands rather than old that capital is wanted now, and will be increasingly required in future; and the less developed the natural wealth of the countries wanting such capital to open them up, the more profitable will its investment be. The tendency of our surplus capital to drift abroad in increasing fructifying streams is thus a natural one, and need involve no neglect or disparagement of domestic industries.

FAVORABLE CONSIDERATIONS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—An adjustment of railroad rates seems likely during the next few weeks, tho it is impossible to speak of the changes with much assurance, from the railroad point of view. But the most important problem before the country, perhaps, is the settlement of the trust cases which are now pending before the U.S. Supreme Court. They may not be disposed of before the end of next spring. Doubt about the outcome will tend to keep business in check. Even with this source of disturbance removed we will have the tariff issue as a factor for a year or more to come. This cannot be ignored in any consideration of the stock market outlook for 1911.

Favorable considerations are: The large crops of the last season and the great accession of wealth which they bring to the farming community and the nation as a whole; the improving tendency of our foreign trade and evidences of greater national economy, and the probability that the coming year will see at least some reduction in prices of commodities and in wages, paid by railroads and industrial corporations—a field in which liquidation has not yet occurred.

Good judges believe that we are soon to lay the foundation for a period of considerable prosperity to follow the working out of the railroad and industrial problems.—Hudson's weekly letter to J. G. Beaty.

The Importance of Being Earnest

A. E. Matthews, the favorite light comedian of the London stage, who is coming to the Princess in the Charles Frohman revival of Oscar Wilde's "The Importance of Being Earnest," holds a unique position in the estimation of theatregoers of the British metropolis. During the last ten years no really popular farce or comedy production in London has seemed complete without him. The man has a record for creating characters in successful plays.

Mr. Matthews is a social favorite when off the stage. He is a member of the Garrick and other leading London clubs that do not as a rule include many of the profession in their membership. He holds the honor of being the last actor to appear before the late King Edward. The much-loved monarch while ill at Sandringham commanded Matthews and his company to journey to the country palace and perform "Peter's Mother," the de la Pasture piece which was then running at the Vaudeville Theatre.

The droll attics of Matthews cheered the afflicted monarch considerably. Mr. Matthews has completely won the playgoers of New York this season thru his work in "The Importance of Being Earnest." This is his first trip to this side of the Atlantic. It is at the personal solicitation of Matthews that Mr. Frohman is sending the revival of the Wilde play to Canada.

BEAUTIFY TORONTO.

After the success that attended its rose planting scheme on city streets of last summer, the Toronto Horticultural Society has decided that, at its meeting on Tuesday evening in St. George's Hall, the subject of rose-growing must be given all attention. To this end, a paper will be read by the president, Mr. W. G. MacKendrick, an "Roses and How to Grow Them." Then questions on special departments will be answered, a general discussion taking place in which several of the leading rose men of the city, both professional and amateur, will explain the best methods to adopt in the growing of outdoor roses. All interested in roses are invited to attend the meeting.

Mining Markets Close Year In Grip of Extreme Apathy

Absorptive Power of Exchanges Not Sufficient to Take Care of Offerings—Cobalt's Remarkable Dividend Record.

World Office.
Saturday Evening, Dec. 31.

Extremely apathetic speculation on the part of the public market following has dominated the situation in respect to the Cobalt mining securities during the week just drawing to a close. Trading has partaken closely of the nature of professional operations, transactions between floor brokers monopolizing the dealings to a great extent. In this connection there has been a continuation of the throwing away of stocks accumulating under long date contracts, and it has been this influence, which has to a great extent been responsible for the downward trend which has characterized the list almost from day to day.

The power of the market to digest securities has been on the wane for some little time now. The public buying movement has fallen off to a great extent, and as this is the real backbone of the exchanges, a difficulty in absorbing stocks on offer has been concurrently experienced. When prices once showed a disposition to slump to an almost alarming extent, there was a scramble to get out of holdings, and in the endeavor to cut losses an added factor in ruling the tendency of movement was brought into play. The collapse of the pool which had been holding upwards of a million shares of Right of Way had an influence all its own in relation to this issue, and served to inspire liquidation in certain other sections of the list. The following compilation shows the course of the market during the week and also for two months past:

	Now.	Last wk.	Last mth.	Two mths. ago
Beaver	25½	26¾	27¾	30⅞
Chambers	14¾	15½	14½	18¼
City of Cobalt	20¼	19⅝	20	22½
Hargraves	23	25	31	35½
Peterson	16½	15½	18½	23½
Little Nip.	13	13¼	20⅝	23⅝
Right of Way	21¾	23⅜	26½	32¼
Rochester	4¾	3¼	6¾	13
Timisk.	76	82¼	88¾	87⅜

The growing interest which is being paid to the Porcupine gold camp has served to draw considerable attention to the securities of the Hollinger Company, which are the only gold mining shares now being dealt in on the Canadian exchanges. The excellent market which is being experienced for this issue fully bears out the idea that the public will look with favor on Porcupine stocks, which bear an intrinsic merit. The recent buying of Hollinger has partaken more of the nature of investment than of mere speculation, since the big majority of the securities purchased have been immediately taken off the market. The rapid increase in the value during the last week gives a clear indication of the comparative scarcity of the stock, and if holders continue as reluctant to take advantage of profit-taking opportunities, the shares might continue climbing towards higher figures without the demand being satisfied. The security is being closely watched by New York and Montreal as well as Toronto, and its action in the near future is more than likely to have a material bearing on the response to later Porcupine flotations.

With the close of the year it is interesting to look at the dividend record of the Cobalt mines since the inception of the mining camp in that district. The figures revealed by the official statistics are surprisingly high to anyone who has not followed the remarkable dividend record of the Northern Ontario mines. Thus since the first disbursement of a Cobalt mining concern, there has been paid out in the form of dividends, extra dividends and bonuses no less than $25,342,356.75. The individual mines have paid dividends as follows:

Close corporations:	P.C.	Bonus.	Amt.
O'Brien (estimated)	..	..	$2,000,000
Drummond (estimated)	..	..	500,000
La Rose, when privately owned	..	..	1,204,826
Nipissing, when privately owned	..	..	400,000
Nipissing	71	28	5,940,000
Kerr Lake	91	..	2,730,000
Crown Reserve	64	86	2,665,211
La Rose	25	4	2,070,185
Conagas	35	..	1,400,000
McKinley-Dar.-Sav	33	16	1,144,914
Buffalo	51	24	1,314,000
Hudson Bay	17,200	..	1,334,892
Timiskaming	27	5	734,156
Trethewey	63	..	651,088
Right of Way	56	19	493,236
Silver Queen	12	4	316,000
Cobalt Central	4	..	135,460
City of Cobalt	12	11	139,376
Foster	5	..	45,000
Haileybury Silver	50	..	25,000
			$25,342,354

THE MARKET OUTLOOK.

Predictions of a reduction in railroad dividends are still heard, being largely based upon the unfavorable showing made by most properties of recent months; but it is an open question if present prices do not offset this contingency. Moreover, favorable action by the Interstate Commerce Commission would change things for the better. Our transportation companies, it might be noted in passing, are doing their level best to keep down expenses, tho handicapped by the insistent demands of their employes for higher wages. Some of them, like the Atchison and Southern Railway, succeeded in reducing operating expenses during November, while others, notably the Harriman roads, showed large increases.

Conservative circles would be more cheerful regarding the outlook were not the administration plainly playing politics to gain popularity with the radical element. Such ill-advised suits as against the electric companies tend to further restrict confidence, and frighten capital. Business initiative waits upon the handing down of decisions in the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases, and the supreme court can expedite matters none too rapidly to suit the country. Whatever the outcome, the suspense at least will be removed, and our corporations can then adjust themselves to the new order of things. The indications point to a professional market for the immediate future, with speculative backing and filling, but for the long pull the outlook is brighter.—Chas. Head & Co.'s weekly letter to R. R. Bongard.

THE BLOOR-STREET VIADUCT WILL LET THE POOR MAN OUT WHERE THERE'S CHEAP HOUSE LOTS AND STILL BE NEAR HIS WORK.

PRICE OF SILVER.

Bar silver in London, 26 1-16d oz.
Bar silver in New York, 54½c oz.
Mexican dollars, 45c.

New York Curb.

Chas. Head & Co. (R. R. Bongard) report the following prices on the New York curb:

Argentum, closed 1½ to 3. Bailey, 7 to 8. Buffalo, 2 to 3⅜. Bay State Gas, ½ to ¾. Cobalt Central, 10 to 11; 5000 sold at 10½. Colonial Silver, ¼ to ⅜. Foster, 5 to 10. Green-Meehan, 1 to 3. Hargraves, 21 to 23. Kerr Lake, 6 12-16 to 6⅞. King Edward, 8 to 10. La Rose, 4¼ to 4½; 200 sold at 4 7-16. McKinley, 1.25 to 1.33. May Oil, 66 to 69. Nipissing, 10⅜ to 10¾. Otisse, 1 to 2. Silver Queen, 2 to 3. Silver Leaf, 5 to 7. Trethewey, 1.16 to 1.25. Union Pacific, 1½ to 3. Yukon Gold, 3⅛ to 4.

DIRECTORS ELECTED

Tisdale Mining Company Hold Meeting—New Manager to Direct Work.

At a meeting of the Tisdale Mining Company, Frank C. Armstrong of New York has been elected president; E. P. Earle, president of the Nipissing Mines Company, vice-president, and D. Lorne McGibbon of Montreal and Samuel J. Dobie of Haileybury, directors. This company takes over the properties of the Armstrong-McGibbon syndicate; the seventeen Dobie claims in Tisdale Township, Porcupine mining district.

All of the unissued treasury stock was taken up by the original syndicate, which also undertakes to provide the necessary money to develop the property.

Charles E. Watson, who has been identified with the management of some of the most important properties in the Cobalt district, has assumed the management of the Tisdale Mining Company, and will direct developments of the properties of this company.

BULLION SHIPMENTS.

Another shipment of bullion left Cobalt on Taursday, the Trethewey mine sending out six bars, weight 4316 fine ounces, value $2374.00

The total bullion shipments to date are as follows:

	Ounces.	Value.
O'Brien	322,861	$181,324
Nova Scotia	184,430	107,250
Buffalo	125,324	63,749
Crown Reserve	92,571	46,372
Crown Reserve (Silver Leaf)	3,728	1,173
Timiskaming	88,054	42,676
La Rose	44,057	23,339
Hudson Bay	12,798	8,000
Cobalt Gem	10,800	5,800
Trethewey	4,316	2,374
Beaver	3,168	1,820
Colonial	1,008	623
Campbell & Deyell's Sampling Works	6,056	2,686
Total	899,171	$487,186

CRIPPLE CREEK

Camp Has Produced $215,000,000 Since Its Discovery.

Widely different statements concerning the total production of the Cripple Creek district have been published owing to the fact that in the monthly reports from the camp merely approximate accuracy is all that can be expected, and the values they give are almost invariably too high. The annual report of the United States Mint and Geological Survey is more reliable, however, and taking this as a basis, and allowing one million dollars a month for the first 11 months of the present year, the production of the Cripple Creek district to date has been $215,000,000. The production by years is shown in the following table:

Year.	Gold. (Fine Ozs.)	Silver
1891	449	.....
1892	583,010	.....
1893	2,010,367	5,019
1894	2,908,702	25,900
1895	6,879,127	70,443
1896	7,512,911	60,864
1897	10,139,709	57,297
1898	13,507,244	68,195
1899	15,658,254	82,520
1900	18,073,539	80,166
1901	17,261,579	90,884
1902	16,912,783	62,690
1903	12,867,338	42,210
1904	14,499,529	55,790
1905	15,724,344	35,643
1906	14,258,245	49,527
1907	10,913,687	60,397
1908	12,744,287	60,736
1909	11,466,226	63,204
Total	$204,017,340	971,490

RHODESIA GOLD OUTPUT

Year's Production Will Be Behind That of 1909.

The output of gold in Rhodesia, South Africa, in November, was 57,158 fine ozs., valued at £240,000, an increase of £6000 over the production of the preceding month.

The following table shows the value of each month's output since January, 1907:

	1910.	1909.	1908.	1907.
Jan.	£ 207,511	£ 204,696	£ 199,390	£ 168,240
Feb.	203,853	192,407	191,635	145,397
March	228,395	202,157	200,615	167,424
April	228,000	222,700	212,935	175,210
May	224,833	225,032	223,857	189,216
June	214,000	217,600	224,920	192,506
July	195,000	225,334	228,151	191,681
Aug.	191,000	228,236	220,792	192,106
Sept.	178,000	213,249	204,262	192,156
Oct.	234,000	222,653	205,486	191,478
Nov.	240,000	236,507	196,668	183,058
Dec.	.....	233,297	217,316	190,283
T'ls	£2,364,672	£2,622,788	£2,526,007	£2,178,885

INTEREST IN PORCUPINE

Toronto Brokers See Increasing Attention Paid to Gold Camp.

Playfair, Martens & Co. say regarding the Porcupine camp:

Interest is rapidly developing in the gold discoveries of the Porcupine district, and claims are changing hands at what appears to be fabulous prices. Before criticizing these figures, however, it will be well to consider the character of the buyers, and who the interests are that are putting up the money. We find the people of our own city are still skeptical, but the large mining interests of the States and England are firmly convinced of the great wealth, and are rapidly picking up the choice locations.

The Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa have purchased heavily, after sending out H. H. Webb, their own consulting engineer. Harry Howard Webb, with a string of scientific titles a yard long, succeeded John Hays Hammond as consulting engineer of the Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa. After making a personal inspection of a portion of the camp, he remarked: "The three or four veins which I took time to examine presented the most remarkable showings of free gold it has ever been my fortune to see."

The Anglo-French Exploration Company have had Mr. Frecheville on the ground picking up options and looking over promising properties. Mr. Frecheville is an associate of the Royal Society of Mines, fellow of the Geological Society, former president of the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and considered to be the greatest authority on mines in the world. He says he believes that already three mines have been opened up that will become the greatest gold mines in the world.

Probably the best-proven claim is the Dome, which is owned by the Nickel Trust interests, including such men as Ambrose Monell (president of the International Nickel Company), E. C. Converse (president of the Astor Trust Company), W. E. Corey (president of the U. S. Steel Corporation), A. P. Turner (president of the Canadian Copper Company), Chas. L. Dennison (president of the Buffalo Mines), Capt. J. R. DeLamar, R. M. Thompson. This mine has been most systematically sampled, and they are now installing a forty-stamp mill, which will treat 200 tons of ore a day, and they estimate they have already in sight over 2,000,000 tons, which will net better than $10 a ton.

The Hollinger comes next, and, whilst not so carefully sampled, is further developed, having three shafts, each down 100 feet, and a winze down an additional 70 feet, and still in high-grade ore. They are installing a forty-stamp mill, but at present have only two stamps working, but with these the results have been more than satisfactory, as they have been cleaning up between $1400 and $2000 a day.

Another syndicate owning sixteen claims is composed of D. Lorne McGibbon (president La Rose Mining Company), E. P. Earle (president Nipissing Mines), Frank C. Armstrong (New York).

Others who have become heavily interested in Porcupine are: J. T. Milliken (president of the Golden Cycle Mining Company of Cripple Creek), McCormick Bros. (of New York and Salt Lake), Wm. Barrett Ridgely (ex-comptroller of the U. S. currency), E. A. Clark and P. E. Young (of the U. S. Smelting & Refining Company), J. P. Flynn (a well-known operator of Mexico), R. B. Watson (vice-president and general manager Nipissing Mines), Duncan Chisholm (a prominent mine-owner of Colorado), McArthur Forest Company of Glasgow (inventors of the cyanide process for reducing gold ores), Barnato Bros. of London and Johannesburg), A. C. Stewart (representing Scottish interests).

Mr. Charles Butler, another high authority, who planned and built most of the great modern mills of South Africa, made the following statement: "No miner could ask to see nicer ore than that coming from the bottom of the Timmins shaft. The quartz bodies here cannot properly be called dikes; they must be called reefs, which term is used by miners to indicate that the deposit is large."

A splendid example of the reefs has been uncovered on the Preston claim, in Deloro, and a free gold can be seen in numberless places. The owners recently turned down a Boston offer of $250,000 for this one claim.

Cheap power is assured by the summer. Already contracts have been let for the necessary material, and under the careful management of H. D. Symmes, who so successfully installed the hydraulic power at Cobalt, work will be commenced at once. We understand it will not be a difficult problem to dam the Matagami River at Sandy Falls, and the pole line will be a simple matter, as the country is level and the distance short.

We advise Canadians to keep posted on this camp, and not allow all the good mines to be controlled by outsiders and foreigners.

THE WEEK'S SALES.

Transactions in mining shares for the week on the Toronto market, as compiled by Heron & Co., totaled 430,690 shares, having a value of $127,530.30, as follows:

	Shares.	Value.
Little Nipissing	111,875	$14,712 45
Rochester	39,050	1,642 11
Beaver	36,000	9,281 71
Timiskaming	34,670	26,716 33
Right-of-Way	32,450	7,008 00
Peterson Lake	31,200	5,055 98
Bailey	29,600	2,085 74
Cobalt Lake	17,000	2,211 37
Gould Consolidated	16,000	415 62
Hargraves	11,850	2,748 00
Silver Leaf	8,800	443 13
City of Cobalt	8,500	1,748 12
Great Northern	8,300	922 99
Cobalt Central	8,300	738 87
Otisse	7,600	107 25
McKinley-Darragh	6,750	8,438 00
Chambers-Ferland	5,500	818 87
Green-Meehan	5,200	88 37
Wettlauffer	2,700	2,878 25
Conagas	2,660	15,730 00
Trethewey	2,400	2,858 00
Nancy Helen	2,000	63 75
Crown Reserve	1,620	4,416 90
Nova Scotia	1,600	234 00
La Rose	1,425	6,367 50
Silver Queen	1,300	65 00
Ophir	1,000	120 00
Watts	1,000	25 00
Union Pacific	1,000	12 50
Nipissing	520	5,673 50
Kerr Lake	510	3,418 00
Foster	500	47 50
Buffalo	200	429 50

New Issue of Rio Stock.

Playfair, Martens & Co. say in their fortnightly letter: The directors of Rio are now considering the advisability of an increase in the capital stock issue from $37,500,000 to $40,000,000, which is the total authorized capital. The change will have no bearing on the dividend, which is payable 1st February next, as the issue will not be made until after new year. It is understood the stock will be offered to shareholders at par, in the proportion of one share in fifteen. Notwithstanding the immense amount of selling, which has largely been for London account, the stock remains firm round 102. In many quarters an increase in the dividend is expected at the next declaration. We think, however, that it is not unlikely that the same dividend may be declared, with an intimation of an increase for the next one. Notwithstanding the recent disturbances, the earnings continue to increase.

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The Story in Figures

Population

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1910 ..... is 6,500
1912 .... should be 12,000
1915 .... should be 20,000

Factories

1906 ..... had 1
1910 ..... has 25
1915 ..... should have 40

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Into more money

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Civility to Passengers

That the management of the Toronto Railway Company is fully seized of the importance of civility to passengers on the part of employes could be proved by reference to the frequent notices sent out to the men on this subject within the past few days. A further order was issued from the Head Office to this effect:

"For some reason many complaints have recently been received at the Head Office regarding incivility to passengers on the part of Conductors and Motormen.

"The Company has never issued any rule or regulation having any connection with the passengers traveling upon the cars that cannot be carried out by the Conductor or Motorman in a courteous manner.

"The management frequently receives letters commenting upon the courtesy and kindly acts of some of the men towards aged and infirm passengers and others that may require some little assistance in boarding or leaving the car; and would much rather receive letters of this nature than complaints stating that Conductors and Motormen were rude, or neglected to perform such little duties as these that ordinary consideration and courtesy should prompt them to do.

"Will the Conductors and Motormen please bear in mind that the Company does not wish them to quarrel with the passengers on their cars? If there is a point of difference, say, as to the issuing of a transfer, or of a transfer being late, or that the proper fare is not being tendered it is easier for the Conductor to perform his duty in a courteous way than to make himself objectionable to anyone in the car by unnecessary and uncalled-for remarks. In the case of Motormen there is still less reason for there being any reports received for incivility, as they are less in contact with the public; but, notwithstanding this, reports would lead the management to believe that some Motormen seem to go out of their way to cause annoyance to passengers."

(Signed) JAMES GUNN,
Superintendent Toronto Railway Company.

Toronto, December 6th, 1910.

Let 1911 Be a Jolly Good Year Full of Jolly Good Health

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Lawrence's Home-Made Bread

24 Ounce Loaf 5 Cents
48 Ounce Loaf 10 Cents
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IT'S QUEER HOW THEY EAT.

The Oyster's Beard, the Woodpecker's Tongue, the Dragonfly's Digestion.

"The way some creatures eat is certainly enough to interest even a more curious person than I," said the man who likes to talk about nature and the manners and customs of nature's creatures. "For instance, what do you think of a thing that eats with its whiskers?"

"I am speaking of the oyster, and my reference to its whiskers is simply jocular, altho I in fact mean its beard. The oyster eats with its beard. The beard of the oyster, so called, is really its mouth, its jaws, its teeth, its palate.

"You and I wouldn't care to have such a combination of gustatory activity in our beard, but the oyster gets a good deal of enjoyment out of life with that comprehensive attachment just the same. I have a psychological friend who declares that even death is a pleasure to the oyster; that parting with life between the bon vivant's teeth, it expires in ecstacy. I hope my friend is right. If he is I will give mortuar ydelight to a dozen Lynnhavens this evening, if I can get them.

"Then consider the woodpecker. Tap, tap, tap, he says, clinging to the stem of the tree. Hist, he says, turning his ear to the bark and listening. Ha, ha, Mr. Grub! He hears you foolishly moving at the sound of his tap. Ratty-te-tap! Tatty-te-tap! R-r-r-r-r-rap! R-r-r-r-r-rap! Like a drum beating in the morning.

"Straight to the mark, true as drill or augur, goes that unerring beak. Quicker than either drill or augur it taps the spot it is aimed for.

"But the straight, sharp beak can never follow the frightened grub in its eccentric tunnelling. It doesn't have to. The woodpecker has a tongue, long, round, flexible, sensitive and barbed like a Fijian's spear. A thrust of it at the larvae trail, a transfixed grub—a morsel for the crimson-crowned bird's palate, well earned and never missed.

"Whatever it may be that the lobster and the crab, rapacious, never dainty, are eatting, they always see something else that they want and can't wait until they have masticated the first before attacking the second. But they don't give up the first, not by any manner of means.

"Nature humoring this rapacious bent, has fitted the lobster and the crab with teeth in their stomach, and they swallow their half masticated food and finish the chewing process with their stomachs, while they seize and chew the other thing that has attracted them. Lobsters and crabs have no teeth in their mouths. They chew with their claws what they have time to, and hand the unfinished job down to their stomachs to do the rest of the chewing.

"The grasshopper isn't a chicken, altho it lays eggs, but it has a gizzard as a chicken has, except that the grasshopper's gizzard has teeth, sharp, horny teeth.

"The butterfly has a delicate and beautiful little pump inside of itself, with which it pumps nectar from the flowers. The dragonfly's appetite is never satisfied, altho that amazing insect, with its 50,000 microscopic eyes, eats continuously from daylight until dark, capturing thousands upon thousands of flies and other noxious insects during the day. But the digestive apparatus of the dragonfly is such that all it takes into its long stomach is digested instantly.

"The patient ox and its sweet breathed kind crop the grass all day, but never know they have been eating until the food they have bolted has passed leisurely thru three stomachs and is fired back at them from a fourth one in the shape of the familiar cud, which they chew and chew, standing in the shade, pondering and whisking flies or jumped up in the barnyard, shedding snow.

"Yes, we are queer, queer creatures, all of us, brute and human. And many of us are queerest when we eat."

AMERICAN STOCK IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—In view of the outcry on the subject of American dollars, it may not be generally known that Great Britain is the largest holder of American stock among the other nations of the world. Her holdings amount to about $3,500,000,000, Germany coming next with $1,000,000,000.

TWENTY BELOW AT MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Dec. 31.—The coldest snap of the yinter so far prevails today, and various thermometer readings range between 15 to 20 degrees below zero, with a considerable lower range in the country round about. Fortunately there is a very moderate wind.

HERO FUND FOR GERMANY.

BERLIN, Dec. 31.—Andrew Carnegie has given $1,250,000 to establish a hero fund in Germany.

THE HORSES OF ENGLAND AND AMERICA

Legislation and Encouragement by Royalty and the Governing Classes Have Made England the Greatest Horse Producing Country in The World—Hackneys Preferred to Trotters or Pacers.

English kings from before the Conquest to the twentieth century have, says The Outlook, looked on horse-breeding as a staple aid to national prosperity. Athelstan in the tenth century passed laws forbidding the export of English horses. His law was enforced with certain modifications till Queen Anne—one of the most beneficent patrons of horse-breeding—withdrew the prohibition and substituted a considerable export duty. Regulations have been passed prohibiting the breeding of ponies too small to be useful; there have been laws against the multiplication of carriages, against the of extra horses on heavy coaches—an injunction intended to encourage the breeding of a heavier type of horse—against crossing certain strains. The result of all this regulation and encouragement from royalty has been to make England—surpassed at one time by the low countries, by Italy, and by Spain—the greatest breeding centre in the world.

But we have had no exclusive preeminence. Some types of horses have disappeared altogether. For example, when railways became popular the old coach horse, a heavy, powerful animal, often of sixteen hands or so, was no longer bred and it is not too much to say that there are next to no good coach horses of the old sort in England. Some types of horses are indigenous to different countries, and will not flourissh out of them. Farmers in the Argentine thought they could breed Shire horses and brought over numbers of fine-looking animals which sold well, but nearly all died incontinent; and now the large buyers are again refusing all Shires but the English. Our Welsh and Exmoor ponies are no doubt incomparable, but they are altogether different animals from the native pony of Sumatra—a muscular little creature that cannot trot at all, but can gallop like the wind—or the wiry Boer pony. Excluding the Shire, the English horse par excellence is the hackney, and in the breeding of hackneys is seen the cardinal differentiation of aim among English specialists. Everything is given up to action, and, what may be called for lack of a really comprehensive word, outline. The best hackneys give a considerable impression of showy power, if the contradiction in terms is permissible. They step high, they have high shoulders, well-rounded withers, and plenty of bone; that is to say, the narrowest part below the knee is as much as eight inches. These are great virtues; but we have to remember that very different virtues are held high in other countries, and the visit of the Americans, whose ideals are in some respects the opposite of ours, and of the Belgians, may help to redress our insular balance. The chief virtue that we have disregarded in England is pace.

American breeders at one time thought of nothing but pace. The typical American trotter of a few years ago were like a greyhound in slimness, but entirely without a greyhound's grace. He was lanky, emaciated, uncomely in every way, and probably the stallions were not capable, so to say, of founding a family. But to see an American trotter by the side even of that splendid English hackney which won all the best prizes in New York two years ago, was to realize the deficiencies as well as the virtues of both. The trotter could, as the phrase is, leave the hackney standing. Competitions are held in America for which no horse can enter who has not trotted a mile under two minutes 15 seconds, a pace thought prodigious in England. We do not wish to see the breeding of trotters carried to the American excess. That is even less desirable than that our jobbers should, in the Elizabethan fashion, fasten implements to the horses' legs to teach them the gentle art known as "ambling." We do not want a breed of animal that looks halfway between Don Quixote and Don Quixote's "Rosinante," even tho it can pull a pair of feather wheels over a mile course in under two minutes; but there is a good deal to be said of the trotting horse that is not quite finely drawn enough for racing. They have strength and paces which suggest that they have hackney blood in them—a thing the present writer thoroly believes and the Americans persistently deny. But, however they are bred, thy are useful and valuable horses, with a turn of speed of which we know next to nothing in England.

A PARADISE OF BREEDING.

Ireland is a Far Greater Country for Stallions than England.

The records show that many stallions which failed to realize expectations in England on being located in Ireland worked their way to the front. The most notable instance was that of Kendal, for whom the late John Gubbins paid a high figure, installing the son of Bend Or and Windermere as lord of the harem at the Knockany Stud. Kendal achieved a phenomenal success, but strangely enough on being purchased by James E. Platt and established in England, Kendal failed to maintain his Irish reputation. This is all the more surprising considering the class of mares he was allied with in the two countries. In Ireland he, for the most part, covered very indifferent dames, yet almost every one of them bred a winner or winners. Amongst his progeny were such as Red Prince II. (a great stallion as well as a great racehorse). Castleblaney, Roy Uell, Marletta, Laodamia, Everton, Kilmallock, and a host of others. Kendal's case is not an isolated instance; and it may be questioned whether Gallinule, General Symons, Hackler, Fortunio, and numerous other sires, had they been located in England, would have made their mark as they have done in Ireland. Gallinule has been termed the Stockwell of the twentieth century. The appellation is not ill-fitting, considering the class and number of his winners, and how well his daughters have done at the stud. There were many scoffers when Capt. Greer paid as much as 100 sovereigns to the late Squire Abington for the son of Isonomy, and the Squire hearing from Morton that Capt. Greer had given this figure for the horse, who was addicted to breaking blood-vessels, observed in high contempt that "nobody but a mad Irishman would have bought him!"

LENGTH OF PARLIAMENTS.

The Longest and Shortest—Some Christmas Day Measures.

From The London Globe.

The shortest parliament on record is that which on September 30, 1399, deposed Richard II. The very act of deposition dissolved the parliament, and six days later Henry called together without the formality of an election all the old members. He gravely styled it a new parliament. The fourth parliament of Charles I. sat only for three weeks, and this after the country had been without the blessings of representative government for eleven years. But his fifth parliament atoned for the brevity of the previous one. It sat off and on for nineteen years, "a parliament which many, before that time, thought would never have had a beginning, and afterwards that it would never have an end." Opinion, as we know, differed as to the character of this renowned long parliament. Macaulay declared it to be entitled to our "gratitude and reverence," while Corbett described it as the "scourge of the nation."

One of the shortest lived of administrations was the "Ministry of All the Talents," which only lasted thirteen months. It was on Feb. 5, 1806, that Greville formed his cabinet, which had to include Charles James Fox. King George III. is reported to have said to that unwelcome minister, "Mr. Fox, I little thought that you and I should ever meet again in this place, but I have no desire to look back upon old grievances; and you may rest assured that I shall never remind you of them." Fox died in the following autumn. When the king demanded an assurance that the premier would initiate no measures for the relief of the Catholics Greville resigned. This action prompted Sheridan to remark: "I have known many men knock their heads against a wall, but I never before heard of a man collecting bricks and building a wall for the express purpose of knocking out his own brains against it."

The shortest period that a member of parliament has represented a constituency is two hours, this remarkable record being achieved by the Right Hon. Lord George Hamilton. Having been re-elected as member for the Ealing division of Middlesex on his having been appointed secretary of state for India in 1895, the parliament to which he had been elected was dissolved within two hours of his election. Sir Matthew White Ridley, who had been appointed the new home secretary, ran him very close, for he was elected to the old parliament and again to the new parliament for the Blackpool division of Lancashire in the same week, in both cases unopposed. Mr. C. T. Ritchie was returned on July 5 unopposed for Croydon, his re-election having been necessitated by his appointment to the post of president of the board of trade. Parliament was dissolved on July 8, so that Mr. Ritchie only represented his constituency for a whole week-end.

The shortest lived "party" that ever obtained a footing in parliament was the Tichborne claimant's counsel, Dr. Kenealy, who was elected for Stoke-on-Trent in February, 1875, solely on the Tichborne issue, polling 6110 votes to the Liberal candidate's 4168 and the Conservative's 3901. He lost no time in carrying out his mandate, moving on April 23 for the re-opening of the case before a royal commission. But in spite of all his eloquence he and Mr. Whalley of Peterboro, as tellers for the motion, would have had no one to count if Major O'Gorman had not himself taken pity on them, and the noes were 433.

Altho the pollings in connection with the present general election are timed to conclude prior to Christmas, there is no likelihood of the new parliament being summoned to meet until after Yuletide. The long parliament made a point of meeting on Christmas Day itself. On the Christmas Day of 1647 a resolution was adopted deciding "that power be given to the committee of plundered ministers to put in due execution the ordinance for abolishing the observation of holy days"; and on that of 1648 the house read for the first time "A bill for the abolishing and taking away of festival days, commonly called holy days." On the Christmas Day of 1648 the commons passed a resolution ordering for the same afternoon a meeting of the committee appointed to "consider how to proceed in a way of justice against the king and other capital offenders." At the only Christmas Day division of which there is any record over two hundred members took part, a very large number considering the troublous times and the small size of the house. But after the commons had been "cleared out" by the army in the autumn of 1653, they never met again on Christmas Day. Tho in recent years there has been no instance of a Christmas Day or Boxing Day sitting, on two occasions the members of the house of commons have sat on Christmas Eve. The first was in 1852 and the other in 1888. The 1852 instance is the only one during the last hundred years on which members of parliament have only been allowed a threedays holiday at Christmas.

A Temple for Homburg.

When the late King of Siam was in Europe on the last occasion he made his cure at Homburg. Just when he was leaving he promised to the authorities a souvenir of his visit. Not long before his death the king recalled his promise, and he ordered to be sent to Homburg a little temple which stood in the gardens of the palace at Bangkok. The material was packed in thirty-nine big cases, which have now arrived at their destination. The temple will be reconstructed in April next near the Source Victoria

BOARD OF EDUCATION

WARD 4 ELECTORS SHOULD VOTE FOR L. S. LEVEE

He has eleven years of service to his credit. He has shown himself to be eminently independent and conscientious, and has worked entirely for the interests of the citizens. He is careful to take time to make up his mind, but when once his mind is made up as to a proper course of conduct, he is full of determination. He is a man of liberal views, and in business ability is the equal of anybody on the present Board.

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Anyway

TELL HIM

Editorial Section of The Toronto Sunday World

30TH YEAR.—PAGES 1 TO 10 TORONTO, SUNDAY MORNING JANUARY 1 1911 PRICE FIVE CENTS

UNIONISTS in BLUE

The Sunday World Guide to the British Elections

NON-UNIONISTS in RED

On this page The Sunday World publishes a vivid color picture showing at a glance the distribution of political sentiment in the United Kingdom. The key to the numbered constituencies will be found on the next page and will be found highly instructive to those of The World's readers who are interested in the great constitutional struggle between the people and the peers. The blue denotes the Conservative party, or as it now prefers to be called the Unionist party—the red includes the various parties who make up the coalition that supports the present Liberal government. No distinction is therefore made among the Liberal, Labor and Nationalist parties, but this will be found immaterial since Ireland returns no Liberals and the Labor members are to all intents and purposes the advanced section of the Liberal party. With this explanation no difficulty should be experienced in seizing the salient features of the map. Red in Ireland is Nationalist, in England, Scotland and Wales it is Liberal and Labor. Blue is Unionist wherever it is found, whether the constituency is free trade or for fiscal reform.

Taking the Unionist blue first it is at once seen that the main strength of that party lies in the south and southeast, but Cornwall at the extreme southwest and another section south of the Upper Severn estuary show a predominance of red and blue seretches solidly along the middle west of England north to Liverpool, also strongly Unionist, tho curiously enough it elects the only Nationalist—T. P. O'Conor—returned by a British constituency. In the southeast almost the only break in the expanse of blue in London which at this election made an even break between Unionists and Liberals. Blue travels north again thru the eastern midlands to the Humber River whence another strip of black runs northwestward right across the country thru Yorkshire, Westmoreland and Cumberland. Generally speaking, the Unionists in England are strong. Where the church and the landed interest predominate this largely accounts for the solid south and the strength of that party in the agricultural counties.

Coming to Scotland the weakness of the Unionists is clearly manifest. Only a few blue spots diversify the expanse of the Liberal red. Wigtownshire at the extreme southwest, one of the divisions of Ayrshire, the island of Bute, Perthshire West, the university seats and a few scattered burgh constituencies represent the Unionist strength.

Ireland again is easily followed with its solid Nationalist representation, except in the northeast where Protestant Ulster stands staunch to its colors and the spot on the east coast marking Dublin and its university returning in all two Unionist members.

Turning to red, the coalition color, in England it is the mark of nonconformity and industry. Cornwall is mostly red. Somersetshire and the Bristol district contribute another red area. Liberalism is strong in the central midlands and widens out bravely in Yorkshire and Lancashire, tho here it was where several notable Unionist victories were gained. Durham and Northumberland lead the way into Scotland where the red reigns supreme. Wales again is conspicuous by its sweep of red and Nationalist Ireland speaks eloquently for itself.

The map reveals in a very striking way the outstanding fact of British politics—that England is the all-important battle-ground on which the great electoral issues are fought out. As presently constituted Scotland, Wales and Ireland vary little in the character of their representation. Scotland for several elections after Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule proposals, disclosed an inclination more favorable to the Unionist cause and for the first time since the Reform Bill of 1832 gave in 1900 a majority of 4 to that side. In 1906, however, only 12 Unionists were returned out of 72 members and the number is now 11. Wales at this last election did rather better for the Unionists who in 1906 did not secure a single seat.

With this map before them the readers of The Sunday World will be better able to appreciate the British political situation and the manner in which the Unionist party and the Coalition are geographically divided. It will thus be seen that broadly speaking the progressive districts are those where dissenters and industrial workers prevail and that to a considerable extent these names are interchangeable. This is true particularly of England where the established church adopts a far more implacable attitude toward nonconformity than does the established church of Scotland towards the Presbyterian and other churches without its pale. Welsh nonconformists again have developed a strong national sentiment and the demand for disestablishment of the Church of England in Wales has been persistent and has been conceded by the Liberal party and adopted as one of the planks of its platform.

Many reforms must be introduced before the basis of the existing electoral representation can be admitted to rest on reasons of equity or to be truly democratic. The registration law is very complicated, there are many varieties of qualification, plural voting is allowed and the period over which elections are spread permit of plural voting to an extent which in numerous cases defeats the residential opinion. Constituencies vary in size to an extraordinary extent—South Essex for example having close on 53,000 voters while Kilkenny city can only boast of a little over 1500. Inequalities to that extent are without justification and must be allowed for in regarding an electoral map showing the geographical division of political parties.

Democratic tho the parliamentary form of government is, at least when the electoral qualification is wide enough to include the mass of the people, social lines are strictly drawn especially in country districts. Classes are sharply demarcated and place in life is accepted almost as absolutely as in the caste system of India. Certain individuals may force their way into society, so-called, but they are in it not of it and the distinction is there, however much it may be concealed from casual observation. In the great centres of population the dividing lines are obscured or forgotten and there is little opportunity for influence either by patronage or coercion. In rural districts, especially those of the south of England the lot of the man courageous enough to be a dissenter, and a Liberal, and his family is not a happy one. Landed proprietors whether great or small naturally gravitate to the fashionable side and backed by the church exercise their power freely and sometimes unscrupulously in aid of the aristocratic party. This mainly accounts for the curious way in which the party colors are grouped and makes the political field of social as well as political significance. But the dry bones of British politics have been severely shaken up of late and the end is not yet. Britain is becoming a democracy in fact as well as name. This is in entire consonance with the progressive spirit of the twentieth century and is entirely necessary if the great social reforms, the time requires, are to be accomplished. Already more advance has been made during the last five years than in any previous quarter of a century and now that hereditary qualification has been abandoned by those holding it, the immediate future will see vaster changes.

The State of the Parties Before and After the Last Election

January, 1910		Numer of Members		December, 1910	
Government:		England	465	Government:	
Liberal	275	Wales	30	Liberal	271
Nationalist	71	Scotland	72	Nationalist	74
Indep. Nat.	11	Ireland	103	Indep. Nat.	10
Labor	40			Labor	43
	397				398
Opposition	273			Opposition	272
Govt. Maj.	124		670	Govt. Maj.	126

Unionist. Lib. Etc. Partly U. Partly L.

Parliamentary Boroughs

Parliamentary Divisions

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Key to Color Map On Preceding Page

ENGLAND

LONDON—1, London City, 2 members, U; 2, London Boroughs, 27 Liberals 4 Labor, 21 Unionists; 3, London University, U.

MIDDLESEX—4, Brentford,U; 5, Uxbridge,U; 6, Ealing, U; 7, Harrow, U; 8, Hornsey, U; 9, Tottenham, L; 10, Enfield, U.

KENT—11, Canterbury, U; 12, Gravesend, U; 13, Medway, U; 14, Sevenoaks, U; 15, Rochester, L; 16, Tonbridge, U; 17, Maidstone, U; 18, Hythe, U; 19, Ashford, U; 20, Chatham, U; 21, Faversham, U; 22, Dartford, L; 23, Thanet, U; 24, St. Augustine, U; 25, Dover, U.

SURREY—23, Guildford, U; 27, Wimbledon, U; 28, Kingston, U; 29, Chertsey, U; 30, Reigate, U; 31, Epsom, U.

SUSSEX—32, Chichester, U; 33, Brighton, U; 33, Brighton, U; 34, Lewes, U; 35, Eastbourne, U; 36, Hastings, U; 37, Rye, U; 38, East Grinstead, U; 39, Horsham, U.

HANTS—40, Winchester, U; 41, Southampton, L; 41, Southampton, L; 42, Portsmouth, U; 42, Portsmouth, U; 43, Fareham, L; 44, Petersfield, U; 45, Basingstoke, U; 46, Andover, U; 47, Christchurch, U; 48, New Forest, U; 49, Isle of Wight, U.

BERKS—50, Windsor, U; 51, Wokingham, U; 52, Newbury, U; 53, Abingdon, U; 54, Reading, L.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE—55, Buckingham, North, L; 56, Wycombe, U; 57, Aylesbury, U.

HERTS—58, St. Albans, U; 59, Watford, U; 60, Hitchin, U; 61, Hertford, U.

ESSEX—62, Romford, L; 63, Walthamstow, L; 64, Epping, U; 65, Saffron Walden, L; 66, Colchester, U; 67, Chelmsford, U; 68, Maldon, U; 69, S. E. Essex, U; 70, Harwich, U.

SUFFOLK—71, Ipswich, L; 71, Ipswich, L; 72, Woodbridge, U; 73, Eye, L; 74, Lowestoft, L; 75, Bury St. Edmunds, U; 76, Stowmarket, U; 77, Sudbury, U.

NORFOLK—78, Norwich, L; 78, Norwich, Lab., 79, Great Yarmouth, U; 80, S. Norfolk, L; 81, E. Norfolk, L; 82, N. Norfolk, L; 83, Mid-Norfolk, U; 84, N. W. Norfolk, L; 85, King's Lynn, U; 86, S. W. Norfolk, L.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE—87, Cambridge, U; 88, Camb. University, 2 members, U; 89, Newmarket, U; 90, Chesterton, L; 91, Wisbech, L.

HUNTS—92, Huntingdon, U; 93, Ramsey, U.

BEDFORDSHIRE—94, Bedford, L; 95, Luton, L; 96, Biggleswade, L.

OXFORDSHIRE—97, Oxford, U; 98, Oxford University, 2 members, U; 99, Henley, U; 100, Woodstock, U; 101, Banbury, L.

NORTHANTS—102, Northampton Boro', L; 102, Northampton Boro', L; 103, E. Northants, L; 104, S. Northants, U; 105, Mid-Northants, L; 106, N. Northants, U; 107, Peterborough, L.

108, RUTLAND, U.

LEICESTERSHIRE—109, Leicester, L; 109, Leicester, Lab.; 110, Melton, U; 111, Loughborough, L; 112, Harborough, L; 113, Bosworth, L.

WARWICKSHIRE—114, Birmingham, North, U; 114, Birmingham, East, U; 114, Birmingham, Cent., U; 114, Birmingham, South, U; 114, Birmingham, West, U; Birmingham, Edgbaston, U; Birmingham, Bordesley, U; 115, Aston Manor, U; 116, Tamworth, U; 117, Nuneaton, Lab.; 118, Coventry, L; 119, Warwick and L'mgtn, U; 120, Rugby, U; 121, Stratford-on-Avon, U.

WORCESTERSHIRE—122, Worcester, U; 123, Droitwhich, U; 124, E. Worcestershire, U; 125, N. Worcestershire, L; 126, Kidderminster, U; 127, Bewdley, U; 128, Evesham, U; 129, Dudley, U.

STAFFS—130, Stafford, L; 131, Burton, U; 132, Lichfield, L; 133, Walsall, U; 134, W. Bromwich, U; 135, Wednesbury, U; 136, E. Wolverhampton, L; 136, S. Wolverhampton, U; 136, W. Wolverhampton, U; 137, King Swinford, U; 138, Handsworth, U; 139, West Staffs, U; 140, N. W. Staffs, Lab.; 141, Newcastle-u-Lyne, L; 142, Stoke-on-Trent, Lab.; 143, Hanley, Lab.; 144, Leek, L.

DERBYSHIRE—145, Derby Borough, L; 145, Derby Borough, Lab.; 146, South Derbyshire, L; 147, Ilkeston, L; 148, Mid-Derbyshire, Lab.; 149, Chesterfield, Lab.; 150, West Derbyshire, U; 151, High Peak, U; 152, N. E. Derbyshire, L.

NOTTS—153, E. Nottingham, U; 153, S. Nottingham, U; 153, W. Nottingham, L; 154, Rushcliffe, L; 155, Newark, U; 156, Mansfield, L; 157, Bassetlaw, U.

LINCS—158, Lincoln, L; 159, Sleaford, U; 160, Grantham, L; 161, Stamford, U; 162, Spalding, L; 163, Boston, U; 164, Horncastle, U; 165, Louth, L; 166, Grimsby, U; 167, Brigg, L; 168, Gainsborough, L.

YORKS—(east and north riding)—169, East Hull, L; 169, West Hull, L; 169, Central Hull, U; 170, Holderness, U; 171, Buckrose, L; 172, Howdenshire, U; 172, York City, U; 173, York City, L; 174, Scarborough, L; 175, Whitby, U; 176, Thirsk, and Malton, U; 177, Cleveland, L; 178, Middlesbrough, L; 179, Richmond, U.

YORKS—(West Riding)—180, Sheffield, Central, U; 180, Sheffield, Attercliffe, Lab.; 180, Sheffield, Brightside, L; 180, Sheffield, Eccleshall, U; 180, Sheffield, Hallam, U; 181, Rotherham, L; 182, Doncaster, L; 183, Osgoldcross, L; 184, Pontefract, L; 185, Wakefield, L; 186, Dewsbury, L; 187, Morley, L; 188, Normanton, Lab.; 189, Barnsley, L; 190, Hallamshire, Lab.; 191, Holmfirth, L; 192, Huddersfield, L; 193, Colne Valley, L; 194, Elland, L; 195, Halifax, L; 196, Halifax, Lab.; 196, Barkstone Ash, U; 197, Spen Valley, L; 198, Pudsey, L; 199, Shipley, L; 200, Sowerby, L.

CHESHIRE—207, Chester, U; 208, Eddisbury, U; 209, Crewe, L; 210, Northwich, L; 211, Hyde, L; 212, Macclesfield, L; 213, Knutsford, U; 214, Altrincham, U; 215, Stockport, Lab.; 215, Stockport, L; 216, Stalybridge, U; 217, Birkenhead, U; 218, Wirrall, U.

LANCS—219, Manchester, East, Lab.; 219, Manchester, North, L; 219, Manchester, N. E. Lab.; 219, Manchester, N. W., L; 219, Manchester, South, L; 219, Manchester, S., W., L; 220, Gorton, Lab.; 221, Ashton-Under-Lyne, U; 222, Heywood, L; 223, Prestwich, L; 224, Radcliffe, L; 225, Bury, L; 225, Oldham, L; 226, Oldham, L; 227, Rochdale, L; 228, Middleton, L; 229, Burnley, L; 230, Clitheroe, Lab.; 231, Accrington, L; 232, Rossendale, L; 233, Darwen, U; 234, Lancaster, L; 235, N. Lonsdale, U; 236, Barrow-in-Furness, Lab.; 237, Blackpool, U; 238, Preston, U; 238, Preston, U; 239, Blackburn, Lab.; 239, Blackburn, L; 240, Southport, U; 241, Bootle, U; 242, West Houghton, Lab.; 243, Bolton, Lab.; 243, Bolton, L; 244, Ormskirk, U; 245, Chorley, U; 246, Wigan, U; 247, Ince, Lab.; 248, Newton, U; 249, Leigh, L; 250, Eccles, L; 251, Salford, North, L; 251, Salford, South, U; 251, Salford, West, L; 252, Stretford, L; 253, Warrington, U; 254, Widnes, U; 255, St. Helens, U.

LIVERPOOL—256, Abercromby, U; 256, E. Toxteth, U; 256, Everton, U; 256, Exchange, U; 256, Kirkdale, U; 256, Scotland, N; 256, Walton, U; W. Derby, U; W. Toxteth, U.

SHROPSHIRE—257, Shrewsbury, U; 258, Wellington, L; 259, Newport, U; 260, Oswestry, U; 261, Ludlow, U.

HEREFORDSHIRE—262, Hereford, U; 263, Leominster, U; 264 Ross, U.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE—265, Gloucester, U; 266, Cheltenham, L; 267, Tewkesbury, U; 268, Cirencester, U; 269, Thornbury, L; 270, Stroud, L; 271, Bristol, North, L; 271, Bristol, South, L; 271, Bristol, East, L; 271, Bristol, West, U; 272, Forest of Dean, L.

MONMOUTHSHIRE—273, Monmouth, South, L; 274, Monmouth, North, L; 275, Monmouth, West, Lab.; 276, Monmouth, Boro', L.

SOMERSETSHIRE—277, Bath, U; 277, Bath, U; 278, Somerset, North, L; 279, Frome, L; 280, Somerset, East, U; 281, Wells, U; 282, Bridgwater, U; 283, Wellington, U; 284, Taunton, U; 285, Somerset, South, L.

WILTS—286, Salisbury, U; 287, Devizes, U; 288, Cricklade, L; 289, Chippenham, U; 290, Westbury, L; 291, Wilton, U.

DORSETSHIRE—292, Dorset, North, U; 293, Dorset, East, L; 294, Dorset, South, U; 295, Dorset, West, U.

DEVONSHIRE—296, Exeter, L; 297, Honiton, L; 300, Ashburton, U; 301, Torquay, U; 302, Totnes, U; 303, Plymouth, U; 303, Plymouth, U; 304, Devonport, U; 304, Devonport, U; 305, Tavistock, U; 305, Barnstaple, L.

CORNWALL—307, Launceston, L; 308, Bodmin, U; 308, St. Austell, L; 310, Falmouth and Penryn, U; 311, Camborne, L; 312, Truro, L; 313, St. Ives, L.

DURHAM—314, Durham City, U; 315, Bishop Auckland, L; 316, Darlington, U; 317, Stockton, L; 318, Hartlepool, L; 319, Sunderland, L; 319, Sunderland, Lab.; 320, South Shields, L; 321, Gateshead, L; 322, Jarrow, L; 322, Hought'n-Le-Sp'ng, L; 324, Mid-Durham, Lab.; 325, Chester-Le-Street, Lab.; 325, N. W. Durham, L; 327, Barnard Castle, Lab; 328, S. E. Durham, L.

WESTMORLAND—329, Kendal,U; 330, Appleby, U.

CUMBERLAND—331, Carlisle, L; 332, Eskdale, U; 333, Cockermouth, L; 334, Whitehaven, L; 335, Egremont, U; 336, Penrith, U.

NORTHUMBERLAND—337, Newcastle, L; 337, Newcastle, Lab.; 338, Hexham, L; 339, Berwick-on-Tweed, L; 340, Wansbeck, L; 341, Morpeth, L; 342, Tyneside, L; 342, Tynemouth, L.

IRELAND

DUBLIN CITY—432, College Green, N; 432, Harbour, N; 432, St. Patrick's, N; 432, St. Stephen's Green, N; 433, Dublin University, 2 members, U; 434, South Dublin, N; 435, North Dublin, N.

LOUTH COUNTY—436, Louth, South, N; 437, Louth, North, N.

MEATH COUNTY—438, Meath, North, N; 439, Meath, South, N.

CAVAN COUNTY—440, Cavan, East, N; 441, Cavan, West, N.

MONAGHAN COUNTY—442, Monaghan, South, N; 443, Monaghan, North, N.

ARMAGH COUNTY—444, Armagh, South, N; 445, Armagh, Mid., U; 446, Armagh, North, U.

DOWN COUNTY—447, Down, West, U; 448, Down, East, U; 449, Down, North, U; 450, Down, South, N; 451, Newry, N.

ANTRIM COUNTY—452, Belfast, North, U; 452, Belfast, South, U; 452, Belfast, East, U; 452, Belfast, West, N; 453, Antrim, South, U; 454, Antrim, East, U; 455, Antrim, Mid., U; 456, Antrim, North, U.

LONDONDERRY COUNTY—457, Londonderry City, U; 458, County Derry, North, U; 459, County Derry, South, U.

TYRONE—460, Tyrone, East, N; 461, Tyrone, South, U; 462, Tyrone, Mid., N; 463, Tyrone, North, L.

DONEGAL COUNTY—464, Donegal, East, N; 465, Donegal, North, N; 466, Donegal, West, N; 467, Donegal, South, N.

FERMANAGH COUNTY—468,Fermanagh, North, U; 469, Fermanagh, South, N.

LEITRIM COUNTY—470, Leitrim, North, N; 471 Leitrim, South, N.

LONGFORD COUNTY—472, Longford, North, N; 473, Longford, S, N.

ROSCOMMON COUNTY—474, Roscommon, North, N; 475, Roscommon, South, U.

SLIGO COUNTY—476, Sligo, North, N; 477, Sligo, South, N.

MAYO COUNTY—478, Mayo, North, N; 479, Mayo, South, N; 480, Mayo, West, N; 481, Mayo, East, N.

GALWAY COUNTY—482, Galway City, N; 483, Galway, East, N; 484, Connemara, N; 485, Galway, N, N; 486, Galway, S, N.

WESTMEATH COUNTY—487, Westmeath, N, N; 488, Westmeath, S, N.

KING'S COUNTY—489, Tullamore, N; 490, Birr, N.

KILDARE COUNTY—491, Kildare, N, N; 492, Kildare, South, N.

WICKLOW COUNTY—493, Wicklow East, N; 494, Wicklow, West, N.

CARLOW COUNTY—495, Carlow, N.

QUEEN'S COUNTY—496, Leix, N; 497, Ossory, N.

TIPPERARY COUNTY—498, Tipperary, North, N; 499, Tipperary Mid., N; 500, Tipperary, South, N; 501, Tipperary, East, N.

KILKENNY COUNTY—502, Kilkenny, North, N; 503, Kilkenny City, N; 504, Kilkenny, South, N.

WEXFORD COUNTY—505, Wexford, North, N; 506, Wexford, South, N.

WATERFORD COUNTY—507, Waterford City, N; 508, Waterford East, N; 509, Waterford, West, N.

COUNTY CORK—510, Cork City, N; 510, Cork City,N; 511, Cork East, N; 512, Cork, South-East, N; 513, Cork, South, N; 514, Cork, West, N; 515, Cork, Mid., N; 516, Cork, North, N; 517, Cork, North-East, N.

LIMERICK COUNTY—518, Limerick City, N; 519, Limerick, East, N; 520, Limerick, West, N.

CLARE COUNTY—521, Clare, East, N; 522, Clare, West, N.

KERRY COUNTY—523, Kerry, North, N; 524, Kerry, East, N; 525, Kerry South, N; 526, Kerry West, N.

SCOTLAND

372, Edinburgh, North, L; 372, Edinburgh, South, L; 372, Edinburgh, East, L; 372, Edinburgh, West, U; 373, Edinburgh and St. Andrews University, U; 374, Leith, L; 375, Midlothian, L.

376, HADDINGTON, L.

377, BERWICK, L.

378, PEEBLES AND SELKIRK, L.

ROXBURGHSHIRE—379, Hawick, L; 380, Roxburgh, L.

DUMFRIESSHIRE—381, Dumfries Burghs, L; 382, Dumfries, L.

383, KIRKC'DBR'GT, L.

384, WIGTOWN, U.

AYRSHIRE—385, Ayr Burghs, U; 386, Ayrshire, South, L; 387, Kilmarnock, L; 388, Ayrshire, North, L.

389, BUTE, U.

390, ARGYLL, L.

RENFREWSHIRE—391, Greenock, L; 392, Paisley, L; 393, Renfrew, East, U; 394, Renfrew, West, L.

395, DUMBARTON, L.

STIRLINGSHIRE—396, Stirling Burghs, L; 397, Falkirk, L; 398, Stirlingshire, L.

399, LINLITHGOW, L.

400, CLACKMANNAN AND KINROSS, L.

FIFE—401, St. Andrews B'rgs, U; 402, Kirkcaldy Burghs, L; 403, Fife, East, L; 404, Fife, West, L.

FORFARSHIRE—405, Dundee, L; 405, Dundee, Lab.; 406, Forfar, L; 407, Montrose Burghs, L.

PERTHSHIRE—408, Perthshire, West, U; 409, Perthshire, East, L; 410, Perth City, L.

LANARKSHIRE—411, Glasgow, Central, U; 411, Glasgow, Blackfriars, Lab.; 411, Glasgow, Bridgeton, L; 411, Glasgow, Camlachie, U; 411, Glasgow, College, L; 411, Glasgow, St. Rollox, L; 411, Glasgow, Tradeston, L; 411, Glasgow University, U; 412, Lanark, North-East, L; 413, Lanark, North-West, L; 414, Partick, L; 415, Govan, L; 416, Mid-Lanark, L; 417, South Lanark, L.

INVERNESS-SHIRE—418, Inverness Burghs, L; 419, Inverness-shire, L.

ELGIN AND NAIRN—420, Elgin Burghs, U; 421, Elgin and Nairn, L.

422, BANFF, L.

ABERDEENSHIRE—423, Aberdeen, North, L; 423, Aberdeen, South, L; 424, E. Aberdeenshire, L; 425, W. Aberdeenshire, L.

426, KINCARDINE, L.

427, ROSS AND CROMARTY, L.

428, SUTHERLAND, L.

CAITHNESS—429, Caithness, L; 430, Wick Burghs, L; 431, Orkney and Shetland,* L.

*Omitted from map to economize space.

WALES

CARNARVONSHIRE—344, Carnarvon, L; 345, Arfon, L; 346, Elfion, L.

DENBIGHSHIRE—347, Denbigh Borough, U; 348, West Denbigh, L; 349, East Denbigh, L.

FLINTSHIRE—350, Flint, L; 351, Flint Borough, L.

352, ANGLESEY, L.

353, MERIONETHSH, L.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE—354, Montgomeryshire, L; 55, Montgomeryshire Boros, U.

356, RADNOR, L.

357, BRECKNOCK, L.

358, CARDIGANSH, L.

PEMBROKESHIRE—359, Pembrokeshire, L; 360, Pembroke Boros, L.

CARMARTHENSHIRE—361, Carmarthen Boros, L; 362, West Carmarthen, L; 363, East Carmarthen, L.

GLAMORGANSHIRE—364, Swansea Dist., L; 364, Swansea Town, L; 365, Mid-Glamorgan, L; 366, South Glamorgan, Lab.; 367, Cardiff Boroughs, U; 368, East Glamorgan, L; 369, Merthyr Tydvil, L; 369, Merthyr Tydvil, Lab.; 370, Gower, Lab.; 371, Rhondda Valley, Lab.

AN EARLY CALLER

HAPPY NEW YEAR

The Waifs of the Stormy Main

By H. M. Mosdell.

By H. W. Mosdell.

Skipper Tom Strong, of the "Dolphin," was evidently a much-perplexed man. For upwards of one stormy week he had navigated his staunch craft thru changeful autumn winds towards Starve Harbor with all the sailorly skill that was his by virtue of almost half a century of seafaring experience. And now, within half a day's run of the port, the wind had suddenly failed, leaving the "Dolphin" becalmed within sight of the rock-, precipitous shore. The sun sank in an almost cloudless sky, his last rays slashing the western horizon with crimson and gold and crowning with glory even the grey, cold cliffs of the bold sea coast. Ordinarily Skipper Tom evinced all of a sailor's keen appreciation of the beautiful, but to-day he could spare thought for nothing but his ship. Indeed, for the most part, his back was turned to the glory of the autumn sunset, as he scanned with anxious look the black cloud-masses that were obscuring the eastern sky. Suddenly the brief twilight faded and night cast her sable mantle over all.

"I'm afeared we'm in fer a no'd-easterly blow, Bill," said Skipper Tom to his second-hand. "Th' clouds is risin' out there t' th' east-'ard an' I mos' thinks they'll fetch us snow, too. We be putty close in-shore. Wish we c'd work off a piece an' git more sae room afore it strikes us. Make everything snug fer th' night, bwoy!"

Gradually a long, heavy swell rolled in from the darkling east, the sombre, brooding ocean lifted high its head until by midnight the "Dolphin" was rolling and tossing wildly, her tall spars sweeping in wide arcs across the low'ring sky. And then, towards daylight the wind came in spiteful squalls that bared the white bosom of the restless sea and hurled the snowflakes thru the swaying shrouds with wild, eerie shrieks.

"This yer's only a cat's paw. There's a hull gale out there somewhere to th' east'ard, sendin' down this lop," confided the look-out to his mate. "Look at them Mother Carey's Chickens. They'm alw'ys roun' when a starm is comin' up."

Just abreast of the laboring ship a flock of tiny, black-bodied birds fluttered in the freshening wind, their sable coverings relieved only by scant patches of white on wing and tail. The orchestra of the tempest tuned up; and all the voices of the storm made drear concert. The mighty waves, children of the fierce storm-king, reared their foam-creasted heads toward Heaven and rushed forwards with resistless impetus that piled them in dread, overwhelming confusion on every obstacle. The storm fiends were abroad, dancing weird measures on the uneven sea to the accompaniment of the wild, inharmonious music of the elements. The "Dolphin" careered along at the mercy of the tempest, staggering under the blows of the raging billows, straining and groaning in every timber, as they tossed her sportively from crest to hollow, and reeling helplessly as the chill breath of the storm-king smote fiercely on spar and shroud. But always the little Stormy Petrel hovered there alongside, undis-

"The little Petrel was everywhere regarded as an omen of oncoming storm"

turbed by either the wild clamor or the boisterous play of elements. Snow-laden, the stinging blasts of wind swept by, but he dodged and circled and hovered with careless, easy grace that the wildest efforts of the tempest could not disturb. Monstrous waves clutched greedily at his tiny frame, but he trod the foam-decked water with his broad webbed feet as easily as the flat-topped rocks on the leeward shore. To and fro fluttered this elf of the storm with his mates, scanning closely the surface of the water for food. Ever and anon, a little black body would streak suddenly downwards with shrill scream, disappear for a moment in the sea and then mount again on triumphant wing, bearing aloft some morsel from the ship, or, more succulent still, a delicious mouthful of squirming, helpless cuttle-fish.

The "Dolphin" bore up steadily against the wind and gradually worked her way off the dangerous coast and on to the broad, rock-free ocean beyond. And the little, twittering Petrels kept easy pace with all her movements. Hour after hour they fluttered on restless wing, daylight and dark finding them always bresting the storm, and seeking rest neither on bolsterous wave nor swaying shroud. For tho their great foster mother gave them their food in due season she never cradled them on her heaving bosom. Waifs and strays of the great world of waters they knew no home, possessed no abiding-place, and recognized none of the limits of place and clime. For only a brief week or two did these restless wanderers ever fold their wings and then they gave themselves up to the duties and delights of home-making on some far-away coast.

And mating-time came presently for two little Petrels of the flock that convoyed the storm-tossed "Dolphin." They remained by the ship, reaping together the harvest of the sea and sharing with each other such food as they captured, but soon they were minded to forsake her in obedience to the great homing instinct that was bidding them away shoreward. So, circling slowly round the ship two or three times, as if to bid her a friendly, reluctant good-bye, the sprightly pair flew straight across the snow storm to where the broad, repellant cliffs opposed themselves to the onslaughts of the wind-driven waves. Just beyond the brow of the eternal rampart of rock, they chanced on a deserted rabbit hole which made a warm, sheltered and commodious lodging-place. In the soft loam at the bottom was laid a tiny white egg, strongly scented with musk, and this the mother bird kept snugly covered with her warm, downy breast feathers. Her devoted mate kept careful watch and ward over the nest, never wandering far from the side of his mate except when he fared abroad to obtain food, for he was the provider as well as the protector of the household. And then he patiently and tirelessly skimmed the surface of the sea undeterred by the coldest, stormiest weather, making frequent trips homeward with cuttlefish and other creatures of the deep to satisfy the hunger of his patient little mate. Oftentimes, too, he rested by her side, gently caressing her with his beak and softly trilling to her in tones altogether different from the shrill scream of his wild bachelor days.

Then one day when the Petrel returned from a foraging trip abroad, his mate proudly moved aside to show him a funny, fluffy little ball of down, all legs and beak, that had come to their household during his absence. And then for a space the Petrel was sadly overworked trying to provide food enough to satisfy that animated appetite whose whole cry seemed to be, "More! More!" Presently his wife joined him in the effort to solve the ever-insistent family problem, but not even the united efforts of the parent birds could furnish meals large and frequent enough for their insatiable offspring. But as the days passed the young Petrel grew more and more like the parent birds until, fully developed, he was fit and ready to make his first trip over the surface of the great deep. He waddled contentedly enough after his parents out of the nest and to the brow of the high, overhanging cliff, but there he hung tremblingly, too fearful to leave the rock, while the Petrel and his mate hovered around and below him, coaxing and persuading him in their own patient way to try a flight with them. At last the youngster launched himself on the breeze and, instinctively unfurling his wings, swept for the first time out into the great and gloriously free life that was to be his own. For a few days he hung round the old nest with his parents, faring forth when they did in quest of food which he learned by example and instinct to snatch from the ever prolific sea. Then finally the great, restlessness so characteristic of his own kind, overcame him and away he soared, forsaking the old nest to become a wanderer over the face of the mutable waters until such time as he too should mate and nest on land as his parent birds and their predecessors had done. And in his unceasing journeyings he breasted many a storm, passed oftimes unharmed thru the uplifted waters and watched when many a gallant craft was rent asunder, wrecked and destroyed with her living cargo by unsparing tempests. But omen of storm tho he was, the sprightly, friendly little waif was always given sympathetic welcome by the men whose way lay thru the pathless deep.

CRUSTS & CRUMBS

BY

Albert Ernest Stafford.

People are much inclined to lay emphasis on the wrong place, or on the wrong thing. The tendency creeps out in all sorts of ways. It is very observable around Christmastide and New Year time. At New Year especially people are much more concerned about the beginning of things than about the things they are beginning. Of course it is a much wiser philosophy that leads one to begin something, than the kind that leads one to sit down and make no effort whatever. "Keep moving, and thinking about something else. That's the trick," as "Glad" has it, to whom Miss Gertrude Elliott has introduced some of us so charmingly. But it is a philosophy of ignorance after all, and should not lead us to despise the more definite guidings of an informed intelligence. Unfortunately so many guides and leaders and systems lay claim to the possession of informed intelligence, while they have no better instruction than Glad's, the discovery of the real thing is not to be accomplished in a moment. Very few children are taught to think. I never was, and am inclined to the opinion that the art cannot be properly acquired in after life. There are crowds of people, always, in the most influential circles, who profess to be thinkers, whose performances tend to confirm this view. Their thinking is merely the repetition of what others have thought. Their minds are only mirrors, and not first-class mirrors either, but full of twists and cracks and distortions, so that the original thought, however apt, becomes changed into an absurdity. The people who think they are thinking, never see the absurdity, but follow the perverted folly to its dismal end.

Men like Tolstoi who find out that the people are mainly following broken and contorted images and fragmentary reflections of thought, instead of thinking out new sane thoughts for themselves are hailed as great geniuses. But of course the same old mistake is made over again, and instead of starting to think originally as Tolstoi did those who admire his originality begin the old method of reflecting his thought, filtering it down, shadowing it and coloring it till by and by, or if his memory survives long enough, he is regarded as a heaven-born philosopher or a divine teacher. All men cannot be Tolstoi's but all men have the capacity Tolstois but all men have the cauacity in their own degree of original thinking. The city dweller as a rule is less original than the rustic altho he may be more fully informed. But he has lost his own particular special point of view, and the rule is that he would be ashamed to recover it. So fashions in clothes, in food, in politics, in religion, in disease, in vice, in amusement, in living, in dying, and in burying are set. So Wordsworth, who lived in the country and developed genius out of mediocrity abhorred the city world with a great cry: "Great God! I'd rather be a Pagan suckled in a creed outworn!" We commonplace idiots prefer to be suckled in infant incubators where the creeds are sterilized, and vice is part of the routine, and the doctors and the parsons understand things differently.

When the parents are all part of the machine it is difficult for the children to escape from the social moulds. We are brought up to see things from the outside and to regard the veneer and polish more than the solid material. Mark Twain makes a note of it somewhere, and I suppose it is true of most boys who have kept a diary, which no boy would do to begin with, unless he had been constrained to do so by the well-meant reflections of his elders; that all boys make the same entries. I did it myself and I would like to know how many boys before the age of twelve have been able to avoid the absurdity. "Jan. 1," it begins, "Rose and washed my face and combed my hair and dressed. Jan. 2. Rose and washed my face and combed my hair and dressed. Jan. 3. Rose and dressed. Back to school. Jan. 4." No entry. Why should all boys make the same entries? Just because of the wrong emphasis. At the time the boy is making these inane entries he is also making the most wonderful discoveries about life. His parents, his mother especially, have been impressing upon him however that the most important things in life are to rise for breakfast, wash himself, particularly behind the ears, brush his hair and dress, and naturally these highly important function, when performed, are duly noted in the unspontaneous diary. If the boy could only write down what he thinks, and what he sees, and what the other boys tell him, the result would be of more value than half the memoirs that load the library shelves, and would rival in interest Boswell and Rousseau and Franklin and Amiel, and perhaps throw light on some of the dark places of education and parental training. Of course one does not intend it to be thought that such admirable processes as rising and washing, particularly behind the ears, and combing and brushing and dressing should be abandoned, but there are other things in the world besides and the emphasis would appear to be unduly laid. These things should ye have done and not left the other undone. The boy who could spontaneously write in his diary and without priggishness—for the boy who keeps a diary at all is dangerously near that infamy—that he kept a clean tongue all day with no immodest words to echo in after days; that he had been fearless enough to deceive no one and shirk no confession; that he had been happy enough to swim or run or jump or skate or climb without trepidation; that he had been interested enough to learn something about his own people and country, that he had been curious enough to find out something of the creatures and the world around him; that he had been observant enough to discover that he was a part of the great co-operative scheme of existence, and had a responsible and inherent position in it. But the emphasis gets on the wrong place. The mother emphasizes the boy rather than the universe. The father emphasizes the class position rather than the knowledge. And in the diary we find nothing about life and happines and the strange creation, but only clothes and combs and conventions.

So at New Year, whether one keeps a diary or not, it might be well to pay some attention to emphasis. There appears to be a tendency in some quarters to make new resolutions. But the trouble is you cannot make new resolutions. They make themselves, except in such cases as Harold Begbie tells about in "Broken Earthenware." Resolutions are almost invariably the result of a long series of resolvings It takes the promptings of many New Years to sum themselves into a real resolution. So; after all, the puny little pledges that men make and break January after January make a rubble foundation for something more solid in the future. It is said that the road to hell is paved with good intentions. It must be a rotten pavement. The good roads all lead in an opposite direction. And they too are paved with resolutions, but resolutions which have been baked hard. The emphasis should not be laid on the resolutions but in the direction in which a man is headed. The life is more than meat, and the body than raiment. It does not matter in the least whether a boy keeps a diary, if he be clean and strong and healthy, and brave, and truthful, and honest, and afraid only of what is useless and debasing. If he travels in that way the roads grow firmer and smoother. The tendency to make the right kind of resolutions looks after itself. The great fact to learn is that it is by cumulative effort men reach the highest levels. One may toil thru dozens of incarnations to reach the stature of a noble nature, but one toils with greater purpose if one knows what the result is likely to be. Selfishness, carelessness, vicious indulgence drag one to lower levels. Kindness, thoughtfulness and self-control build up manhood. To know definitely that the plan of life is character-building thru the ages, is of more importance than to cultivate the latest fashions. The fashions of to-day will be quite out of date a million years hence. But moral energy is indestructible.

Enter Maud, Smiling.

Maud Muller ('tis a name you know)
Stood on the sidewalk shoveling snow.

(This parody, you see, 's a thing
We write each winter, fall and spring).

The judge came walking down the street
All cautious where he placed his feet.

He saw fair Maud, and doffed his hat
And thought he'd stop and have a chat.

But treacherous ice was hid below
The velvet whiteness of the snow.

And while the judge sedately bowed
With manner dignified and proud

His feet slipped on the hidden ice
He swayed and stumbled once or twice,

He tried in vain to overcome
His lack of equilibrium,

He gasped and grappled at the air
And found no firm support was there,

And so with wild and sudden shout,
He whirled and twirled an spun about,

And waved his arms, and wrenched his back,
And then came sprawling down kersmack!

The snow scooped up beneath his vest
And plastered him by east and west.

The back breadths of his coat were torn,
And for his language we should mourn,

He then arose, deliberate,
And stalked away with perfect gait,

And never gave a backward glance,
To Maud, who waited for the chance,

And when the judge was far away
She laughed as tho she laughed for pay,

She shrieked, she squealed in girlish mirth
At how the judge had whacked the earth.

And then, too much amused to talk,
She finished shoveling off the walk.

W. D. Nesbit in Chicago Post.

United States Unable to Cope With First-Class Fighting Power, Says Critic

Yankees Unprepared For Real Fighting

Only Seven Out of Every Thousand Have Had Military Training—War With Spain Used as Illustration of Nation's Helplessness.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—That the national guardsmen of the nation know the poor condition of the United States in the event of a war with a first-class fighting power, is made plain by Captain G. Edward Buxton, jr., of Providence, R.I., U.S. battery of coast artillery. In a communication to an army officer here he dwells at length upon the inefficiency of our fighting material, and says:

"Of the 13,000,000 able-bodied, native or naturalized citizens of military age in the United States, only seven and a fraction out of every thousand have received even the military training of the organized militia. This body numbers to-day about 109,000 enlisted men, and 9000 officers. Only a part of this handful is efficient.

The War With Spain.

"We can best realize how serious is our present situation by drawing a few modern comparisons. In 1898, we unexpectedly clashed with Spain, a second rate power. An authority has somewhat fancifully described us in that conflict as going out like the Cid to meet a skeleton clad in the robes of royalty. It required five or six weeks of desperate activity to place about 15,000 men in Cuba. To gain an idea of the tactical calibre of our antagonist, it is sufficient to say that the Spanish army in Cuba numbered more than 100,000 men, and yet the American forces outnumbered the enemy in every engagement of importance. At the end of eleven months our army numbered 211,000 men, partially equipped, and learning the rudiments of camp life and soldiering. The best equipped volunteers carried the old Springfield rifle and used black powder. A regiment brigaded with the First Rhode Island Volunteers, for a long period, went on guard with nothing more formidable than cornstalks. In that war we lost fifteen men from disease to one from bullets.

"In the Russo-Japanese conflict Japan landed in Manchuria 200,000 veterans, eight days after war was declared, all perfectly equipped and trained. She lost four men from bullets to one from disease, so perfect was her organization discipline and preparation.

"Never before, even in the days of Artaxerxes, has the world seen the training and maintenance of such stupendous standing armies. Germany, with her million subjects in Southern Brazil, and against whom we choose to oppose the Monroe Doctrine, has a trained, equipped and disciplined force of more than a million men.

Geographical Isolation.

"We have consoled ourselves with the pleasing fallacy that we were impregnable because of our world position. When Representative McLachlan of California appealed to the house last April, to consider the defenceless condition of the Pacific coast, Chairman Tawney of the appropriations committee suggested that the disturbing facts offered by the California member could be dismissed, because of our geographical isolation. In the name of Columbus and the Santa Maria, in what period of civilization did Mr. Tawney dream he stood. Certainly not in the days of monster steamships, under government subsidy and triple expansion engines.

"Two or three years ago, in reply to a question in the Reichstag, the German general staff stated that it could land 100,000 men in New York City in seven days. Is that geographical isolation?

Japan Prepared.

"Five years ago Japan had 100 transports which carried 200,000 men. The speed of the slowest transport would land that fleet on our Pacific coast in 25 days. Every two months she could augment that force with 200,000 more, or a million in ten months. Her army and active trained reserve numbered two years ago approximately one million and a quarter, eight hundred thousand of whom are veterans of the Russian war. Japan has about 50,000 trained officers: we have four or five thousand. Japan has generals who have commanded the admiration of military Europe by the manner in which they manoeuvred over a million troops; we have no general officer now who ever handled 20,000 men in the field. Our regular army numbers about 65,000, 14,000 of whom are in the Philippines, and about 14,000 in the coast artillery corps. Deducting in addition non-combatants, like hospital corps, signal corps, staff, details, troops in Hawaii and Porto Rico, we have about 30,000 infantry, field artillery and cavalry to form the nucleus of a mobile army. Add, perhaps 100,000 of the National Guard, and you have an uncertain army of 130,000 men, struggling with unsolved problems of transportation, equipment and division into tactical units, with hardly a corporal left to teach drill to a population of partly assimilated nationalities, rapidly becoming a city-bred race. Most regulars will tell you that it takes from one to two years to make a soldier. Military history supports the assertion."

Two Good Reasons

VIENNA, Dec. 30.—The professor of a high school for girls in Szogdion, Hungary, was suspended from office recently for kissing a 15-year-old pupil. In fixing a moderate punishment for Herr Professor, the board gave him the benefit of "alleviating circumstances," first, that the girl was unusually pretty, and, second, that Herr Professor was a married man.

Krupp's Armour Works Shares With Workers

BERLIN, Dec. 30.—The great armor and gun-making firm of Krupp has announced a ten per cent dividend for the year on the share capital of $45,000,000 as compared with eight per cent last year. The gross profits for the year are $9,000,000, half of which is written off and the rest devoted to the reserve, to dividends, and to contributions to the invalid and pension fund for the firm's 70,000 employes, which now aggregate $9,500,000. The employes in addition have on deposit with the management $8,750,000.

Krupp's contribution to the workmen's state insurance fund in 1910 amounts to $1,320,000.

Municipal Lodging Houses Need of London

No Place Exclusively for Down and Out Women.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The crying need of municipal lodging houses for homeless women in London was strikingly shown the other night when a starving woman, in miserable rags, applied at the Hampstead Fever Hospital and asked for a bed, declaring she cared nothing for the risk of fever, if she could have once more the sensation of sleeping in a bed under a roof, a thing she had not done for months. Barely a night passes that women do not beg the police to lock them up in the cells in the police stations overnight.

There are many licensed lodging houses in London, but hardly one of them is open to a self-respecting poor woman. The women in common lodging houses have all their clothes in common; their life is the most communal life in existence in England to-day.

The lodging houses licensed by the London County Council are not inspected after 10.45 at night, while as regards the lodging houses outside London the twenty bylaws, which applied to them, are broken every day. In many of the common lodgings outside London there is no attempt to separate the sexes, tho in London the county council has made a very strong effort to do so. In Nottingham there are thirty-one houses for men and thirty-one for "doubles" (men and women), but there is not a place in the town for women only.

Siberia for Life for White Slave Traders

Russian Province Scene of Activities of Stylishly-Dressed Women.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 30.—To supply New York, Chicago and New Orleans with beautiful young girls for immoral purposes was the subject of a secret organization just discovered in the Russian province of Lubiln, and at the demand of the Czarina, who is particularly anxious to purge Russia of white slave traders, the convicted agents of the organization will be sentenced for lift to hard work in Siberia.

The esistance of the organization was discovered quite accidentally. The Russian Village of Bychow is famous for its beautiful girls. Recently there appeared in the village an unusually large number of elegantly dressed ladies looking for preetty parlormaids, who willingly paid the parents of pretty young girls several months wages in advance for the service of their daughters.

After a while it was thought rather suspicious that not one of the girls who had left ever wrote a single line home. The police started an investigation and three stylishly dressed women were caught, and convicted. One of them broke down after the sentence was imposed and confessed that the organization of which she was an agent, during the last two years had sent nearly two hundred girls to North and South America by way of Mexico.

Fortune of $20.000 Grew to $180.000.000

Descendants of Dutch Trader Turn Up After 300 Years and Lay Claim to Property.

BERLIN, Dec. 30.—A romantic action is pending against the Dutch States. Three hundred years ago General Wirtz made his fortune in the Dutch Indies and retired to Amsterdam to end his days. On his death he bequeathed a half of his fortune to the city of Amsterdam and the other half to his natural heirs.

As the latter failed to put an appearance—they had probably lost track of their wealthy relative—the Dutch government took possession and as the total fortune amounted to $20,000 the sum taken over by the states amounted to $10,000.

This sum at compound interest, has, in the meantime, swollen to about $180,000,000. The rightful heirs appear to be subjects of the Dutchy Luxembourg. Ten years ago one of them discovered the possibilities awaiting descendants of General Wirtz, and gradually the list of claimants grew until, at the present moment they number 93. They have entrusted their interests to well-known counsel, and the machinery of the law has already been set in motion.

The Dutch government opposes the suit of the claimants on the ground that their rights have lapsed many years ago.

ANGLO-JAP ALLIANCE NO PROFIT TO BRITAIN JOY FAST DYING OUT

New Giant of Far East May Soon Close Her Markets to British Goods—Pact Has Served Purpose.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Pre-occupied tho the English public mind is with the many difficult and important domestic political problems which the dying year leaves behind, foresighted statesmen are rather more worried about the problems which the empire may be called to face in the far east than about politics at home.

It may be stated, without fear of serious contradiction, that the joy which hailed Great Britain's alliance with the newborn giant of the far east and conqueror of Russia, has died out in England.

The advantage which it had hoped would come to British trade from this country's alliance with Japan has not only failed to materialize, but it is even evident to the most casual observer that the time is not far distant when Japan will practically close her markets to British goods in order to nurse her own baby industries. British industrial machinery has been bought, British industrial experts have been induced to come to Japan; but the machines have been imported only to serve as models, the experts only as teachers, and soon neither will be needed. Then the end will have come. Japan will prefer to fill her own needs without any outside assistance.

Political Alliance Unprofitable.

Politically the alliance is perhaps even less profitable. Time and again rumors are heard that Japanese agents are secretly stirring up trouble for Great Britain in India, sowing the dragons' teeth which in time may call for a harvest of blood. But before this may happen, other and equally serious events may force England to cut loose from her far eastern ally.

With the treachery which seems to be inseparable from the Japanese character in all relations, commercial as well as political, Japan is now trying to work up an anti-American feeling, blaming the United States for the growing enmity of China against her, which is undeniably the result of her own broken treaty engagements in Manchuria and the unlawful annexation of Corea.

Busy in China.

By the thousand, secret Japanese agents have for years been busy in China, working up conspiracies against the Chinese Government and befogging the brains of the Chinese people, and now the Japanese press is indignant, because China is beginning to show signs of disgust and enmity against a nation, whose secret hope is to make the immensely great but also immensely weak Chinese Empire share the fate of Corea, dismembering it little by little and swallowing it piecemeal. No sane person in England believes that the United States, officially or unofficially, has tried to influence Chinese sentiment against Japan, while, on the contrary, the feeling is growing here that this country may even have to teach Japan a few lessons in diplomacy, even with the danger of being misunderstood.

Cageless Zoo The New Thing

Spectators But Cunningly Concealed Ditches. Nothing Between Wild Animals and

ROME, Dec. 31.—What is probably the prettiest and most originally designed zoological garden is that now nearing completion. It has been built by Carl Hagenbeck, on what is known as the "cageless" principle. Lions, tigers, leopards, panthers, hyenas, bears, and other wild beasts are seen in natural caves and dens, with nothing between the animals and the public in the way of iron bars or cages to interfere with the view. Altho the animals appear to be at liberty, they are ingeniously confined to their rightful quarters by the employment of ditches and other cunningly-concealed devices. But the beauty of these gardens is the natural habitation of the animals, and the panoramic views of wild life obtainable from various parts of the ground.

No doubt zoological gardens in the future will be built along these lines. Edinburgh has already approached the Hagenbecks for plans for erecting a "cageless" zoo within the Scottish city, as has also Liverpool. Indeed, the creator of this new way of presenting wild life to public view has been approached by city authorities in all parts of the world, including China and Japan. Various American railways have certainly hit upon an ingenious scheme. They intend to construct an animals' paradise, to cover several thousands of acres of ground. One portion will display the wild fauna of Africa; another the wild life in India, and so on. The animals are to be so placed that they will appear to the spectators to be at liberty.

It is authoritiatively announced that the third volume of Bismarck's memoirs, stored since his death in the vaults of the Bank of England, will not be published during the lifetime of the present Kaiser. They contain of course, the Iron Chancellor's own version of his fall from power and the events which preceded and followed the historic "dropping of the pilot."

"Greater Berlin" claims a population of 3,690,995 souls. There has been an increase of 598,504 inhabitants since the last quinquennial census in December, 1905, or a fraction over 19 per cent. "Greater Berlin," in its commendable anxiety not to lag too far behind London, Paris and New York, has reached out and taken to its capacious bosom no less than 57 outlying cities, towns and villages lying within a radius of 15 miles of the centre of the capital. The metropolis itself numbers only 2,040,143 inhabitants, and forfeits the rank of the fourth city in the world to Chicago.

Floods in the Midlands—A Submerged Railway

An express passing thru Loughborough station, which has been inundated by the floods—Distressing floods have lately prevailed in some of the Midland districts of England. Our photograph shows a train, beautifully reflected in the water, passing thru Loughborough station, which has suffered severely. Inset are platelayers knee-deep in the water coping with the situation.

Vox Populi Bought Up At so Much Per Voice

Professional Wire-Pullers Know How to Excite Passions of Crowd by Pronouncing Catch Phrases That Mean Nothing.

(By Chas. H. Heydemann, Ph.D.)

LONDON, Dec. 31.—When I lived in Paris I knew a gentleman whose business it was to supply applause or disapproval at tabulated rates. The "claque" or hand-clappers, of some of the leading Paris theatres, applauding to order at the signal from their leader, is well-known, but this genius had organized a most extensive and complete system of voicing and carrying with him public opinion, either at a political meeting, a lecture, or any other public function. All the words we read in brackets in our daily papers—(hear, hear), (applause), (laughter), (commotion), (cheers), (disapproval), (groans)—were among the usual manifestations supplied by him at two francs per manifestor. "A voice" to approve or to heckle (like Mr. George's "Marlborough" at Mile End) was extra, as also were the loyal acclamations of crowds on the occasion of the visit of a foreign potentate, or the cheers and admiring murmurs at plutocratic marriages from the other St George's, at Hanover-square. Fortice, orange blossoms, brickbats, rotten eggs, there was an extra charge and the missiles had to be provided.

Vox Populi.

The voice of the people becomes the voice of the string-puller. The following incident will sufice to illustrate this. When the revision of the Dreyfus case was mooted, the individual in question received by telephone and almost at the same moment, two diametrically opposite orders; from one side, the paper l'Aurore required two hundred men to shout "Vive la Revision, a bas Drumont!" (Hurrah for the Revision! Down with Drumont). And the other message, from The Libre Parole, Drumont's paper, ordered one hundred to shout "Long Live Drumont! Down with the Jews!"

But our honest friend had only one hundred men at his disposal. What was he to do? He solved the problem, and secured the cash from both parties by instructing his men to shout "Vive Drumont!" for ten minutes, and then for the next ten minutes "Down with Drumont," and so alternating the ups with the downs.

But beneath the absurdity of this incident the underlying truth is this, that every professional wirepuller of public opinion knows exactly how to excite the passions of the crowd by pronouncing certain words, great catch phrases that mean nothing, but hook the groundlings by infection.

Radical Mob Orators.

Personally I am not an orator. I have attended public meetings, and have sat and marvelled at the inflated rhetorics, the bad grammar, the shallow arguments, the violent invective, and the general lack of manners these Radical mob-orators make their stock-in-trade. Good lungs and consummate impudence seem to be the trump cards of the men of this kidney.

It has been said that out of the entire seven million British electorate there are not ten per cent. on either side who hold definite opinions in politics. The bulk of the voters—80 per cent. of them—are wobblers, sitters on the fence. The saving grace of the Anglo-Saxon is his sense of population of balance. The Anglo-Savon is, always has been, always must be fundamentally conservative. Hold fast is a good dog, He believes in property, in solidarity, opts for consolidation against disruption. He is the man who made the empire.

Appeal to Class Hatred.

Mr. George's frontal attack is an appeal to class hatred. The other side has been, "deceiving the poor, which is the meanest of all crimes." The landlord was endowed with a tail and cloven hoofs. He was a "gentleman who does not earn his wealth." "Snobbery is a charlatan creed." "The peers are born within the magic circle of cherubim, who with flaming swords guard that paradise where plenty is obtained without labor." "The brilliance of the sunshine of their lives blinds them to the squalor around them." And so ad-nauseam. If you throw enough mud something is sure to stick.

Now, I hold no grief for the English aristocracy. I am an average man, of the study, not of the arena. I am not blinded by the smoke of battle, nor do I covet any share of the spoils, whichever side wins. I am not selling my soul for a few miserable sheckels, more or less. As we grow older, nearer to the shadow of the great Perhaps, the wants of the world turn to dust and ashes. But I have the Anglo-Saxon desire to see fair play. To my mind "lord" is but another name for "elite." Society is like a pyramid—broad at the base, with millions tapering up to the top, whither emerge by survival of the fittest the ablest and the best.

There Are Degenerates.

Yes, I know there are degenerates. But they have to obey the inexorable laws of nature, of evolution, of natural selection, just as much as the working man. They die out. So rapidly that only five families out of nearly six hundred go back without a break to the fifteenth century: (Stanley of Derby; Neville of Abergavenny; Courtney of Devon; Lumley of Scarborough; Stourtn of Stourton). An analysis of modern landowners in a county will habitually prove (says Professor Pearson) that not more than six or eight, owning 3000 acres, descend from ancestors who owned as much in the time of Elizabeth. One hundred and fifty-five peers were summoned to the first parliament of James II. In 1825, only one hundred and forty years later, forty-eight of these nobles were represented by lineal descendants in the male line.

But in England, in spite of everything, the frame of society is aristocratic, the taste of the people is lowal. "English history is aristocracy with the doors open," says Emerson. Who has courage and faculty let him come in. Of course, the terms of admission of this club are hard and high. The selfishness of the nobles comes in aid of the interest of the nation to require signal merit. Piracy and war gave place to trade, politics, and letters; the war-lord to the law lord; the law-lord to the merchant and the mill-owner; but the privilege was kept while the means of obtaining were changed. "And the titles of our aristocracy are not meaningless as they are on the continent, where every little sprig of a prolific family tree may call himself a baron—Baron von Hase Nichts; Baron of Have-Nothing. The English aristocracy represents the soul, the alma mater of us all."

Rooted in British Soil.

The English lords do not call their lands after their own names, but call themselves after their lands, as if the man represented the country that bred him, and they rightly wear the token of the glebe that gave them birth, suggestions that the tie is not cut, but that there in London the crags of Argyle, the kail of Cornwall, the downs of Devon, the iron of Wales, the clays of Stafford, are neither forgetting nor forgotten, but know the man who was born by them, and who, like a long line of his fathers, has carried that crag, that shore, that dale, fen and woodland in his blood and manners. In the land lies the salvation of England. And the lords of England are its tutelar deities. Their existence stands rooted in the British soil.

TO LAUNCH SIX DREADNOUGHTS

Germany Will Establish Record in 1911 With Expenditure of $112,500,000—Ten Big Modern Ships Altogether is the Program For Year.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

BERLIN, Dec. 30.—Germany will establish a record in 1911 by launching six Dreadnoughts. The announcement is made in The Deutsche Tageszeitung, which points out that the new year will not only witness an unprecedented expenditure on the German fleet ($112,500,000), but the floating of the greatest number of new vessels which has ever taken the water during a single twelvemonth.

Exclusive of torpedo boats, submarines and other minor crafts, no fewer than ten ships of modern types will be floated. During 1910 only two Dreadnoughts have been launched, the battleship Oldenburg and the cruiser battleship Von Moltke. In 1911 five battleships, the Hildebrand, the Helmdill, the Hagen, the Aegir and the Odin, besides the cruiser battleship H. will take the water. All the new Dreadnoughts will be fitted with turbines. Four new armored cruisers are also to be launched. All the great dockyards of the country, both imperial and private, are represented among the builders of the vessels to be launched in 1911.

May Sit at Home And Witness Play

Russian Scientist Discovers the Electric Eye Which Can See Everything Going on.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 30.—Professor Rosing of the Institute of Technology is announced to give a public lecture on a discovery which he claims to be one of the most remarkable ever made by a scientist.

He declares that after fifteen years of incessant labor, he has succeeded in constructing an electro-telescopic apparatus which has all of the virtues of what might be termed an "electric eye," and which will enable the fortunate owner to see anything and anyone he chooses.

By an adjustment of the apparatus an employer sitting in his office will be able at will to "see" other parts of the building and watch his unconscious employes at work.

A man will be able to sit at home and witness a theatrical performance, or arrivals at a railway station, or any event of interest that may be happening a long distance away from the observer.

Professor Rosing claims that a general who uses this invention will be able to observe the movements of his enemy as well as the movements of his own forces. He promises to give a full explanation of his invention in the near future.

The rumors that a republic had been proclaimed at Monaco are without foundation. The situation is unchanged and the people at Monaco are waiting for the promulgation of the constitution which has been promised them by the prince. The constitution is being drawn up by a commission of French juris-counsils. Among the 19,000 inhabitants of the principality only about 1500 are subjects of Prince Albert.

CALLING THE CATTLE HOME

Arthur Balfour (the Merry Swiss Boy): "They don't seem to take much notice of this thing. Perhaps I haven't practised it long enough."
—Punch.

News and Notes of Interest to All Who Use Gasoline as a Motive Power

Big French Motor Show Recently Opened in Paris

Beautiful Decorations—Many Six Cylinder Cars — Torpedo Body Still Popular.

The Paris Automobile Salon was discontinued two years ago ostensibly because its expense was greater than its value to the French motor industry warranted. It certainly had been run in most lavish fashion, so far as its presentation to the public was concerned, but it is set down in history that the real reason was a desire on the part of the French trade to assume a greater control of succeeding exhibitions that the French Automobile Club was disposed then to concede. And to judge from the appearance of the current Paris show, history's would seem to be the more correct reason. In any event its decorativeness is almost equal to any of its predecessors, altho the Salon authorities are responsible for the scheme. It is an imitation of the American plan for preventing costly competition between rival exhibitors, in order to make their particular exhibit the most attractive spectacularly, by reducing each to artistic uniformity. The effect is undoubtedly satisfactory, but it is doubtful if the expense has been greatly diminished. As the Salon, however, is to be a biennial event in future, perhaps it was considered that some increased latitude was permissible.. The result is very much like that of previous Salons—at which it was said that the decorations overpowered the mere automobile interest, and so interfered with business. All Paris has been attending to it; but, so far as the reports of the exhibitors are a guide, the business transacted cannot bear comparison with the results secured at Olympia.

New Features.

Most of the British visitors during the opening week were members of the trade who journeyed across the Channel simply to observe technical departures and innovations. Of these there are several, but generally speaking there is little to be found at the Grand Palais that was not seen at Olympia, and as the only British motor-car exhibitors are the Austin, Daimler and Rolls-Royce companies with pleasure cars and Fodens with tractors and commercial wagons, the London show certainly compares favorably with it for technical interest to the British motorist. One notes the same tendencies in design in Paris as in London—the all-enclosed car, the torpedo body, which it is not surprising to hear that French designers claim to have originated; the endeavor to maintain simplicity in engine details; and the pursuit of silence.

Lots of Sixes.

French designers have adopted the six-cylinder type of engine much more completely than the English of late. Almost every stand here has its sixer, and many of these are of such low power that one questions the wisdom of producing six-cylinder engines with such bores and, consequently, so much power absorbed in the frictional resistance to the pistons in comparisons with the power developed. That small six-cylinder cars are sweet to handle and pull well at slow engine speeds will not be disputed, but in practice the full benefits of the type are only obtained in engines of fairly substantial power.

Coachwork.

The Paris Salon has always been the jumping-off place for fresh developments in coachwork, but while the present one is well furnished with abundant evidence that the French body-maker is second to none in his craft, one merely finds the ideas and developments observable at Olympia artistically treated and in some instances exaggerated. One firm, for instance, shows a true torpedo body, the contour and plan obviously being founded on the idea of producing a land torpedo. Another has developed the all-enclosed body so far as to make the wind-screen slope back from the dashboard so as to form an inclined portion of the roof of the body. The idea doubtless is to decrease wind resistance, but the car could not be driven in falling snow, while it would be very dangerous to drive in heavy rain, simply because the running water would obscure the driver's view. The French desire for novelty is to be seen in a glass dashboard, but it is scarcely likely that it is offered as a practical road device any more than the car shown fitted with a plate-glass bonnet. In short, the Paris show is a fine exhibition of current motor-car practice and intrestingly suggestive of the probable trend of motor-car design.

GREAT DISPLAY OF TRUCKS AT AUTO SHOW

Nearly Three Hundred Different Machines to be Shown in New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Announcement has been made by the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers, that space has already been assigned to 286 different exhibitors fro the Part Two period of the eleventh national automobile show in Madison Square Garden from Jan. 7 to 21. These concerns will have their displays in the great show building from Monday, Jan. 16 until Saturday, Jan. 21. The Part One period, from Jan. 7 to 14, will be devoted exclusively to gasoline pleasure vehicles and accessories.

On the main floor there will be twenty-one different makes of gasoline and electric business or freight carrying vehicles and fourteen other makes are to be displayed in prominent spaces on the elevated platform. The elevated platform will also have 69 exhibits of tires and accessories, 48 accessory exhibits will be located in the balcony, 16 accessory exhibits will be shown in the concert hall, nine in the second tier and room seven, 81 will be located in the basement and 28 exhibits of motorcycle accessories will be located in the balcony.

The gasoline trucks to be shown on the main floor will include the White, Morgan, Peerless, Pierce-Arrow, Packard, Knox, Stearns, Hewitt, Autocar, Reliance, Rapid, Alden Sampson, Grabowsky, Mack and Alco. The electric pleasure and business machines will include the Waverly, Hupp-Yeats, Studebaker, General Vehicle, Detroit and Lansden. The freight carrying vehicles to be shown on the elevated platform are all gasoline machines and include the following: Buick, Franklin, Carter-car, Reo, Pope-Hartford, Brush, Overland, Randolph, Kissel-Kar, Atlas, Ward, McIntyre, Garford and Mercedes. With the exception of the Mercedes, which is made in Germany, all these machines are American-made.

The exhibitors of passenger cars will begin moving their machines out of the Garden at 11 o'clock Saturday nigth, Jan. 14, and the business vehicle show will be thrown open at 8 o'clock on Monday evening, Jan. 16. Two great elevators, each large enough to hold two cars, have been installed, one on each side of the building, to facilitate the work of getting the passenger cars off the elevated platform and putting the business vehicles there. During the progress of the shows, the platforms of these elevators will be hidden by stairways.

A FORD CLUB.

One day recently W. Alonzo Craig proposed to Mr. Sam Foreman, of the Foreman-Gresham Automobile Co., dealers in Ford cars at Paducah, Ky., that if he would climb the two flights of concrete and stone steps on the north side of the Paducah court house, go thru the court house hall and down the steps on the south side of the building and yard, he (Craig) would buy a Ford Model T automobile at $780 cash and no questions asked. Mr. Foreman took him up promptly and made the trial successfully, motoring up the two flights of steps, thru the court house and down on the other side with comparative ease. Up the steps the machine held its course at an angle of 45 degrees with as much ease as on a level surface. Foreman sold the car.

FLYING AFFAIRS.

Mr. J. A. Drexell, the American aviator, is the latest holder of the world's record for altitude with 9970 feet. Had he reached the 10,000 mark he would have been entitled to a £500 prize.

It is computed that there are 670 flying machines in existence, of which France possesses 294, United States 124, Great Britain 55, Russia 54, Germany 52, and Italy 22. France has 300 certificated air pilots and Great Britain 30.

Very Useful.

A teacher in a lower grade was instructing her pupils in the use of the hyphen. Among the examples given by the children was the word "birdcage."

"That's right," encouragingly remarked the teacher. "Now, Paul, tell me why we put a hyphen in 'birdcage.'"

"It's for the bird to sit on," was the startling rejoinder of the youngster.

A Motor Bus Accident

THE LONDON MOTOR-OMNIBUS ACCIDENT WHICH RESULTED IN THE DEATH OF TWO FOOT-PASSENGERS: THE 'BUS IN THE POSITION ON THE PAVEMENT IN REGENT-STREET INTO WHICH IT SWERVED FROM THE ROADWAY.

A motor omnibus passing thru Regent-street swerved from the roadway on to the pavement, near Piccadilly Hotel, and knocked down three foot-passengers. Two of these were killed.

ARMORED STEEL CAR FOR BANKS

This car which is otherwise known as a motor bank car is manufactured by a New York firm and consists of a special body upon a chassis of the ordinary type. The body is made to suit requirements and the chassis models can be had equipped with either 20 or 40 h. p. The entire car is an armored steel vehicle protected by a system of electric alarms which operate should the car be attacked at any point either by drilling, wedging or cutting the steel walls or grill work. The walls and roof are built of steel and the body is fire proof. The body is enclosed and divided into two distinct sections, the forward one being for the driver and a passenger and the rear containing the banking room. One door on each side of the car gives access to the driver's section and a door upon the right hand side opens into the banking room which is equipped with a large steel safe having a Yale combination lock, a desk extending the full width of the car and containing the money drawers, a series of compartments for holding books, etc., and a revolving upholstered chair in the centre, from which the cashier can reach any part of the room. The vehicle is lighted thruout by electricity and polished hardwood is used in the interior. A vestibule at the rear of the car is so designed as to allow but one person at the cashier's window at a time. The platform itself is 14 inches from the ground and folding gates are provided which open inwardly. An automatic device operated from within closes these gates and locks them securely when the vehicle is in motion. Steel shutters protect the cashier's window, opening and closing automatically by means of a device operated from within. Owing to the many safety devices with which the car is equipped and the great strength of the armored steel body it should prove very useful in transacting business of banks, such as collecting deposits and carrying bullion as well as in carrying the pay roll of large corporations.

OSHAWA TO HAVE NEW AUTO FACTORY

Matthew Guy Company to Manufacture High-Class Pleasure Cars and Trucks.

Ontario is to have another automobile factory. The Matthew Guy Carriage and Automobile Company, capitalized at $250,000, have taken out a charter which empowers them to manufacture and sell automobiles. The factory will be in Oshawa. The Officials of the company are as follows: President, Matthew Guy; vice-president, John Stacy; general manager, F. M. Guy; secretary-treasurer, James M. Armstrong.

The company will manufacture a medium priced pleasure car and a one ton truck. The pleasure car will be thoroly up-to-date in every way, and one of the highest-class of cars turned out in Canada. It has four cylinders cast in pairs, with enclosed valves and unit power plant, three speed selective transmission with reverse, multiple disc clutch, 36 inch wheels with 3 1-2 inch tires, and has an especially long wheel base. Deliveries of this car can be made in about six weeks. The company has arranged for quite a large output in their first year.

Of the body with which this car will be equipped it is hardly necessary to speak. The name, "Guy," is intimately connected with all that is best in Canadian carriage building. During the last few years, the Guy Carriage Company have built a large number of the best automobile bodies in use in Canada, several of the Canadian automobile firms having given practically all their body building to the Guy Company.

Quite a large amount of Oshawa capital is interested in the project, and it is understood that the foremen of the different departments will also have a personal interest in the company—something on the profit sharing principle.

With such well-known names and putting out such a promising car there is no doubt that the new company will be most successful. The car will be known as the "Guy 30."

NEW AUTO CO.

Incorporated for Livery Work and to Sell Cars.

Ontario Gazette, Dec. 10: Public notice is hereby given that under The Ontario Companies Act, letters patent have been issued under the seal of the Provincial Secretary of the Province of Ontario, bearing date the 1st day of December, 1910, incorporating Robert Tate Logie, pressman; George Allan Browne, salesman; Campbell Huson Duncan, artist; Louis John Campbell, clothier and Gordon McMacken, office assistant, all of the City of Toronto, in the County of York and Province of Ontario, and any others who have or may hereafter become subscribers to the memorandum of agreement of the company, and their successors, respectively, a corporation for the purposes and objects following, that is to say: (a) To operate and conduct motor-car liveries; (b) To purchase, acquire, lease or obtain in any other way lands for the purpose of carrying on motor liveries or for the erection of buildings for garages and with power to equip and maintain the same; (c) To purchase, deal in and sell motor-cars of every description and all the parts and paraphernalia pertaining to motor cars as principals or agents; (d) To lease, hire or license buildings for offices and garages; (e) To rent motor cars for hire and to operate motor cars and other vehicles for the delivery of passengers from and to any point or points; and (f) To operate motor cars for the delivery of luggage, parcels or freight in the City of Toronto or elsewhere in the Province of Ontario; the corporate name of the company to be Limousine Motors, Limited; the share capital of the company to be forty thousand dollars divided into four thousand shares of ten dollars each; of which two thousand shares shall be preference shares; the head office of the company to be at the said City of Toronto, and the provisional directors of the company to be Robert Tate Logie, George Allan Browne, Campbell Huson Duncan, Louis John Campbell and Gordon McMacken, hereinbefore mentioned.

S. A. Armstrong,
Assistant Provincial Secretary.

Electric Lighting for Motor Cars

The question of electric lighting for cars has come very much to the front in the last few months, and the enthusiast with a cheap turn of wit would say it is also to be found behind. As a matter of fact, several makers now offer complete lighting sets that include two powerful headlights, side, and tail lights, and dashboard and interior lights, together with dynamo and accumulators. The objections that were previously urged against this form of lighting were, to a certain extent, justified, viz., the necessity for more or less frequent charging of accumulators and the comparatively poor light given by the old carbon lamp in competition with the acetylene burner. These objections have now been removed by: first, the introduction of a small dynamo, differing in design and construction in the hands of the different manufacturers concerned; and, second, by the vast improvement in the metallic filament lamp over the carbon variety. To get the best from an electric lighting equipment it is necessary to have a dynamo. The old form of electric lighting entailed the use of heavy batteries, necessitating frequent charging and attention; while it was usually desirable to have two sets of batteries, the second serving as a "stand-by." On the other hand the dynamo now provides a constant and regular source of automatic supply. Owing to the delicate handling usually required for metallic filament bulbs, it might be feared that the vibration to which such lamps would be subjected on a car would render them useless, but all the best known makers have specialized on bulbs for use on cars, with the result that no owner thinking of installing the new system in his car need be afraid of trouble in this connection.

MAY REQUIRE THAT OWNERS BE LICENSED

Campaign Likely to Eliminate Weak Spots in Existing New York Law Covering Motor Vehicles.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—It is evident that the next legislature will be asked to make alterations in the Callan law regulating the operation of motor-vehicles in this state in order to eliminate some of the weak spots that have been shown to exist. Various bodies organized to enhance public safety have already taken up the matter and there is no doubt that a campaign will be conducted either to amend the existing regulations or to obtain the passage of another bill that will more satisfactorily fit conditions.

What is considered the most striking defect in the existing statute is the failure to require of the owner who drives the same proofs of ability that are required of the paid operator. The latter is compelled to pass a strict examination before his competency is considered established and his license issued. Of the owners of a car, on the other hand, nothing is required except that he pay his registration fee.

It has been pointed out repeatedly that the fact of ownership furnishes not the slightest proof of ability to drive. A man may have taken not more than a few minutes' instruction from a demonstrator at the time he buys his car, yet the law gives him authority to drive where he will. And, as the records will show, many accidents are not due to speeding, but to failure to do the right thing at the right time.

Were the owner compelled to demonstrate that he can handle a car safely under circumstances calling for skill he, in the long run, would be the gainer. There are very few drivers of ability who do not combine with their skill a knowledge of what is under the hood. The man who knows his car and how to drive it need have little fear of that bugaboo, the cost of upkeep, for the cost of maintaining a car is dependent entirely on the way the car is handled.

The men composing the organizations that will seek to amend the Callan law know that a new owner cannot be expected to display much skill. Their concern, however, is for the other users of the highway. In justice to the pedestrian and the users of horse-drawn vehicles they oppose the use of locomotives on the road unless their pilots are capable.

BIG AUTOMOBILE CONCERNS COMBINE

Three Makers Form $4,000,000 Combination to Manufacture Big Line.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—News of another big combination of automobile manufacturing concerns was made public to-day when it was announced that the Royal-Tourist Car Company of Cleveland, one of the constituent firms of the Consolidated Motor Car Co. of the same city, had purchased the entire business and plant of the Pennsylvania Auto Motor Company of Bryn Mawr, Pa. In addition to acquiring the Pennsylvania Company, the Royal concern has made tentative arrangements for the purchase of the Empire Motor Car Company of Indianapolis and one or two other motor vehicle manufacturing companies.

The Consolidated Motor Car Company was organized on August 5, 1910, and its directors include some of the most prominent and successful business men of Cleveland. The president is E. D. Shurmer, who has had eight years' experience in manufacturing and marketing high-grade automobiles. K. F. Gill, head of John Gill & Sons, one of the largest contracting concerns in the country, is vice-president. The trasurer is A. H. Bedell, secretary and treasurer of the O. M. Stafford-Goss-Bedell Company, the largest general insurance agency between New York and Chicago. W. D. Forsyth, consulting engineer and steel manufacturer, is secretary.

The board of directors is composed of the four officers and O. M. Stafford, F. C. Caine and F. W. Scott. Mr. Stafford is president of the Cleveland Worsted Mills Company, treasurer of the Broadway Savings and Trust Co., treasurer of the Woodland-avenue Savings and Trust Company, and has other large interests. Mr. Caine is president of the National Concrete Fireproofing Company, and Mr. Scott is with John Gill & Sons.

The Consolidated Motor Car Company is capitalized at $4,000,000, equally divided between preferred and common stock. The preferred stock is to draw cumulative dividends of seven per cent annually. The immediate plans of the company contemplate the production and marketing of a complete line of passenger automobiles ranging in price from $950 to $4500. Plans are under way for the production of freight-carrying vehicles, and a three-ton truck model has been thoroly tried out and tested.

Motor Notes

Quite a number of Toronto people are going down for the New York Auto Show.

Another automobile factory in Ontario. The more the merrier!

Colored number plates will be the fashionable auto decoration this spring.

The Dominion Automobile Co. is doing repair work that cannot be beaten.

Watch the streets for a "big six" with something very swell in the way of a special built-in-Toronto body. It's on the way.

Two of the most famous English cars are soon to have agencies in Ontario.

The Toronto auto show will be among the most important on the continent.

Bad judgment in the use of brakes and a fierceclutch account for many a big tire bill.

Let's hope that the police will be allowed to enforce the regulation that compels slow driving vehicles to keep to the curb.

Some people love to ride around town at nights in a limousine with a bright light burning over them and the blinds up.

Motor trucks, motor trucks, and then some more motor trucks on our streets. Good bye, horse!

Review of Commercials At New York Motor Show

Different Models to Meet the Demands of Any Business —Great Range of Prices.

Never before has the automobile for freight purposes attracted so much attention. The high cost of living, the increased value of horses and the scarcity of horse feed have all been forcing business men to look about for cheaper, faster and better means of transporting their goods. The great show at Grand Central Palace will therefore present an exceptional opportunity to view the latest in this line in addition to the passenger automobiles and other interesting displays which will fill the enormous building.

Never before has there been shown such a wide range of goods, covering all business needs from the ten ton American-Standard trucks to the five ton. Atteeburys, Gramms, Moellers, Sauers and Victors, and on down in size to the five hundred pound capacity Martins and still lower to the Cyclonette Transport, weighing half as much as a horse and able to transport four hundred pounds.

Only ten years ago some of our leading railroads were bringing coal to market in railroad cars of no greater capacity than four to six tons; so that any one of several modern power trucks could take the whole carload at one trip, while the big American-Standard would need two such cars to complete its load. Even to-day the big freight cars of our best railroads carry but thirty to fifty tons each, and so make but three to five loads for a ten ton truck.

Compared to Horses.

When we compare with horses the difference is still greater. A ton is a big load for two horses on common roads or in anything but a level country, and even on paved streets a single horse has severe labor to handle a ten load.. Such large loads as power trucks handle would be all but impossible, while the cost of horses, harness, hostlers, stables and feed would put the transportation cost far above the truck cost. Truly it is a wonderful age, and the great automobile exhibit must be seen to fully realize what advances have been made in the last year.

Even then it can hardly be realized, for stored in these compact structures, requiring but little room on the street or in a building, is the power of many elephants waiting the master's bidding, but costing nothing so long as not used. No heat, no fire, no boiler. Dead as far as appearances go one minute, but throw on the spark and turn the crank and a genie greater than Aladdin's wakes up and stands ready to work day or night, with no complaining, little food and little care.

Passenger vehicles are limited to the uses of people and vary only slightly as to whether open or closed and whether for two, five or seven people usually, but the freight vehicle is almost as varied as the goods it carries. Practically every maker fits bodies at the purchaser's option.

Variation in Wheel Bases.

Wheel bases run from 156 inches on the Atterbury, 152 and 146 on the Victor, down to 124 on the Seitz and Gramm, and on down to 100 inches on the Monitor, 90 inches on the Penn-Unit and International, 86 on the Chicago Pneumatic Tool car and still shorter bases on the Cyclonette and Kelsey Motorette.

Wheel sizes do not vary so much. The Chase delivery, with two cycle engine, has thirty-seven inch wheels in front and forty-inch wheels rear, as also has the Penn-Unit. The big Gramm truck has forty-inch rear wheels with twin five-inch tires, its front wheels being thirty-six inches high with single five inch tires. A number of others use twin tires on thirty-six inch wheels, such as the Atterbury and Moeller. The Beyster-Detroit has thirty-six inch wheels with single tires, and the Cass thirty-four inch. These tires are solid, of course. Not until we get into the smaller class, like the Kelsey two-cycle Motorette Express, with its twenty-eight-inch wheels, do we find pneumatic tires, unless on passenger cabs, such as the Bergdoll "30," where thirty-four by four tires are used.

Up to Date Design.

In many ways the truck business represents the best practice—better than the pleasure car business. The maker who is established will not change his designs unless there is a considerable advantage to be derived therefrom, whereas the new maker will seek the very best and incorporate it if possible. The newcomer represents progressiveness; the old one conservatism. Inspection of the truck specifications shows a larger proportion of them to have offset chank shafts so as to get the most power and the least wear in the cylinders.

Then the number of parts that are specially demountable are noticeable. When the truck goes wrong the fault must be fixed where the rig is, because such a load is not easily moved and it must be fixed without disturbing the load. Removable power plants are in the majority, being used by Seitz, Penn-Unit, Owosso, Oliver, Monitor, Moeller, Martin, I. H. C., Gramm, C. P. T., Chase, Cass, Beyster-Detroit and others. More than half of these have demountable jack shafts, as do the Americans, American-Standards, Sauers and Victors.

Dead Rear Axle.

The desire to have a dead rear axle and to avoid such heavy parts as the live rear axle would necessitate forces the truck designer to use jackshaft and chains, so the trucks are very largely chain driven. There are exceptions, such as the Seitz, Oliver, Moeller, Monitor, Martin and Bergdoll, mostly of the lighter kinds which can use a different construction.

In general the clutches are of the disk variety. By increasing the number of disks it is possible to obtain all the wearing surface needed, and thus take the heavy loads that may be required. But the cone clutch has a goodly representation. Thus it is used by the American, Cass, Saurer, Victor, Monitor, Atterbury and others; while the disk clutch is used by the American-Standard, Bergdoll, Chase, Chicago Pneumatic Tool, Gramm, Moeller, Oliver, Penn-Unit and others. The Martin and one or two others will show band clutches, and on the Seitz car is used double friction disks, which form the drive and need no clutches.

Gasoline tanks are in almost every instance under the operator's seat, and in very few instances do they have a reserve tank.

Of prices there is not much to say. From the little three-wheelers, like the Cyclonette and Kelsey Motorette at around $400, to the ten ton trucks, like the American-Standard, at $6000, its range enough to suit most buyers. Certain it is that the visitor to the show at the Grand Central Palace will have ample opportunity to exercise his judgment in making a choice from such a wide variety and will be well repaid for his trouble.—Charles E. Duryea.

It is understood that the Sellen-Freud Company of Detroit are arranging to manufacture a high-class fifty horse power car with unit power plant in Canada. The car has been designed by Mr. Rose, the inventor of the three jet carburetor, and for some time carburetor expert for the Packard Company. If arrangements carry out, the company will at once begin operations in Canada. It is to be a purely Canadian enterprise as far as manufacturing and selling goes, but it will be financed by American capital.

A GASOLINE GUSH.

Rough road,
Piece of rock,
High Speed,
Awful shock,
Don't cut no ice,
Keep her racing,
But—
Bing! Bang!
Outer casing.
$97.

Sunday World Auto Directory

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AUTOMOBILES
Overhauled and repaired at your own garage, by an expert mechanic, McLaughlin cars a specialty. I guarantee satisfaction.
C. MILTON
161 Sherbourne Street

Municipal Ice Rink.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Dubuque is on the Mississippi River, and has one of the finest harbors between New Orleans and St. Paul, there has been little or no ice skating in recent years. Several times attempts to conduct a private rink have failed, principally owing to high prices of admission.

Ald. John O'Rourke plans to utilize the whole of the harbor, which is 1400 feet long and 500 feet wide. The harbor now is frozen over, and as soon as it is deemed advisable this surface will be flooded from the city's water system, thus giving it a surface as smooth as glass.

Along the shores it is proposed to build shelters, where skates may be adjusted, where skaters may rest and get warm, and where they may have their wraps checked. Policemen will be present at all times, and representatives of the woman's clubs of the city will be assigned to regular duty as chaperons.

Official Selling Season For 1911 Opened by Big Show in New York City

The Cost of Excessive Weight

When a layman gives an order for a large touring car, the last thing he will think about is total weight. He will inquire carefully, it is true, concerning the weight of the chassis, because he has been educated to the fact that unnecessary weight in the chassis means unnecessary expense to himself in tire maintenance, and a reduction in the liveliness and hill-climbing qualities of the machine. He knows that the best chassis makers will bore out, at great expense, the centres of shafts and will otherwise cut down to the last ounce the weight of a chassis, and he therefore insists on a chassis being light in proportion to its horsepower. Thus far he is educated, says a writer in The Car. But his education does not lead him to understand that the weight of bodies, accessories, and luggage should be considered in ounces just as much as the weight of chassis.

When the buyer of the car luxurious is asked what accommodation he requires in his car, he will light heartedly reply: "I must have seats for a total of seven persons, and when we are touring we shall carry some luggage as well." In the course of conversation it will be discovered that the car will be mainly used for carrying three people, or sometimes two—viz: a driver and the owner and his wife; or a driver and the owner. That is to say, the majority of the usage will be to carry a passenger load of from 275 pounds to 425 pounds. Occasionally, however, it may be convenient to crowd on to the car a total passenger load of seven persons, or about 975 pounds. It is obvious that the springs must be sufficiently robust to carry the greater load; but what is not obvious to the ordinary buyer is, that springs designed to carry a passenger load of 975 pounds must be far from comfortable for a passenger load of expense to himself in tire from 300 to 400 pounds. Many an owner of a car will sacrifice the comfort of himself and his wife in running, say, 5000 miles a year, in order that, on a few occasions, he may be able to carry four friends for a few hundred miles during the year. The owner who is frankly selfish and who is wise, and who seeks to have a really luxurious car, will have a car built which is "seated" and sprung for the majority of its usage, and will hire an extra car on the few occasions on which he wishes to provide transport for his friends. Many a time owners of cars designd to seat seven people have complained to their makers that the springing is harsh, and they have discovered, too late, that the springs are quite luxurious for the maximum load specified by them, altho they are harsh, as they must inevitably be, when used with a minimum load.

When, in addition to the extent in which the hill-climbing powers of cars are impaired by the slightest addition of weight, it is realized that the wear and tear of the tires is proportionately increased and the car suffers by the loss of that most estimable quality, "liveliness," there will be an end to the two and one-half ton cars which one finds on the roads.

Agent Wanted

An American firm manufacturing one of the best known motor trucks desire to secure

A Toronto Agent

An excellent chance for a man with a little capital and some knowledge of automobile business.

Full particulars **Box 51, World**

RACE FOR LIGHT CARS NEXT YEAR IN FRANCE

Engine Dimensions to be Limited by Maximum Cylinder Capacity.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—In June next year a race for light cars will be organized by L'Auto and will take place in France under the title of "La Coupe des Voitures Legeres." The principal classification will be upon speed alone, but a cup will also be warded to the team showing the most regular running. The trial will be, as its name implies, for light cars, and the cylinder capacity limited to three litres (3,000 c.c. or 180 cubic inches). This will allow of the dimensions being within the following limits, tho other combinations of bore and stroke are, of course, permissible.

Single-cylinder engines.—Bore 156 mm., stroke 156 mm.; and bore 124 mm., stroke 248 mm.

Two cylinders—Bore 124 mm., stroke 124 mm.; and bore 98.5 mm., stroke 107 mm.

Three cylinders—Bore 108 mm., stroke 108 mm.; and bore 86 mm., stroke 172 mm.

Four cylinders—Bore 98.5 mm., stroke 98.5 mm.; and bore 78.1 mm., stroke 156.2 mm.

Six cylinders—Bore 86 mm., stroke 86 mm.; and bore 68.2 mm., stroke 136.4 mm.

It will thus be seen that taking the four-cylinder class the power of the engine with the longest possible stroke will be 15 h. p., approximately, by R.A.C. rating, but the actual h. p. developed will naturally be far in excess of this.

In addition to cylinder capacity certain dimensions will be insisted upon applying to the two-seated body with which all competing cars must be fitted. Altho the competition was only announced a few days ago, the Delage Co. have already entered four cars, and there is every appearance of the French manufacturers taking up the idea of this race with enthusiasm.

AUTOMOBILE CLUB OF SYRACUSE, N.Y.

This club has done such good work in co-operating with the police in their efforts to promote careful driving, that its influence has been felt in the attitude of the police toward motorists in general. The police have reciprocated by refusing to tolerate any abuse of the rights of motorists, and several instances have occurred in which persons have been arrested and fined for interfering with these rights. Chief Cadin of the police department, has issued instructions to patrolmen to see to it in enforcing traffic regulations that the rights of motorists are respected.

The military governing body of Paris has asked the Automobile Association Generale to furnish it promptly with a list of military automobilists who will be willing to put themselves immediately at the disposition of the staff office with their cars in readiness for service. These automobilists will be employed in transporting the generals and staff officers, and the length of such service, even should it prove less than the number of days during which they are constrained to serve in the ordinary way, will exempt them from one of their ordinary military periods.

Dash Equipment

The speedometer should be on the dash, obviously. It is very seldom properly mounted, however, as it should be placed near the middle of the dash, so that the front seat passenger can read it, instead of at the side, as usually arranged. There should be a clock on the dash. It is astonishing that so many people will continue to struggle thru their various layers of clothes, according to the weather, to find a watch, rather than spend a few dollars for a clock.

Some indicator of the state of the lubricating system should be on the dash and preferably where it may be illuminated by the speedometer light, if there is one. The damage resulting from inadequate lubrication is done so quickly, and is likely to be so serious, that no chances of its failing should be run. The indicator, whatever its nature, should be so constructed and placed that it will not be likely to be damaged by a kick.

If a vibrating coil is used, its place is on the dash, but a non-vibrating coil has no business there, as it makes one more polished article to be scratched by the feet of the inevitable careless person. The switch should not be on the dash. If a kick-switch is put on the dash it is very easily accidentally moved by the passenger, and it is not generally very convenient to the driver. The place for the switch is either on the steering column, or, better still, on the heel-board of the body, where the driver can readily reach it with his right hand. Anyone who has ever driven a car with this arrangement will appreciate it.

If electric side and tail lamps are used, an automatic lighter for the headlights is an excellent idea, but when one has to get out anyway to light the oil lamps, he might as well light his gas lamps at the same time. The automatic lighter would be likely to be on the dash.

The place for a gasoline feed pump, if one is used, as directly in front of the seat, between the passenger and the driver, where either can operate it easily. A carburetor adjustment is likely to be more conveniently placed on the dash than anywhere else. A mirror for looking behind must, of course, be on the dash.—(C. S. Humphrey in Motor.)

"Water Cured" Lumber.

"Contrary to popular opinion, logs that have been under water for a long time are quite valuable, in some cases more so than when they were first cut," remarked J. D. Millar, who lives near Atlanta, at the Metropolitan. "The recovery of sunken logs from old lumber mill ponds that have been long abandoned is really a profitable industry, and is carried on in many parts of the country. In some of the timber sections of the south this work is done on a big scale.

"White pine, for instance, when water soaked, is more valuable than the same logs when first felled. Logs that have been under water for 20 or 30 years are good material for lumber. The water acts as a preservative to the wood and increases its value.

"Some time last year a big mill pond at Grandin, a little town down in Carter county, in the southern part of Missouri, was drained in order that the company might get the submerged logs. More than 1,500,000 feet were recovered. Some of these logs had been at the bottom of that pond for at least 30 years. These logs were turned into lumber of the first grade, and the operators made a nice profit. It was well worth the expense of draining the pond."—Washington Post.

A GERMAN POLICE TRAP: AN ENGLISH CAR HELD UP NEAR COBLENCE.

There is a general impression that the police trap is unknown in Germany, but that is far from being the case. In some parts of the German Empire trapping is of common occurrence, tho the victims generally escape with light fines.

Canada the Place for Automobile Investment

Demand for Cars Increasing Daily — Welland Offers Great Opportunities for Motor Car Factories.

Canada has a territory 110,000 square miles larger than the United States and Alaska combined, eighteen times larger than Germany, and thirty times larger than the United Kingdom. This territory has the most fertile soil, and the greatest mineral wealth on the face of the earth.

While Canada has not the population of other countries, she is gaining fast, but with well guarded doors, with the results that to-day there is a continual stream of the most desirable home-seekers that ever peopled a country. While vast numbers are being admitted, thousands are being turned away. Canada is admitting only the cream; all cripples, invalids, paupers and undesirables are rejeceed. Those who are admitted bring nothing with them but personal effects and money. They are, therefore, in the market for all kinds of manufactured goods, and as the population increases how great will be the demand, and who will supply it? Canadian automobile manufacturers are certainly unable to do so, as millions of dollars are now being paid the United States as is shown by statistics from Washington. Canada is America's best customer in this trade to-day, and with the increase in population of most desirable citizens, with its enormous natural resources, it may be safely said that Canada leads all nations as a market for the manufacturer.

American automobile exports for October 1910, to Canada—one month only, was $284,612, worth of cars, as against $157,314, in the same month of 1909, a gain of 80.9 per cent.

The figures for the ten months, January first, to October thirty 1910, Canada's total purchases amounted to $4,422,383 as against $2,120,600 in the same period of 1909, an increase of more than 100 per cent.

A large proportion of these automobiles should be manufactured in Canada.

The question arises where is the most desirable place in Canada in which to locate. We say Welland, Ontario. Why? Because of the strongest combination of industrial advantages. Unequalled power facilities and cheap power—electric, $15.00 per h. p. (100 h. p.) Unrivalled rail facilities—seven railroads.. The advantages of lake shipping, via Welland Canal. Soft coal ... ... $2.50 per ton (50 tons) Hard coal ... ... 4.50 per ton (50 tons) Natural gas ... $12 (15,000 ft. per day)

Besides Welland is an industrial town with many mills, foundries, factories, and shops, and more coming—The John Deere Plow Works for one, and United Motors, Limited, for another. Welland is the "Spot for Investment."

Maeterlinck and "The Blue Bird." THE EXCITABLE MAN.

His Trials—He Thinks He is Getting a Grip on Himself Now.

From The New York Sun.

"Sometimes I wonder," said the excitable man, "if I am ever going to be able to learn to keep my head, not to fly off the handle and ramp and tear and swing my arms and holler and generally blow up and make a gump of myself every time I get into a discussion. While the other fellow keeps cool I get hot, and the first thing I know I am shouting and bellowing and tearing myself all to pieces. But I think I am able now to make the intervals between my explosions longer and longer, and this adds to my strength and inspires me with hope.

"I find that in this, as in so many other things, it is the first step that counts. If I unshackle at all, why, I am lost. If I permit myself to make one sage, or, as some might think, one foolish remark, if I let myself say just one little word smart or sha p the first thing I know I am going full tilt. Even tho I may speak with the soberest intent in the world, meaning simply to say just that one thing and then close up, tho I may have the very best intentions, yet if I make so much as a peep I am off. I seem at the sound of my own voice to open up automatically, to fly at once beyond control, and then I go tearing things up the back and down the front and around the middle exploding all over, and then when I've blown myself out I realize that I've once more made a spectacle of myself, and I think I'll never never do it again, and then it takes me hours to get back again into anything like a state of fair tranquility.

"But I am getting a grip on myself now. I find now that what I have to do when there's a discussion up is to keep my mouth closed altogether, keep out of it entirely. And that is what I am now trying and trying hard to do—to keep my mouth shut totally and absolutely. In that course alone appears to lie safety for me, and that course I am now resolutely resolved to pursue."

The Spark

Its Proper Control

"Many arms have been broken, wrists sprained and severe bruises sustained thru carelessness and more often thru not knowing how to properly place the spark lever when cranking a motor," said Mr. William H. Stewart, Jr., at the Stewart Academy, in a lecture on "Spark Advance and Retard."

"While thus dangerous to the operator, the improper use of the spark is still more injurous to the engine. The spark lever has been and is a source of mystery to a great many automobilists. Many drivers throw the lever back before cranking, and place it forward to a specified position after the motor is started, because they have been told to do so. They seldom determine the proper position of the spark from reasoning, but rather from some one's advice to 'carry it about there.'

"The fact is that more than fifty per cent of the efficiency of a motor is lost by having the spark placed wrong. The full power of a motor at any time can only be obtained by advancing and retarding the spark to fit the engine speed. By that I mean that the time of the spark must change as the piston speed changes. This is due to the fact that the most perfect mixture takes time to fully ignite. Altho this takes but a small fraction of a second, yet when a motor travels at 1500 revolutions per minute the time taken by the piston at compression centre is infinitesimal.

"To fully appreciate the efficiency of the spark it must be understood that the maximum force of the explosion must be delivered to the piston when slightly past top centre. This holds true whether the engine turns up two hundred or two thousand revolutions per minute. If the engine turns up two hundred revolutions per minute the piston travel is slow, hence a retarded spark. If it turns up two thousand revolutions per minute the piston travel is naturally much faster, hence an advanced spark.

"Many crank shafts and connecting rods are broken by the improper use, or rather poor judgment, in using the spark in climbing hills, etc. Some prominent manufacturers dispense with the spark advance entirely, preferring to use the fixed spark, even sacrificing power. However, with a competent driver the advance and retard action is much to be preferred."

WORK AND WASTE

These truths I hold to be self-evident—

That a man was made to be happy.

That happiness is only attainable thru useful effort.

That the very best way to help ourselves is to help others.

And often the best way to help others is to mind our own business.

That useful effort means the proper exercise of all our faculties.

That we grow only thru exercise of our faculties.

That education should continue thru life.

And the joys of mental endeavor should be, especially, the solace of the old.

That when men alternate work, play and study in right proportion the organs of the mind are the last to fail, and death for such has no terrors.

That the possessions of wealth can never make a man exempt from useful manual labor.

That if all would work a little, no one would then be overworked.

That if none had too much, all would have a plenty.

That if no one wasted; all would have enough.

That if none were overfed, none would be underfed.

That the rich and "educated" need education just a little more than the poor and illiterate.

That the presence of a serving class is an indictment and a disgrace to our civilization.

That the disadvantage of having a serving class falls most upon those who are served, and not upon those who serve, just as the real curse of slavery fell upon the slave owners.

That people who are waited on by a serving class can not have a right consideration for the rights of others, and they waste both time and substance, both of which are lost forever and can only seemingly be made good by additional human effort.

That the person who lives on the labor of others, not giving himself in return to the best ability, is really a consumer of human life, and therefore must be considered no better than a cannibal.

That each one living natually will do the thing he can do best.

That in useful service there is no high nor low degree.

MOTOR ASSOCIATIONS HAVE AMALGAMATED

English Organizations Join to Further Interests of Motorists.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The agreement for amalgamation of the Motor Union and the Automobile Association was formally confirmed by the general committee of the Motor Union last week. The new body will be known as the Automobile Association and Motor Union, the president of which will be the Earl of Lonsdale, and the chairman Mr. Joynson-Hicks, with Sir A. Macdonald and Mr. C. H. Dodd as vice-chairman and Mr. Baillin Hinde and Mr. L. Schlenthaim joint honorary treasurers. The executive committee will consist of sixteen members, eight elected by the Automobile Association and eight by the Motor Union, the first committee comprising: Sir A. Macdonald, Rev. F. W. Hassard Short, Dr. J. L. Lock, and Messrs. d'Arcy Baker, C. H. Dodd, S. F. Edge, W. Gibbons, Baillin Hinde, A. Harris, C. Jarrott, Joynson-Hicks, J. Kennedy, C. McWhirter, L. Schlentheim, P. A. Sharman, and C. Temperley, with Mr. Stenson Cooke as secretary, Mr. F. N. Wilde assistant-secretary, and Mr. A. B. E. Cheeseman technical manager and engineer, the latter also acting as secretary of the Aviation section. The subscription of the amalgamated bodies will be £2 2s. per annum. Members of the Motor Union who have not hitherto been members of the Automobile Association will be entitled to continue their membership for a period of three years at their present subscription rate of £1 2s. per annum. It is estimated that the combined membership will total about 25,000 direct subscribers, and that exclusive of the affiliated clubs.

The Pierce-Arrow Truck.

A motor truck that is receiving considerable attention and favorable criticism is the one that is being manufactured by the Pierce-Arrow people.

The truck has a capacity of five tons. The engine is of the four-cylinder type, cast in pairs. The cylinder dimension is 4¾ in. bore by 6 in. stroke and it is rated at 38 horse power. It makes from 350 to 950 revolutions a minute.

The control is by hand throttle and foot accelerator. The oiling is onan automatic system to all crank shaft and pin bearing, cylinders and pistons. There is a gauge on the dasher which shows just how the supply stands.

The frame is pressed cold rolled carbon manganese steel, heat treated. The wheel base is 13 feet and the tread 69 inches. The chassis weighs about 600 pounds and is 20 feet long 7 feet wide over all. The platform dimensions behind driver's seat are 12 feet 8 inches by 7 feet wide. The height of floor is 3 feet 10 inches from ground when loaded.

The truck has a speed of 13 miles an hour when loaded.

MOTORING IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A reader in the Orange River Colony, South Africa, who is also a medical man, tells the "Autocar" of the conditions which obtain in his locality. First of all, the nearest repair shop and garage is over 100 miles away at Johannesburg, and the roads are mere tracks over the veldt, entirely destitute of gravel or macadam. The average altitude is 5000 ft. above the sea, and the country is undulating, tho there are not very many steep hills. Apart from the tremendous roughness of the tracks, the chief obtsacles are the many streams and rivers which have to be crossed, nearly all of which have steep banks and, many of them, loose sandy or muddy bottoms.

One of these drifts, which our correspondent frequently has to cross, necessitates what is practically a standing start on a gradient of 1 in 4.4 for eighty feet, and in this section there are twenty-four feet of 1 in 3.5, finishing off with eighty yards of gradually decreasing gradient. The surface at this particular drift is good, but in some just as steep there is loose dry sand. There are also short sandy patches on the tracks, in which the car sometimes sinks to its axles and has to be dug out. For about nine months in an average year the tracks are good going with the exceptions mentioned. For another two months they are still good except in the low-lying spots, where the sand gives place to mud of varying degrees of consistency. At this time the rivers and streams in the drifts are axle deep, so that carburetter, ignition, and exhaust outlet have to be placed high. One month out of twelve, after the rains, no car can face the roads at all. For conditions such as some of those mentioned, a first speed which home users would regard as ridiculously low is necessary; otherwise the first patch of loose sand not to mention a steep drift, would render the car useless.

One point in favor of the Orange River Colony is that there is no taxation on motor cars there, so that a few millimetres on the bore of the engine are not serious, tho incidentally petrol costs 2s. 6d. a gallon. Our correspondent tells us that a clearance of 10 in. answers excellently, and that he does not find a 4 ft. 8 in. track indispensable, as no two wagons or carts follow exactly the same path; consequently he finds no difficulty in picking a track for his little Wolseley, which is only just over 4 ft. in track. High speed is out of the question, as springs break if it be attempted; shock absorbers are, however, necessary.

"IF LOVE WERE ALWAYS LAUGHTER."

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

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

—Annie Johnston Crim in The Century.

The Auto and the Farm

When the automobile first came into use in the cities of the United States, which was not very many years ago, the farmers shook their heads and remarked, "None of these new-fangled things for me. I'll just stick to the old horse and wagon." He meant it at the time, but, like all men of sense he changed his mind when he saw it was to his advantage to do so. Some idea of the extent of that change is given by Isaac T. Marcosson, who in a recent number of The Saturday Evening Post records the surprising fact that 85,000 automobiles, practically one-fourth of the total output, are owned and used on farms. From the same authority we learn that between January and June of this year the farmers of six middle western states spent more than $20,000,000 for automobiles.

The effect of the innovation is thus set forth: "It has made agriculture life more attractive; it has destroyed the isolation of the rural worker; it has annexed the ranck to the town; it has brought the market to the farm's door and in various ways it is working out a social and educational revolution."

And now not only the farmer, but the civilized world in general, will agree with the conclusion of this author that the automobile "has become an implement of practical utility insteal of a luxury."

Home-made Radium

Romantic Story of Fortune Extracted from Rubbish Heap.

Radium, that mineral of mysterious potentialities, is now being extracted in Great Britain from British ore during the past week the first native samples obtained have been exhibited by the eminent scientist, Sir William Ramsay, says The London Weekly Dispatch. The occasion was in a sense an historic one, for hitherto this country has been dependent for her supplies of this precious substance on foreign countries, and Austria in particular, where restrictions have recently been placed upon its export.

Sir William Ramsay gave a demonstration of the various processes in connection with the extraction of radium at the British Radium Corporation's factory at Limehouse. The source of the ore is the Trenwith mine in Cornwall, which has produced up to date about 5000 milligrames of radium cntaining 10 per cent. pure radium bromide and worth approximately £11,000.

The discovery that it was possible to obtain radium from one of Cornwall's deserted mines reads like a chapter of romance. For about fifty years there had stood on the outskirts of the town of St. Ives a heap of refuse—clay and stones taken from the old Wheal Trenwith copper mine and thrown aside as useless. It was in this heap that pitchblende was first discovered and gave the clue that the old mine might prove to be a source of radium—and untold wealth.

Power of Radium.

Raddum, of course, is extracted from uranium, which in its turn is obtained from the ore known as pitchblende—a very rare substance and in appearance resembling solidified tar. For years upon years heaps of this valuable substance lay unrecognized and untouched save by small boys who secured pieces as curiosities, for when rubbed and held in a dark place the ore gave off a curious dull glow. Once it is stated a resident in the district sent a lump to a leading scientist for examination, and was told that the ten pounds of pitchblende were worth £10 in gold. Nevertheless, it was left to a firm of mining engineers unconnected with the county to see the possibilities of the old mine. So the flooded areas were pumped out, machinery installed, and workmen were shortly engaged in delving radium from the depths where their forefathers mined for copper ore.

Sir William Ramsay's exhibition of £11,000 worth of the precious substance is the sequel to the discovery. What further results will follow it is impossible to prophesy. Radium, apart from its monetary value, is a source of extraordinary powers which probably even now have only been partly revealed. Mr. Francis Darwin, when he was president of the British Association, pointed out that radium was millions of times more powerful than dynamite, and that there was energy enough in a pound and a half of it to drive a cruiser 6000 miles at high speed.

Besides which, of course, the effect of radium discoveries upon medical science is little shore of revolutionary. Sir William Ramsay alluding to the uses to which radium is being put by doctors, said that it had been used to cure rodent ulcer, which was somewhat allied to cancer. "An application of 10 milligrams of radium bromide for ten minutes once a fortnight makes the ulcer disappear after three applications. Then there are gases given off called radium emanations, which dissolve in water, and these have been found extremely effective in cases of rheumatism, gout and neuritis. They have been largely made use of in Germany, but not in this country up to the present. Practically every mineral spring contains some of these emanations, but they are in very small quantities. Now we can produce the effect in enormously greater measure because we have comparatively huge supplies of the material."

Home Supply Assured.

Two very interesting facts were mentioned regarding this wonderful mineral by Sir William. Its energy, he said, diminished so slowly that one-half only would have spent itself in 1700 years. Also it has to be stored in a specially constructed safe lined with lead and asbestos.

Explaining the method of work and its results, Sir William Ramsay said that the pitchblende ore was obtained from the Trenwith mines, and delivered in a concentrated form at Limehouse. There the uranium and iron are dissolved, and the next stage is to precipitate the radium out of the clear liquid. When precipitated, the radium is converted into radium bromide, and by repeated crystallization this bromide was separated into various grades of commercial saleability. "The actual time occupied in getting the radium liquors is a week," said Sir William, "and the crystallization which goes on afterwards takes a couple of months. The latest continental process which I saw described last week occupies a year."

As illustrating the certainty of the process in use at Limehouse, he mentioned that of 530 milligrams produced only one milligram was left behind in the liquid. Up to now just over half a gram had been extracted at Limehouse, but the process is now going on continuously, and the works are laid out to produce one gram per month. So far only five or six grams are known to have been produced in the whole world. "It has been supposed," said Sir William, "that Austrian pitchblende is particularly rich in radium, but it is no richer than any other. Moreover, the supply of pitchblende in Cornwall, as far as I can judge, is much larger than in Austria. There is no other source of supply of such magnitude known at present. The supply of radium in Great Britain is assured."

GYROSCOPE STEADIES A SHIP.

Engineer Tells How It Stops That Rolling Motion.

From The New York Sun.

The wonders of the gyroscope were hinted at by Elmer A. Sperry at the meeting of the Naval Architects and Marine Engineers at the Engineering Societies' Building at 29 West Thirty-ninth-street, recently. He told how ships could be made to keep on an even keel in a heavy sea and how the gyroscopic force was applied to the compass.

The meeting was the second day session of the annual gathering of the naval men for the presentation of their scientific papers on a wide range of subjects. Besides the gyroscope such subjects were discussed as the reduction by loss by fire aboard ship, the use of producer gas as motive power and coaling warships.

"When the motive power of vessels changed from an upsetting force (the sail) to one almost exclusively of forward thrust," said Mr. Sperry, "the design of ships underwent quite radical changes in connection with lines affecting the stability, decreasing this factor and favoring decreased resistance, aiding the attainment of higher speeds. Now that stability may be imparted to a structure of naturally small righting movement we are on the eve of even more radical changes in design.

"The problem is to hold the ship from rolling by neutralizing with the gyroscope each disturbing influence as it reaches the ship while availing ourselves of all the aid possible thru the design of the hull and the disposition of the masses. . . . A great many ships as they now stand could with profit utilize the gyroscope steadying gear, which is at present available, and some important installations are now being contemplated."

Mr. Sperry told of seeing Russian warships constructed in Hamburg which were furnished with 350 and 400 tons of water slushing back and forth periodically in huge tanks to counteract the roll of the ship, so as to make it possible to operate the guns on a level. The movement of the water has to be timed to the roll of the sea, and when it gets out of time it turns into a menace.

"The gyroscope, on the other hand, is not limited to any particular period of the boat; it simply responds to whatever motion the ship has, sychronous or non-synchronous," said Mr. Sperry. "The question is often asked, Why is a gyroscope better than a moving weight in a ship for roll-quenching? Every pound in the rotating mass of the gyro can be made to do the work of from 150 to 200 pounds and directed in any desired line or plane, whereas when we use water or any other form of moving weight each pound represents a pound only and can do the work of only a pound and only in a vertical direction."

Mr. Sperry gave a very interesting, tho strictly scientific, demonstration of the peculiar faculty possessed by the gyroscope which made it possible to transform energy "around a corner." He compared a ship without a gyroscope to a ship with one. The model ship in a smooth surface is tilted to an angle of 25 degrees and then allowed to rock itself to an even keel. The diagram showed that the ship with the active gyroscope made about three rocks in each direction and then suddenly became so steady that a man could shave or play billiards, while the ship without it rocked laboriously to and fro, taking a long time to "let the old cat die."

Mr. Sperry praised the work of Capt. D. W. Taylor in the Washington Navy Yard in respect to the gyro, and said that his treatise on the subject was of immense value toward an understanding and practical application of gyroscopic energy.

The gyroscopic principle applied to the compass has proved invaluable, Mr. Sperry said. "This type of compass is not affected in the slightest degree by the steel of the ship or cargo or any magnetic disturbance. It is also free from the influence of those disturbances technically known as deviation or variation."

MAKING GOLD PENS.

In the manufacture of gold pens bars of the finest gold are used with iridium, the hardest of metals. Iridium comes in heavy glass ounce bottles and is worth $1500 a pound, being produced mainly in the Ural mountain region. The gold bars are first rolled into strips and put into the punching machine. The blanks from which the pens are made are given a little recess at the end of the point. The operator takes a tiny speck of iridium from his bottle, places it on a fine brush which has been dipped in liquid borax, and puts it on the point of the pen. He must use a jeweler's magnifying glass to enable him to place the iridium exactly right. He next holds the pen to a blowpipe fire and melts the gold of the point sufficiently to weld the iridium into it, just as a jeweler might set a diamond in a gold mounting. This operation is a very delicate one, since the slightest excess of exposure to the heat would ruin the whole pen. The pen is next sent to a copper lathe and polished, after which it is put thru the rolls which give it shape. After this it goes to an expert with an anvil, who hammers the nib in order to produce in it the desired elasticity. It is said that the average loss in pen-making by grinding and other processes is 15 per cent. of the gold, about half of which is recovered in sweepings. The dust of a big factory is worth thousands of dollars a year.—New Haven Journal-Courier.

THE WEEK IN SOCIETY

SOCIAL NOTES

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will receive on New Year's Day, Monday, January 2, 1911, at Government House, from 4 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

* * *

The Bishop of Toronto and Mrs. Sweeny, with Bishop and Mrs. Reeve will also receive at the same hour at the See House, Howland-avenue.

* * *

Mrs. Gibson will give her second dance at Government House on Friday evening, January 27.

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Mrs. D. Worts Smart, Lenn Worts, Chestnut Park, has issued invitations to a tea on January 3.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. William Gooderham gave a Xmas tree and party on Monday afternoon for about 125 of their relations, Mr and Mrs. Harold Dean Gooderham being in town from Winnipeg for the holidays.

* * *

Mr. Van Straubenzie, R. M. C., Kingston, spent the holidays with Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Case, Spadina-road, who asked a few young people to tea in his honor on Thursday afternoon.

* * *

Mrs. Braw gives a not-out dance for Miss Helen Brown on January 5.

* * *

The debutantes' of 1910 give their dance at the Metropolitan on Monday evening, January 9.

* * *

Mrs. T. Shaw Webster, Spadina-avenue, is giving a tea on January 11.

* * *

Mrs. Robert James Copeland, of Walmer-road, has issued invitations for a dance at the Metropolitan at 8 o'clock on Monday evening January 16.

* * *

Mrs. W. H. Irving, Spanida-road, will give a tea on January 11.

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Invitations have been issued for the Onweglide Club's dance, to be held on Tuesday evening, January 10. The patronesses are Mrs. J. A. McCausland, Mrs. W. Lellis, Mrs. J. Corcoran, Mrs. H. A. McNeill and Mrs. A. Leonard. The committee are Miss M. Blute, Miss V. Evans, Miss T. Clarke, Miss L. Rogers, Mrs. Jos. O'Leary, Mr. J. Greenan, Mr. J. B. Temple and Mr. J. E. Clarke.

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Mrs. Arthur Pepler, Bernard-avenue, gives a small tea to-morrow afternoon.

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Mr. and Mrs. Edmonds of Belleville spent Xmas with Mrs. Edmonds' parents, the Bishop of Toronto and Mrs. Sweeny, at the See House.

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The Honorable Senator and Mrs. Melvin Jones will give a dinner on January 11.

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Mrs. Ribton, Crampton is in town from Ireland, the guest of her parents, Dr and Mrs. Warren, Bloor-street.

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Lady Whitney returned from Cornwall on Thursday.

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Mrs. and Miss Skill have taken Mr. and Mrs. Chillas' house, 525 Brunswick-avenue, for the winter.

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Mr. Charles Raymond Kenney, Commeant, Ohio., is spending the holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Kenney, 673 Palmerston-avenue.

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Mrs. Reginald T. Thompson (formerly Miss Mabel L. Carr), will receive for the first time since her marriage at 192 Dowling-avenue, Parkdale, on Thursday afternoon, January 5, 1911.

* * *

Invitations have been issued for the Onweglide Clubs second dance, which will be held on Tuesday evening, Jan. 10. The patronesses are: Mrs. J. A. McCausland, Mrs. W. Sellis, Mrs. J. Corcoran, Mrs. H. A. McNeil and Mrs. A. Leonard. The committee are Miss M. Blute, Miss V. Evans, Miss T. Clarke, Miss L. Rogers, Mr. Jas. O'Leary, Mr. J. Greenan, Mr. J. B. Temple and Mr. J. E. Clarke.

* * *

Mrs. J. W. Beaty of 61 Crescent-road will receive every Tuesday in Jan. and not again.

* * *

Mrs. Julius Davis will receive on Wednesday, Jan 4, at her residence, 90 Howland-avenue.

* * *

Miss Pilkey and Miss King, Chatham, are spending the holiday week in Toronto, the guests of Mrs. Noble of Howland-avenue.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Keys, 55 Beatrice-street, are spending the Xmas holidays in Kingston and Montreal.

* * *

Mrs. F. H. Gooch and Miss Gooch will receive at 120 Crescent-road Monday afternoon and evening for the last time. Miss Bicknell will also receive with Miss Gooch.

* * *

A very pleasant evening was spent at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Martin, Yonge-street north, when a Christmas dinner party was given to some of their young friends. The tables were beautifully decorated with orchids and carnations. Mrs. Martin ware black satin with chiffon overdress. Some of the guests were: Miss Josie Vanders, Miss Myrtle Clark, Miss Bertha Elliott, Miss D. Sheridan, Miss Madeline Morrison, Miss Connie Martin, Miss May Elliott, Miss M. Mordsfeld, Mr. Ross Humphries, New York; J. F. Wood, Ross McKenzie, Dr. Edwards, Columbus, Ohio; W. F. Hodman, C. Martin, Dr. Alexander, F. C. Boinschien, Souix City.

* * *

Mrs. H. C. and Miss Tomlin will not be at home on Monday next.

* * *

The marriage of Miss Gertrude Perry to Mr. Gordon Rico will take place on January 11. Miss Perry will receive with her aunt, Mrs. Smith, on Tuesday, January 3.

* * *

Mrs. Arthur Doherty, Pembroke-street, will receive on Wednesday, Jan. 4; her sister, Mrs. Roger P. Strickland, Saskatoon, will receive with her.

* * *

Mrs. R. H. Bowman (nee Minett), will receive on Friday, Jan. 6, and afterwards on the first Friday of the month, at 255 Pacific-avenue.

ENGAGEMENTS.

The marriage will atke place early next year of Col. Bramhall, assistant director of supplies and transport, Malta, son of the late Captain Edward Bramhall, and Millicent, eldest unmarried daughter of Sir Hugh Gilzean-Reid, Tenterden Hall, London, (Vice-chairman of the Middlesex Territorial Association). Col. Bramhall was born in Hamilton, Ontario, and has held high military posts in England, Ireland and South Africa.

* * *

A marriage has been arranged and will take place shortly between George William Crompton, eldest son of the late George Crompton of Stanton Hall, Nottingham, and Kathleen, daughter of Charles Riordon, of Montreal, Canada.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. William J. Muldrew announce the engagement of their daughter, Agnes Audrey Rice, to Mr. William T. Stanley Gunn of Winnipeg. The marriage will take place at an early date.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Frost, Smith's Falls, announce the engagement of their second daughter, Laura Agnes, to Dr. Claude A. Patterson of Forest, Ontario. The wedding will take place quietly on January 11.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Andrew Walker announce the engagement of Mrs. Walker's sister, Maria Louise Harrison, to Mr. Alexander Thomas Diggins on January 2. The marriage will take place in Detriot.

WEDDING NOTICES

BOGART—McROBERTS.

The marriage of Miss Eva May McRoberts, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. McRoberts, Sussex-avenue, to Mr. Edgar Milton Bogart, North Bay, took place quietly on Wednesday afternoon in the Bloor-street Presbyterian Church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. G. Wallace, D. D., and Mr. Frank Fulton presided at the organ. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a traveling gown of cadet blue, a black picture hat and mink furs, with a corsage bouquet of violets. Miss Lelia Jarvis, Grimsby, attended as bridesmaid, and wore king's blue with a large white hat and carried pink roses. Mr. Eric M. de Rherbinin, Cobalt, was best man. Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Bogart drove to the station and left by the 4.40 train for Detroit. They will return to Toronto for a few days before leaving for their home in North Bay.

STEWART—SALE.

The marriage took place last week at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Julian Sale, Binscarth-road, Rosedale, of their daughter, Marion, to Mr. Norman Hamilton Stewart, son of the Rev. J. W. A. Stewart of Rochester, N. Y., and professor at Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Penn. The rooms were decorated with palms, white lilies and pink roses and an orchestra played the wedding music while the service was read by the Rev. Archdeacon Cody. Mr. Sale gave away the bride who wore a lovely gown over crepe de chine with real lace and pearls, tulle veil caught with orange blossoms and carried a round bouquet of lily-of-the-valley and maiden hair ferns, while her only ornaments was a handsome diamond ring, her gift from the groom. Miss E. Spohn of Penetangushene, fiancee of the bride's brother, was the maid of honor and wore a pale blue satin dress, black hat and carried an old-fashioned bouquet of pink roses. Miss Beatrice Welch, niece of the groom, was flower girl and wore a lingerie frock with touches of pink and basket of pink roses. Mr. Hugh Stewart was his brother's best man. Mrs. Sale wore a handsome black satin gown with jet embroidery, real lace and diamonds. After a small reception Mr. and Mrs. Stewart left for their home at Lewisburg, the bride traveling in brown broadcloth, a velvet hat to match and sable furs.

DAVIDSON—BECK.

The marriage of Miss Dorothy Beck, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert H. Beck, to Mr. George Anderson of Winnipeg, son of Mr. Robert Davidson, took place on Wednesday afternoon at St. Paul's Church, the Archdeacon Cody officiating. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore ivory duchess satin and lace with tulle veil, and orange blossoms. She carried a shower of roses and lilies and wore the groom's gift, a necklace of pearls. Miss Marjory Beck attended her sister, in white satin with overdress of rose ninon, and black hat with touches of rose. Miss Phyllis Beck and Miss Constance Cumberland were two flower girls, in white satin picture frocks and white lace hats with marguerites. Mr. Herbert Davidson was best man and the ushers were Mr. Alexander Davidson and Mr. Anthony Russel Beck.

Mrs. Beck, in black velvet, with black and white hat, held a reception afterwards at her home in Clarendon-crescent, which was bright with Christmas decorations. Mr. and Mrs. Davidson left later for New York and will be in town for a short visit before leaving for their home in Winnipeg.

MRS. LANGLEY'S DANCE.

Mrs. Elliott Langley of Huron-street gave a jolly dance at the Metropolitan on Wednesday evening for her daughter, Marilla, who made her debut recently at a large tea. The decorations were all of red and green the supper table being banked with poinsettias and ferns, while the reception rooms and ball room were gay with red bells, wreathing and palms, and a good orchestra was in attendance. The hostess' gown was an apricot charmeuse with drapery on pink chiffon embroidery with black chenille and pearls and she wore diamond ornaments. Miss Langley was in pale blue veiled with white lace and the debutante wore white satin veiled with white and silver ninon, a pearl bandeau in her hair and carried violets. Mrs. W. E. Langley wore orchid mauve satin with real lace and diamonds.

A few of the guests: Miss Beatrice Embree, Miss Winnifred Embree, Miss Alice Rothwell, Miss Zena Pinkerton, Miss Mabel Hannah, Miss Edna Baggs, Miss Hazel Baggs, Miss Muriel Sparks, Miss Isabel Allardyce, Miss Marjorie Dyas, Miss Mildred and Miss Vivian Duggan, Miss Dorothy Bright Marks, Miss Gladys Alley, Miss Ruth Alley, Miss Margaret Eddis, Miss Gladys Robertson, Miss Grace Kent, Miss Eva McGregor, Miss Barber, Miss Winnifred Martin, Miss Dagmar Printz, Miss Ireland, Miss Amy Cook, Miss Rita Ardagh, Miss Francis Gardiner, Miss Madeline Dykes, Miss Marion Lailey, Miss Hilda Lailey, Miss Constance Townsend, Miss Marion McIndoe, Miss Hutchins, Miss Helen Wilson, Miss Marguerite Robins, Miss Rita Dunbar, Miss Lila Wilson, Miss D. Ridout, Miss Muriel Bicknell, Miss M. Brown, Miss G. Kemp, Miss Mary Walton, Mr. W. D. McPherson, Mr. Norman Tytler, Mr. Moore Cosgrave, Mr. Clifton Johnston, Mr. Romeyn, Mr. Claire Moyer, Mr. Paul Sheard, Mr. L. Ridout, Mr. Cole, Mr. L. Trent, Mr. Keachie, Mr. Bigly, Mr. Norris, Mr. Ellis, Mr. H. Donald, Mr. G. Kappelle, Mr. Ireland, Mr. Renfrew, Mr. Melville Grant, Mr. Morris, Mr. Graeme Stewart, Mr. Sutherland Stewart, Mr. Allen Grey, Mr. Kenney, Mr. Edmonds, the Messrs. Ireland, Mr. Young, Mr. J. Dykes and a great many others.

Latest British creation to be worn at teas or for visiting. The hat is of dark green velvet, faced with black velvet, and ornamented with a magnificent bird of paradise feather of natural color.

The form of the hat is the ever popular and very becoming marquis, but having a wider brim than has been shown heretofore by the leading milliners. This charming model, as here shown, was worn by Mlle. Darziat, one of the best known actresses of Paris.
WITH CUTS

MRS. ROSS' DANCE.

Mrs. J. F. W. Ross of Sherbourne-street was the hostess of a small house dance on Wednesday evening for her son and daughter, the latter wearing a ciel blue ninon frock over satin of the same shade, and Mrs. Ross being in mauve satin with Brussels lace and diamonds. The house was done with Xmas decorations and supper was served at midnight at small tables decorated with red roses.

The guests included: Miss Mona Gibson, Miss Davidson, Miss Dorothy Beardmore, Miss Edna Reid, Miss Eleanor Gooderham, Miss Dorothy Massey, Miss Olive Buchanan, Miss Nita Millman, Miss Dorothy Wright, Miss Maud Arthurs Weir, Miss Marjorie Wallace, Miss Lois Moyes, Miss Denton, Miss Nanette Miller of St. Catharines, Miss Elsie Jakes, Miss Elsie Chalcraft, Miss Helen Clarkson, Miss Jessie Heighington, Mr. Roy Nordheimer, Mr. Gerald Green, the Messrs. Clarkson, Mr. John McCall, Mr. Hugh Barwick, Mr. Harry LeFroy, Mr. Colin Richardson, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Wilkins, Mr. Eric Jackes, Mr. Ogden Cochrane, Mr. Leys Gooderham, Mr. Eric Gooderham, Mr. Blackstock, Mr. Caldwell, Mr. Elliot Green, Mr. Ryerson, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Beverley, Mr. Beverley Crowther, Mr. George Alexander, Mr. Machell, Mr. Ramsay Evans.

THE FEMININE OUTLOOK. By Hamilton Williams

The Would-be Voter: I'm not prejudiced at all. I'm going with a perfectly open and unbiassed mind to listen to what I'm convinced is pure rubbish!
—Black and White.

Chorus Singing

A Feature of Evangelistic Campaign

The chorus singing will be a feature of the meeting of the Chapman-Alexander Evangelistic campaign which will be conducted simultaneously in ten different districts of the city, commencing on January 5, 1911. In addition to the evangelist there will be for each district a musical director, Mr. Charles M. Alexander being the one for Massey Hall. Singers who can help in the chorus choir are asked to enroll in the district with which they are connected by Church or residence. Cards of enrollment specifying the part sung and nights of attendance can be procured from the chairman of the different districts as follows:

West Toronto district, William Rennie, 125 Quebec-avenue; Parkdale district, Charles Fulcher, 79 Perth-avenue; Dundas and Dovercourt district, Geo. W. Williams, 147 Gorevale-avenue; Westmoreland district, J. E. Middleton, 1073 Bloor-street west; Tecumseth district, Thomas Palmer, 148 Ossington-avenue; College and Bathurst-streets, William Acheson, 281 College-street; Spadina-road district, Dr. A. W. Abbott, 46 Howland-avenue; Bloor East district, J. M. Sherlock, 63 Huntley-street; Massey Hall district, S. S. Martin, Jr., 2 Toronto-street; Riverdale district, Rev. W. A. Andrews, 85 Simpson-avenue.

If you suffer from piles, fistulas or any disease of the lower bowel and want to be successfully treated with little or no pain or detention from business, apply to The Toronto Rectal Institute, 21 Wellesley-street, Toronto. Trained nurse in attendance. Write for booklet.

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COURSES: Oratory, physical and voice culture, dramatic art and literature. All courses lead to graduation. Special dramatic class, also ladies' morning class in Browning now opening.
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JEWISH BENEVOLENT BALL.

On Thursday evening the ballroom at the Temple Building was the scene of the sixteenth annual ball of the Toronto Jewish Benevolent Society which is noted for its successful entertainments. About 400 people were present and enjoyed dancing in the large ballroom which was decorated with palms and flags, while supper was served from a table bright with red carnations. The president and Mrs. Samuels received assisted by Mrs. Leo Frankle and Mrs. Loeser, Mrs. Samuels wearing a handsome gown of white satin and real lace with diamond ornaments, Mrs. Frankle in white ninon and crystal embroidery of satin, and Mrs. Loeser in white satin veiled with fine jetted lace. The guests included the Rabbi and Mrs. Jacobs, who introduced Miss Ray Jacobs wearing a pretty and becoming frock of white and silver with a bouquet of lily-of-the-valley; Mrs. Jacobs wearing a black gown with embroidery of jet and silver; Mr. Rosenthal, Mrs. Rosenthal in pale grey ninon with diamond ornaments; Mr. Singer, Mr. Sam Franklin, Miss Franklin looking charming in a gown of pale ninon with hand embroidery of the same shade and diamond ornaments; Miss Miller in white satin. Miss Tessie Wolff of Ottawa, who leaves shortly for abroad to cultivate her voice, which is in the grand opera class, was in a lace gown mounted over pink and her sister, Sadie, was pretty in pale blue satin; Miss James wore a black gown with scarlet poppies and her sister was in white lace with touches of gold; Mrs. Wolff was in maize satin and embroidery; Miss Miller in white with beauty roses; Mrs. Lyons wore black velvet with diamonds and red roses; Mr. and Mrs. Sigmund Farand, the latter in white lace with diamonds; Mr. Maurice Frankle, Mrs. Frankle in a white lace gown with bands of sable and pink roses, diamond ornaments; Miss Samuels in black satin and real lace; Mrs. Brody, deep blue satin with embroidery; Mrs. Goldstein in black lace mounted over white satin and silver, Miss Champion, white satin and ornaments of pink coral; Mrs. Dralmin in blue satin with marabout trimmings; Mrs. King of Whitby, in pink and crystal; Mr. King, Mrs. King, black jet gown over white chrameuse; Miss Lyons, debutante, in white satin and silver; Mrs. Helpert, black net over gold satin; Miss Lyons, in white; Mrs. Auterbach wearing pink and white with a bouquet or orchids; Miss Goldstein in maize satin with American Beauties; Mrs. Meirs in black with pearl and crystal embroidery; Mr. Leo Frankle, Mr. King, Mr. H. Samuels, Mrs. Simonski in white chiffon over satin with a bouquet of orchids; Mrs. Wolff in yellow chrameuse; Mrs. King in black lace over satin in pearls and orchids; Mr. and Mrs. Reubon, Hamilton, the latter in black chiffon velvet with point lace, Mr. Leubsky, Mrs. Leubsky in mauve ninon with porcelain bead embroidery and diamonds; Mrs. Heyd in white and silver; Mr. and Mrs. H. Goldberg, the latter in white with lily-of-the-valley; Miss Engle in white crepe de Paris; Mrs. Merker in a jet dress with diamond ornaments; Miss Dunbar in ciel blue satin and lace; Miss Danson in pink and grey with violets; Miss Ruth Goldstein of Montreal wore a becoming dress of pale grey ninon.

History Repeats Itself.

The eye of the father grew steely as he stared at his battered young hopeful.

"You've been fighting again, I see."

He bit off the words with a snapping movement of the jaw.

"Yes, dad," the boy coldly replied. "I've been fighting again. Me and Willie Mortimer mixed things this afternoon in the alley back of Biff Henderson's. An' he licked me, dad, he did for honest."

The father's brow darkened.

"Why, you're older and taller and heavier than he is. And you let him whip you!"

"Yes, dad; it couldn't be helped. You see, dad, while I was physically perfect, my mental condition was punk."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

∴ Our Weekly Short Story ∴

HER FATHER'S HONOR

By A. G. Greenwood.

I closed the hall door gently behind me and hung up my coat and hat. Then a faint sound from the dining-room made me start. I opened the door, switching on the light. "Don't move—or I must fire."

The words were threatening enough, but the tones were a woman's—low, trembling, very sweet.

"I'm Lady Helen Mahon, daughter of Lord Lavant, the man you've wronged, Mr. Henty. My father was a soldier. I'm not afraid."

"May I shut the door?" I asked. "I promise not to——"

"I can't trust you," she said bitterly. "One member of a family who trusts you is one too many."

"It's so late for compliments," I said. "Believe me, Lady Helen, I've no wish to be shot." I shut the door as I spoke, and then went forward into the room.

"Burglary!" I ejaculated.

Some splinters of wood lay on the floor by the window. A chisel was on the knee-hole writing-table; the lock of the middle drawer had been forced; a quantity of papers lay on the floor.

"Tell me exactly what you want?" I suggested.

"You know," she cried. "You know better than I do! For twenty years you've threatened, blackmailed, tortured my father! For a young soldier's indiscretion, for a discreditable story, of which he is ashamed and bitterly repentant, you've made him pay in money—in tears—for twenty years!"

"Tell me the story as you know it," I said. "Who knows? I might be able to help you."

"He was young, wild, foolish; oh, there are a hundred excuses' and he gambled, gambled and lost and plunged deeper and—they were trust funds, Mr. Henty, and you knew of it. Into your hands thru a trick came a cheque—a cheque which could damn my father for ever——" She faltered, her eyes filling with shamed tears. "He forged at eighteen, he forged, and for twenty years he has paid for his sin. He's ill now—dying. His last hours are being made wretched, so hopelessly, terribly wretched by the knowledge you hold and the proof which—which I came to steal."

"Was this your father's proposition?" I demanded, suddenly.

"Do you imagine he would have let me come?" she replied, simply.

"Did he suggest any method by which you could carry out the trust ne imposed on you?"

She blushed vividly scarlet. The revolver dropped for a second. Then she look up bravely.

"One other," she said.

"Tell me."

"To marry. A rich man, an acquaintance of yours, a Sir Peter Wain, saw me at the opera; am I right, Mr. Henty?"

"Quite—go on."

"He—fell in love with me—because I have a pretty face, as tho I were a doll in a shop window," she cried, scornfully. "And he told you that he would give a big sum down to win me."

"He said it in jest," I told her.

"I'm glad. I wish the jest had remained only a jest," she said. "You offered to introduce him to us; you offered to speak to my father, pave the way, make things smooth. What was your reward to be, Mr. Pander?"

"Five thousand pounds."

"And the surrender of that cheque," she cried. "I was to seel myself to buy my father's peace. I would rather be a thief——"

"A detected one, an unsuccessful one?" I queried.

Again she did not answer me.

Suddenly I held up my hand.

"Go behind the curtains. Oh, yes, cover me with that revolver if you will. Wait there—someone is coming."

I heard the scrape of a key in the lock of the front door. I slid the writing-table drawer, with its mutilated lock, back into its place.

"Ah, my boy, so you've waited up. That's kind of you. You haven't a drink. Why didn't you——"

"I didn't want one," I said. "Mr. Henty, when you asked me to stay the week end with you I didn't guess it would be so eventful. Like a fool and a cad I offered you a sum of money to effect an introduction between myself and a very beautiful, very innocent, very wronged young lady. I'm ashamed of that——"

"My dear Sir Peter, you must have been reading a penny dreadful."

"My offer's open. If it isn't accepted within a quarter of an hour I'll take that cheque by force——"

"I went to the bell, keeping my finger on it till at last, after a long silence, a half-cled and very scared footman came to the door.

"Wake my man," I ordered. "Tell him to pack and get the car round in as few minutes as he's able."

"Yes, sir."

The man withdrew, and I glanced at my watch. Henty was leaning against the mantelpiece, staring at the floor.

Then he sprang at me, his long arms round me, his lean fingers clutching at my throat, his weight bearing me backwards. He had taken me by surprise, and his extra weight and the unexpectedness of the assualt gave him an initial advantage.

Then, as we crashed against the wall, I heard Lady Helen's quiet tones. I had forgotten her presence, and they startled me almost as much as they astonished Henty.

"Stop! Stop!" she cried twice.

The revolver was hardly a yard from his flushed face. He stood back from me gasping, holding out his trembling hands.

"The cheque," she said. "Now—or I fire. I swear—I fire."

He stumbled to his writing-table. He thrust hand and arm into the drawer, pulling some secret trigger. A small flap at the back of the table shot up. I picked up an envelope which lay there, glanced at its contents, and handed it to Lady Helen.

From the garden I heard the sound of my car as it whirred up to the door. I went to the window, opened it, and called out:

"John, here, please."

Then, as he came in, "Drive this lady to the address she will give you. You're answerable for her safety," I said.

Then I turned to Lady Helen. The cheque was in her hand, and her fingers were fumbling at a box of matches; the revolver she still grasped in her other hand.

She struck a light, ignited a corner of the cheque, dropping the flaming sheet into a china bowl and reducing its ashes to powder.

"Good night, Lady Helen," I said.

She looked at me. A little color crept into her wan cheeks.

"I'm—I'm nervous—please come," she murmured.

Then I went out with her to the waiting car. Silently we got in, sliding away into the night toward Lord Lavant's house.

"I'm ashamed of what I said," she whispered. "I had never seen him—I wronged you. I wronged you, too, in thinking you knew all the plot."

"You've achieved your end," I said slowly. "You ought to be very happy and content, Lady Helen."

Then fell a long silence. The car drew up at her father's house. I got out, helping her to alight.

"I would be content," she said, very low, "if you would come to see—me, and let me thank you, to-morrow."

"Thank you," I said with a low bow; "I will come."

I could not say more—then. She was young, she was upset, it was late, I was a stranger.

But—to-morrow came.

THE END.

Mr. and Mrs. Boeckh's Dance.

Mr. and Mrs. Boeckh of St. George-street, gave a delightful dance for their married friends on Wednesday evening at their handsome residence, where the decorations were of wreathing and flags in the ballroom and ferns and pink roses in the sitting-out rooms, while supper was served downstairs at small tables arranged with pink roses and ferns. Mrs. Boeckh was in a block chiffon velvet gown with diamond ornaments and real lace, and was assisted in receiving by Mrs. J. C. Boeckh in painted ninon over gold tissue.

A few of the guests were: Mr. and Mrs. Melville White, Mr. and Mrs. Percival Leadlay, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Howard, Mr. and Mrs. P. Taylor, Hon. R. A. and Mrs. Payne, Mr. and Mrs. McCutcheon, Mr. and Mrs. Denegre, of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. H. Beemer, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Barr, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Copeland, Mr. and Mrs. Sherman, Dr. and Mrs. Wagner, Mr. and Mrs. Stovell, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. Cohoe, Mr. and Mrs. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Langley, Mr. and Mrs. Sheridan, Mr. and Mrs. Rough, Mr. and Mrs. J. McKinnon, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Palm, Mr. and Mrs. H. Irving, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. White, Mr. and Mrs. Livingstone, Mr. and Mrs. Radley, Mr. and Mrs. Murray White, Mr. and Mrs. Ross Howard, Mr. Harry McMillan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Jarvis, Mr. and Mrs. Sparling, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Mullarkey, Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Jephcott, Mr. and Mrs. T. Hamilton of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Williams, Mr. J. C. Boeckh, Mr. Douglas Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. James Curry, Mr. and Mrs. W. Foster and others.

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It contains many suggestions. It is sure to help you in selecting your gift.
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DECORATIONS - - DESIGNS - - EMBLEMS.

Jesus From the Cradle to the Grave

By BISHOP R. C. EVANS

Permit me to draw your attention to the 52nd verse of the 2nd chapter of the gospel as written by St. Luke, where you will read these words: "And Jesus increased in wisdom and stature, and in favor with God and man."

The subject of this discourse is One who has endeared Himself to earth's children by ties that death cannot sever. He is considered by many as the hero of every struggle, and while we represent Him this evening as a humble ambassador, we wish to try to reflect some points that were prominent in His character and that won for Him the respect and love of the world which knew Him best. We desire to-night to present Jesus to you in His humility. It has been taught that Jesus was conceived and born under such peculiar circumstances that He was altogether different from other people, that the weaknesses that were placed upon the sons of men were unknown to Him; that He was God and therefore could not do wrong, had no desire to err, and that it was impossible for Him to transgress law. It seems to me that if this were the proper position to occupy, Jesus would cease to be the example for us to follow. If on the start He was so far ahead of us in the race for immortality and eternal life, it is unreasonable for anyone to expect that we would ever reach the zenith of His side. We have thought that the people of the world have ofttimes been discouraged when they have been commanded to come up and reflect the character and imitate the life of Christ. In their humanity, in their weakness, in their darkness, in their blindness they were expected to do that which a Divine One accomplished; but when we reflect upon the life of Jesus from the cradle to the grave, we see a different picture from that which has been represented to us in the years agone.

BIRTH OF CHRIST

Jesus was born a baby, a real, true baby." Those of you who wish to turn and read the history of His entrance into this world—read the love story that found its birth in the barn of Bethlehem—will discover that that baby was born as other babies; surrounded by poverty as other children. It is true that the conception of Christ is considered a mystery, that, we must lightly pass over to-night; but suffice it to say that priestcraft has thrown a mystery around it that the Bible has never warranted. While we admit that Jesus had no human father after the flesh, yet we believe His conception was the result of law known to God. Let us illustrate: When we desire bread to eat, we know there is a law by which we may obtain it. We prepare the soil, we sow the seed and wait for the rain and dew and the mellow rays of the moon and the kisses of the sun to do their work, and by and by it grows and ripens and we harvest it, thresh it, grind it, bake it, and we have bread. When we desire wine from the grape, we have to plant the vine and watch it grow, and take the fruit and prepare it according to law; but when Jesus was here and wanted bread and desired wine, He understood a law by which He could call the elements together and organize them, by which He could accommodate the guests at the Galilean marriage feast, and the thousands spread upon the hills over against Bethsaida. He understood a law by which He could organize matter and produce bread and wine. So God by a higher law brought into the world that same One who is called the Holy One of God; but His birth was as other children, and He lived as other babes, with all the weaknesses that accrue to the infant life.

Professor Huxley in The Agnostic Annual Herald for Mar. 2, 1910, says regarding conception: "As for virgin pro-creation, it is not only clearly imaginable but modern biology recognizes it as an everyday occurrence among some groups of animals."

We are conscious that some ridicule the idea that the Christ represented in life was once a babe, that He was troubled with the croup and the whooping cough, and the measles, and all that; but we think there is no holier picture painted than the pure and holy woman holding in her chaste and loving arms a child, the fruit of love. Some one has said that the man who would throw discredit upon Jesus because He was once a baby throws a shadow across his own mother that endured much to give him a name and place among humanity. I see wisdom in God sending Jesus to this world in the weak and helpless form of an infant child. It teaches me the lesson, that I, tho weak, may become strong; that I, tho ignorant, may become wise; that I, tho a child of earth, by obedience to law may become an heir of heaven and joint heir with Jesus Christ, a ruler and a judge, not only of the world, but of angels; for is it not written: "Know ye not that the saints shall judge angels?"

A REAL BOY

We now present to you Jesus as a boy; a real, live boy. I want to try to bring Him close to you to-night. While I am conscious that the history is almost silent upon Christ's life as a lad, yet we have some few points that give us an idea of His boyhood days. They are found in the chapter already cited for your consideration. The story says that when Jesus was about twelve years of age, He was taken with His parents to Jerusalem while they worshiped according to the custom of the time, and after the religious ceremonies had concluded, they went back to their village home; and while journeying thither, after three days had glided by, they missed Him, and the mother's heart began to throb with anxiety for the child who was absent, and all along the white caravan rang the cry, "A child lost. Have you seen my Jesus? Light blue eyes and light curly hair, about twelve years of age." But He was not to be found until they reached the temple, and O, what a wonderful revelation burst upon them as they gazed upon that meager form, surrounded with all the lawyers and the doctors in that wonderful temple, hearing and asking questions! There is a thought that we want to reach right here. Jesus made interrogation hororable, He asked questions. He had to learn; He grew, not only in stature, but in wisdom and knowledge. That is all the way we have to do. friends. All that you know some one has told you; either in earth or heaven you have received the information that you are in possession of; either by revelations of God contained in the books or given by the Spirit, or else thru the instrumentality called man. You all have had to ask questions, and the man who thinks he knows it all, doesn't know enough to know that he doesn't know anything about it. Jesus asked questions.

But when they would remonstrate with Him because of His seeming negligence of the family, here comes the statement that reflects the biography of Christ's life: "Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?" O wonderful child! At twelve years of age that boy had acquired an education that called forth a surrender of all His powers to His heavenly Father. He had learned to lavish His first, best, and truest love upon His heavenly Father at that early date. O! what a wonderful lesson here! Why was it? "O," says one, "because He was so peculiarly environed by the power of God." Let me tell you, the scriptures say that He took not on Himself the nature of angels, but the seed of Abraham, and became like His brethren in all things.

Secret of His Power.

Let me draw your attention to one thought here: The secret of Christ's power was His purity of life. His high regard for God's law, and these principles were stamped upon Him by the early teaching of His mother in that little school in Nazareth.

It has been said that you should not keep a child under the shackles; that you should not circumscribe him; that you should not seek to control for his interests: but let him taste the bitter that he might in time to come appreciate the sweet; that you cannot put old heads on young shoulders; that we all have a right to sow our wild oats. Do you not know that the Bible says: "Be not deceived; God is not mocked; for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap?" Oh! what are you sowing, you boys, you girls? Are you sowing wild oats? Don't you know you will reap a harvest of woe, of disease, a harvest of tears and wretchedness and weakness if you sow wild oats in youth? To-day the world is crippled because of the sins of the past. Learn this lesson; that if you would be pure as a man, if you would be powerful as a man, wise as a man, learn to be pure, study to be powerful, seek to acquire wisdom while yet a child.

Parable of the Wise Man.

I offer a conjecture here that one day while working in that carpenter shop on the side of the hill over against His little village home, there arose a great storm and that He could see out of the door as the storm clouds were rising and the winds were howling, and by and by the torrents of rain came down, and with a mighty rush, freighted with wrecked matter, it hurled down the valley until it struck a house on the other side that was nice, grand, beautiful to gaze upon; but when the debris that had been gathered by the fierce torrents of the storm beat upon that house, it fell, and ruin was the consequence. But on the other side He gazes upon a little home, perhaps not grand in its architectural design, but yet it was solid, built in the proper way, and when the storm beat upon it, it fell not but it stood like the sturdy oak amid the tempest; and in years afterwards He was able to draw a picture from life when He said: "Therefore, whosoever heareth these sayings of mine, and doeth them, I will liken him unto a wise man, which built his house upon a rock; and the rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house, and it fell not, for it was founded upon a rock. And every one that heareth these sayings of mine, and doeth them not, shall be likened upon a foolish man, which built his house upon the sand; and the rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house, and it fell." I believe He told the story as it was imprinted upon the tablets of the past.

Jesus as a Man.

We hasten on to Jesus as a man, a real charactr, a real figure who acted His part in the great drama of life upon the stage of humanity; one we see environed by all the trials and temptations, and the tears and darkness, and the sickness and gloom that has come to the sons of men; not a figure that came from heaven to represent divinity without having trial, but as a man with all the human propensities. Isaiah, in talking of this character, tells us that He "was a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief." "He was

BISHOP EVANS.

bruised for our iniquities," and for the transgression of His people was He stricken, and with His stripes we are healed. He understood the pangs of hunger; He endured the tortures of poverty; He knew something about the burning fever of disease; He was cognizant of the weaknesses of life as He traveled here in His ministerial work and labor. In verification of this assertion let me cite to you the awful scene in the wilderness of Judea immediately after His baptism. He fasted forty days. What for? To overcome the weaknesses that were upon him and that God's Holy Spirit might rest upon Him and fit Him for the stupendous work that was devolving upon Him to perform. And it was said that afterwards He was an hungered. Isn't that one of the traits of our character in this life? Do we not get hungry when we have nothing to eat for a few hours, or a few days, or a few weeks? That was what was the matter with Jesus.

His Baptism.

After His fasting, after His baptism, and after His going forward to the sons of men and confessing His dependence upon the divine storehouse, confessing that He should comply with the conditions prescribed in the law that God gave for the amelioration of the sons of men and the bringing of them up to tie condition of the children of God, you remember that some then thought He was so good that He did not need to keep the law, and one by the name of John had said: "I have need to be baptized of thee, and comest thou to me?" But Jesus with all that holy humility that ever shone out in His life and character, that made Him so grand and pure, remarked: "Suffer it to be so now; for thus it becometh us to fulfill all righteousness." I submit for your consideration that if the Stainless One could not comply with the conditions and fulfill all righteousness without being baptized, that you or I cannot. Why was He baptized? He took not on Himself the nature of angels, but the seed of Abraham, and became like unto His brethren in all things. Do you not know that Jesus Christ had to die and that it would have been amen to Him if He had not complied with the conditions by which He might obtain the first resurrection?

Ministerial Work.

We present Him to you now in His ministerial work as a man. Watch Him as He goes down into Samaria with the rest of His disciples, and while He is journeying there without purse or script, oftentimes with men so hungry that the disciples plucked food from a corn field that they might appease their hunger; O! how life-like that is! By and by they traveled along the dusty roads and Jesus gets weary, and sick, and weak, and they come to the famous place called Jacob's well. I want you to notice the evidence of humanity here. He said in effect something like this to the twelve: "You are strong and robust, while I am weary and weak, and the mission of life seems hard to bear. While I sit here you go into the city and buy meat." It seems to evidence the fact that He was so weary, and sick, and hungry that He could go no farther, and that they that ere stronger than He went into the city to buy meat. The scriptural statement is: "Jesus being weary, he leaned upon the well." Is there a lesson here for you and me? While He is reclining upon that wellcurb, a woman appears, a poor child of earth. She needs help. He anticipates her wants, and tho weary, and sick, and tired, with the great magnanimity that ever characterized His actions He began at once to administer to her the grandest and best of all earth's gifts. What a lesson to the elders to-day as they go out; oftentimes weary and sad, they think it is not worth while to preach when there is such a small congregation. Listen, if you will, to the sermon of sermons; one woman the congregation, Christ the elder, and as you think of this to-night, never refuse to tell the story of Jesus and His love wherever a human ear will bend to hear your statements.

ANOTHER SCENE.

I draw your attention to one other scene in the history of Christ's life as a man. When the time came for Him to be offered up and He realized that His hour was come, after that farewell supper, that last goodbye—after the singing of that mournful hymn, He left them. There was a time when He said, "You three come with me while I go out there," and He took three of His beloved disciples yonder with Him; but after reaching the garden it seems that there came upon Him an awful loneliness; He wished to be alone. Have you ever been in that condition when you did not seek the society of men, when the hour came and you desired to be alone with God? That time occurred in the history of Christ's life, and so He remarked, "You remain here while I go yonder and pray." Do you not know that Christ longed to live? Do you not know that He desired to live, that He plead for life? Are you not in possession of the knowledge that He was only about thirty-three years of age, in the prime of life, with all the possibilities of manhood before Him? Is it any wonder that He should plead for His life when we remember that in His humiliation His judgment was taken away? He could not see all there was before Him. I apprehend that if Jesus had fully comprehended his mission He would not have prayed so fervently that God would spare his life. But God permitted Him to be tried to the very centre of His being in order to prove the possibilities of humanity, and the result was that when He recognized that the time had come that He would have to forfeit His life, He saw and felt His weakness, and He plead for power: "O my Father, if it be possible, let this cup pass from me," were His words; but it was not possible; it had to be done, else the scheme that was devised in the mind of a great God would have been thwarted. And, by and by when the struggle came, three times did He fall upon His face, pleading that heaven would spare His life and when God had tried Him enough what was the result? He sent an angel to strengthen Him. I do not know what the result would have been had not that angel arrived. Have you the right to surmise that under similar circumstances you may be divinely assisted? I believe you have. I believe God Almighty has said that "angels are ministering spirits sent forth to minister unto those who shall be heirs of salvation," and that if you will only keep your heart, and mind, and body set to do the will of God, there is no trial too severe for you to pass thru. Heaven will defend and strengthen you, and if it is necessary will send angels from the courts of glory to minister to your wants. I know that some of our friends think that angels have ceased to appear to man, that they have nothing to do with the sons of men now; but they have a vocation, and it is that they should minister to those who shall be heirs of salvation; and when Jesus needed their kindly ministration they came. When men all thru life's history require their kindly assistance, heaven sends them and they minister to them. Our God is unchangeable, consequently we believe that in this great age when it is so near the winding up scene, if we require angelic ministration it will come just as it did then.

One More Trial.

When Jesus had been tried and tempted and was proven true, He submitted to the conditions and was taken to the cross; but it seems that that was not enough. One more trial had to be met, and it would seem from the history that on the cross darkness enveloped Him until He again thought He had been forsaken, and God wrung from Him the saddest, bitterest cry of despair that ever rent the air of this world: "My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?" Was He forsaken, friends? He thought He was. No, He was not forsaken; He was only tried. When you get into similar conditions and you are called upon to crucify some things that you so dearly love in life; when you are called upon to lay aside those whose loving smiles are the sunlight of your lonely existence; to bid farewell to home and loved ones and go right forward, if you learn that it is your duty to do so, never fear; your heavenly Father will never forsake you. He will stand by you and protect you. When that trial was over, Jesus revived. He seemed to take in the situation, and then He could say, "Father, into thy hands I commend my spirit," and, trustful to the last, having brought His own will in subjection to His Father's, He could say, "It is finished."

Now, this is the life of Christ from the cradle to the grave. Time will not allow us to enlarge upon it further, but suffice it to say that Jesus Christ has proved the possibilities of humanity. He was our pattern, our guide; and tho He was God manifest in the flesh, yet in His humiliation His judgment was taken away, and not until He arose did He enjoy the glory that He had with the Father before the world was. In human weakness He struggled on beneath the gloom of earth life that He might be a pattern to you and me and show us the grand powers, and privileges, and possibilities of humanity. As the Rose of Sharon He will bloom until the fragrance of His holy life will be wafted over the worlds, and all will honor Him.

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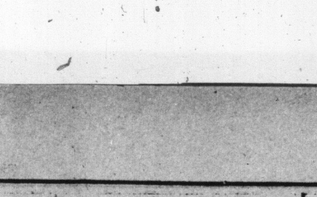


For CHURCH PEOPLE

A PRAYER FOR THE NEW YEAR.

Almighty Father, who has guided our fathers, and who in Thy mercy hast permitted us to see the light this New Year's, direct us thruout all its hours. Bring us to its close undishonored, in peace with Thee and in charity with all mankind. May no corrupting passion and no unworthy ambition have dominion over us. May each passing day bring us nearer to the stature of our perfect manhood in Christ. Give us grace to bear this year's sorrows and to do this year's work. Amen.

That man is in a bad way who does not do a little hard thinking on New Year's Day. For one thing he realizes that his life sands have been running for another three hundred and sixty-five days. When the best of us look back we have little room to boast of what we have acomplished as those sands have trickled away so persistently. We may have honestly done our best but even then the results have been poor and meagre. Why has the harvest been so small, when our opportunities have been so abundant and so good?

Then there is the thought that one is alive on the first morning of a new year. What may not come to us in its sunshine and its unfolding hours! Surprises there will be—will they come to us and in what spirit will we meet them? Losses there will be—will we have a share in them and how will we bear up? There will be those who will achieve—will we be among the victors, and will our gains teach us generosity and lead to benevolence? Great world currents of finance and politics and social and moral reform are sweeping forward—will we join these and be carried onward towards the port of the highest human usefulness? Before a future big with potentialities for weal or woe the strongest and boldest may well pause to invoke the aid of Him without whose counsel nothing is abiding or satisfactory, but who never refuses His aid to those who seek it in humility.

A GOOD MOVE.

On the Sunday preceding Christmas Sunday the boys and girls of one of our country Sunday schools were asked to remember on Christmas Sunday some of the children who are in need. The girls were asked to make their gifts to the Sick Children's Hospital in Toronto, while the boys made their ofering in behalf of Dr. Grenfell's mission in Labrador. It was understood that each gift was to be the result of some self-denial on the part of the little donors. The financial result was most gratifying, and the little givers have the satisfaction of knowing that there will be boys and girls alive next Christmas who would likely be dead had they not made their little gifts. The smile on the faces of the children as they deposited their envelope with its loving token indicated that the Sunday school at least is learning the true meaning of Christmas.

ABOUT BEING BUSY.

Labor is life. Labor gives one an appetite, induces sound sleep, and gives one a zest for a holiday. It is an aid to a pure life. It helps one to be a good citizen, and closes many a door beyond which lies many a pit into which the idle and vicious are almost sure to fall. At the same time there is no virtue in merely being busy. Busyness may be mere fussiness and fussiness causes trouble. It is like running the machinery at top speed without grinding anything. The village blacksmith who sang:

"Something accomplished, something done
Has earned a night's repose."

was a man who labored. The convict breaking stones is simply busy. The gossip is busy. The grasshopper is busy. The spendthrift is busy. The sluggard is busy. The minions of the Scottish wizard who were set to winding ropes of sand were busy.

May we not profit just now by asking ourselves if we are not too busy? There is a busyness that satisfieth not. It wears out many a housewife and breaks down many a business man all to no purpose. It induces men and women to meddle in many things but to vitalize none of them. It drives the society woman to a round of functions in none of which has she any interest. It turns a man calculated to do God's work into a bowing, smirking superficiality, without purpose and without any sense of the real zang of life. The new year will mean a deal more to us if we quietly and strongly resolve to leave out of our day's work everything that to us is void of joy or service to others. Froth is all very well, but it never turned a mill wheel or satisfied a hungry child. Mere busyness never accomplished anything good, while it has ruined many a nervous system, sent not a few to the lunatic's cell and turned many a soul designed for high things into the merest fritterer.

The Duty of Being Understood.

A reporter the other day was called into the office of the news editor to explain the meaning of some of his copy. "Anyone who thinks will know the meaning of that," replied the reporter. "But most people don't think," replied the editor. "Make your meaning so clear that the readers will understand you without thinking." Many people grumble because they are misunderstood. The energy so expended would be turned to better use if directed towards being so clear that misunderstanding is impossible. Clearness in word and action is a duty. The action in the sentence of double meaning is defective. Explanations should not be needed. The public man who needs an interpreter has missed his calling. Apologies should be rare, indeed. "Let thy 'yea' be 'yea' and they 'nay' be 'nay.' Whatsoever is more than these cometh of evil."

So much for the speaker or the actor. The person who misunderstands another is generally a careless hearer or a careless observer. Bad hearing makes bad rehearsing. Then misunderstanding often arises from one's being prejudiced. To the man with blue glasses nothing looks inviting. The man with hatred in his soul finds it hard to see anything good in his enemy. Dislike is a poor thing for anyone to harbor. It is simply fatal to one who would be fair minded.

The Call for Preachers.

Last Sunday it was definitely announced that Dr. Henry Van Dyke, who has lately retired from Princeton University, has decided not to re-enter upon the actual work of the ministry. This is a step greatly to be regretted, as there never was a time in the history of Christianity when preachers were more needed than they are today. Henry Ward Beecher in his day was a national force that vied with the White House. Dr. Milligan in the days of his strength rivalled in spiritual power and unlift any college in Toronto. Any preacher who is willing to pay the price is always sure of an audience. The pity of it is that so many ministers are willing to abandon their pupits so readily. True, the world of politics has its claim upon strong men. The work of social and moral reform can be neglected only at the cost of national peril. Journalism offers an alluring field for the man of vision and thought. But no one of these and no combination of these compares in opportunity to touch the heart and to inspire a nation with that of the minister who knows his craft. Knox did for Scotland what no statesman ever accomplished for any country. Wesley did for England what Cromwell and his Ironsides quite failed to do. Many a backwood's missionary is doing for his community infinitely more in the way of law and order than the finest police force the world ever saw. The country minister for his meagre salary gives a largeer return in national sability than the best man in two-thirds of the best parliamentary representatives at Toronto or Ottawa. It is greatly to be regretted, therefore, when any man of Henry Van Dyke's calibre decides to abandon the Christian ministry for literature or for any other field, however remunerative or otherwise attractive.

The Supreme Need.

The supreme need of every man and of every church is the confidence that Christ is not dead, but alive. It is easy to believe in the Babe of Bethlehem and in the Man of Galilee and in the Sufferer on Calvary. But such belief never really renewed a life or taught weak wills how much they can. The belief that Christ is alive and the experience that He quickens men—this it is that grips a man till he grips himself. The man who has failed and who feels that he must fall again, lifts up his head and faces his enemy unafraid when he knows that the battle is being fought in the strength of and under the direction of another who never falters, and whose strength knows neither decay nor weariness. Ritual and music and fine church architecture all have their place, but the one power that saves the soul and renews the life is personal attachment to an infallible Christ.

Torontonians Marry In New York.

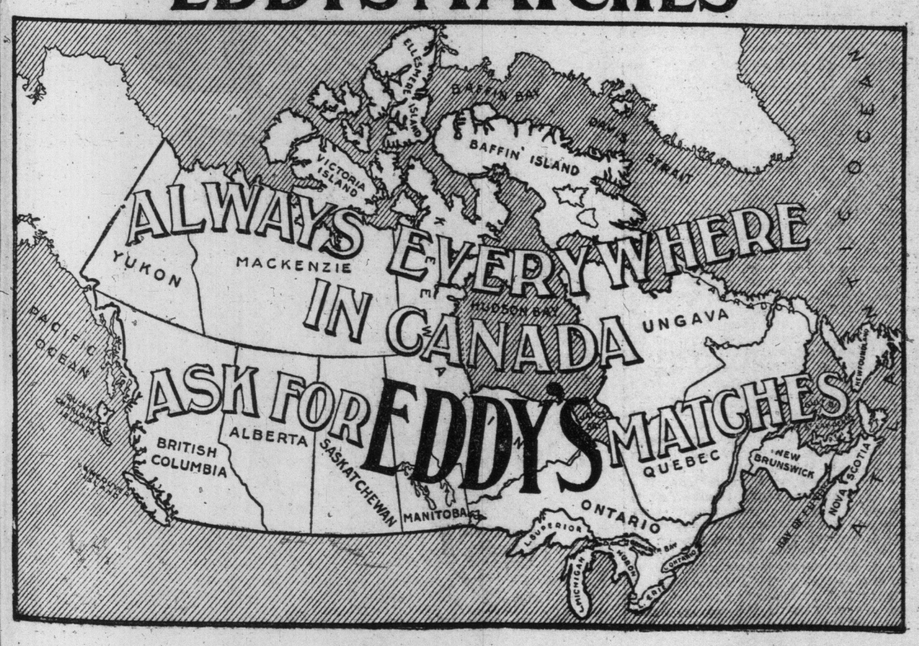
In New York on Tuesday afternoon, the Little Church Around the Corner was the scene of a quiet wedding, when the marriage was solemnized of Miss Florence Mabelle Benjamin, only daughter of the late Merritt A. Benjamin and Mrs. Benjamin, Toronto, to Mr. Elmer Duff, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick S. Duff, Toronto. The ceremony was performed in the presence of the immediate relatives. The bride, who was unattended, was given away by her brother, Mr. Harold M. Benjamin, and was wearing a traveling dress of blue velvet with toque to match, and ermine furs, and carried a bouquet of white roses and lily-of-the-valley. On their return from a wedding trip to Atlantic City, Philadelphia and Pittsburg, Mr. and Mrs. Duff will reside in High Park Boulevard, Toronto.

"There is only one trouble about a Chinese cook," said the man from the west.

"What is that?"

"You can never tell whether he is singing at his work or whether he has burnt himself and is moaning with pain."—Washington Star.

EDDY'S MATCHES



For 1911

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TORONTO THEATRES
Plays and Players of the week

PRINCESS—
"THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST"

ALEXANDRA—
"JUDITH ZARINE"

GRAND—
"WAY DOWN EAST"

SHEA'S—
VAUDEVILLE.

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TWO CANADIAN BORN — ALL THREE CANADIAN EDUCATED

LENA ASHWELL

MARGARET ANGLIN

VIOLA ALLEN

Three Canadian Stars of the Stage

The world is full of queer coincidences—especially the stage world. The coming of Lena Ashwell to the Royal brings vividly to mind the fact that the Alexandra Theatre, New Year's week, three most prominent women stars in America at the present time, Margaret Anglin, Viola Allen and Lena Ashwell, are bred-in-the-bone, dyed-in-the-wool and Stationers' Hall-stamped Canadians.

Miss Ashwell, a daughter of the late Captain Pocock of the royal navy, was born at Brockville. Miss Anglin's history is a matter of record and of pride to all Canadians, while Miss Allen received her education at the Bishop Strachan Church School for Girls, College and Yonge-streets, Toronto. It is another singular coincidence that Miss Ashwell attended the same school at the same time as did Miss Allen, and that many of the amateur entertainments during their tuteelage were jointly managed by the two young girls afterwards destined to be such luminous theatrical stars. On the other hand coincidence declares itself again in that when under Charles Frohman's management, Miss Ashwell and Miss Anglin appeared jointly in New York in a series of special performances, alternating by Miss Ashwell's courtesy in the leading roles in "Mrs. Dane's Defence" and "The Shulamite." It is yet another coincidence that all three of these stars, Miss Anglin, Miss Ashwell and Miss Allen, are now under the one and same management, that of Liebler & Company. The coincidence may be still further carried out in that May Irwin, another Canadian product and brilliant stage adornment, is likewise under the Liebler management, and still further there can be added the English names of Olga Nethersole and Gertrude Elliott, the wife of the famous English actor, Forbes-Robertson. Liebler & Company have also exploited, both in the United States and Canada, Miss Ellis Jeffreys and Mrs. Patrick Campbell. In fact, it would seem as tho they had a monopoly of the famous women stars upon the English-speaking stage, especially those of English birth or present English fame. For that matter they have several rather prominent English male stars also under their direction: Edward Terry, now on tour in Canada; Albert Chevalier, now appearing at the Hackett Theatre, New York, and H. B. Warner, one of the big hits of the year, who starred an entire season at Wallack's Theatre, New York, in "Alias Jimmy Valentine," where rare and delightful George Giddings is affording the theatregoers of that city the keenest and intellectual enjoyment in Louis N. Parker's "Pomander Walk." The entire cast of the latter is English, Mr. Parker's daughter in the lead, having in particular won the admiration of blase old New York. Likewise English is the company of one hundred singers and players in C. M. S. McLellan's "Marriage a la Carte," and also the entire support of Gertrude Elliott in Toronto last week. But if Liebler & Company could be induced to [illegible] special favorites, "The Three A's," Anglin, Allen and Ashwell, would not be far out of the reckoning. Toronto knows and loves both Miss Anglin and Miss Allen, and it is to be hoped that Miss Ashwell, as a veritable daughter of the city, will find the same favor at its hands this week.

GREENROOM GOSSIP.

Margaret Anglin is to inaugurate her association with Liebler and Company on New Year's Monday, when she will appear in a new play in four acts entitled "Green Stockings." This is a drawing room comedy of the sort its authors, A. E. W. Mason and Geo. Fleming, so well know how to write.

The title is taken from an old English custom which provides that the elder sister of a bride, if still unmarried, shall wear green stockings at the wedding. It is all very well to wear green stockings once, but three times! And Celia Faraday, played by Miss Anglin, has been so adorned on no fewer than three occasions, so that the Faraday family begin to look doubtfully at this elder daughter and to wonder if the spinsterhood is a permanency. Just how Celia manages to avoid further green stockings furnishes the comedy theme which the authors have enriched in their play.

Heard in the Outside Office.

"Good morning, Mr. Harris." "Good morning, Mr. Actor." "I just came to say 'good morning,' Mr. Harris." "I heard you," said Mr. Harris," "and I said good morning." "I will see you again, Mr. Harris." "Come around any time," said Mr. Harris. "Some of these times I will say 'Good morning, Mr. Harris,' and you will say 'Good morning, Mr. Actor, I've got a job for you.'" "So I may," said Mr. Harris, "but it will not be this morning. So good morning."

Amy Lesser May Quit the Stage.

Amy Lesser, who plays Mrs. Colton in James Forbes' comedy, "The Commuters," has invented a process for blanching Portland cement, application for letters patent for which will be filed this week. By Miss Lesser's process the cement is made the color of plaster of paris, and is as indestructible as concrete. Its principal use will be such as heretofore has been done by faience work.

Louis N. Parker, author of "Pomander Walk," is now fifty-eight years of age, but until nineteen years ago, he considered playwrighting merely an incidental pastime. He was educated for music, wrote numerous cantatas, songs and other musical works, and is Fellow of the Royal Academy of Music. For nineteen years he was director of music at Sherborne School, Dorset. In 1891 he resigned this post to devote himself to dramatic work. He has since been in great demand as a translator and adapter of foreign plays. He has Englished a great many of the works of Sardou, Rostand, Sudermann, and other French and German playwrights. He has been entrusted with the work of preparing "Chantecler" for the English-speaking stage, a service he rendered for "L'Aiglon" and "Cyrano de Bergerac" by the same author.

At the Princess

What will prove the magnet for attracting society, persons of literary bent and the general keen theatregoer is the Charles Frohman production of Oscar Wilde's masterpiece, "The Importance of Being Earnest," which comes to the Princess for the week begining New Year's Day. This brilliant satirical play is one salculated to bring out the very best people to the theatre. It is an offering that dull people will not care for. There will be no slamming of doors and rampant cat-acting that goes with the usual meaningless farce. The fun in this brilliant play is intellectual and continual.

The story of the play is well-known by this time, it having been originally produced some fifteen years ago. The interest centers in the exceptionally capable cast of players Mr. Frohman has selected for the interpretation. Featured in the presentation is A. E. Matthews, the droll and popular London light comedian. He has never appeared in Canada before altho he has held sway on the London stage for the past ten years. Others of prominence in the cast are Hamilton Revelle, Irene Fenwick, Jane Oaker, Ethel Winthrop, Florence Edney, Albert Tavernier, Robert Reese and Frederick Raymond. The company comes here from New York after a successful run at the Lyceum. There will be matinees on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.

At the Royal Alexandra

Liebler and Company have decided to make New Year's week production at the Royal Alexandra in Toronto of the long-deferred "Judith Zaraine." The premiere of this drama by C. M. S. McLellan has been delayed from time to time because the firm could not get two players—a man and a woman—of sufficient strength to carry the principal parts. At one time, the actor, considered by the managers the man for the part, would be found—but the ideal actress would be otherwise engaged, and vice versa. Some time ago, Miss Lena Ashwell, the English emotional actress, was put under contract by Liebler and Company to play the part of Judith, the date of the production being contingent upon the finding of the suitable male star. The managers have now decided to make the production with Charles Waldron assisting Miss Ashwell, Mr. Waldron being their idea of the man most closely realizing the author's conception.

"Judith Zaraine" is a play written around the labor situation in a Pennsylvania town. A mill employing thousands of operatives has been forced out of business by a stronger rival, and the men are thrown on the street, filled with an intense bitterness against the powerful corporation. In this they are led by Judith Zaraine, who is one of the workers, and who centres her condemnation upon the head of David Murray, the gulding spirit in the trust. The situation reaches the acute stage where troops are called out to protect the company's properey. David Murray, who likes to do his thinking for himself, and to examine into conditions, visits Minetown, where he poses as a reporter for a New York paper, sent to cover the labor troubles. He interviews Judith, and they become interested in one another, and each learns of the other.

The production of "Judith Zaraine" throws an interesting light upon the versatility of the author, C. M. S. McLellan. In the play for Mr. Waldron and Miss Ashwell he has written the intensely dramatic. At the time this is being given its first performance, "Marriage a la Carte," a musical comedy of his making, and an entertainment of the lightest, most carefree sort, will also be having its premiere. The Toronto engagement of Miss Ashwell will begin with tomorrow's matinee.

At the Grand

The announcement that Wm. A. Brady's special production of the evernew, never-old perennial, "Way Down East," is to play another engagement in Toronto beginning Monday matinee, for a week's stay, with the usual Wednesday and Saturday matinee, will fill the hearts of all lovers of good, clean and wholesome plays with pleasure, and the management of the Grand Theatre is looking forward to one of the largest week's business in the history of his pretty playhouse.

Rural plays of all kinds have been written since the initial production of this masterpiece of New England life, sixteen years ago, but like all imitations of the great originals, they have fallen by the wayside, leaving the original standing out alone and supreme on its pinnacle of well-earned and self-sustained success. When Lottie Blair Parker conceived the idea of this truly great play, she determined to write one that would live, to make it a life work, so to speak, and how well she succeeded may be testified by the millions of theatregoers and non-theatregoers of both continents that have wept over the miseries that overtook pretty Anna Moore, laughed themselves into hysterics over the broad humor and irresistible funny antics of Hi Holler, the constable and Seth Holcombe, and followed with unalloyed pleasure the different scenes and many old and unique characters with which the play abounds. It it a well known fact that "Way Down East" has created more theatregoers than any other play ever produced in the United States, which is proof positive that when authors are found who create and write plays that appeal directly to the hearts of all classes, rich and poor, city bred and country folk alike, and managers that will produce such plays true to life, the public will show its appreciation for a really meritorious attraction and respond with its good hard cash.

The production to be seen Monday in this engagement comprises all the farm implements, effects and animals used in the play when it first became famous.

Bill at Shea's

There will be a gala week at Shea's Theatre this week. Manager Shea has provided a bill of comedy, novelty and music and all tastes will be satisfied. A special matinee will be given in celebration of New Year's on Monday at which evening prices will prevail. Clarice Mayne, the dainty English singer, will head the bill, and she will be accompanied by the versatile pianist, Mr. James Tate. Miss Mayne has a repertoire of original songs and her charming personality will make her an instant favorite.

The special extra attraction on the bill for the week will be Homer B Mason, Marguerite Keeley & Co. in Porter Emerson Brown's comedy episode "In and Out." There is a laugh in every line of the offering. Mr. Mason and Miss Keeley have one of the best sketches of many seasons. They are supported by a capable company of players, including Walter Howe, Charles Wilson and C. H. Ranson. There never was such a tangle made of a simple story as develops in "In and Out" and the consequent trouble and the straightening of the tangle is the cause of all the laughs. Eddie Leonard, the real minstrel, will be a welcome visitor this week, assisted by dainty Mabel Russel. Eddie Leonard has a score of imitators of his own original style of coon singing and when Mr. Leonard himself is heard he proves himself inimitable. He is without question the most graceful of American dancers and in all his work he is most capably assisted by Miss Russel. The four sensations are the greatest of the world aerialists and every daring and graceful turn they make is truly sensational. They have appeared in all the great capitals of Europe and return with new laurels. Charlie Olcott is seen here for the first time and his comic opera, "In Ten Minutes," is tuneful and full of bright comedy. He has a welcome novelty. Victor Niblo and his talking birds will have an important place on the week's bill. These beautiful birds show a rare intelligence and a most wonderful training. Dolittle, Trihard and Buttin will introduce their "Kiddyosities," a merry melange of comedy, novelty and nonsense and some amusing and clever stunts they have originated. The Azuma Japs are new to Sheagoers and these agile little Orientals, who are the world's greatest equilibrists present their act in a special and gorgeous stage setting. They perform the most astonishing feats and never fail to win the loudest applause. The bill closes with new pictures on the kinetograph.

At the Gayety

The coming of Al Reeves and his "Beauty Show" to the Gayety Theatre, which occurs Monday matinee, gives promise of illustrating just what is meant by the idea of "the newer burlesque." For the past few seasons a persistent and praiseworthy effort has been made by the leaders in this line of entertainment to place their shows on a higher plane than in the days when it was impossible to see a lady in a burlesque house. And Al Reeves has been one of the first and most enthusiastic in promoting this laudable undertaking. For the present season he has assembled a company whose names carry assurance of an admirable performance, and the fact that he has had the well-known burlesque "Conology" entirely rewritten to meet the demands or wholesomeness in story and dialogue, means much to the general scheme of "cleaning up" burlesque. Besides his own striking individuality, Mr. Reeves will give his audiences the efforts of such well-known comedians and vocalists as Andy Lewis, a decidedly clever impersonator of Hebrew character, who was last season the star of his own company; William Cahill, "The Man From Ireland," a comedian whose natural gifts make him an entertainer in the true sense of the word; Edwin Morris, than whom there has been no more popular fun-maker on the stage in many a year; Idella Vyner, a highly enjoyable comedienne, who posesses a delightful personality; Marie Brandon, who is best known as an exceedingly graceful toe-dancer, but who always plays important parts with fine effect; and Billy Bush, of the Bush-DeVere Four, who plays the cornet as well, at least, as anybody outside of the recognized premier soloists, meanwhile contributing his share to the general excellence of the burlesque performance. Of course, the organization includes a large chorus and dancing ballet, and it is this feature of Mr. Reeve's entertainment that has made the title, "The Beauty Show," mean all that it implies. All of the scenery and costumes for this season's production are entirely new, and they are said to excel anything hitherto shown on the burlesque stage. The numerous stirring musical numbers embrace George M. Cohan's "American Ragtime," permission to use which was given to Mr. Reeves by the author and composer as a personal compliment. From all points of view, it looks as tho theatregoers generally will find the Al Reeves' "Beauty Show" very much more than is ordinarily anticipated in performances of this particular kind.

From The London Mail.

Talking of "The Blue Bird," the playwright said, with a sigh: "Yes, it is quite true that 52 companies are playing the piece in Russia. It has become so popular that the newspapers speak of 'The Blue Bird' craze. This 'Blue Bird' of mine is just a fantasy, a fairy tale. We all seek happiness, do we not? Well, the 'Blue Bird' is happiness—the bird that is never caught. Quite simple, just a story for children—of all ages. Some people see mystic meanings in it, but I see none. It was a distraction, a holiday task."

AL REEVES AND HIS BIG BEAUTY SHOW AT GAYETY THIS WEEK

WELCOME HOME THE TORONTO BOY
AL. REEVES
AND HIS BIG BEAUTY SHOW
25 BABY DOLLS—8 BIG VAUDEVILLE ACTS

GAYETY
BURLESQUE & VAUDEVILLE
DAILY MATS. LADIES-10¢
EVENING PRICES 15, 25, 35, 50, 75c. MATINEE PRICES 15, 25, 35, 50c

MONDAY NIGHT ELECTION RETURNS ANNOUNCED FROM STAGE
FEATURING THE CLEVER COMEDIAN ANDY LEWIS
AND MISS EDNA HILL
The World's Prize Winner of Beauty Form, who will appear at each performance for 30 seconds only in Poses.
Join the Once-a-Week Club. For particulars apply at Ticket Office. You can have the same seat reserved for you every week. All that you are obliged to do is to call for same before 7 p.m. on date of use.
NEXT WEEK—LOUIS ROPIE'S "KNICKERBOCKERS"

IRENE FENWICK, IN "THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST," AT THE PRINCESS THEATRE THIS WEEK.

as the young. Krampe and Beeler, America's foremost singing and dancing act, will occupy a prominent position on the bill. They will appear in their latest comedy skit entitled "At the Depot." These acts will be supplemented by three reels of films, embracing comedy and dramatic subjects, all of a most entertaining character. Four performances are given daily at popular prices.

"Beverly" is Coming to the Popular Grand

Fascinating Story of Graustark With a Big Company to be Presented Here Next Week.

"Beverly," the famous romantic drama, based on the incidents contained in George Barr McCutcheon's fascinating story of the mythical kingdom of "Graustark," will be the offering at the Grand Opera House during the week of January 9, with the usual matinees on Wednesday and Saturday.

This play is one of the best known of the modern dramas and is a favorite with theatregoers, due largely to the popularity of the story and the interesting manner in which the adventures of the young American in Graustark are depicted.

This season Miss Edith Berwyn, a talented young actress, will be seen in the role of "Princess Yetive" and is said to be supported by one of the best companies that has ever presented the play.

A first-class scenic embellishment is also provided and the production in its entirety will, no doubt, be appreciated by all lovers of the romantic drama.

At the Star

By far more sumptuous than when seen here last is the Miss New York, Jr. Burlesque Company, which will be the attraction at the Star Theatre commencing Monday matinee. The opening burletta is called "Guessing at Hotel Gess" and embraces the services of every member of the organization. It abounds in ludicrous situations. So much so that one laugh hardly dies out before there is another. In the opening scene which is laid at Newport, Will H. Cohan who portrays the character of Zitzock Levinsky is seen at his best. John J. Black needs no introduction to the lovers of burlesque having made himself famous in recent years for his quaint characterization of the rube. James Fairburn as Roaring Bill is the bad man from the west, Billy Newton as Stubbs, the bell boy has certainly studied his character to perfection. Bennett Mitchell as John Fleming, the minister, is said to be all that his part requires. The main feminine roles are in the capable hands of beautiful Fay O'Dell who as Mary Held looks as charming as ever. The same can also be said of Pearl Black as Ima Bird and Misses Gladys and Myrtle Franks as Helen Black and Mamie Fleming. Fashionable vaudeville is sandwiched in between the 1st. and 2nd. act and comprises such artists as John J. Black & Co. in the comedy sketch "The Main Guy," Franks Sisters in a rip-roaring, black-face comedy sketch, and the sensation of Europe and America entitled, "Paying the Penalty," performed by the Dancing Mitchells and a company of twenty-five artists. This act depicts the lower life to be seen in the slums of Paris and had a successful continuous run of six months in one theatre in New York upon its return from abroad. Then comes the closing musical burlesque, "Slowtown Junction." In this also the full strength of the company is used. Special music is used thruout the whole show, and the costumes, scenery, electrical and mechanical effects are of the finest. And now for one of its main assets, the chorus. Of all the pretty young girls ever gathered in one company this is certainly the one. As the eye travels from one to the other it takes a past master in the art of feminine beauty to pick the prettiest one of the twenty-five. Several features will be added during the week of which the announcement will be made from the stage and in the newspapers. The regular prices of this theatre will prevail and the tickets are now procurable at the box office.

SHOW GIRLS WITH MISS NEW YORK Jr. AT THE STAR THIS WEEK.

That all duties, offices and things which are useful and necessary to humanity are sacred.

That there is only one road to happiness, and no more, and this lies in making others happy.

"He that is greatest among you shall be your servant."—Elbert Hubbard.

At the Majestic

For New Year's week at the Majestic Theatre the management will put on one of the best bills of the season. The vaudeville attractions will be especially attractive and genuinely varied. Foremost of those will be those clever specialists Howley and Telford, who style themselves "The Elite Entertainers," whose bright concoction of bright dialog abounds in pleasantries touching on various local topics which are skilfully woven into jokes. Another genuine novelty will be Hurley and Hurley, the Modern Apollos, who are said to have few equals as hand-to-hand balancers. In their act they introduce some wonderful feats of equilibrium. Edward Vinton an English entertainer will offer a novelty act, in which he is assisted by the famous performing dog "Buster," a canine which does everything but talk. "Buster" is known as the "canine pantomimist." Rotch and Wayne will introduce their latest western skit "The Cowboy from Texas." It is a timely skit for the story happens on New Year's Eve, and it is told in two scenes. Frank Cullen, a character comedian, who heralds himself as the "real dealer" in fun and harmony will be on hand with a budget of new jokes. He is said to be screamingly funny, and he sings some modern paradies, which will be sure to please the old as well

MAJESTIC THEATRE
REFINED VAUDEVILLE
4 SHOWS DAILY 4 WEEK COMMENCING JAN. 2 4 SHOWS DAILY 4
MATS.: 1 and 3 EVGS.: 7 and 9

PRICES Matinees 2500 SEATS AT 5 and 10c
Evenings 5 10 20 and 25c

HOWLEY AND TELFORD — The Elite Entertainers
HURLEY AND HURLEY — Hand to Hand Balancers
EDWARD VINTON — And His Famous Dog "Buster"
ROTCH AND WAYNE — Presenting "The Cowboy From Texas"
KRAMPE AND BEELER — Singers and Dancers
FRANK CULLEN — Character Comedian

PRICES Matinees 2500 SEATS AT 5 and 10c
Evenings 5 10 20 and 25c

THE KINETOGRAPH

SCENE FROM FIRST ACT OF "WAY DOWN EAST" AT THE GRAND NEW YEAR'S WEEK.

ROYAL ALEXANDRA

SEATS BELL PIANO CO. 146 YONGE ST.

EXTRA MATINEE MONDAY

HOME COMING

OF THE FAMOUS CANADIAN-BORN ARTIST ENGLAND'S FOREMOST EMOTIONAL ACTRESS

MISS LENA ASHWELL

ASSISTED BY

MR. CHARLES WALDRON

IN C. M. S. McLELLAN'S POWERFUL PLAY

"JUDITH ZARAINE"

(LIEBLER & CO., MANAGERS)

MATINEES WILL ALSO BE GIVEN

WEDNESDAY—SATURDAY

IN ADDITION TO THE NEW YEAR'S DAY

WEEK JAN. 9 SEATS THURSDAY

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

GRACE GEORGE

IN A COMEDY OF NEW YORK LIFE ENTITLED

SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE

By GERALDINE BONNER

NOTE This Organization will Open

WM. A. BRADY'S

New Theatre; the Playhouse which is now Nearing Completion on 48th Street, Near Broadway, New York City.

A Great Comedy Hit

"Seven Days," one week of hilarious fun compressed into two hours and forty-five minutes of riotous laughter, that's the play, and it's coming to the Princess Theatre next week.

"A veritable conspiracy of fun," is the way Louis V. De Foe, dramatic critic of The New York World, described this comedy. Said he in his review: "'Seven Days' is filled with uproarious fun, with never a dull second. It convulsed its audiences. It contains every element of uncommonly good entertainment. The wonder of the play is that the authors, Mary Roberts Rinehart and Avery Hopwood, could have started their fun flowing so spontaneously and kept it going so unflaggingly." Now in the second year of its run at the Astor Theatre, "Seven Days" has kept New York in paroxsms of merriment since its opening night, as for six months it created a hurricane of laughter in Chicago. Everybody agrees that it is the best comedy produced in this country in a decade, and it will be seen here under exceptionally attractive conditions, for Messrs. Wagenhals & Kemper are sending a brilliant New York cast and a gorgeous Astor Theatre scenic equipment. So get in training for this comedy, because, as Harper's Weekly said, "Seven Days" makes one weak—from laughing."

How Robert Edeson Was Received When He Went Home on Christmas.

Robert Edeson, who is starring in "Where the Trail Divides," did not play the week preceding Christmas, and he took advantage of the opportunity to spend the week at his home at Sag Harbor, L. I. Mrs. Edeson, who had preceded her husband by several weeks in order to open up the house for her liege-lord's home-coming, dressed up the servants in Esquimaux' costumes, and they were down at the depot when the train came in, and as Mr. Edeson stepped on the platform he was received in true Aleutian style. The garments worn by the reception committee were furnished Mrs. Edeson by a relative of hers, an army officer located in Alaska.

Whether or not the Esquimaux atmosphere was maintained to the extent of sperm oil and blubber being served as the principal dish at the home-coming dinner, neither Mr. Edeson nor his wife has ventured to inform us.

PRINCESS WEEK OF JAN. 2 MATINEES, NEW YEAR'S WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY

DIRECT FROM LYCEUM THEATRE, NEW YORK

CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS

A NOTABLE REVIVAL OF OSCAR WILDE'S FARCICAL PLAY

"THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST"

WITH

A. E. MATTHEWS

AND FOLLOWING CAST

HAMILTON REVELLE
JANE OAKER
FLORENCE EDNEY
ROBERT REESE

IRENE FENWICK
ETHEL WINTHROP
ALBERT TAVERNIER
FREDERICK RAYMOND

PRICES—EVENINGS, 25 TO 1.50 MATINEES, 25 TO 1.00

COMING FOR THE WEEK OF JAN. 9 WITH MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY

THE WAGENHALS and KEMPER CO. PRESENTS

SEVEN DAYS

THE GREATEST COMEDY HIT IN TWENTY YEARS

OVER FOUR HUNDRED NIGHTS IN NEW YORK

ETIQUETTE OF THE TABLE

Place of the guest and matters all should know.

Writing on the etiquet of the table in The Portland Oregonian, Prudence Standish says:

When everybody is seated at table—not before—the napkin is taken up from the plate across which it lies, and opened out across the knees. However beautiful a gown or splendid a gentleman's evening get-up, it is the height of bad taste to pin the napkin up to the bodice or tuck one end into the waistcoat. One shake—the two hands held to the right of the sitter—unfolds it sufficiently, and without more ado it is laid upon the lap. After the meal, when dining with friends, the serviette may be folded and laid by the plate.

The knives and soup spoon are at the right of the plate, and the various forks used at the left. The smaller knife will be used for the entree, and the larger for the roast; the two forks for these courses are generally the same size. The knife is held in the right hand, and is used exclusively for cutting food, and after this the fork is shifted to the right hand for eating. But save for such very small vegetables as peas and beans, or for ice the fork is not used spoonwise, but rather to lift conveniently shaped pieces with the ends of the prongs. It is not thought elegant to mash up food with the fork before eating it, or to turn the fork over and pile up the other side with food, as some persons do, and those things seem fairly trifling they count in the summing up of perfect table deportment.

The proper place for the knife and fork when the plate is being passed for the extra serving is at the side of it, handles together and fork prongs up. On completing the meal, the knife and fork are laid in this way straight across the plate handles to the right.

Fish, meat, vegetables and made dishes are eaten with a fork, also salad, melons and many sorts of ices and frozen puddings. So where a hostess has a very stylishly dressed table, and there is a guest who is likely to be green in the employment of the right utensils, it is considerate and well bred of her to give the cue by taking up the proper implement for the course, as the great variety of forks and spoons now used on a smart table is sometimes embarrassing. Oysters, clams and terrapin are also fork foods, and it is thought a break in good manners to cut any of these things with a knife. Neither is the knife used for any species of large fish or for lettuce of any sort. It is the hostess' duty to have her lettuce leaves shredded in fair-sized pieces, and if these are still too large they are folded over with the fork and lifted to the mouth.

Soup is eaten from the side of the spoon and not the tip, and the operation must be noiseless.

There are a number of finger edibles, but these must be picked up with the right hand, and while eating them the left is not called into play. These include radishes, celery, corn on the cob, olives, etc. Boiled eggs, for a polite effect, are eaten directly from the shell, and the home habit of breaking them in a glass should not be encouraged.

The polite person conveys bread to the mouth in small morsels, and never bites it from the slice or section placed on the bread plate. Liberally salting and peppering one's food at another's table is considered bad form unless the hostess invites the guest to use the seasoning.

One must not say "I don't like" a thing when it is offered, but simply "no, thank you," if it is not desired. Salt must not be put on the tablecloth for radishes or celery, but on the side of the plate.

The place of the guest at the table is a matter of sex. A lady generally sits at the host's right hand, a gentleman at the hostess' right hand. The host carves, the hostess serves the soup (if there is a tureen) and gives the signal for beginning the meal by taking up her soup spoon. If a guest is tardy in finishing at the end of a meal, she must still make a little pretence of eating, so as not to confuse the visitor. When the meal is over she makes the first move to leave the table, but this must not be done until there is a surety that nobody is still engaged with the business of the knife and fork.

The guest may lay down his or her eating implements at any time, but the napkin is not taken from the lap until the hostess removes hers.

It is the thing to leave the last plate or the finger bowl—a very necessary detail for a smart house—in its place, lift the napkin, partly fold it, and lay it on the table edge; then rise quietly and slowly and leave the table without pushing the chair back to it—that is, if there is a maid or man servant; otherwise in the matter of the chair it is a good thing to follow the lead of the host and hostess.

In leaving the room a man stands aside to allow women to precede him.

GRACE GEORGE, A TORONTO FAVORITE, WHO WILL APPEAR IN THE NEW COMEDY, "SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE," AT THE ROYAL ALEXANDRA NEXT WEEK.

Maine Out of Doors Sleepers.

From The Portland Press.

Sleeping out of doors is a prevailing habit among Skowhegan people. About fifty people, winter and summer, sleep in the open, some having only a piazza to sleep under, and others are building sleeping porches. This habit is not among sick people entirely, but people who are apparently well.

DEGRADATION OF RACING.

How Matters Under Laxly Administered Laws Have Gone From Bad to Worse.

Hamilton Busbey in American Horse Breeder.

In one of our daily journals I read with elevated eyebrows these words referring to the cheap running meeting at Jacksonville, Fla., under the management of Curley Brown: "For a paltry sum Brown is withholding news, creating hosts of enemies, getting horsemen disgruntled and raising trouble generally, which may end in cutting out the reports of the Jacksonville races altogether by some of the newspapers." These races give employment to a few people who need employment, but to what extent they help the improvement of the breed of horses I confess ignorance. And those who know me know that I was not born yesterday. Racing was a very sickly plant in the north when I came to New York in 1865. It slowly expanded under the conservative management of such men as August Belmont, M. H. Sanford, Leonard Jerome, D. D. Withers, Pierre Lorillard, A. J. Cassett, W. R. Travers, Thos. N. Doswell, Odin Bowie, but this expansion did not depend upon the sale of information to city poolrooms. Sentiment was strong and speculation a minor factor of the expansion. The great daily journals helped in the uplift of sport, because as then presented, it appealed to the best elements of society and contributed to the brightness of the city. Had any one gone to the controlling head of one of these powerful journals with a proposition to cater to the cheap, demoralizing poolrooms of the country he would have been kicked, without ceremony, down stairs. If the proprietor did not care to damage his foot-wear, he had a handy substitute at his elbow in the shape of a muscular janitor. Provision was made for plain people at Jerome Park, but there were special arrangements at special prices for those which adorned the higher walks of life. The graceful woman who lunched on the club house lawn and who trailed their skirts on club house porches lent charm to the picture which attracted the presence of thousands who constituted the fringe of polite society, and the improvement of the horse was manifest from year to year. The formation of clubs to build race tracks dependent for revenue upon the sale of information to the telegraph companies for the use of city poolrooms came later, and then the chill of sentiment was reflected by the character of the gatherings. The bookmaker with his forced odds dominated the situation, and the voice of self-respecting people was heard in legislative halls in opposition to him. It is a long story, and I shall not attempt to even summarize it. One of the results is a last ditch meeting of the kind promoted by gamblers at Jacksonville. It is a travesty to speak of this meeting as contributing to the advancement of the breeding standard, and were I the directing hand of a great daily journal I would treat it with absolute silence. What some people call the conspiracy of silence is far reaching, especially in a cause which will not bear intelligent discussion.

AFTER FAKE CHAMPAGNE.

Growers of French District to War on Fraud in Use of Name.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The agitation in the wine-growing district of Champagne against the fraudulent description of wine from other districts as champagne, has reached a crisis. An angry body of "vignerons" held a demonstration at Epernay a few weeks ago to demand that measuers should at once be taken by the government to prevent the importation of wine grown in other districts, to be subsequently labeled and sold as the produce of Champagne. The agitation has spread thruout the Marna Valley, especially in those districts where the cheaper qualities of wine are produced, and has culminated in the suggestion of a general strike against taxes.

On Nov. 28 a consignment of forty casks of wine from Touraine reached the station of Damery, consigned to a dealer suspected of practising the substitution objected to. As soon as the news spread a crowd numbering 1500 invaded the station protesting that the "vin de fraude" should not be delivered. They already had broached four casks and had broken the windows of the offending consignees before the sub-prefect and the officials of their own federation could induce them to desist from further violence by the promise that the remaining casks should be detained.

Last week Premier Briand received a deputation of wine growers from the department of the Saone-et-Loire, Cote d'Or, Ain and Yonne, and discussed with them the distress prevailing in those departments owing to the total failure of the wine crops, and the measures necessary to cope with it. So grave is the situation that a number of the smaller vineyard proprietors, who possess no other source of income, are face to face with irretrievable ruin unless prompt steps are taken for their relief. M. Briand explained that for over a month the ministry of agriculture had been studying the facts with a view to preparing measures of relief. The result of its deliberations will be laid before the ministerial council and will be introduced in the chamber with the least possible delay.

The minister of finance later received the senators and deputies of the marine department and discussed the agitation against fraudulent substitution of wines in the Champagne district. The members of the deputation announced their intention of moving an amendment to the finance bill dealing with the subject.

British Saints.

From The Westminster Gazette.

Dec. 1 appears from old calendars to have been a notable anniversary for Cambro-British worthies about whom we know little beyond their names. It is the Feast of St. Deiniol, an interesting personage to all Liberals because he is the "patron" of Hawarden and gave his name to the library which Mr. Gladstone established there. This date is also the "memorial" of the saints of the Isle of Bardsey, which was the Iona of Wales, and formerly a favorite place of pilgrimage. A farm on the opposite mainland still remains tithe free because anciently charged with the expense of supplying rest and refreshment to weary pilgrims bound for Bardsey.

HOME HELPS.

Pineapple crystals is a dainty dish, made of one slice of prepared pineapple inside a round of transparent lemon jelly.

To wipe the hardwood floors around carpets, use a soft cloth over a broom and have plenty of turpentine in the water.

A glass of jelly left open is very apt to sour. Left over jelly, however small the amount, should be at once used in tarts or added to a fruit pudding of any kind.

A handy kitchen device is a double flour sifter, which makes it possible to sift the flour twice with no more effort than would be expended in sifting it once.

Rehearsing a Mob.

There is a scene in "The Scarecrow," Percy Mackaye's play, in which Edmund Breese will star, that requires the active co-operation of a number of actors who serve the purpose of the regulation "mob." Mr. Breese was going thru the scene, and somehow or other, the mob didn't seem to quite get the atmosphere of the situation, which was immediately noted by the star. Then, stopping his speech, he turned and looked at the company for a full three minutes, without saying a word, and quietly said: "If it is impossible for the ladies and gentlemen of this company to fully understand the importance of the bat of an eyelash, the lifting of an arm, the shuffling of feet, the nod of a head, and the simultaneous yell of anger and defiance, then we will consult the author and see if he cannot, by a process of reasoning peculiar to dramatists, eliminate the situation, and interpolate another, in which you will be called upon to take your ease on such furniture as is most conducive to your physical comfort. The orchestra will be employed to play sweet music and a hundred slaves will be at your beck and call to grant you every wish, and cater to your pleasure. Let us proceed with the act."

Sun Rapidly Wasting.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

Prof. S. Alfred Mitchell, professor of astronomy in Columbia University, in a lecture declared that the spectroscope, an instrument used for analysing rays of light, was of more importance to the human race than the Darwinian theory. He said it showed the sun was rapidly wasting.

Prof. Mitchell's subject was "Evolution as Revealed by the Spectroscope." He said that the sun was becoming so weakened by diffusing light and heat that in a comparatively short time the earth would be so chilled as to be unfit for habitation. He said:

"It is only a question of time when the earth as a star will be burned out. The rest of the planets are vitiated now, and in a little while they will be destroyed. The spectroscope shows them to be radiating light and heat rapidly. The earth will grow cold and life will cease."

NOTICE

See the Huge Display "Ad" for the Grand Opera House on Last Page of Illustrated Section

STAR

Matinee Daily THE HOME OF REAL BURLESQUE

WEEK JANUARY 2

BIG NEW YEAR ATTRACTION

THE FAMOUS BEAUTY SHOW

MISS NEW YORK, JR.

FAMOUS DANCING MITCHELLS

IN THEIR NEW YORK SENSATION

AND ALL STAR VAUDEVILLE

30 BEAUTIFUL GIRLS 30

....NEXT WEEK....

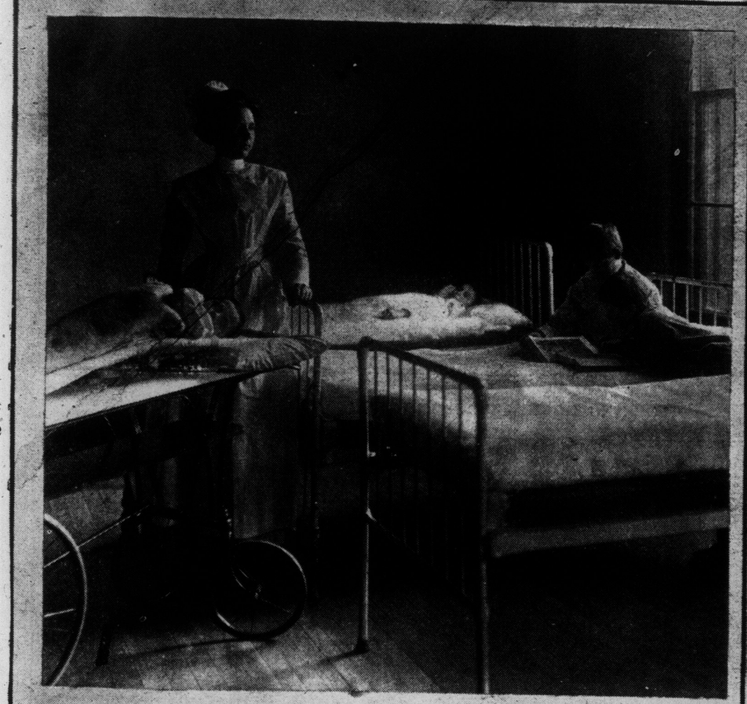
THE KENTUCKY BELLES

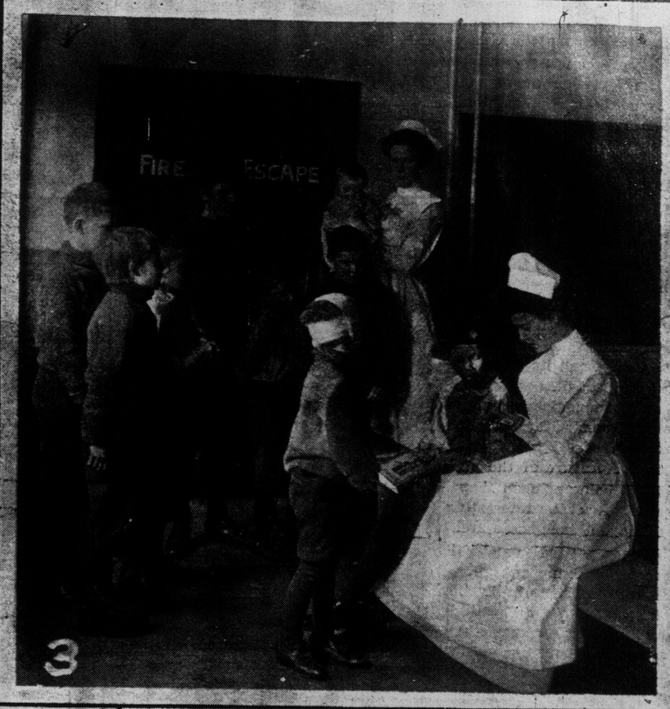
SCENE FROM "SEVEN DAYS" AT THE PRINCESS NEXT WEEK.

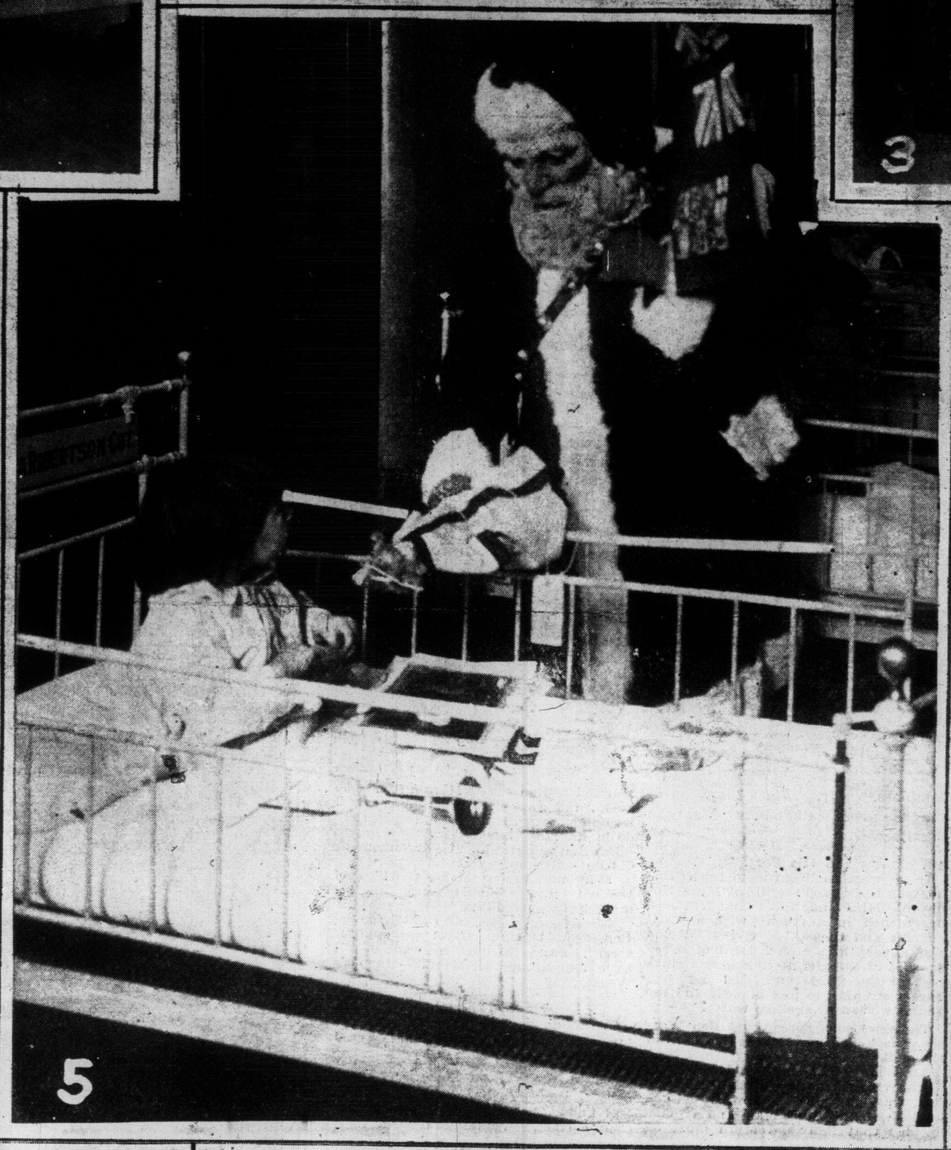
ILLUSTRATED SECTION OF THE TORONTO SUNDAY WORLD

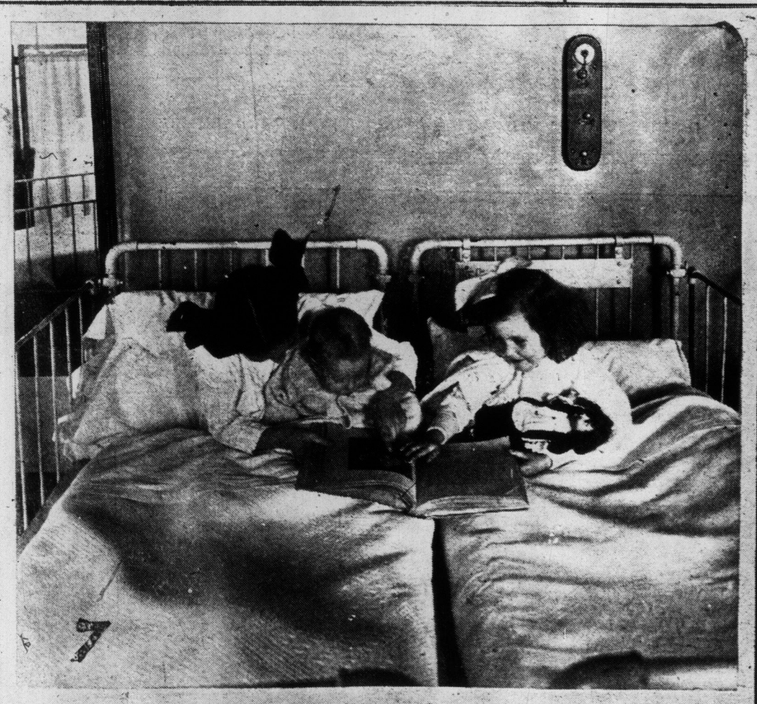
31ST YEAR—PAGES 1 TO 8. TORONTO, SUNDAY MORNING JANUARY 1 1911 PRICE FIVE CENTS

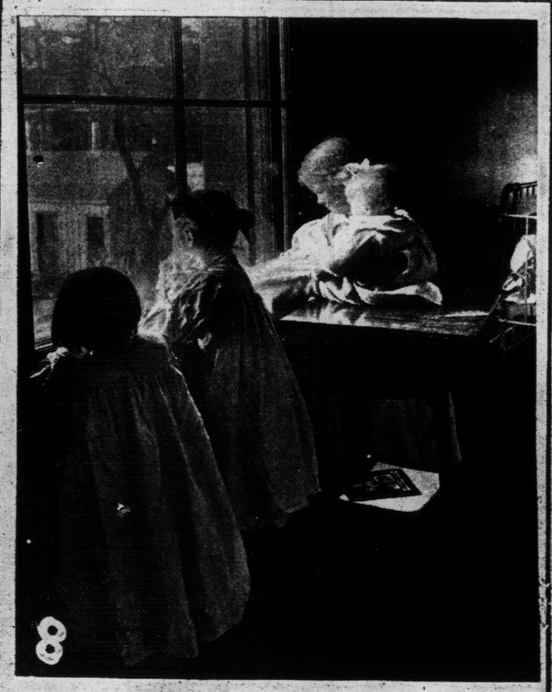
"Inasmuch as Ye Have Done It Unto One of The Least of These."











GLIMPSES OF THE HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, TORONTO. 1—BOYS WHO CANNOT LEAVE THEIR BEDS. 2—LITTLE CONVALESCENTS ASSISTING NURSE TO MAKE BANDAGES. 3—TAKING TEMPERATURES. 4—THE DOCTOR APPLIES THE STETHOSCOPE. 5—JOHN ROSS ROBERTSON AS SANTA CLAUS. 6—NOT TOO ILL TO TAKE AN INTEREST IN DOLLY. 7—INTERESTING BABY IN PICTURE STORIES. 8—TAKING A SUN BATH. 9—LITTLE GIRL PATIENTS OF VARIOUS MALADIES.

Architectural Suggestions Artistic and Practical

HOW OTHERS HAVE BUILT

Edited by FRANKLIN E. BELFRY

We have a beautiful example of "simplicity" of house building in the home of Mr. J. S. Anderson, built at the north end of Oriole-road. It has been designed after a style that is rapidly becoming popular, a plain, clean cut pattern without frills, but made pretty with its color and its situation among tall oaks. A type of house that would rightfully be termed "sensible."

Built with a brownish red brick upon a foundation or base of coursed rubble lime stone. With gables in grey stucco trimmed with English timbered work in a deep brown and white sash a pleasant color scheme is adopted in contrast with the greens and browns of nature's surrounding shrubbery.

A large verandah with vertical boards as a balustrade adorns the front of the house, and its posts continue to the support of a wide overhanging roof immediately under which is a sun room with south and west exposure.

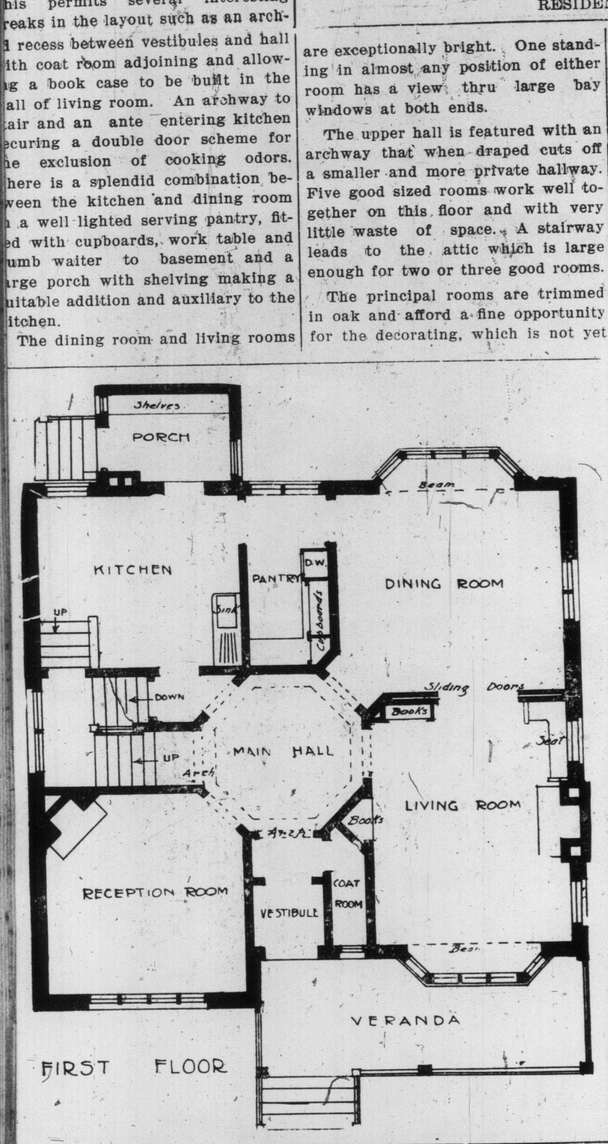
One attractive feature of the plan is the main hall being octagon shape. This permits several interesting breaks in the layout such as an arched recess between vestibules and hall with coat room adjoining and allowing a book case to be built in the hall of living room. An archway to stair and an ante entering kitchen securing a double door scheme for the exclusion of cooking odors. There is a splendid combination between the kitchen and dining room with a well lighted serving pantry, fitted with cupboards, work table and dumb waiter to basement and a large porch with shelving making a suitable addition and auxiliary to the kitchen.

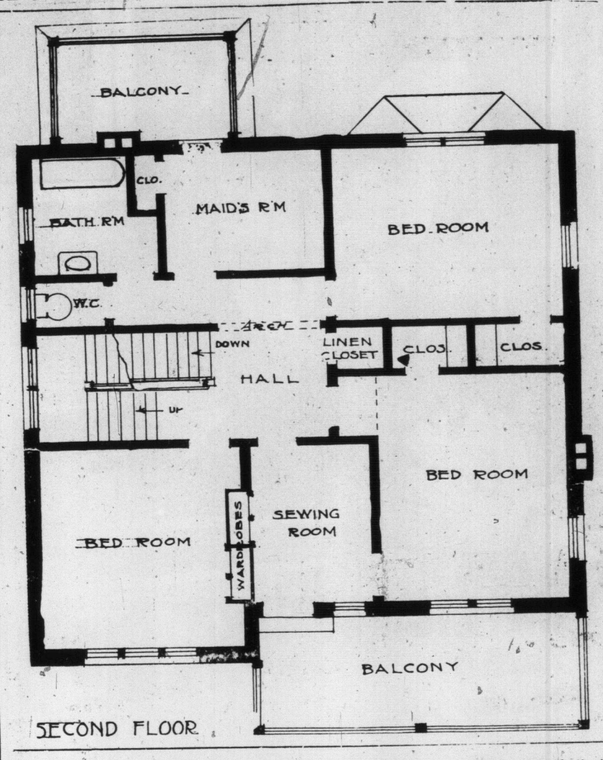
The dining room and living rooms are exceptionally bright. One standing in almost any position of either room has a view thru large bay windows at both ends.

The upper hall is featured with an archway that when draped cuts off a smaller and more private hallway. Five good sized rooms work well together on this floor and with very little waste of space. A stairway leads to the attic which is large enough for two or three good rooms.

The principal rooms are trimmed in oak and afford a fine opportunity for the decorating, which is not yet complete. Mr. James Thomson of the Aberdeen Chambers was the architect.

RESIDENCE OF J. S. ANDERSON, ORIOLE-ROAD.





Did His Part.

In a western Kentucky town Ben Watson had saved the life of Myra Underhill. Miss Underhill's boat had been overturned in a creek with a swift current and the act of young Watson was a very heroic one. He had saved the life of the girl after she was sinking for the third time, and he had barely strength to pull himself and the young woman to shallow water."

The news soon spread and Ben Watson was hailed as the real live hero of the village.

Aunt Tibby Wilson, the oldest woman in the village, mother of the little colony, was loud in the praise of the heroism of the young man, and at once decided that Ben and Myra must be married. "Ben saved Myra's life," she said, "and now they must marry and be happy ever afterward, just as they do in the story books.

But Ben demurred. The arrangement did not suit him.

"Why not marry Myra, Ben?" said the old lady. "She is yours and we must have a wedding."

"She's a nice girl all right" replied Ben, "but I don't think we oughter marry. Seems to me," he went on, "I have done enough for Myra."—Harper's Weekly.

Happy Thought.

"What do you want me to give you for Christmas, Charley dear?" said young Mrs. Torkins.

"Oh, I don't know. Something inexpensive that I can actually use."

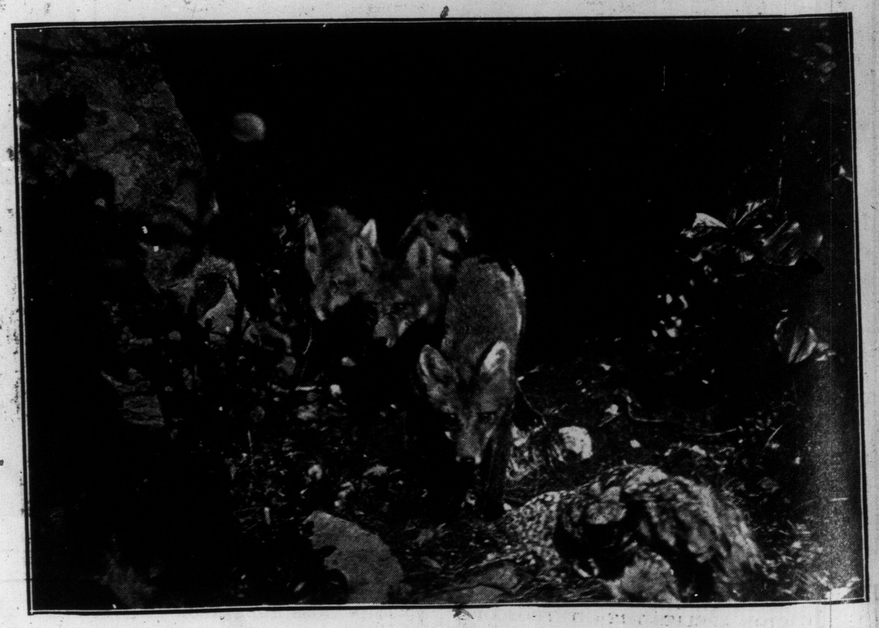
"I know! A fountain pen and a new cheque book."—Washington star.

GATHERING OF THE FAMILY OF JOHN MULLINS, OSHAWA. TWELVE OF THE FAMILY WHO ARE LIVING WERE UNABLE TO BE PRESENT AT THE RE-UNION.

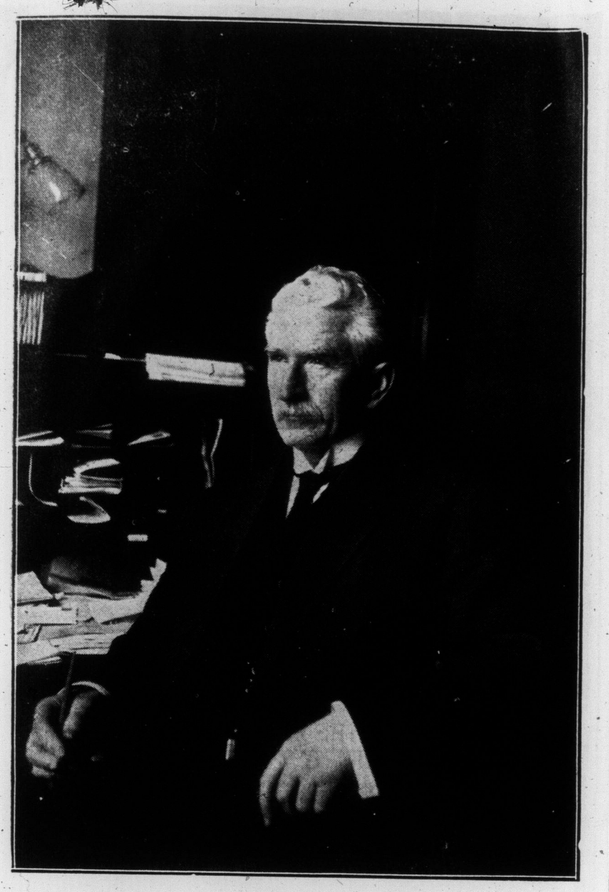
LOCKING HORNS—DEER IN RIVERDALE PARK.

THE "WHITE MUD" RIVER, WESTBOURNE, MAN.

DIGNIFIED CAPTIVITY—THE LIONESS IN RIVERDALE ZOO.



YOUNG FOXES NEAR THE MOUTH OF THEIR CAVE.

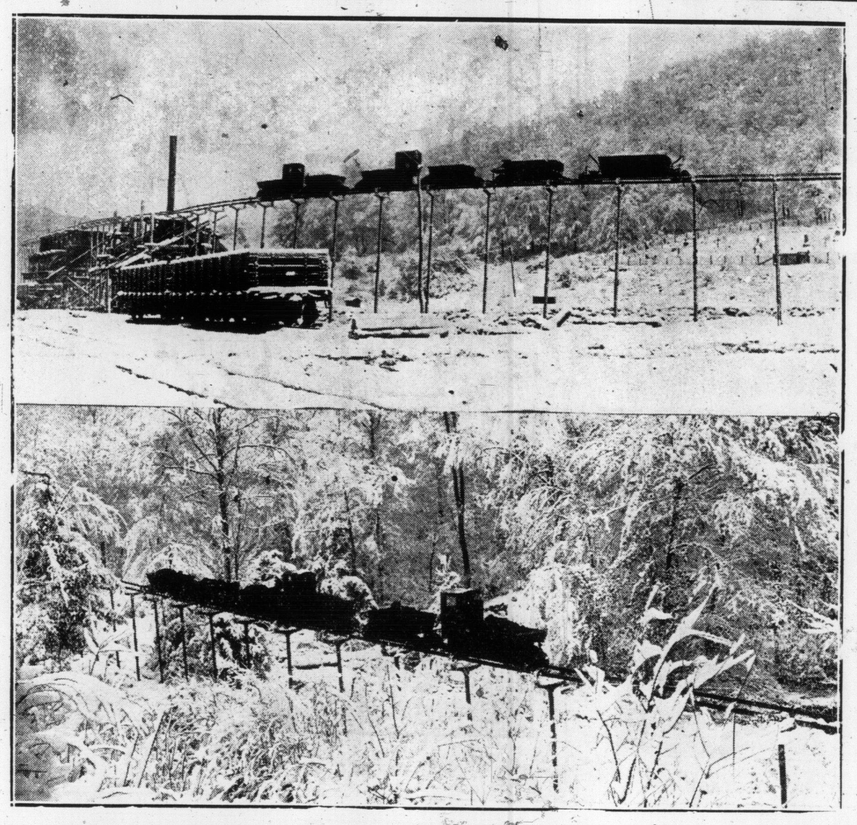


DR. C. J. O. HASTINGS, NEW MEDICAL HEALTH OFFICER, AT WORK IN HIS OFFICE.

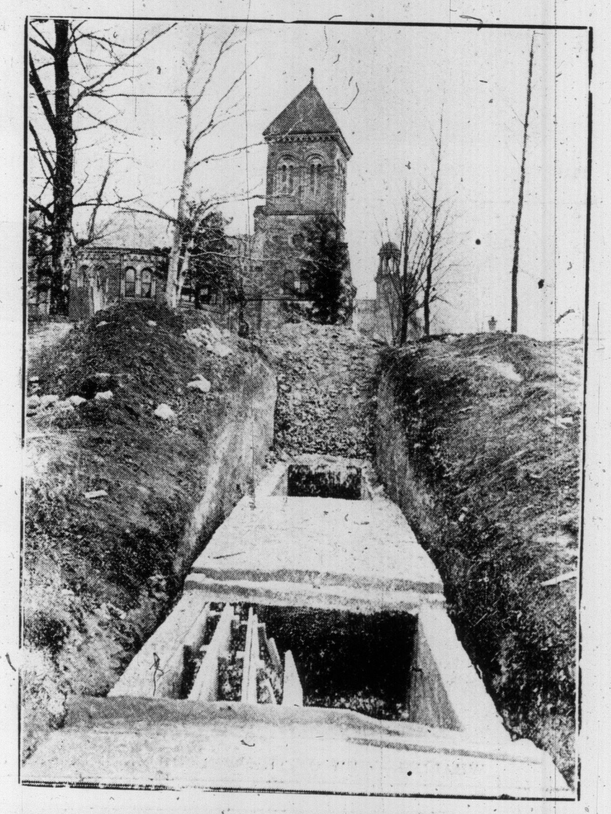
ONTARIO'S FIRST LEGISLATURE, 1867.

This is from an old print and is interesting from the fact that quite a number of the members of the first legislature of Ontario are still active. The premier was Hon. John Sanfield Macdonald; Sir William P. Howland was lieutenant-governor and Hon. John Stevenson speaker of the house. Among others in the photograph are Hon. R. W. Scott, Hon. Edward Blake, J. C. Rykert and Sergeant-at-Arms Glackmeyer.

WILD FERNS.



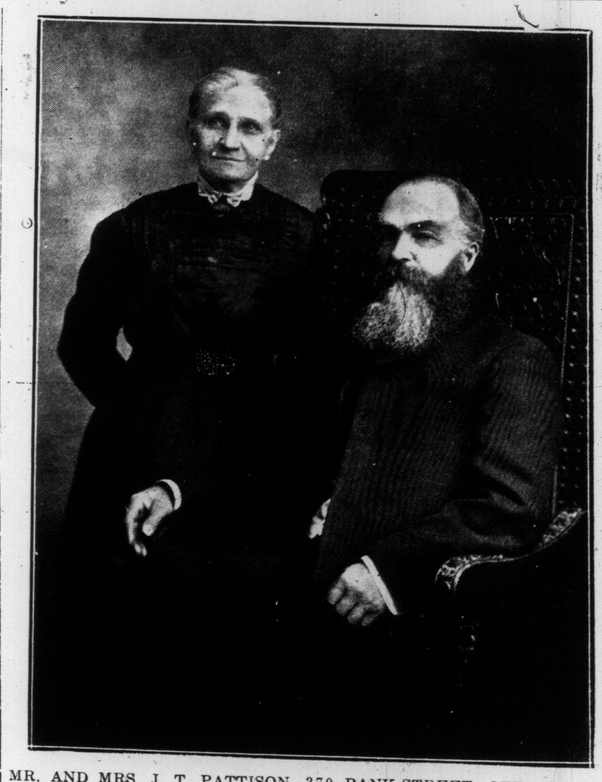
AUTOMATIC TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM—OPERATING ON AN EIGHT PER CENT. GRADE IN THE MOUNTAINS OF PENNSYLVANIA. THIS WOULD SEEM TO BE AN IDEAL SYSTEM FOR PORCUPINE AND GOWGANDA.



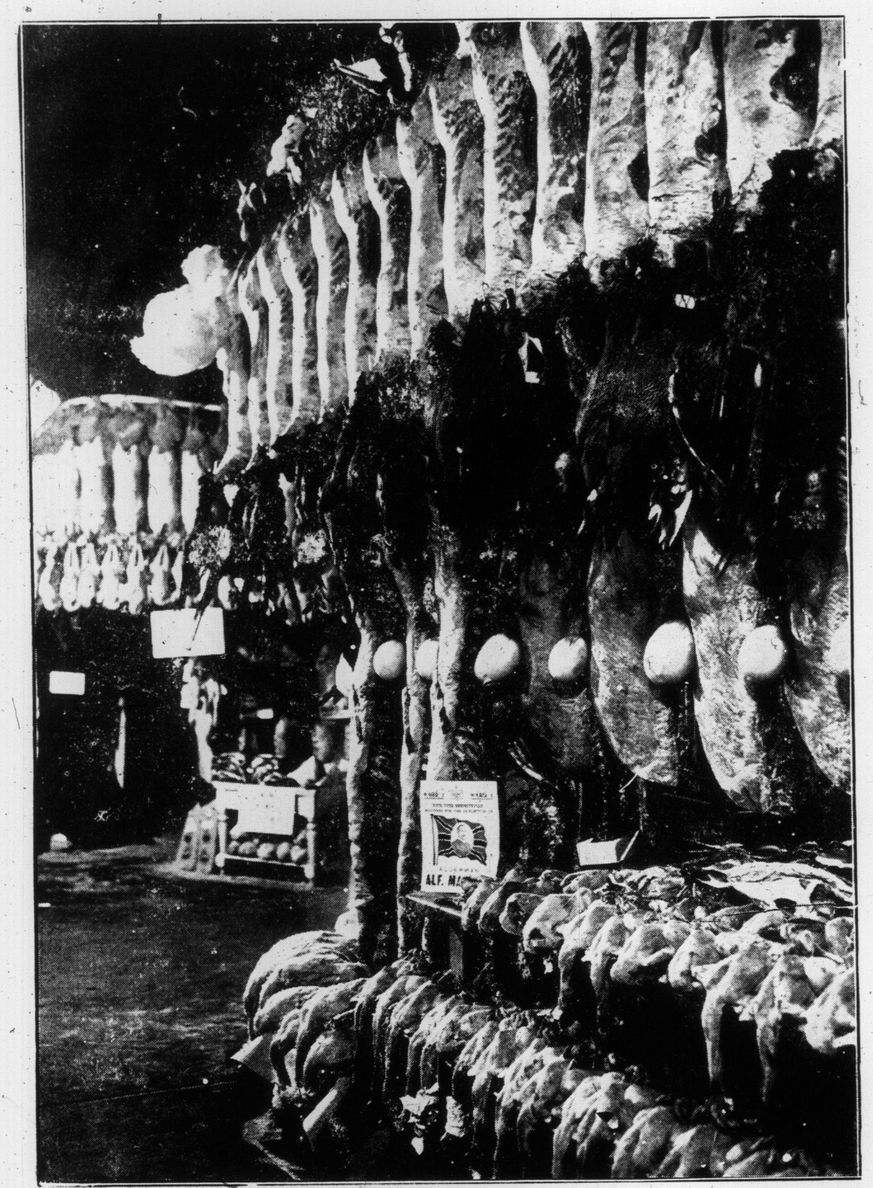
HEATING THE UNIVERSITY—CONDUIT TO CONNECT UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS.

ON THE PACIFIC SLOPE—VIEW OF HASTINGS-STREET, VANCOUVER.

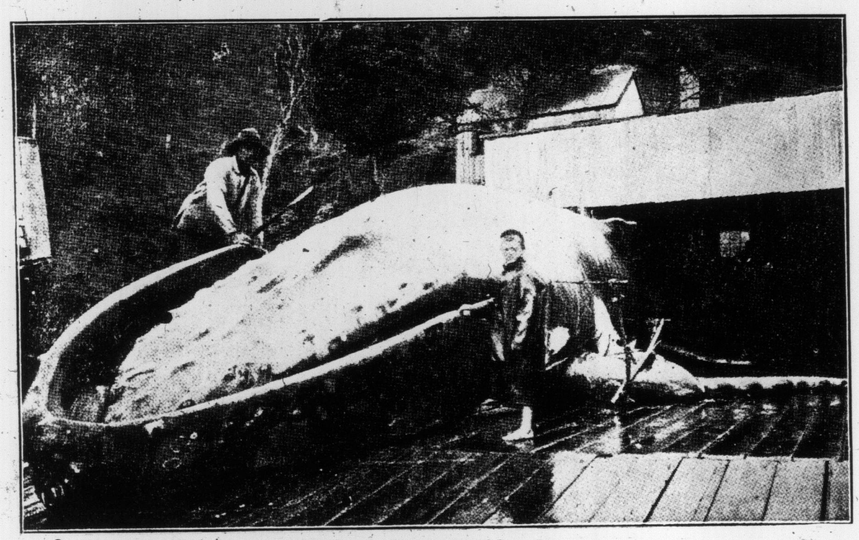
CHRISTMAS SNOW FALL—TORONTO UNIVERSITY GROUNDS UNDER MANTLE OF THE BEAUTIFUL.



MR. AND MRS. J. T. PATTISON, 370 BANK-STREET, OTTAWA, WHO CELEBRATED THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THEIR WEDDING RECENTLY.



THE CHRISTMAS MARKET—BIG GAME AND FOWL PROVIDED BY LOCAL BUTCHER FOR YULETIDE FEAST.



WHALING—VIEW OF THE WHALE'S HEAD DURING THE CUTTING UP STAGE.

IN BONNIE SCOTLAND—SHEPHERD WITH HIS FLOCK CROSSING TH E OLD BRIDGE, STIRLING.

EDNA HILL, WITH AL REEVES AND HIS BEAUTY SHOW AT THE GAYETY THIS WEEK.

CATBIRDS ARE INQUISITIVE.

THE DANCING MITCHELLS, WITH "MISS NEW YORK JR." AT THE STAR THIS WEEK.

If we show you 100 actual, real, living, men and women who have gone within the past six months and to-day hold A1 positions after less than 35 days' study, would you believe that 30-day shorthand was genuine? Moon College will give $500 to charity if unable to do this. 282-284 Yonge-street.

The Reason.

Hoax—Every time I have taken that girl out to supper, she has ordered frogs' legs.

Joax—Well, there's a reason. I understand she was born in leap year.—Philadelphia Record.

DIAMONDS AT YOUR OWN PRICE

ON Tuesday, Jan. 3rd, we will place ON SALE our entire remaining Holiday Stock of Diamonds, which will be displayed in our show window, and marked at our usual Factory Price, which saves you all middlemen's profits.

EVERY DAY FOR THE BALANCE OF THE MONTH EACH DIAMOND WILL BE REDUCED $1.00 IN PRICE TILL SOLD. For example: on Tuesday a Diamond that sells regularly for $10.00 will be $9.00, and if not sold on Tuesday, it will be $8.00 on Wednesday and $7.00 on Thursday, and so on, making a reduction on each Ring or Pin of $1.00 every day till it is sold.

Watch our window from day to day, pick out the ring you want, and wait until it is reduced to your own price, and if someone else does not pick it up at an earlier date, you will get it. We want to close out every Diamond left over from our Holiday Stock, and have taken this unusual method of doing so.

The public will get some rare bargains, as we buy direct from the Diamond Cutters in Amsterdam for spot cash, and mount all our goods in our own Factory on the premises. Therefore, the original prices at which the Diamonds are marked, are exceedingly low, and the reductions made from day to day will be just that much extra real money saved on your purchase.

This sale will be conscientiously carried out till the end of the month, and every ring will be reduced $1.00 each day until sold, no matter what the loss may be.

Watch our window closely daily and you will be able to pick up some rare bargains, either for personal use or investment.

REMEMBER WE KEEP OPEN EVENINGS

TISDALL'S FACTORY-TO-POCKET JEWELRY STORE

150 YONGE STREET

JUST SOUTH OF RICHMOND.

We will refund every cent if after two weeks' study you will stand in the presence of the class and say that we have misrepresented 30-Day Syl-la-bic Shorthand. Moon College, 282-284 Yonge-street.

Warmly Received.

Sinnicus—Borus, that last book of yours is pretty hot stuff.

Borus (struggling author)—It ought to be; every critic in the land has roasted it!—Chicago Tribune.

Before actually enrolling for a six months' course spend twenty minutes investigating 30-day shorthand. Moon College may save you four or five months' salary. 282-284 Yonge-street. Open daily till 9.

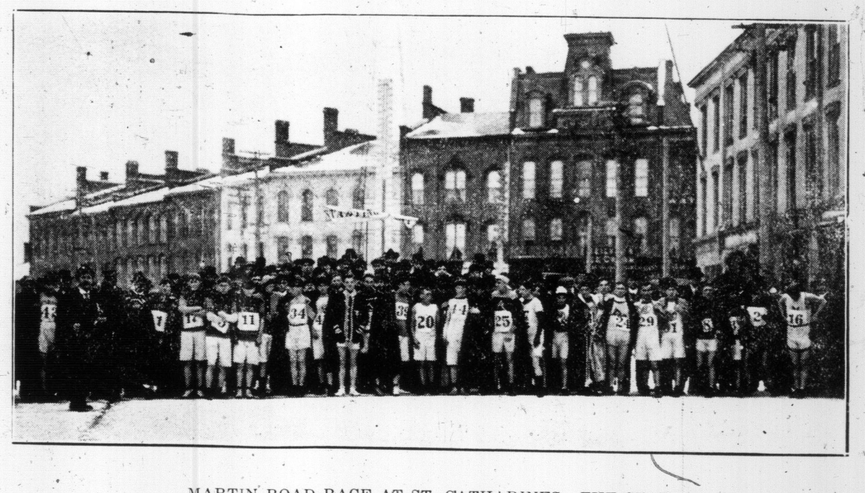
What Happened.

Fate—Did you call?

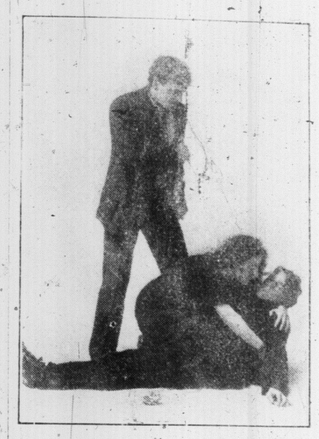
Opportunity—Yes, but she sent word by her servant that she wasn't in.—Harpar's Bazar.

THE UNDER-DECKER HAT.

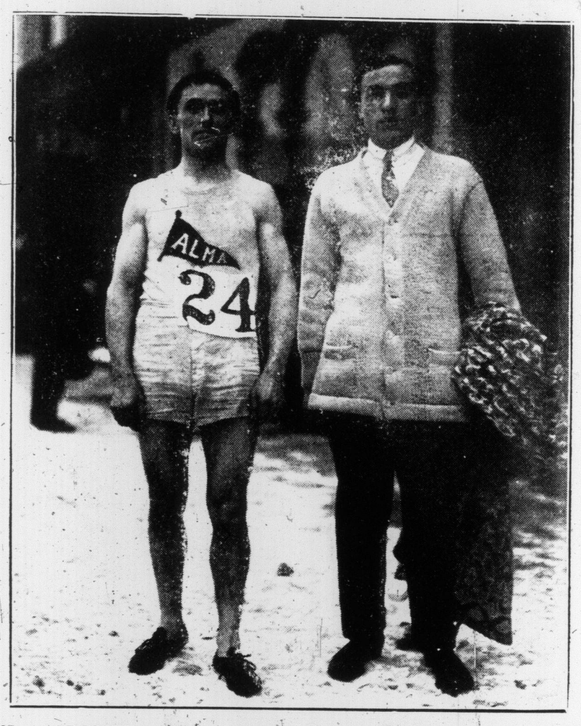
MARTIN ROAD RACE AT ST. CATHARINES—THE START OF THE BOYS' RACE, 2½ MILES.



MARTIN ROAD RACE AT ST. CATHARINES—THE START.



SCENE FROM THE APACHE DANCE WITH "MISS NEW YORK JR." AT THE STAR THIS WEEK.



GUS. A. GRESSEL, ALMA A. C., BUFFALO, WINNER OF THE MARTIN ROAD RACE AT ST. CATHARINES.

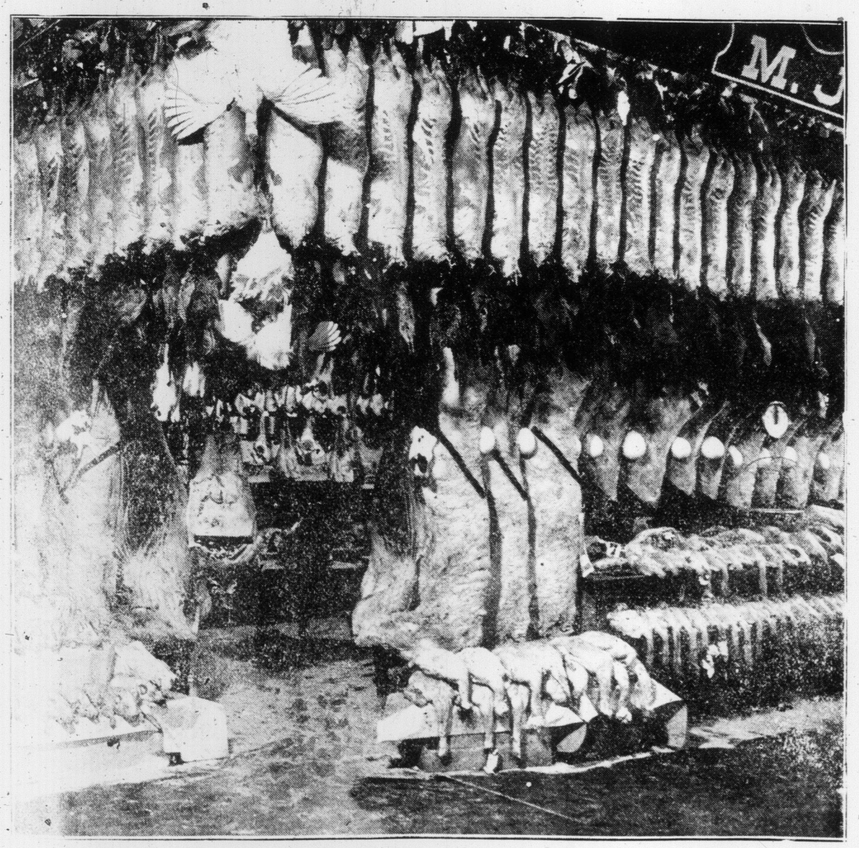
OFFICIALS OF THE MARTIN RO AD RACE—LICENSE INSPECTOR J. W. KING IS IN THE CENTRE AND ON HIS RIGHT IS MR. MARTIN.

GEO. R. SWEENY
Popular candidate for alderman in Ward Four.

LENA ASHWELL, A CANADIAN WOMAN WHO IS FAMOUS IN LONDON, AS AN EMOTIONAL ACTRESS. MISS ASHWELL WILL BE SEEN IN TORONTO AT THE ROYAL ALEXANDRA THIS WEEK.

MARTIN ROAD RACE AT ST. CATHARINES—ROGER BAXTER, WINNER OF THE BOYS' RACE AT ST. CATHARINES. HE COVERED THE 2½ MILES IN 14.46 2-5.

UNDOCKED COMMERCIAL HORSES—ONE OF THE FINE BUSINESS TURN-OUTS OF TORONTO.



THE CHRISTMAS MARKET—CORNER OF A STALL IN ST. LAWRENCE MARKET.

SCENE FROM "THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST," AT THE PRINCESS THEATRE THIS WEEK.

MOURNING DOVES ABOUT READY TO LEAVE THE HOME NEST.

CHILDREN CURED BY MUSIC.

While a piano is being played, a tapper is being worked by hand and a bell struck by the foot. In this case both foot and arm were affected by paralysis, and great improvement was made by this method of treatment.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE

For Alcoholic and Drug Addictions.

1253 Dundas St. Toronto.

His Father's Signature.

Edward Brooke, the noted teacher and author of Philadelphia, described at a dinner the great strides that popular education had made in the last fifty years. "Smaller and smaller," he said, "becomes the percentage of the illiterate, of those who cannot read or write. It won't be long before a thing that once happened to me in Sullivan county will be quite impossible. When I was teaching a school in my youth in Sullivan county, a boy one morning undertook to go thru the alphabet. He stumbled along, and finally came to a full stop—before the letter X.

"Dunno that un," he said.

"Oh, yes you do," said I. "Think a minute." He thought. Then he brightened.

"Why," he said, "that's dad's name!"

HARRY R. RANKS
Funeral Director and Embalmer
Private Ambulance Service
455-57 Queen St. West.
Phone Main 2581.

Airy Fairy Lillian.

Lillian Russell has been celebrating another birthday.

It isn't the handsome woman who dreads to tell her age.

Wonder which birthday this was?—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

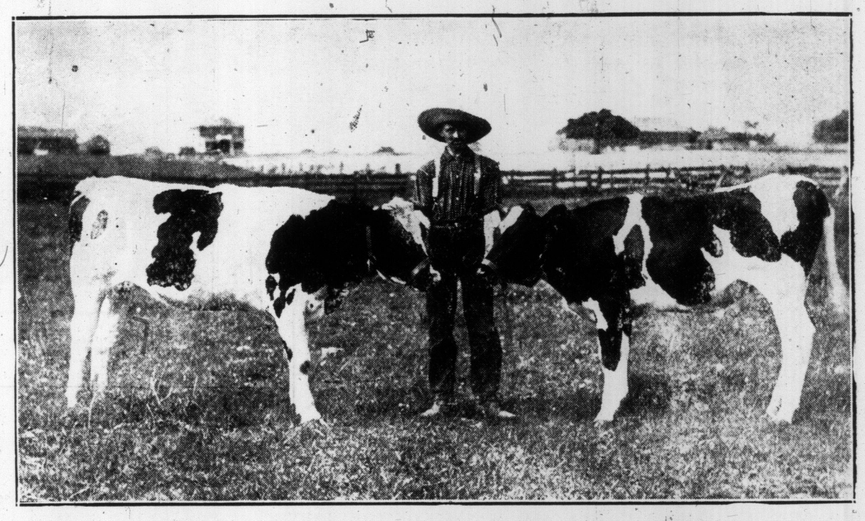
HOP RANCH IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

MORRIS HOEY, 2 YEARS, ALLISTON, ONTARIO.

"She told him that she must not see him any more."

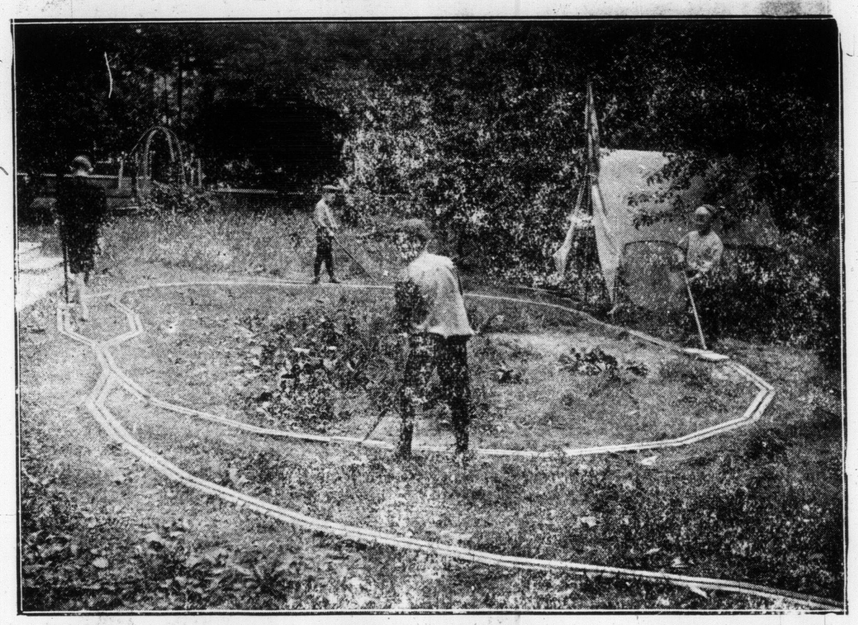
"What did he do?"

"Turned out the gas."—Exchange.

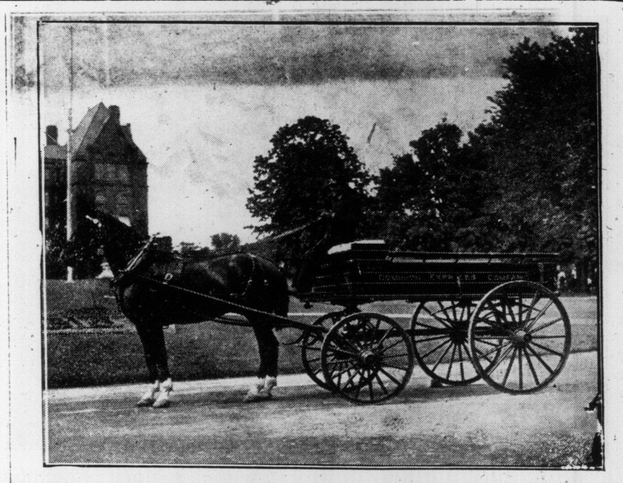


GEORGE GRIMSBY'S REGISTERED YEARLING HOLSTEINS.

A SCOTCH HERDSMAN.



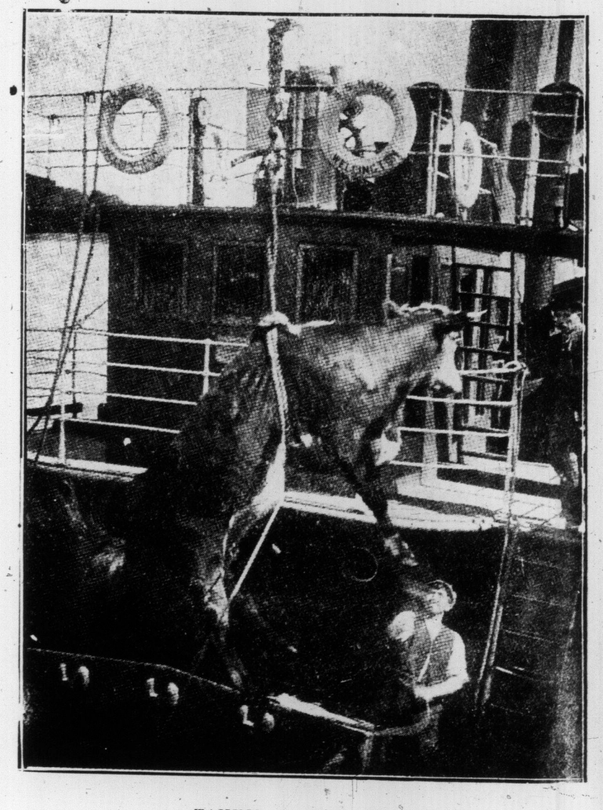
THE BELT LINE RAILWAY.



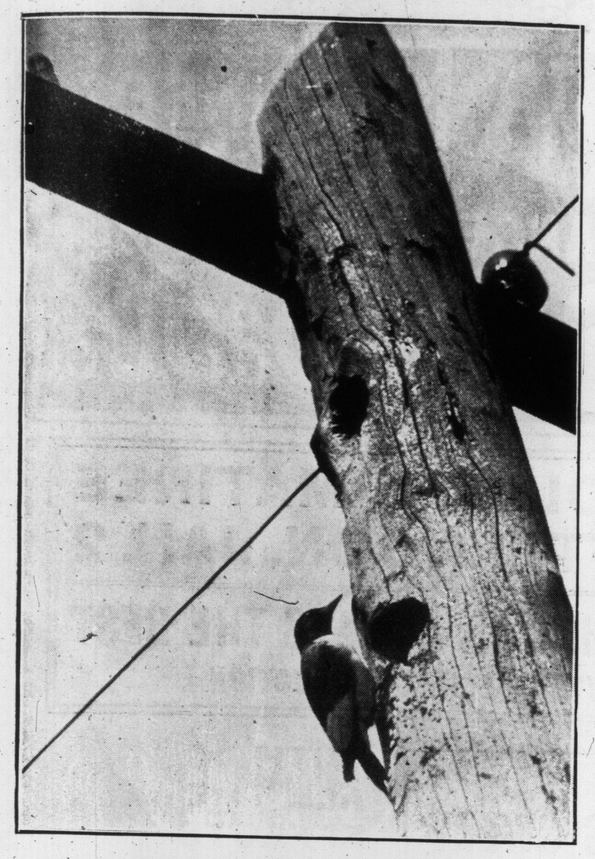
PRIZE-WINNING HACKNEY BRED HORSE (UNDOCKED) OF THE DOMINION EXPRESS CO. PHOTO BY PRINGLE & BOOTH.

TORONTO'S COMMERCIAL HORSES—DAPPLED GREY HORSE (UNDOCKED) OF THE T. EATON CO.

AIKENHEAD'S IRONSIDES, WINNERS OF THE AIKENHEAD CUP AND CHAMPIONS OF THE MERCANTILE HOCKEY LEAGUE, 1909-10.

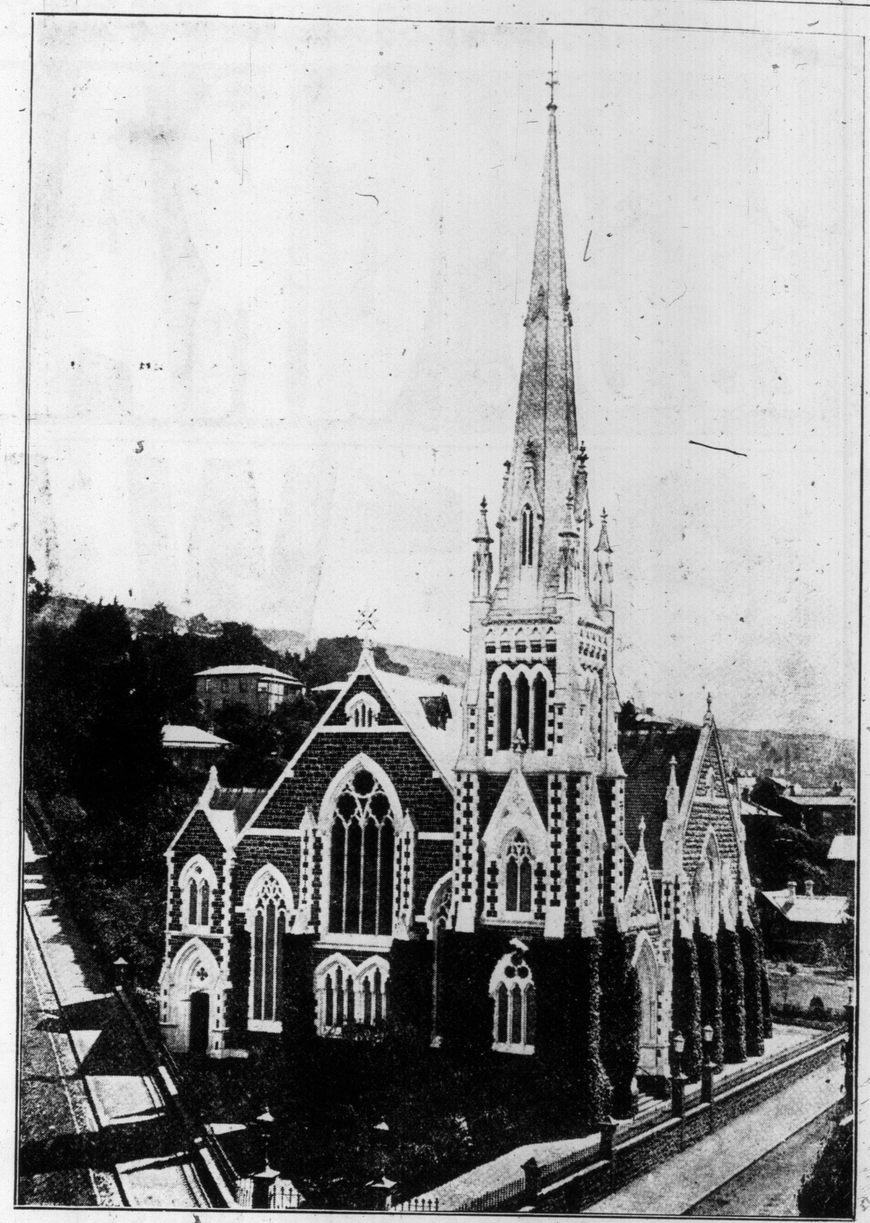


TAKING CATTLE ON SHIP.



RED-HEADED WOODPECKER ON A TELEGRAPH POLE.

WILD GERANIUMS IN THEIR NATIVE WOODS.

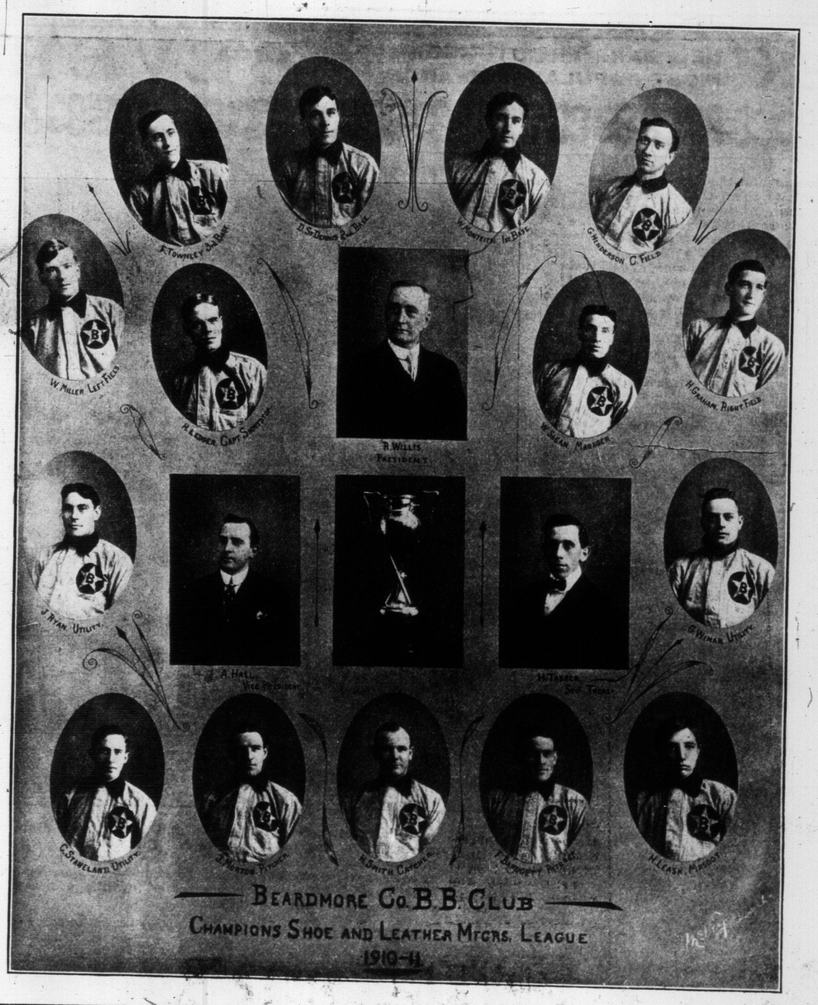


NEW ZEALAND CHURCH JUBILEE—KNOX CHURCH, DUNEDIN, WHICH HAS JUST CELEBRATED ITS JUBILEE.

A STORY WITHOUT WORDS.

NO. 1. NO. 2. NO. 3.

FREE SHELTER FOR BOYS AT ALEXANDRA PARK.



Whooping Cough
CROUP BRONCHITIS ASTHMA CATARRH COUGHS COLDS
Vapo-Cresolene
ESTABLISHED 1879
A simple, safe and effective treatment for bronchial troubles, avoiding drugs. Vaporized Cresolene stops the paroxysms of Whooping Cough and relieves croup at once. It is a boon to sufferers from Asthma. The air rendered strongly antiseptic, inspired with every breath, makes breathing easy; soothes the sore throat and stops the cough, assuring restful nights. It is invaluable to mothers with young children.
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ALL DRUGGISTS
Try Cresolene Antiseptic Throat Tablets for the irritated throat. They are simple, effective and antiseptic. Of your druggist or from us, 10c. in stamps.
Vapo Cresolene Co.
Leeming-Miles Bldg.
MONTREAL
Cures While You Sleep

KNEW WHAT AILED HIM.

Darkey, Testing Quinine, is Sure His Gall is Busted."

From The Columbia State.

In the bright sunlight on a railroad station in Georgia slept a colored porter. He snored gently, with his mouth ajar and his long, moist tongue resting on his chest like a plush necklace. A northerner climbed off a train to stretch his legs, unscrewed the top of a capsule, and, advancing on tiptoe, dusted 10 grains of quinine on the surface of the darky's tongue. Presently the negro sucked his tongue back inside his mouth, and instantly he arose with a start and looked about him wildly.

"Mistah," he said to the joker, "is you a doctah?"

"Nope."

"Well, then, kin yo' tell me whar I kin fin' me a doctah right away?"

"What do you want with a doctor?"

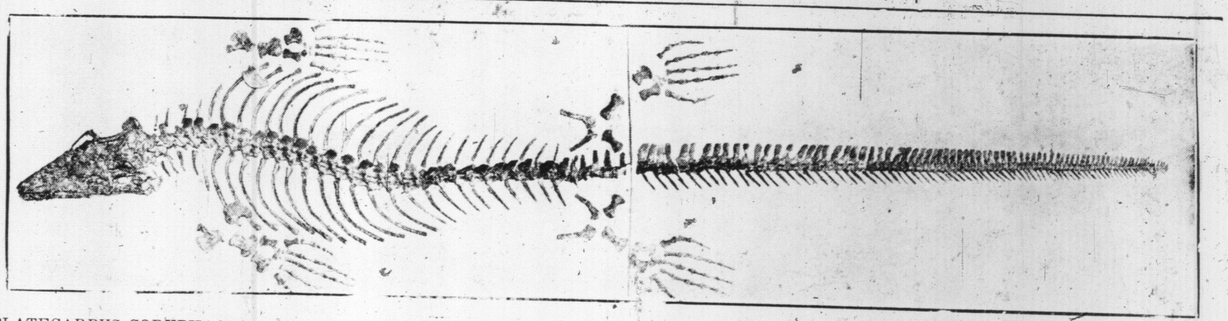
"I'm sick."

"How sick?"

"Powerful sick."

"Do you know what's the matter with you?"

"Suttinly. I knows whut de matta with me—mah gall's busted!"



PLATECARPUS CORYPHAOUS, 17 FEET LONG, 5 MILLION YEARS OLD, A FOSSIL FOUND IN KANSAS, PURCHASED BY SIR EDMUND WALKER AND OTHER GENTLEMEN AND PRESENTED TO TORONTO UNIVERSITY.

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MATINEES WED & SAT BEST SEATS 25c & 50c

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PRICES NEVER CHANGE

MATINEES WED & SAT BEST SEATS 25c & 50c

ANNA.

WITNESSED BY OVER FIFTEEN MILLIONS OF PEOPLE

EVER NEW NEVER OLD

"WAY DOWN EAST"

IT'S SWEET AND CLEAN

WITH ALL THE EFFECTS THAT MADE IT FAMOUS

BY LOTTIE BLAIR PARKER—ELABORATED BY J. R. GRISMER

PRODUCED AS NEVER BEFORE SEEN HERE

3 CARS OF SCENERY, HORSES, COWS, SHEEP, Etc. 3

The Squire.

SPECIAL HOLIDAY MATINEE MONDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 2

THE MOST ENDURING IS ALWAYS THE BEST

WM. A. BRADY'S SPECIAL PRODUCTION

NEXT WEEK GEO. BARR McCUTCHEON'S MOST POPULAR ROMANCE "BEVERLY" WITH EDITH BERWYN" AS "PRINCESS YETIVE" NEXT WEEK

GRATITUDE OF ANIMALS.

Grace Hopkins, who plays the role of Anne Moore in "Way Down East," confesses to a tremendous fondness for cats. She has no special favorites, but Toms and Tabbies of every description appeal to her sympathies. Lost and lonely cats are her especial care.

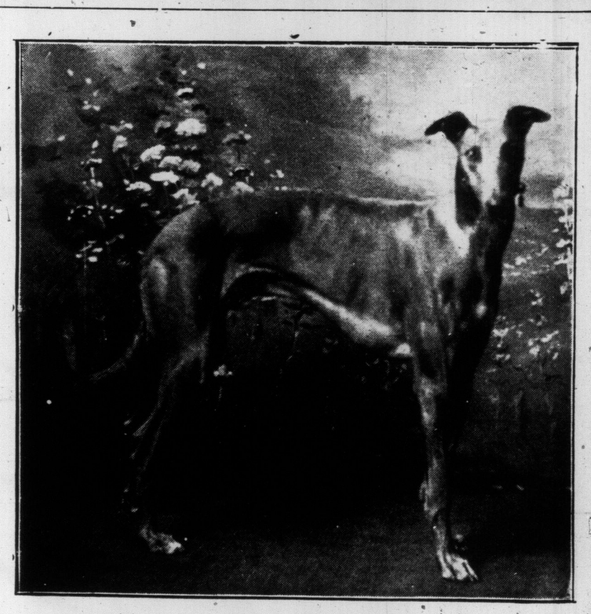
"I just can't help it," Miss Hopkins says—"The poor things always seem to me to be in need of care and protection. Oh, I get fooled some times, of course. All cats aren't honest, you know and sometimes one of them will excite your sympathies and make you open your heart and your purse, while all the time the little beggar has a good home and regular meals in the big house around the corner. But there are plenty of them that are grateful—mighty grateful for what you do for them. And there's nothing in the world half so interesting and affectionate as a grateful cat."

Once, when Miss Hopkins was riding horseback over the old Lewis and Clark trail in a desolate canyon in Montana, she spied a kitten, that had evidently been left there to starve. She took it back to Livingston with her, and kept it as a souvenir of her ride. Another cat, given her by Abby Carrington, the old time prima donna, she carried thru the season "on the road." One of her cats won a prize at the Cat Show at Madison Square Garden, New York last winter.

"How many cats have I at the present time?" said Miss Hopkins, repeating a question. "Oh, only twelve. I've had many more. But I gave two of them to Margaret Mayo, the playwright, and innumerable others to friends on and off the stage. Some day I may retire, and have a cat farm, where I can indulge my penchant for felines, and at the same time make it profitable. But not now. 'Anna Moore' and 'Way Down East' appeal to me too much to sacrifice them for even the happiness of owning a bungalow full of cats."

GRACE HOPKINS, WHO WILL BE SEEN AS "ANNA" IN THE BIG PRODUCTION OF "WAY DOWN EAST" AT THE GRAND THIS WEEK.

FOUR GENERATIONS—MRS. BAGGS, 87 YEARS OLD; HER SON, JOHN; HIS SON, J. A. AND HIS SON, JOHN EDWIN.



BOBS KITCHNER, CHAMPION COURSER, PROPERTY OF MRS. CAPT. H. H. GEDDES OF MONTREAL. FIRST PRIZE WINNER AT NATIONAL EXHIBITION.

ANTICIPATION.

GENERAL OTTER INSPECTING THE ROYAL DRAGOONS AT STANLEY BARRACKS.

Magazine Section of The Toronto Sunday World

The NEW Beauties OF 1910

Four Fair Women Enthusiastically Acclaimed as the Reigning Divinities of Paris During the Past Year.

H.B. EDDY.

GABRIELLE RAY
Photo by W. & D. Downey, London

MADEMOISELLE D'ORVILLE.

ANNA PERREY
PHOTO BY REUTLINGER, PARIS.

MADEMOISELLE MEYAN
PHOTO BY REUTLINGER, PARIS.

PARIS, like ancient Greece in the days of Phryne and Aspasia, makes a cult of beauty.

Every season there are certain reigning beauties—three or four of them. They are fervently admired by countless thousands on the boulevards, in the Bois or at the theatres, for they are always actresses.

The reigning beauties of the past year, elected by universal admiration, have been Mademoiselle Anna Perrey, Mademoiselle d'Orville, Mademoiselle Meyan and Gabrielle Ray. The last named is an English actress of remarkably statuesque and picturesque beauty, and on her appearance in Paris immediately became an idol of the gay capital.

Mademoiselle d'Orville is one of the youngest and freshest among these divinities. She is particularly admired by Count Boni de Castellane, and, as everybody knows, he is a very great connoisseur of beauty.

She is noted not only for her beauty, but also for her distinction of manner and elegance. There is a delightful mystery about her origin. It is generally believed that she is a Bavarian baroness.

Mademoiselle Meyan, who is a very youthful beauty, is especially admired by the artists and students of Paris, for she was once a foundling in the Latin Quarter.

Mademoiselle Anna Perrey is quite celebrated as the owner of a great collection of signed photographs of European Kings and royalties. Writing about the collection recently, she said:

"You can't collect royal personages as you collect paintings, jewels and antiques. The consent of the collected is necessary—you have to catch your king before you can add him to your collection.

"Well, the newspapers have been a great help. It was only a little while after the papers began to print my photographs that royalty and nobility began to patronize the theatres where I acted."

On this page there is a new charming picture of Mademoiselle Anna, that the kings may cut out and paste in their albums.

PLUNDER ISLAND

By LOUIS JOSEPH VANCE,

Author of "The Chase of the Gladstone Bag." "Don Quixote." "Milady of the Mercenaries." "The Private War." "Terence O'Rourke." "The Green Lamp." etc.

Copyright The Frank A. Munsey Company

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

Peter Cadogan with his servant, Terry Creagh, aboard the schooner Colleen, is making for New Orleans to pick up Lomax, prior to a cruise in the Caribbean Sea. Cadogan sees, half a mile astern, a dory, to which they row and find Jane Todd, unconscious from exposure. Upon her resuscitation Cadogan explains that he heard cries for help. She replies that she did not call. They sail for Cedar Island, the lighthouse on which is tended by Jane's father. They run thru a gale, during which Jane rescues both men and sails the schooner safely into the harbor, where they are met by Willing, the assistant tender.

Cadogan visits Miss Todd at her home on the island.

He learns from Willing that an old stone mansion on the island is supposed to be haunted, and after seeing strange sights moving about in the old structure Cadogan decides to investigate.

He visits the place only to find all of the entrances securely barred.

From a sign he learns that Francis Lestrange, a New Orleans lawyer, is the real estate agent. He is knocked down by an uncanny creature, and does not come to his full senses until he finds himself, the next morning, on board The Colleen, in a bayou of the Delta, the Colleen's cable having been mysteriously cut in the night.

Continued Next Sunday.

Fate, equally with his wandering, heedless footsteps, carried him to Canal-street, and down that toward the river-front, and altho he did not suspect it, towards the railroad depot.

It was 12.30 o'clock. The auction was scheduled to take place at 1 o'clock precisely. Cadogan had 30 minutes wherein to make up his mind as to whether he cared to attend the sale in the capacity of an onlooker. At this juncture in his reverie he lifted his head and paused. He stood opposite the railway terminus, and coming away from it, directly toward him, was Willing.

A brave, boisterous, blustering Willing, this; a schoolboy on a holiday; a man big with important affairs; a jocular person with a rare jest in the back of his mind that brought a reminiscent smile to his lips and a merry twinkle to his eye. He passed within three feet of Cadogan, oblivious to his existence, shouldering his way along the sidewalk.

On impulse, Cadogan turned, and, overtaking him in a few swift strides, tapped him lightly on the shoulder.

"Willing!" he said, pleasantly.

The man faced about him with a jump, ruddy cheeks suddenly pale and eyes startled. In a breath, however, he had recovered his assurance.

"Mr. Cadogan, by all that's strange! Lord, but you gave me a start!"

CHAPTER VII.

A Fool and His Money.

"I thought," said Cadogan, his tone informed with a significance that Willing was at liberty to detect or ignore as he pleased—"I thought you'd be surprised to see me."

"I am, for a fact." If the man was sensitive to Cadogan's meaning he showed no evidence of confusion. His smile remained cheerful and unabashed. "We were all surprised when you turned up missing yesterday morning, Mr. Cadogan. The Cap'n and Miss Todd seemed a bit put out, you having said nothing about leaving the night before."

Effrontery or innocence? Cadogan could not tell.

"You surely didn't think we would abandon our anchor and cable for nothing," he suggested, pleasantly.

Willing's eyes widened. "Did you go off without your anchor, sir? I didn't know that."

"You might have seen."

"Never thought to look, Mr. Cadogan. Why should we? Is it likely that we'd think you'd do a thing like that? But"—Willing looked concerned and perplexed. "But I don't know as I understand you. Why did you leave your anchor? How'd it happen?"

Cadogan adopted more direct tactics, foiled in his first plan of attack.

"Look here, my man," said he, regarding Willing with gravity and a hard pair of eyes, "you may as well understand that I'm not to be hoodwinked and made a fool of with impunity. You may as well drop it and own up. Why did you cast our cable loose night before last?"

Willing's face took on an added shade of crimson. He hesitated a moment before replying.

"I call your attention, Mr. Cadogan," said he, with a quiet emphasis and a brow of brass, "to the fact that I'm not your man. You can't use that tone to me, if you want to talk to me at all. I don't have to and won't stand for it. As for your accident, if your cable worked loose I had no hand in it. You may take that for truth—or leave it, just as you please."

In the face of this attitude, diplomacy could dictate but one course—a course which Cadogan was nothing loath to adopt, for he confessed to a sneaking regard for the man, and was more than half convinced of his entire innocence. If this was dissimulation, it was most admirable acting.

"I beg your pardon, Willing," Cadogan offered his hand and smiled winningly. "It was my mistake, and I own to it."

The assistant keeper's face cleared in a twinkling, and he grasped Cadogan's hand without further hesitation.

"Don't say another word, Mr. Cadogan!" he cried heartily. "We all make mistakes, and when a man apologizes as handsomely as you there's no need to say more. I understand perfectly."

"It had not occurred to us that the cable might have worked loose." As a matter of fact, it did not then present itself to Cadogan as a plausible theory. "And there were only two men on the island—yourself and Todd. It was some time after midnight, I think, that we went adrift, and we woke up on the other side of the sound."

"Well, well! And I bet you were mad clean thru! Miss Todd and the old man'll be glad you didn't take offense because of anything that happened. When they got up and found you missing yesterday morning they worried some."

"When will you see them again?"

"Oh, to-night. I'm due back by sundown—day off, you know. I ran across to Bay St. Louis this morning and caught the train there. A fellow kind of likes to get in a crowd after a spell of Cedar Island, you know."

Willing made no more elaborate attempt to explain his presence in New Orleans. Cadogan found him hard to read—an interesting riddle. There was no lack of ease apparent in his demeanor: e ad been affronted, had forgiven the offense, and now gossiped with characteristic facility. If a true man, he was a diamond in the rough; if not, a most accomplished scoundrel.

"You will give my compliments to the Captain and Miss Todd, won't you, Willing? Tell them I count on reaching Cedar Island again by noon tomorrow. I want that anchor, you know."

"Yes, I s'pose so. Glad to see you. You'll sail to-night?"

"I count on doing so."

"Sorry I got to get back right away, or I'd ask you to give me a lift. Well"——

"Oh, I say! Willing!"

The man paused in the act of turning away.

"Did you see those lights on the hill again last night?"

"No." They don't show all the time. Sometimes a month will pass with nary a flicker. Then, again, every night."

"How do you account for them, Willing?"

"I don't." The man's expression was ingenuously perturbed. "There's more things under the sun than you and I can understand, I reckon, as the fellow says. To tell the truth, I don't think I want to know what causes those lights."

"Then you're afraid of ghosts, Willing?"

"Honestly, I reckon I am." Willing scratched his chin and smiled sheepishly.

"I am not," returned Cadogan, with meaning.

"No? Well, perhaps you're right. I don't know. I think it's safer to sidestep things like that, Mr. Cadogan."

"Possibly." Cadogan waved acknowledgment of the assistant keeper's parting salute and turned away, revolving the affair in a bewildered mind. Of one thing he was almost wholly convinced—that Willing's hands were clean of any complicity in the matter. Cadogan was inclined to berate himself harshly for lack of generosity in his judgment of men, for he believed that he had erred in this instance—had done an honest man a grievous injustice. Well, he must find a way to make due reparation in some acceptable form. Now should he bother with this auction?

If the assistant keeper was hand-in-glove with those who conspired to keep strangers from Cedar Island by such spectacular methods, it was more than likely that his interest would take him to the sale, if only to watch it bid in by his associates. If, on the other hand, he merely happened to hear that the property was to be put up at public auction, it would be neither inconsistent nor improbable that he should wish to know into whose possession it passed and whom he might expect for neighbors on the lonely island. So Willing's presence at or absence from the sale would prove nothing, after all.

Cadogan wagged his head with a rueful smile.

"This business will drive me daft," he thought, "if I don't quit bothering myself about it."

And remembering at the same time, that the easiest way to get rid of temptation is to yield to it, he decided to humor his weakness and attend the sale.

He had barely glanced at the address furnished him by M. Lestrange. He now drew out the slip of paper and consulted it. The location written in the attorney's cramped, clear hand was not far distant, on a side street, near Canal, a few blocks up from the river. Cadogan's long legs and active interest took him thither in less than five minutes, and he arrived ahead of time.

Thru a doorway decorated with a dingy red flag he entered, to find himself in a large, gloomy hall that had been apparently designed for a shop. A number of chairs of the common kitchen genus were arranged around the walls. Toward the rear end of the room a low rostrum supported a lonely chair and table.

The floor was muddy and decorated with a lavish display of cigaret and cigar butts and tobacco stains; the walls were rubbed shiny and black by the backs of lounging spectators of bygone sales. Above this dado showed unpapered and unpainted plaster that once had been white. A dejected gasolier, draped with faded pink fly netting, hung from the ceiling above the rostrum. Here and there along the walls appeared placards announcing sales of the past and of the future.

A few habitual loungers or prospective bidders were already gathered together in small clusters here and there. They paid no heed to the stranger after the first listless glance. A clock on the rear wall indicated an hour and ten minutes in advance of the advertised opening. Cadogan found himself a seat detached from the remainder of the congregation and, composing himself to wait, lighted a cigar, not so much because he wanted to smoke as a sort of defensive measure against the affluvia of the place, which was truculently aggressive.

In the course of the ensuing ten minutes the number of arrivals increased the audience to some 35 or 40. Cadogan searched their faces in anticipation of recognizing Willing's sanguine countenance, but, slightly to his disappointment, the man failed to put in an appearance. As for himself, he could not be oblivious to the fact that he had become a cynosure of attention and comment—no extraordinary circumstance, in view of the fact that he was a stranger among familiar acquaintances, the rank and file of the city's real estate men.

Promptly at 1 o'clock a small and sallow individual in a rusty frock coat took his place on the rostrum and opened the proceedings with a resounding thwack of the mallet and a singsong voice of amazing resonance and carrying quality.

Cadogan, galvanized to attention presently lounged back in his chair, disappointed to discover that the Cedar Island property gave precedence to other lots, plots, additions, parcels and "palatial residences." For an hour or more he was doomed to be bored by the transaction of routine business. The briskness or slackness of the bidding, as the case might be, failed to interest him, and a chance thought, filtering into his consciousness from heaven knew what bourn, started him upon a chain of speculation that led him, link by link, into the border-land of abstraction.

The sound waves set in motion by the auctioneer's bellowing, baritone beat meaningless against his understanding. His inward excitement became intense; he burned with it, feeling that by the most adventitious accident he had stumbled upon the solution of the puzzle.

Perhaps one of his neighbors had used the word "treasure" in casual conversation, and Cadogan's ear, catching the syllables, had registered them upon his brain, charged with a significance of which their enunciator had not dreamed. His quick fancy supplied the adjective "buried," and the two, with their romantic cadence, stimulated his imagination to far and ingenious flights.

Buried treasure!

He had it, he believed—the master-word at the sound of which the doors of mystery and romance were to open wide to him. Therein, he was confident, lay the pregnant motive for this web of bewildering circumstance. Strange that it had not occurred to him before.

Jane Todd had told him—or was it Willing?—that night in the lighthouse that the mansion on the hill was rumored once to have been the residence of Lafitte, whose name has come down to us as that of a buccaneer of the kidney of Morgan and Kidd. Lafitte, "the pirate of the gulf," the scourge of Yucatan, the smuggler, slave-trader, privateer and alley of Jackson at the battle of New Orleans!

Cadogan bit his cigar in two from sheer impatience with himself. The bidding had already started, and he had not attended to the preliminary description and advertisement of the property, which was all that he had stayed to hear, so absorbed had he been in his foolish fancies.

His eyes, following the direction of the auctioneer's suprised glance, found the last bidder—a plump commercial type of man, with shrewd eyes, a cigar in one corner of his mouth and a derby tilted back from the dome-like forehead that topped his round, red face. He sat over across from Cadogan, and as the latter's regard fell upon him was in the act of nodding curt confirmation of his bid.

The auctioneer recovered with a start from what appeared to be a momentary stupor of astonishment. One would have thought that he had been talking more for the sake of appearances, striving to elicit a higher bid more as a matter of form than with any belief that the property would fetch over $500. He faltered and proceeded with visible distrust, as if he suspected a joke.

"Six hundred I am offered."

"Seven."

The auctioneer paused, gasping, then, with a bow to a man on Cadogan's right, a few chairs farther up the room, continued:

"Seven hundred from Mr. Cochrane. Going at seven hundred."

Cadogan craned his neck for a view of Mr. Cochrane. He proved to be a tall and angular person, darkly favored, and rather shabbily dressed. The broad brim of a black hat was tilted well over his face, which in profile seemed to consist mostly of lantern jaws, a nose sharply aquiline and a black mustache.

A fresh bid from the business-like man across the room disturbed Cadogan's catalog of Mr. Cochrane's charms.

"Ten."

The auctioneer took it up with an air of resignation.

"One thousand dollars bid by Colonel Hethrington. One thousand dollars. Gentlemen, are you done?" He seemed a bit hopeful that they might be. "One thousand! The Cedar Island estate going at ten hundred dollars. Are there any more bids? Going at one thousand!"

"Fifteen hundred," croaked Mr. Cochrane, dismally.

The correction was meekly accepted by the auctioneer, whose manner showed that he was now prepared for anything, immune to astonishment.

"Mr. Cochrane bids fifteen hundred. Are you prepared to go any higher, Colonel?" This to Hethrington, who, aside from Cochrane, seemed the only interested person in the room. The others were conversing among themselves in attitudes of complete indifference.

"Fifteen hundred dollars, Colonel Hethrington?"

The colonel laughed. "Oh, let Cochrane have it," he said, distinctly, "if he wants it that bad."

The auctioneer bowed to the gaunt and depressed Cochrane.

"Going at fif"——

"Sixteen!"

Cadogan's surprise at hearing his own voice interject the higher figure was almost as great as that of the others in the hall. It impressed him as a purely involuntary action, as if he had spoken on the admonition of a will other than his own. His voice, ringing clear in a lull in the hum of talk, brought him again into prominence. A stir and murmur ran round the room, and the young man flushed a little under the combined stare of so many eyes. But he bowed in affirmation to the auctioneer's questioning eye.

"Sixteen hundred dollars offered. Do I hear seventeen?"

Cochrane raised a bony yellow forefinger and turned in his chair to look Cadogan over with slow insolence. The interloper in that congenial gathering stared with faint disgust of the man's eyes. They seemed almost colorless—all white save the pupils—and very steady and sardonic beneath their heavy, lashless lids.

"Going to Mr. Cochrane at seventeen hundred dollars," resumed the auctioneer, hastily. "Going, go"——

Cadogan returned the man's stare with interest.

"Two thousand!" he put in, quietly. And told himself that, really, the island was cheap at the price. Aside from his fanciful theory that there might be pirates' gold buried somewhere about the place, it was a beautiful little island, and since he had let himself in for it he might as well bid it in at two thousand. He could spare that, he who had forty thousand to his credit, free of liability, at the bank around the corner.

"Twenty-one!" retorted Cochrane, almost before the words were out of Cadogan's mouth, and favoring the young man with a prolonged and evil glare, he turned his back and again faced the rostrum.

"Going to Mr. Cochrane at twenty-one!"

"Twenty-five!" Cadogan interposed, sharply, a trifle irritated.

The auctioneer pretended to misunderstand.

"The Cedar Island estate goes to Mr. Cochrane at twenty-five hundred do!"——

"I'm damned if it does!" Cadogan cried. "That is my bid." They were trying to freeze the outsider out, were they? He paled slightly with resentment, and in the astonished pause that followed his interruption spoke crisply and to the point, addressing the auctioneer:

"Mr. Cochrane's last bid was twenty-one. I bid twenty-five. Now, do you understand?"

The sallow and solemn little man upon the platform bowed.

"I beg your pardon," he said, with a sneer thinly veiled. "This gentleman bids"——

International Press Bible Question Club

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS.

ON THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON BY REV. DR. LINSCOTT FOR THE INTERNATIONAL PRESS BIBLE QUESTION CLUB.

(Copyrighted 1910 by Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

I have read the Suggestive Questions on the Sunday School Lesson, by Rev. Dr. Linscott, in this issue of The Toronto Sunday World.

.....

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Date, Jan. 1, 1911.

THE CONTEST.

The most popular and the most practical plan for Bible study, together with a prize Bible contest, is running in The Sunday World.

In short, the Sunday School Lesson must be read each week for 52 weeks, also the "Suggestive Questions," and the coupon should be cut out each week and signed, certifying that this has been done. Then any five of the questions that are indicated to be answered in writing must also be answered, and at the end of the term the coupons and written answers, duly signed with name and address, must be delivered to this office. The prizes will be awarded according to the number of coupons sent in, and the merits of the written answers. You can get all the help you want with the written answers.

Go in to win one of the solid-gold medals. If you complete the course, you will get a beautifully engraved Diploma, in three colors, in any event. Get all you can to join you in this course of Bible study.

Jan. 1, 1911.

(Copyright 1911 by Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

The Kingdom Divided. I Kings xii:1-24.

Golden Text—He that walketh with wise men shall be wise: but a companion of fools shall be destroyed. Prov. xiii:20.

(1.) Verse 1—Whose son was Rehoboam and what was his general character?

(2.) What king had just passed away and what had been the nature of his reign?

(3.) Verses 2-5—Who was Jeroboam and what part had he previously played in Israel?

(4.) Why was Jeroboam in Egypt and who called him home?

(5.) What request did Jeroboam make of Rehoboam?

(6.) How long should it take a man to decide on a matter of right and wrong?

(7.) What is indicated as to the character of Rehoboam in taking three days to give his answer whether he would do the right thing. (This question must be answered by members of the club.)

(8.) Verses 6-7—What was the advice and its moral quality which the old men gave Rehoboam?

(9.) Verses 8-11—Is the advice of old men, concerning matters of right and wrong, or of wise policy, more likely to be right than that of young men? Why?

(10.) Did the young men advise the king conscientiously, and what do you think of their advice?

(11.) Is it moral or immoral, and why, for the opposition to oppose a good government measure simply for the sake of opposition?

(12.) Verses 12-14—Wherein consisted the mistake of the answer of Rehoboam?

(13.) What resulted from Rehoboam's answer and what would probably have been the result if he had granted the request of the people?

(14.) When the moral sentiment of a majority of the people is known, how much reliance should we place upon it?

(15.) This mistake of Rehoboam was irreparable: how may such mistakes be made to-day?

(16.) Verse 15—See Chap. xi:11 and say how much God had to do with this act of folly of Rehoboam?

(17.) In what sense, if any, was Rehoboam's answer "from the Lord?"

(18.) Verse 16—Why was Israel justified in rebelling against King Rehoboam, and why was the United States justified in rebelling against George III?

(19.) Verses 17-24—What part of the original kingdom remained with Rehoboam, and what part rebelled?

(20.) How did Rehoboam follow up his fatal blunder?

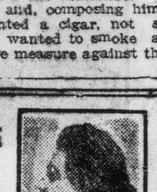
(21) Jeroboam was the popular choice of Israel for king what reason is there to think he was also God's choice?

(22.) Did the people select Jeroboam because he was God's choice, why or why not?

(23.) Did God select Jeroboam because he was the choice of the people or for some other reason?

(24.) Does God always have His way in the choice of national rulers?

Under the Pines



What Women are Doing for the Advancement of Civilization — Suffrage News.

BY FLORA Mac D. DENISON.

A Happy New Year—and what has the old year done for the cause of suffrage? There has been unusual cause to rejoice over the victories.

These eight victories are not only gratifying but the great gains where no absolute results can be shown are still greater.

These victories are not only The State of Washington gave full suffrage to all women; New Mexico gave them school suffrage; Norway made municipal suffrage universal (three-fifths of them had it as well as the parliamentary vote); Bosnia gave the parliamentary vote); Bosnia gave ing a certain amount of property; the deit of the crown province of Krain (Austria) gave suffrage to the women of its capital city, Leibach; New York gave women in all the towns, villages and third class cities a right to vote on bonding propositions; the Gaewar of Baroda, (India) gave the women of his dominions a vote in municipal elections; and the Kingdom of Wurtenburg gave women engaged in agriculture a vote for the members of the chamber of agriculture and also made them eligible for members.

Steadily, step by step this great reform is gaining ground.

Toronto is getting large enough to call for cosmopolitan policies. Every citizen should have a pride in every park, in every public building and in the car service for all parts of the city and not only in his particular street or block. Petty localism and stinginess in the name of economy has cost this city thousands of dollars—the same is true in county and province. Roads are patched up that are too poor to hold patches. The first rain storm and the patches are gone and before long these inefficient patches have cost more than a solid foundation would have cost and still there is no road. But the neighborhood could not afford to build a good road.

We have all known the same old bumps and the same old hollows month after month with the extra wear and tear on horses and wagons and temper yet if a by-law were submitted hundreds would plead poverty for not voting for it when the good roads would at once assist in bettering the condition of the people using them.

Toronto is growing rapidly and the thru thorofare naturally attracts the growth along its way. King, Queen, College and Carlt n and Bloor are the great east and west streets, but Bloor has been stopped at Sherbourne, while the city has actually grown clear around the great Don valley.

An imperative need is to continue Bloor-street east and buckle the city into a oneness that cannot exist with this huge gap in its geography.

The proposed Bloor-street Viaduct solves this north-east problem.

Will not this be a benefit to the west end? Certainly—Toronto should not be east ends and west ends, but a big beautiful city symmetrically built. We want to get rid of our village mindedness and by voting for the Good Road By-law and the Bloor-street Viaduct show a real city spirit.

I have been told over and over again that married women with property could vote on money by-laws, but alas—the best a married woman can do is to use her "influence" and be the power behind the throne.

But women must keep on working for the vote and do away with this unjust discrimination against us as a sex.

Claims of the Living.

The days grow shorter, the nights grow longer:
The headstones thicken along the way;
And life grows sadder, but love grows stronger
For those who walk with us day by day.

The tear comes quicker, the laugh comes slower,
The courage is lesser to do and to dare:
And the tide of joy in the heart falls lower,
And seldom covers the reefs of care.

But all true things in the world seem truer,
And the better things of the earth seem best.
And friends are dearer as friends are fewer,
And love is all as our sun dips west.

Then let us clasp hands as we walk together,
And let us speak softly in low, sweet tone;
For no man knows on the morrow whether
We two pass on—or but one alone.

E. W. W.

Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, who a year and a half ago became the first woman superintendent of schools in Chicago, has been re-elected to the office for another year by the board of education and the re-election of Mrs. Young is welcome news to all friends of education.

There was a report that Mrs. Young's election was being antagonized by a certain number of the board of education for various reasons that reflected no credit on themselves. The same influences failed last year. The miracle of Mrs. Young's election as superintendent of the schools of Chicago at the age of sixty-three has been transformed into an even greater miracle since she has "made good," but no one who knows anything about the woman or her methods is surprised.

There were other petticoat victories besides the one in Washington. Colorado elected four women legislators. No place having adopted woman's suffrage has ever gone back on its position.

Again Old England is being disgraced by inhumanly treating the suffragets. When darkest Russia sends a protest to the British government it is time that we as a colony should do likewise. Here is the letter sent by the women of Asiatic Russia addressed to the Right Honorable H. Asquith, Esq., M.P., the house of Dume, London, Eng: To the government of the British empire.

We the women of the Bashkirs, have read with extreme and deep regret and humiliation, of the cruel and barbarous treatment that the women suffragets have received within the sacred walls of your Duma.

On seeing an illustrated London daily we determined to send you a protest against such inhuman proceedings.

We subscribe ourselves
Your Humble Servant,
Women of the Bashkirs.

Greetings came to us one day last week from our sister suffrage association in Montreal thru its first vice-president Mrs. Henderson, who has spent a year in England studying the English conditions and the suffrage situation. Mrs. Henderson also spent six months in New York and took part in the shirt waist strike there last winter.

Dr. Gordon entertained Mrs. Henderson at dinner and a small informal luncheon was hurriedly arranged at the suffrage headquarters at 261 Yonge-street. Mrs. Henderson was charmed with the headquarters and said it was the most encouraging sign she had seen in Canada, that big "Women's suffrage headquarters" reaching across the building. The "Votes for Women" dishes quite amused her and she took away a cup and saucer as a souvenir of her visit here.

Mrs. Henderson is unusually bright and has the true suffrage spirit, intending to devote her time and talents to the cause and with the purpose in view she is leaving no stone unturned to make herself a credit to the cause she stands for. This wonderful anxiety to be worthy is shown in so many women to-day. At the last monthly meeting of the Toronto Suffage Association two suffragets from England spoke. They were both able, splendid women. One had bought no new clothes for four years prefering to devote every penny to the cause. "Ten righteous might have saved a city once." A whole army of consecrated women are trying to save England. It is bound to come. The general election is now over in England and the result presents two features of interest to the suffragists. The new house of commons will contain an even larger majority than did the late house of members prepared to vote for a practicable scheme of women's suffrage on the lines of the Conciliation Bill. The Liberal government still commands a majority and will remain in office. The question still uncertain, is, will the government in the new parliament, as they did in the old one, still defy the will of the people by refusing to give the people's elected fepresentatives the freedom to carry a Woman's Suffrage Bill into law?

The women are determined to keep up the fight till the victory is won. Forbes-Robertson recently gave his reasons in an article in the Woman's Journal over two columns long why women should vote. Both he and his brilliant daughter are enthusiastic suffragists and lose no opportunity to do propaganda work for the cause.

It is a deplorable fact that we are to have no woman on the school board this year. The suffrage societies asked several women to run but they all had good excuses, to themselves, for not running.

There is nothing of more importance, than the education of our children. Over two-thirds of our teachers are women. It seems as tho the very place of all places for an able woman to be is on the school board.

Miss Martin kept up the reputation of the sex for a good many years and we have the promise of a couple of bright women that they will study up the question and allow their names to stand next year. The fear of defeat or incompetence keeps many women out of public life but if we would better the world we must enter the arena where the struggles take place.

If we would better our common children we must be prepared to work in a place directly interested in all that should be vital in a child's life. Dozens of men can condemn the way things are done and yet if asked to run for office they have a thousand excuses. Why?

The Men's League for Women's Suffrage in New York gave a farewell dinner to Mrs. Snowden. A thousand covers were laid and the affair was one of the most brilliant seen in that great city of brilliant affairs.

We have been promised a men's league for woman's suffrage in Toronto.

Even if our professed sympathizers would pay but a dollar a year to the cause our headquarters obligation would be solved.

Stringer's Success.

Arthur Stringer, who has come from England to New York for the winter, says The New York Times, has disposed of both the French and English rights to his adventure series entitled "The Insomniac," now appearing here in Hampton's Magazine. Mr. Stringer is one of the few Americans whose fiction has appeared in the dignified Journal des Debats of Paris. Prof. Stanislas Millet having translated one of his novels for that publication, where it is appearing under the title of "La Porte Inconnue."

EMPTY STOCKINGS.

Ellen Manly.

Oh, mothers in homes that are happy,
Where Christmas comes laden with cheer,
Where the children are dreaming already
Of the merriest day in the year:

As you gather your darlings around you
And tell them the "story of old,"
Remember the homes that are dreary!
Remember the hearts that are cold!

Oh, go where the stockings hang empty,
Where Christmas is naught but a name,
And give—for the love of the Christ-child;
'Twas to seek such as these that He came!

Meant Quality. Not Size.

Mrs. Prunes—How did you find the steak, Mr. Newboard?

Newboard—Oh, I turned over the potato.—Boston Transcript.

Lesson for Sunday, Jan. 8, 1911. Jeroboam Makes Idols for Israel to Worship. I Kings xii:25—xiii:6.

Jan. 8, 1911.

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Jeroboam Makes Idols for Israel to Worship. I Kings xii:25—xiii:6.

Golden Text—Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image. Ex. xx:4

(1.) Verse 25—Where were Shechem and Penuel situated?

(2.) Verses 26-27—Which tends more to promote faithfulness to God, adversity or prosperity? Give your reasons?

(3.) Is doubt of God more of the head or the heart and why?

(4.) What reason is there to believe that if Jeroboam had been true to God he would have rested in confidence that his kingdom could never be taken from him? (See Chap. xi:38.)

(5.) Was Jeroboam's doubt of his people caused by their unfaithfulness or by his own fear?

(6.) What is the general result of doubting those with whom we have to do in the matter of faithfulness to us? (This question must be answered in writing by members of the club.)

(7.) What would have been the probable results if Jeroboam ha dalowed the people to go up to Jerusalem to worship?

(8.) Verses 28-30—D.d Jeroboam act wisely or wickedly in preventing the people from going up to Jerusalem to worship? Give your reasons.

(9.) If you had been Jeroboam what would you have decided about the people going up to Jerusalem to worship?

(10.) If Jeroboam had provided for purely spiritual worship at Bethel, and Dan, what would then have been God's attitude concerning not letting the people go up to Jerusalem?

(11.) What was Jeroboam's real sin in this matter?

(12.) Verses 31-33—How much aid are pictures, paintings, or statuary of the saints, or high class music, to the spiritual worship of the unseen God?

(13.) What can you say for or against banquets, and similar functions in the church, when they are not held for money making?

(14.) What did Jeroboam mean the people to understand as to the significance of two golden calves?

(15.) Was such public worship as Jeroboam established acepted by God as worship, even if engaged in by some truly devout souls?

(16.) Verses 1-5—What constitutes a man of God?

(17.) What was the purpose of the visit of this man of God to Bethel?

(18.) What reason is there to believe that God always warns sinners before visiting their sins upon them?

(19.) How did Jeroboam receivet the rebuke of the man of God?

(20.) Do calamities happen to sinners to-day outside of the natural results of their sins?

(21.) Who was the Josiah referred to in verse 2 and what did he after accomplish?

(22.) Verse 6—How often does God forgive sinners for their sins?

(23.) Was the king sorry for his sin or for being found out, and what is the difference?

Lesson for Sunday, Jan. 15, 1911. Asa's Good Reign in Judah. 2 Chron. xv:1-15.

MY SECRETS OF BEAUTY

No. 105—NEW YEAR BEAUTY RESOLUTIONS

By Mme. Lina Cavalieri, the Most Famous Living Beauty.

PHOTO COPYRIGHT BY AIMÉ DUPONT, N.Y.

MME. LINA CAVALIERI believes in New Year resolutions. She advises every woman to make at least one New Year resolve, to neither waste nor neglect her good looks. She suggests as a resolution to lead all the rest: "I will make the most of my good points and do my best to strengthen the weak ones." Another is: "I will never retire without having carefully made my night toilet."

Next week Mme. Cavalieri will discuss "Midwinter Warnings."

"No matter how tired you are never go to bed without having cleansed the face."

"Don't let your lips grow shrivelled through neglect to anoint them with cold cream."

By Mme. Lina Cavalieri

THIS is an excellent time to make New Year resolutions for your beauty's sake. Resolve that your good looks—and every woman has some good looks—are a large part of your equipment in the battle of life and that you cannot afford to waste nor neglect any of your ammunition.

A good resolution that well might lead all the rest is this: I will make the most of my good points and will do my best to strengthen the weak ones. This general, or blanket, resolution covers all the others, but since it might be forgotten or not fully understood, it will be well to make some more specific ones.

For instance, I will never retire without having carefully made my night toilet. This resolution includes many that are of great importance. For instance:

I will never, no matter how tired I may be, go to bed without having thoroughly cleansed my face. I do not care what the methods of this cleansing, whether you take a scrub with a complexion brush, mild soap and rain water or melted snow, or whether you use the more modern method of clearing the skin with absorbent cotton dipped into some cleansing and tonic lotion or whether you rely solely on cold cream for the cleansing. The important thing is that you must not retire while a particle of dust lingers in your pores. You may even steam the face now and then when the pores have a clogged appearance. I am opposed to frequent steaming of the face, because I believe that it makes the skin flaccid and in time causes wrinkles and a baggy appearance about the eyes and chin. But cleanliness is of even more importance than firmness of skin and flesh. It is the first essential.

Another good resolution included in the comprehensive one of never neglecting the night toilet is, "I will never retire without having thoroughly washed my hands and cleaned my nails." Health as well as beauty demands this, for the hands on which dust still lingers, being applied to the face where there may be a bruise, or to the eyes or mouth, may cause infection.

The dainty woman is no more satisfied to wash her hands in one water than she is to have her lingerie laundered in that hasty fashion. She scrubs her hands in warm water with a well-soaped brush, and empties that bowl. She refills the bowl with more fresh, warm water and gives the hands a lighter scrubbing. This done, she rinses them in a third bowl of clean and cooler water. And this is not enough.

Hands whose skin is soft and white are potent for charm. They are a charm literally within the reach of every woman. No woman should allow them to become red or chapped. To prevent this I always give my hands their second bath Let me explain. After washing the hands perfectly clean, as I have described, I always dry them only partially with a towel and then wash them once more in a lotion for which I shall give the recipe on this page. If you do this and wear large, loose gloves, of old kid or rubber, at night, your hands cannot but be soft and white.

Resolve also never to retire at night with the dust of the day clinging to your body. Remove this dust before it has time to accumulate thickly upon it, and with the dust will be reabsorbed by the pores unless removed by bathing. Do this as regularly and almost as devoutly as you say your prayers, for is not cleanliness next to godliness? A warm scrubdown at night, followed by a rinsing in tepid water, should also make the way for a better sleep.

Resolve also that you will not retire without giving the feet their special bath. I have found that the ordinary body bath is not enough for keeping the feet in perfect condition. The feet require not only the cleansing of the bath, but a special soaking in a foot tub to remove the hard skin that will soon develop into calloused spots and corns unless soaked and rubbed off with pumice stone or with a rough towel.

Resolve that the eyes must have their nightly bath of strengthening and cleansing lotion from an eyecup, for instance, strong salt water or equal parts of witch hazel and water

Make this unbreakable resolution: I will not retire without first having combed and brushed my hair, and shaken it loose so that no one hair clings to another. At this time if you have not the chance at another, give the hair its airing, and strengthen the roots by slightly pulling it.

Resolve to brush your eyebrows every night before retiring, to remove the dust from them, and to train them to a becoming arch.

Resolve that the mid-winter winds shall work no havoc in your starchy foods, as puddings and potatoes; more exercise to develop special muscles, as those of the chest walls, the calves and the forearms; and the oil baths for the skin applied with your own hands or by massage.

You note that your figure is too fat, and resolve to reduce your weight by ten or fifteen or twenty pounds. Try the methods accepted as the best for that purpose and keep persistently at them. Much exercise, preferably walking and riding; much bathing of the right sort for thinning the body, such as vapor baths, which may be taken in a cabinet at home if desired; much dieting, which for the stout woman means cutting down the supply of food a third or a half, and avoiding sweet and starchy foods; and keeping the body well irrigated by drinking much water. Gentle and safe laxatives are an aid in reducing flesh, but they should not be taken without first consulting a physician as to the nature of the laxative and the frequency with which it is taken.

If your weakest point is a face that is almost expressionless, give much thought to improving it. A too fat face always lacks expression. Recently an English actor came to America and failed chiefly because his face was of that heavy order which fails to convey any change, and shade of expression. He utterly lacked facial nuances. A reduction regime is helpful in such a case, for the face is the first to respond to such a change of habit. Often the face that has been expressionless reflects thought and emotion when it becomes thinner. It is as though the features had been muffled in a thick veil through which the light did not penetrate. Also by studying your face in conversation, even though it be a soliloquy, before a mirror, you can teach it to light up at the right moment, you can use the right features for the expression of the right thought or emotion. Any intelligent woman can teach herself the needed art of attractive expression, but I will not say it is easily mastered, nor that it does not require much time.

If, on the other hand, the face is too expressive, reflecting the emotions of anger, and envy, which it is best to conceal, the face must be brought into submission by the same method, study and experiment before the mirror. If you are so unfortunate as to be a grimace-maker, discover the fact before the mirror, and cure it there.

I have told you of the extra bath I would give the hands after washing and rinsing them in water. One of these hand lotions is composed of the following:

Glycerine, 1 oz.
Lemon juice, 1 oz.
Or:
Glycerine, 1 oz.
Rosewater, 1 oz.
Or:
Glycerine, 1 oz.
Rosewater, 1 oz.
Benzoin, 20 drops.

For the night toilet of the hair it may be well if the hair is falling unduly, to rub a good hair tonic into the scalp. This tonic has been used by many who were troubled about loss of hair, and with excellent results:

Crude oil, 1 oz.
Bay rum, 1 pt.

"For the night toilet of the hair rub a good hair tonic into the scalp, especially if the hair be unduly falling."

"The feet require not only the usual body bath but a special soaking in a foot tub to remove the hard skin."

"The eyes must have their nightly bath of cleansing, strengthening lotion."

The Bill Clerk

"WHAT disposal do you intend to make of your time on the twenty-fifth of December, Johnny?" asked the cashier.

"That's right. Rub it in," said the bill clerk, reproachfully. "Pour vinegar and brine on the sore spots just to see me squirm. You'd have made a first class Comanche Indian in the old times. Give you a prisoner tied fast to the stake and a good brisk fire and a butcher knife and you'd have had a bushel of fun."

"I didn't mean to hurt your feelings, my son," protested the cashier. "I wouldn't do that for untold gold. I was merely inquiring. The Christmas spirit is beginning to glow within me and excite a brotherly interest in all mankind. That's all. I was asking because I wanted to know."

"If that's the case I'll tell you," said the bill clerk. "On Christmas eve I shall have my man pack a few necessary articles in half a dozen trunks and a suit case or two and charter a special down to dear old Bunkville-on-the-Fritz, where the home-folks aren't expecting me."

"That will be nice and Christmassy," commented the cashier.

"It certainly will," agreed the bill clerk. "When the sleigh, with its bells jingling merrily in the frosty air, draws up to the gate at the old homestead and I throw aside the robes of costly sable and stride up the moss-grown walk and burst in among the family, there will be something didding, believe me."

"I have no doubt of it whatever," said the cashier, earnestly.

"In the morning I shall arise betimes from my soft feather bed with its lavender scented sheets," proceeded the bill clerk. "I shall do this in order to superintend the placing of my costly gifts around the Christmas tree. There will be a diamond tiara for grandma and a gold-monogramed cigarette case for grandpa, a small but classy automobile for Hiram and a grand piano for Elizabeth Ann. Little Dick's boyish heart will be gladdened by a late-model aeroplane and good, faithful old Hepzibah, the hired girl, will receive an exquisitely carved ivory manicure set. Imagine their cries of joy."

"I'll do my best to, Johnny," said the cashier.

"Then with the dear, familiar, happy faces around me, I shall sit down to an old-fashioned breakfast of home-cured ham, eggs"——

"Costly eggs," suggested the cashier.

"Hot biscuit, fresh butter, buckwheat cakes, maple syrup, red currant jelly, fried chicken, fragrant coffee, rich, thick cream—the regulation old homestead breakfast," the bill clerk continued, dreamily. "After that we shall drive to church and renew our appetites with a sight of the well-remembered faces and a homely discourse from good old Parson Barker. Then back to our Christmas dinner, which will consist of the following items, viz, namely and to wit"——

"They may be all right, but they don't seem like the regulation things," said the cashier. "I prefer the breakfast items. Still, you take a young, juicy viz and brown it well in the oven, basting frequently, and it is a dish not to be despised, if it has been parboiled before roasting. So you are going out of town?"

"Oh, certainly," sneered the bill clerk. "Of course I'm going out of town. Either that, or else I'm going to get a piece of white meat two inches square and a piece of gizzard at that boarding house. There may be some cold, lumpy gravy and cranberry sauce with the whiskers on. I couldn't say as to that. If I can find anybody loose I may go to a show or play a few games of pool in the evening—if I don't stick to the original plan."

"Well, Johnny," said the cashier, "of course I wouldn't want to interfere with any previous plans or engagements, but I thought if you were disengaged and felt you could bear it, you might run down with me to-night and spend the Great Day with us. The madam told me to tell you she'd be tickled to death, and while there won't be anything to eat but turkey and fixings, and nothing to drink but a little something particular I've got down cellar"——

"Is this honest, or is it another cruel, heartless josh?" demanded the bill clerk, with his hand pressed to his heart. "Remember before you speak that I always said you were a prince. I've always looked on you as a second father. I may have been peevish at times, but at heart, I've always looked on you"——

"Will you come, Johnny?" said the cashier.

"Will I come!" exclaimed the bill clerk enthusiastically. "Oh, will I come!"

A BEAUTY BRINGER

Campana's Italian Balm is a gentle, pleasant skin tonic. Its frequent use keeps the pores in their natural condition, and the skin shows a healthy color and texture—good for all chaps and face irritations. All druggists.

E. G. WEST & CO., 176 King St. East, TORONTO

THE chloride of lime in the city water plays sad havoc with the skin of the face and hands.

Ideal Orchid Cream

will counteract all this, leaving the skin delightfully soft and velvety.

At your druggist's at 25 cents, or direct on receipt of price.

SOVEREIGN PERFUMES
Limited
TORONTO

In the Fields of Literature, Science and Education

Edited by Donald G. French

The Influence of Books.

The most influential books, and the truest in their influence, are works of fiction. They do not pin the reader to a dogma, which he must afterwards discover to be inexact; they do not teach him a lesson, which he must afterwards unlearn.

They repeat, they rearrange, they clarify the lessons of life; they disengage us from ourselves, they constrain us to the acquaintance of others; and they show us the web of experience, not as we can see it for ourelves, but with a singular change—that monstrous, consuming ego of ours being, for the nonce, struck out.

To be so, they must be reasonably true to the human comedy; and any work that is so serves the turn of instruction. But the course of our education is answered best by those poems and romances where we breathe a magnanimous atmosphere of thought and meet generous and pious characters.

—R. L. Stevenson.

With the Gossips

Teachings of Tolstoi.

Mr. Bolton Hall has a book ready, summarizing in popular form the vital teachings of Tolstoi upon religious, political, artistic and economic affairs.

Interest in Dante.

The growth of interest in the Italian poet, Dante, is attested to by the fact that a number of books have recently been published dealing with his life and work, and other themes of early Italy.

Roosevelt's Foreign Speeches.

A volume embodying the speeches of Theodore Roosevelt in Africa and Europe has just been published.

Tolstoi's Last Novel.

"Father Serge," Tolstoi's last novel, will be published in the spring. The leading character is a young military officer who enters a monastery and becomes a noted monk.

Madame Modjeska.

Among the leading autobiographies of recent publication is that of Madame Helena Modjeska, the famous Polish actress.

Sven Hedin's New Book.

The noted Asiatic traveller, Dr. Sven Hedin, has published "Overland to India," an account of his travels thru a little known section of Persia.

Many Happy Returns!

Mr. Justin McCarthy, the veteran historian and author of "A History of Our Own Times," "The Four Georges," and many other volumes, has just celebrated his eightieth birthday. Mr. McCarthy began his career as a journalist in Cork in 1848.

Dr. Grenfell Takes a Holiday.

Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell of Labrador and Dr. Winifred T. Heston of India, sailed a few days ago for England. Dr. Grenfell's latest collection of Labrador yarns, "Down to the Sea," issued this fall, has run into a third edition, and Dr. Heston's first literary effort, "A Blue Stocking in India," is now in its second printing. Dr. Grenfell and his wife are taking their baby, Wilfred, Jr., to spend Christmas with his paternal grandmother.

Miss Laut in Panama.

Miss Agnes C. Launt, who made a specialty for ten years of northwestern subjects, leaves early in the new year for Panama, the west and the southwest, to obtain from leading men on the spot the exact effect anticipated from the opening of the Panama Canal, and ascertain what the boards of trade are doing, what the big commercial men are preparing for, what plans—fake and genuine—are in the air, in anticipation of one of the most important events since the discovery of America. It is not generally known that three of the big transcontinental lines have built, or are building, huge grain elevators on the Pacific, preparatory to using the Panama route rather than the St. Lawrence or the much talked-of Hudson Bay road.

English Authoress Changes Name.

Lady Clifford (Mrs. H. de la Pasture), who was married to Sir Hugh Clifford, author and colonial adminstrator

LADY CLIFFORD.
English author, formerly Mrs. Henry de la Pasture.

a few months ago, is still in London, but will follow her husband to Ceylon early in January. In the same month her new novel, "Master Christopher," will begin its course in The Queen, and her New York publishers expect to issue it in June. The author's name will appear on the title page in its usual form, followed (in parenthesis) by Lady Clifford.

Maeterlinck's Mary Magdalene.

Maeterlinck's latest play, "Mary Magdalene," is said to be better adapted to reading than to presentation on the stage. It will probably join the ranks of the increasing number of plays being issued in book form.

The New Books

"Dust and Ashes."

To a certain class of people profanity and slang are synonymous with wit; coarseness of language passes as humor—no other excuse can I surmise for the publication of the book of rhymes by A. C. Stewart of Winnipeg, entitled "Dust and Ashes. For one thing the writer must be given credit—he has chosen a very appropriate title and one which will, I trust, impel each reader to consign the volume to its appropriate place (at least one copy has already reached there)—"Ashes to ashes, dust to dust."—R. I. P.

"The Brown Mask."

The opening chapter of "The Brown Mask," by Percy J. Brebner (Toronto Cassell and Company) suggests the adventures of Robin Hood and his merry men, but the story turns out to be something more than the record of the escapades of a band of outlaws. Dash and daring, intrigue and mystery, thrilling exploits of daring adventurers, abound thruout, but it is also a love story from first to last, one of strong human appeal that grips the interest and holds it to the end. It is a tale of the Monmouth rebellion in England, and several characters familiar in history appear prominently on the stage. Yet there is no intrusion of historical data; this serves chiefly to form a setting for the romance, an opportunity for brave men to show their prowess.

Barbara Lanison, whose virtues shine out amidst vice and debauchery which surround her in the ancient and picturesque Aylingford Abbey, is loved by a number of men in widely different stations of life. She returns the love of one, Gilbert Crosby, over whose head hangs mystery and suspicion. Is he, or is he not, Galloping Hermit, the mysterious wearer of the brown mask, a notorious highwayman who from time to time comes to her aid? This problem remains unsolved until the close of the story. Lord Rosmore, an unscrupulous scoundrel with influence and power, determines to win Barbara by fair means or foul. In this he is aided by her debased and cowardly guardian, Sir John Lanison; but her staunch and true lovers, among whom is "Mad Martin" the fiddler, whose unostentatious services are greater than she dreams, combine to rescue her from innumerable perils. The story ends happily, in an unexpected manner. It is pleasing and well written, and bids fair to be one of the popular books of the day.—L. L.

Value of Spare Moments

How to Help Yourself by J. M. Baldwin.

How often is it we hear the expression that it is only five or ten minutes until mealtime; there is no time to do anything now. It is just in such spare moments as these that we may accomplish many things. Think of the great things that have been accomplished in a moment here and there from their use. We could all better our condition, wonderfully, by using our leisure for study, or in some profitable work.

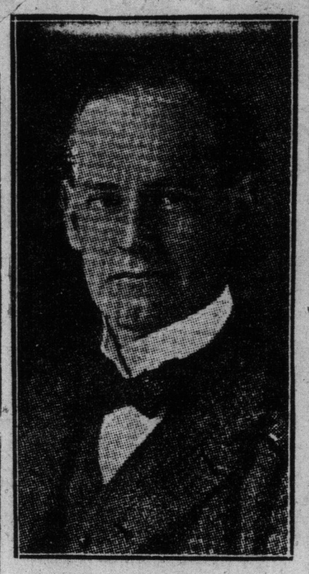
It was never intended for us to be abnormally strenuous in the pursuit of one thing. Rest and recreation are essential qualities. While we are resting from one thing we may be reposing by studying some other line of work. The man who succeeds has learned to control every moment. If he is attending to business he does it with soul and body; none of his faculties are asleep, but wide awake. Again, when it comes to recreation, he enters into it with equal vim.

Many people fail to stop a task when it is completed, but continue living it over and over again, consuming valuable periods that may be used in other pursuits.

Gladstone carried a book in his pocket lest he lose a valuable moment. If such men as he captured every second, what ought to be expected of such mortals as we? How many are there in this world to-day that are using every instant? How many of us waste valuable duration by talking about what we are going to do, when we should be at it. Seize every opportunity as tho it is the last one you ever expected to get. If you use your intervals, your employer will advance your wages. When your day's work is done do not throw your evenings away. They are the most valuable of your life. If rightly used, you may lay the foundation for a fortune.

If great men have used every second, should we not make our lives count for one continued effort to accomplish something? Idleness rusts the nerves and muscles. Work has system. Laziness is a nuisance to yourself and country. Do not defer your deeds until a more convenient time, but do it now. The men who do things are the busy men. Be up and doing; life is too short and we each have a part to play in this great life's drama.

The Canadian Century with which is now combined Canadian Life and Resources is making rapid strides as a national weekly. Its Christmas number had a very appropriate colored cover and besides its regular departments it contained a number of excellent Christmas stories by Canadian writers. The Canadian Century treats Canadian public issues and public men in an original manner.



JOHN GALSWORTHY
Noted English novelist and dramatist.

What English Women Read

Favorite Authors of London Women of Fashion.

It is the woman of fashion in London who takes to tall reading. But during an election she is so busy working for her husband or her son or her brother that she has no time to pursue culture. Even little Cecily, age nine, who ought to be dreaming over Andrew Lang's last fairy-book, is sent to the house of poor Jenkins, the carter, with jam for the baby, that Jenkins may not forget Cecily's father at the polls.

You probably doubt my assertion that the London woman of fashion is an intellectual person. You must understand that the assertion was based entirely upon many conversations I have had with—librarians. From a literary point of view she is invariably up-to-date.

She touches life at all points. Algernon Blackwood is discussed at the dinner table; he is such a psychic. Then there is Maurice Hewlett, the polished. De Morgan, the elemental, John Galsworthy, the strong, and Oh, yes, there is Father Benson who is too mystic for anything.

Thirty years ago no English woman's mental outfit was complete without Mrs. Ward's "Robert Elsmere" and Margaret Deland's "John Ward, Preacher." Nowadays a keen interest in the doctrines of the great god Bud is imperative. No longer does a girl work slippers for her favorite curate; but you will find her well versed in Fielding Hall's "Inward Light" or Francis Stopford's thoughtful "Toil of Life."

Furthermore, the writings of Mary Baker G. Eddy are much in vogue. The attitude of many English women towards Mrs. Baker is similar to that of an American towards Marcus Aurelius.

Psychic literature of all sorts is eagerly sought for in society. "John Silence," for instance, is in great demand. Arthur Machen's books are popular, especially his "Great God Pan," anything, in short, dealing with the possibility of an existence outside our earthly experience.

Poetry, on the other hand, with almost the solitary exception of the glittering lyrics of Laurence Hope has practically died out among smart women. Browning, of course, in isolated cases, is still rampant; and the gospel of Maeterlinck is preached periodically.

Omar Khayyam has long been a staple article and Walter Pater, I am glad to hear, is coming up again. A delicately perceptive critic of literary style is almost as interesting as a palmist to the society woman.

Books of humor are recommended. W. W. Jacobs is read with avidity; his plots are often quotable. Duncan Schwann's "Book of a Bachelor," Pett Ridge and E. V. Lucas are always popular.—George Vye.

Science Jottings

Making Bad Air Good.

Bad air isn't good for anything—except flies—and it is to fight and eliminate bad air in the crowded cities, in churches, theatres, factories, smelly kitchen odors, the odor of tobacco smoke and other objectionable smells, that Yankee ingenuity has finally set electricity to work. Artifically manufactured ozone is the agent that does the work. Ozone found "native" in the atmosphere at the seaside, in the mountains and forests, and everywhere after a thunderstorm, but is almost wholly absent from the large cities and in all crowded places. It is a modified form of oxygen. It is now produced artificially, by a machine affixed to ordinary electric light sockets. Many have been installed in the larger cities. They are especially good in purifying the atmosphere of places difficult to ventilate. Ozone was identified in 1840 by a Swiss professor of chemistry, Schoenbein, as a condensed and allotropic modification of oxygen. Until the perfection of electrical machinery its manufacture by chemical means was too costly to be practical. The general principal of operation of the Vohr method is to produce a cold, violet electric current of high voltage, thru which the air is sucked and blown by two fans, ozonized and disseminated all over the room. They do not manufacture oxygen, but merely make the oxygen that is present more powerful, cleaning the air, disinfecting it and precipitating a great part of the organic matter in the atmosphere, and checking putrefaction.

The December number of The Trail contains an excellent selection of stories and verse by Canadian writers, including Isabel Ecclestone MacKay, Nellie L. McClung, Bonnycastle Dale, Ralph Connor, C. L. Armstrong. The publication office of the magazine has ben removed from Regina to Winnipeg.

Policeman Introduces Returning Husband

Patrolman Curley Plays Part of Interceding Angel — a Midnight Reunion—(From "In Babel," by George Ade.

Patrolman Curley tapped with his club against the pickets and the gate-posts as he strolled past the long row of frame buildings in Woolover-street. It was a misty, moonlight night, and Patrolman Curley had just pulled the one o'clock box at the corner to let the station know that he was alive.

As he passed the wooden houses, with the roofs peaked to a uniform height and the front stoops built all alike, he reflected that there was little need of a policeman along such a street. No burglars would have been attracted to this neighborhood, and the residents were too tired from hard work to remain up at night and be disorderly.

Patrolman Curley supposed that he had the whole street to himself until he glanced ahead and saw a man leaning against the fence. As he came nearer the man asked: "This ain't Gillespie, is it?"

"No, sir, this is Curley."

"There used to be a fellow named Gillespie on this beat."

"He's up at Maxwell-street now."

"Well, maybe you can tell me. Does—ah—does Mrs. Fisher still live here at 852?"

"How should I know. I don't keep acquainted with all the people on my beat."

The Intercessor's Part.

"Will you go up to the door with me till I find out?"

"Can't you find out for yourself? What's the matter—somebody sick?"

"No—I'll tell you. She's my wife."

"Well, if she's your wife you don't need me to introduce you, do you?"

"To tell you the truth, officer, I don't know whether she'll be glad to see me or not. I've been away since a year ago last winter."

"You'd better come around in the daytime, my friend. Here at one o'clock in the morning is no time for settlin' old family troubles."

"I'd like mighty well to see her to-night, if she's in there."

"Why didn't you come around early in the evening?"

"I didn't get in town till to-night. I've been looking for a friend of mine—couldn't find him."

"Well, what good can I do?"

"You just come up with me to let her know it's all right. If I call her out of bed she may come to the front door and see me and think I've come back to make trouble for her. Then again, if she's still mad at me, I don't want to quarrel with at all. I'm go away in a peaceable manner. I'm a law-abiding citizen, and I always have been. I want you for a witness to what happens right here to-night."

"What was your trouble about anyway? Another man?"

"No, sir; I never thought that Maude cared for any one besides me."

"Maude!"

"That's her name, officer—Maude. We'd been married ten years before we had this trouble, and if I told you now what made it, you would hardly believe me."

"Well, what was it? Y' can't keep me up. I'm here till four o'clock."

The Cause of the Quarrel.

"We'd never had any fallin' out, you know. Why, we've got a boy, Bernard, that's eight years old now and got more sense than both of us put together. I don't know how to begin to tell you. You know these continuous shows, don't you?"

"Yes."

"Well, me and Maude never went to the theatre much after we moved to Chicago because Bernard was a baby and we couldn't take him with us. After he got a little older, tho, we went once in a while and I had a good job over at the desk factory, but I never believed in wastin' money and didn't care much for shows anyway. Maude liked to go and talked a good deal about every show we went to, but, as I say, I didn't feel that I could afford to pay a dollar or two every week for foolishness. But then these continuous shows started, so that she could go any afternoon and get a good seat for thirty cents, she got crazy on the theatre. She could take Bernard along and hold him on her lap, and of course there wasn't much housework to do, and I s'pose she must have went to these places about three days out of every week. I wouldn't have cared for that so much, because I think a woman ought to enjoy herself, but she got so that she couldn't think of anything or talk of anything but variety shows. She was singin' darkey songs around the house all the time and tellin' these jokes she'd heard, and she got so she knew the names of all them variety actors, and she used to say that So-and-So had a good act, and somebody else was poor, and somebody else ought to change their performance, and so on."

"So that's why you shook her?" asked Patrolman Curley.

George a Spiritualist.

"No—hold on. There's another side to the story. Just about the time she was takin' in all the cheap shows in town I went with a friend of mine named Dan Jerrold to see a spiritual exhibition over at a widow woman's house near Twenty-sixth-street. It was the first thing of the kind I ever saw, and I thought there was something to it. I did, honest. I talked to my father thru this medium and got messages from some friends of mine, and I s'pose I was purty well worked up about it for a few weeks and couldn't think of much else. Well, when I tried to talk spiritualism to Maude, she simply had a fit. She just hollered and laughed and that was all. It made me so mad, I said she'd better stop gaddin' around to variety shows and pay attention to something serious. In fact, I told her in so many words that she mustn't go to any more theatres with Bernard unless I went along. She went, just the same. Then we had it. Before long we got so we couldn't speak without gettin' into a quarrel. One day we had it hot and heavy and I just up and told her I was goin' to leave. She told me to get out and never come back. The house was in her name already and I turned over the bank-book to her and started for Birmingham. I knew she wouldn't starve, for if she got hard up she could sell the place and go back to her father's folks. They're well off."

"And you haven't heard from her since?"

"Not direct from her—no. Before I left here I went to Dan Jerrold and told him to write me once in a while and let me know how she was gettin' along. After I got to Birmingham he wrote to me that my brother had come here to live with her, and that she seemed to be enjoyin' herself. That was a year ago last spring. I was in Alabama all summer, but in the fall I went to Florida and worked as a carpenter all winter; pulled up and went over to New Orleans in the spring, and got back to Birmingham here about a month ago. When I got there I found a letter for me advertised in the newspaper. I went around and got it. It was from Dan Jerrold. He said my wife had been askin' about me and seemed to be worried. I made him promise not to tell her where I was, and he said he hadn't told her. He said she'd changed a good deal and didn't go to shows any more and he had a notion that she'd like to live with me again. Now the funny part of it is that before I got this letter I'd changed my opinion about this spiritualism business."

"When you're dead, you're dead," observed Patrolman Curley, judicially.

George Changes opinions.

"Yes, I guess that's right. W'y, I saw a fellow in Montgomery one night go into a cabinet and do every blamed thing that I ever saw at a seance. Then he showed just how he worked it, and I could see that I'd probably been fooled by these people here at the widow woman's. The more I thought about it, the less I blamed Maude for makin' fun of me. Then when I got this letter from Dan it kind o' decided me to come back to Chicago. I finished some work I was at and collected a little money due me, and come along. Our train was late. We got in here about eleven o'clock and I went over to the place where Dan Jerrold used to board. I thought I'd seem him first and see how things stood. Well, he'd moved somewheres and they couldn't tell me where. I went to two or three places where I thought he might be, but I couldn't get track of him, so I thought I'd come out here. After I got here, I didn't know what to do. I was afraid that mebbe somebody else lived in the house. When I was comin' I wondered if it was Gillespie, so I waited."

Patrolman Curley bored the gate-post with his club and nooded his head in quiet laughter.

Curley Won over.

"You're a wonder," he said. "What's the name again?"

"Fisher—George Fisher."

"Come on, George."

The policeman climbed up to the front door and pounded with his club. He paused, and for a few moments there was a death-like quiet. George Fisher, on the lower step, had taken off his hat and was wiping his brow with a red handkerchief.

Once more the club rattled noisily against the panels, and as Patrolman Curley stopped to listen, a timid voice from behind the door asked: "What is it?"

"It's her!" whispered George.

"Is this Mrs. Fisher?" asked the policeman.

"Yes—yes sir. Who is it? What do you want?"

"It's all right. Don't be afraid. I'm a police officer. Go on; open the door."

"Well, what do you want?"

"I want to tell you something, my good woman. It's all right—open the door."

There was a hesitating turn of the lock. The door squeaked back and the tousled head of a woman in white appeared in the narrow opening.

George's Welcome.

"What in the world is it?" she asked.

"A man here wants to see you."

"Who is he? What about?"

"He says he's your husband."

"George."

"It's me, Maude," said George, meekly.

He had been hidden by the big patrolman, but now he moved up a step.

"Well, of all things!" exclaimed the woman, peeking thru the doorway.

"Do you want him to come in?" asked the policeman.

"Well, George Fisher, of all the fool tricks. Comin' around here this time of night with a policeman!"

"I just got in town," said George, in a husky voice.

"Well, get in here, for mercy's sake! What will the neighbors say, hearin' such a racket at this time of night with a policeman!"

The door opened, with Maude discreetly hiding behind it.

George sidled in and Patrolman Curley heard him ask: "Is Bert at home?"

Before there was time for an answer the door slammed.

Patrolman Curley turned. The street was again quiet in the misty moonlight. He hit the gate-post a noisy thwack as he passed it.

"George and Maude! Glory be to Ireland!"

HILAIRE BELLOC
English essayist, who is a member of the imperial parliament.

New Year's Dawn.

The dawn of another year; the turn of another age—
Did you hear the cynic sneer, "Oh, all the world's a stage?"

Play on! Play well your part! The glow of the task well done
Will cheer you on your way to the Land of the Setting Sun.

The day of the new resolve; the turn of another leaf—
What tho the scorner laughs, "Resolves, so good, so brief!"

Resolve! Resolve again! Each day the fight renew
And in the final battle, sure success will come to you.

YULETIDE IN SCOTLAND.

It is when Christmas and Boxing Days have passed into the irrevocable, when, south of the Tweed, holidays and festivities have come to an end, and roast turkey, goose, plum-pudding and mince pies are but memories (more or less pleasant), that Scotland enters upon her great annual saturnalia. From time immemorial boisterous, and in many cases bacchanalian revelry has been associated with the close of the old and the opening of the New Year. Formerly the period was distinguished by the significant title of "The Daft Days." The name was given more particularly to the season between Hogmanay (the last day of the year) and Handsel Monday (the first Monday after New Year's Day), but, like the generosity which characterized it, the time was not strictly limited.

The name indicates very expressively the mirth, fun, and uproarious joviality of the period and the irresponsibility of the revellers. While the Daft Days have now been shorn of some of their glory, much of the spirit remains. And altho it is still, as it has been in the past, associated with foolish errors of judgment, it is, on the whole, a spirit to be cherished. For it is a genial spirit, a spirit of goodwill, of generosity, and of hospitality. It is the Spirit of Christmas—a trifle belated.

The New Year in Scotland sees the union of sundered households. Now is the time when sons and daughters who have gone forth to the battle of life return to the old home and the old hearth; when ancient feuds are healed; when friends abroad are remembered with love and friends at home entertained. It is a spirit of generous hospitality which, as the year draws to a close, leads the guidman and the guidwife to lay in their kebbuck (a cheese), and a stock of shortbread, currant-bun, and other indigestible luxuries.—From Cassell's Magazine.

How Modern Freebooters Are Robbing a Nation

Story of the Stealing of U. S. Timber and Coal Lands—Destruction of Flocks and Herds—How "The Freebooters of the Wilderness" are Robbing A Great Republic — Told by Agnes C. Laut in her New Book

For ten years the powers that stand for law in this country have been marking time behind the firing line, while the other fellow got away with the goods.

* * * * * *

A Roman ruler had fiddled while his imperial city burned. What was the many-headed ruler of the great republic doing, while enemies burned and cut and slashed and wasted in wantonness the property of the public for the enrichment of the Ring?

* * * * * *

The heads of kings fell on the bloody block for less crime in days not so soft spoken as these.

AGNES C. LAUT
Canadian author, who has written many books on early history of Western America.

Agnes Laut's latest book, "Freebooters of the Wilderness" (Musson Book Co., Toronto), tells the story of the spoliation of a great state. The hero of the story, Wayland, is a forest-ranger, and as he is introduced to us, he is in the company of Eleanor MacDonald, daughter of a Canadian sheep-rancher, who had made his home in the Western States.

"Are you going to straddle or fight?" asks the young lady. From which and the subsequent conversation we discover that there are two things a forest ranger may do. He may sit still and see coal and timber lands being stolen from the state, sheepmen crowded off the grazing lands and their herds destroyed, and many other kinds of villainy perpetrated. Or, he may oppose and fight everything in the shape of stealing and wrongdoing, do what from his position he might be expected to do—and for so doing lose his job.

What He Must Fight.

For, if we are to believe this story (which is emphatically prefaced by a statement of the author that all is true, and more), senators are among the chief stealers; sheriffs help to evade the law not to carry it out; the press of the country is man-handled, bribed and muzzled; and the men who are supposed to see that the resources of the country are conserved, are so placed that they can do little or nothing but look on at robbery, and jobbery, pillage and even murder.

Wayland decides to fight. Quite naturally so when his own righteous conscience is urged on by a beautiful young girl in which he is much interested. Immediately the fight is on. Senator Moyese, the villain of the play, and Bat Brydges, his henchman, together with MacDonald, the rancher, the missionary and his boy, all call at the ranger's cabin.

The question of a new grazing area for MacDonald's sheep and a few the missionary has, is discussed. There are some technical points to be overcome, and Senator Moyese intimates that if MacDonald will take out papers of citizenship and support him, there will be no difficulty. The only way to get the sheep to the new grazing land is over the senator's ranch. The senator takes Wayland aside and tries to win him over from the opposition he has made for four years to the senator's schemes. When he leaves, Bat Brydges stays and tries to further his master's cause.

Next comes Jack Matthews, an old frontiersman, looking for Missionary Williams. Matthews is a man of strong views and sermonizing tendencies. Hear his word picture of the great republic: "Y'r muckrakers are belching y'r failures to the four corners of the earth! Justice perverted! Courts in fee to the highest bidder! More murders—murders in this fresh, new, clean than all the stew pots o' filth the old nations have brewed in a thousand years; and murderers unpunished! Y'r government—the great world experiment—is it the wull o' the people or the wull o' a gilded clique of tricksters?"

Slaughter of Innocents.

The next important scene in the drama shows Fordie, the missionary's boy, with his helpers driving the fifteen thousand sheep across the Rim Rocks to a new grazing district. But the villain had been at work and a band of outlaws hired by Moyese, hustle the flocks of sheep over the steep rocks. As a result, this picture:

"Jumbled at the foot of the pinnacled red rocks heaved a writhing mass, a weltering maimed horror. On the outer edge, arms under head, face to sky, tossed backwards, lay the body of the boy beside the pinto pony, the neck of the horse broken under in the fall, the child pitched beyond the mass by the double turn of his failing horse."

Upon this awful sight looked Wayland and Eleanor together, having become aware of the dastardly trick too late to warn and save the boy.

Now we follow Wayland and Matthews in a long chase after the outlaws. "We've got to fight this thing to the last ditch," says Wayland to Eleanor. "If these things had been committed under a monarchy, the people would have tanned the hide of the king into boot leather."

Before we pass to the "Long Trail" after the outlaws, we are shown how Bat Brydges gets in his fine work with the newspapers and how crime can be reported in such a manner as to reflect credit on the dastard who secretly is the cause of all the disaster.

Trailing the Outlaws.

Comes a hunt for the sheriff. He is not to be found so Wayland decides, "I'm going to quit monkeying with technicalities in the twilight zone and go after the man." The chase is on. And it follows thru torrents, mountains and deserts. Some of the outlaws are killed in a snowslide, the rest were done to death by the heat and drouth of the alkali lands. Only a desperate struggle saved Wayland and Matthews from a similar fate.

The outlaws have met the fate they deserve but when Wayland and Matthews return there is further trouble. We are shown how timber lands are stolen under guise of homesteading, how coal-lands are declared worthless by experts (?) and then grabbed by robbers, how slander and the smothering of evidence is used to keep clear the skirts of the freebooters.

Then, as this is but a novel, the villain meets his Nemesis and the hero and heroine are "happy ever after." But we stop to wonder how much of this freebooting is yet going on unpunished.

Considering Miss Laut's work from a literary standpoint, it has many faults. Her plot is decidedly jerky. The love-making is so unique as to be unnatural. Many times Wayland and Matthews and other of the characters develop the prolixity of ranters upon occasion when silence would seem more natural. Slang, vernacular, and excessive language is more prevalent than would seem necessary. On the whole, however, this is a subject which demands emphatic treatment, and the book should be regarded more as a campaign document to awaken a nation to a sense of its danger, than as a finished work of literature.

MUSIC

Macmillen to Play Goldmark Concerto

Amazingly Difficult Number To be Given at Next Concert by Soloist and Orchestra.

Francis Macmillen, the celebrated violinist, who comes to this city on January 12 as soloist at the Toronto Symphony Orchestra concert at Massey Hall on that date, achieved such phenomenal success in Europe and England last year that it has resulted in his engagement this season by every orchestra of importance in America. In his Toronto program the orchestra will accompany him in the amazingly difficult Goldmark concerto, a work which demands the most perfect amalgamation of solo part and orchestral background and taxes to the utmost the resources of both soloist and accompanists. Wherever Macmillan has played this concerto, with its seemingly superhuman intricacies, he is acclaimed most enthusiastically as one of the most artistic and musicianly interpreters of the violin now before the public. In addition to this he will also play with piano accompaniment, the "Ava Maria" by Schubert-Wilhelmj, and the "Moise Fantasie" by Paganini. The orchestral numbers are unusually important and will comprise the Beethoven overture to Coriolanus, with its tragic Greek suggestiveness, and the magnificent "Pathetique" symphony by Tschaikowsky wherein the climaxes are worked up with furious energy and intense dramatic power. Public sale of seats opens at Massey Hall on Tuesday, January 10.

Toronto Conservatory of Music

EDWARD FISHER, Mus. Doc., Musical Director.

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EXAMINATIONS JANUARY 24, 25, 26 AND 27.

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Dangers Exist for Young Girl Students

Should Not be Sent Unprotected To Study in Great Continental Cities.

In reference to the case of an American girl student, alone and unprotected, who recently died of hardship in Paris, "The Etude" has the following very sensible comment to make. The editors' remarks apply just as well to the Canadian as to the American girl:

The Etude has already expressed its attitude against the custom of sending our girls, with insufficient means and slight protection, thousands of miles away from home, to secure an education in foreign cities. Had we not personally encountered cases of students in distress in European capitals we might not be so emphatic. It is wrong, wrong, wrong, horribly wrong. Our girls are too precious to be sacrificed in this imbecile manner. Self-reliant, capable and ambitious as they are in comparison with the young women of some other nations, they are nevertheless girls, and need sufficient support and the protection of the home.

The Etude is not a journal for "muck-raking," nor does it predict danger when none exists, but we should feel that we were neglecting our duty if we failed to call the attention of parents to these conditions. Naturally cities afford musical advantages which in some cases cannot be found in the small town. The Symphony Orchestra and the opera demand the support of millionaires. A part of our musical education must be obtained in the city, but parents of young girls should no more think of sending them to continental cities unprotected than they would of putting a thrush in a serpent's cage for safety.

Montreal Opera.

Magnificent work is being done in Montreal by the Montreal Grand Opera Company. Their recent presentations have been most successful, and the opera promises to become one of the city's most interesting institutions. Among the recent operas given were "Madame Butterfly," with Madame Ferrabini in the title role, "Carmen"

The "Emperor" Violin

The celebrated "Emperor" violin, the finest instrument ever produced by the master of Cremonese instrument makers, Stradivarius, has become the cherished possession of the great virtuoso, Kubelik. The "Emperor" has been universally acknowledged to possess unequalled qualities of tone, and for forty years it has been in the possession of the Haddock family. It was acquired by George Haddock, well known as a violinist and the founder of the Leeds College of Music, in 1873, and on his death it was bequeathed to his family, of whose members Mr. G. Percy Haddock and Edgar Haddock (now directors of the college) are the best known; Mr. Edgar Haddock being eminent as a violinst, composer, and musical "entrepreneur." The "Emperor" was recently valued at £10,000, and the price at which it has changed hands is the highest ever paid in the history of violins for any instrument. Kubelik, at the very successful recital in conjunction with Backhaus at Queen's Hall on Saturday afternoon, played on the "Emperor," and the unsurpassed sonority and delicacy of its tone fully justified its position as the premier violin now in existence.

"Don't you think you could make some improvement in that orchestra? They could hardly hear my songs last night for the drum," said the soubrette.

"Well," replied the manager, with a smile, "I might add another drum."—Yonkers Statesman.

She—Did you enjoy the opera last night, Herr Schwartz?

He—No; I couldn't hear anything.

She—Why not?

He—Two ladies sat in front of me and chatted the whole evening about how much they loved music.—Tit Bits.

Advice to Singers

By Caruso

On the nights when I sing I take nothing after luncheon except perhaps a sandwich and a glass of Chianti until after the performance.

The use of spirits is sure to inflame the delicate little ribbons of tissue which produce the singing tone, and then—addio to a clear and ringing high C! Tho I indulge occasionally in a cigaret, I advise all singers, particularly young singers, against this practice.

A baritone who tries to increase his upper range by main strength will surely in time lose his best lower notes, and a light tenor who attempts to force out notes lower than his range will never be able to sing legitimate tenor roles; and after two or three years may not be able to sing at all.

To have the attack true and pure one must consciously try to open the throat not only in front but from behind. One can open the throat perfectly without a perceptible opening of the mouth, merely by the power of respiration.

It is the ability to take in an adequate supply of breath and to retain it until required that makes—or, by contrary, mars—all singing. A singer with a perfect sense of pitch and all the good intentions possible will often sing off the key and bring forth a tone with no vitality in it, distressing to hear, simply for lack of breath control.

The voice is naturally divided into three registers: the chest, medium and head. In a man's voice of lower quality this last is known as "falsetto," but in the case of a tenor he may use a tone which sounds like falsetto, but is really merely a mezza voce, or half voice. This legitimately belongs to a man's compass; a falsetto does not. The most important register is the medium, particularly of tenors, for this includes the greater part of a tenor's voice, and can be utilized even to the top of his range, if rightly produced.

Singers, especially tenors, are very apt to throw the head forward in producing the high notes, and consequently get a throaty strained voice, which is so disagreeable. To avoid this one should try to keep the supply of breath down as far towards the abdomen as possible, thus maintaining the upper passages to the head quite free for the emission of the voice. Remember, also, to sing within yourself as it were—to feel the tones all thru your being; otherwise your singing will possess no sentiment, emotion, or authority. It is the failure to accomplish this which has produced so many soulless artists.—The Etude.

Fine Program For The Schubert Choir

Handel's Coronation Anthems, Interesting Feature — Many Other Important Compositions To be Given.

Two most excellent programs have been prepared by Mr. H. M. Fletcher for the two concerts of the Schubert Choir on February 20 and 21.

The principal works in extended form will be the three coronation anthems by Handel, "They Anointed the King" "And the People Rejoiced" and "God Save the King," the last number of which is only surpassed in grandeur by the "Hallelujah Chorus" from the "Messiah." The unaccompanied numbers will include a new arrangement of "Cruis Keen Lawn" by Granville Bantock, in which he has evolved some remarkable results. "O Praise ye God," "Tschaikowski;" "Barcarolle," Offenbach from the "Tales of Hoffman" for women's voices; "Marching" Brahms for men's voices; "Thou Alone," Lassen, and a group of 16th century madrigals. The second night's program will include: Bach's beautiful and majestic cantata "A Stronghold Sure" for soprano and bass soloists which is considered one of the composer's most remarkable works; a group of vocal dances by Schubert. "When Gallant Lovers Came A'wooing," "An End Will I Bring to Doubt," "Her True Love She Greeteth" and "Hark Silver Bells." The a capella numbers will be choral variations on the folk song, the Black Monk "Rutland Boughton;" "A Song of Faith," Kahn; "To Music," Schubert for ladies voices and baritone solo "Serenade," Spicker, for men's voices and a group of old 16th century madrigals. Madame Nordica and Myron Whitney will be the soloists in the concerted numbers, and the accompaniments will be played by the Symphony Orchestra. Madame Nordica's group of songs for each night will be announced later.

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I LOVE THEE.

(Ich Liebe Dich)

Sung by Emmy Danzig on her European Concert Tour

E. GRIEG.

Published by AMERICAN MELODY Co., New York.

I Love Thee.

Some Studies in Gowns.

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London and the foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes the Fashion Page for this newspaper each week. Her articles are illustrated with sketches and photographs of her exclusive London and American models, and of Parisian fashions.

A "Little" Dinner or Theatre Gown by "Lucile" —of White Satin with a Short Tunic of Silver Tissue Embroidered in Gold.

By Lady Duff-Gordon ("Lucile")

HAVE you realized, I wonder, that the triumph of America over England is made more manifest every day by practically every woman who takes her walks abroad—in the streets of London, at any rate?

For nowadays there are fully displayed beneath the increasingly short and scanty skirts, shoes and boots whose shaping and shortness at once proclaim their American modelling and making; whose adornment, moreover, generally consists—in the case of the shoes—of the doubly and flatly looped silken ribbon bow so familiar to fashionable femininity on the other side of the "Herring Pond," the heels, too, being more often of the sturdy "Cuban" than the slim "Louis" variety!

Yes, there is no doubt about it, American footwear reigns supreme and smart to-day, and is likely, moreover, to retain its supremacy for just as long a time as the short skirt is produced by Fashion and her followers. And glad I am that Englishwomen have realized the advantages and, indeed, the necessity of some such radical change in their pedal coverings, for from the very first, I have, as you will, I hope, remember, protested vehemently against the incongruity and the unsightliness of the enormously elongated footwear, whose exaggerated outline became positively grotesque as seen in conjunction and contrast with the abbreviated and narrow skirts.

And now that we have learned our lesson and acquired a new smartness thereby, I hope that we shall never forget it, even when our skirts become sufficiently lengthy again to afford a certain amount of concealment for our boots and shoes. Such added length and consequent elegance are already to be noted in the latest reception and afternoon toilettes, one just newly arrived from Paris, of which I am sending you a picture, touching the ground in front and at the back forming a distinct, though somewhat diminutive train. But, at the sides, where the soft folds of cloth are draped upward, the under skirt is cut sufficiently short to display the antelope shoes and all their American smartness of shape.

Contrasting Fabrics In This Gown.

Well, any way, the result of this new scheme is distinctively piquant, more especially as the contrast between the length and the shortness of, respectively, one skirt and underskirt, is accentuated by a further contrast between their fabrics. For, while the dress is, for the most part, composed of the softest and most supple of cloth, in a wonderful shade of blue-green, the underskirt, of which just that piquant peep is afforded at the sides, is of a white silk striped with black velvet, another telling introduction of this striped and smart material being achieved with equal success, you see, in the corsage. Nor is this the only claim which the gown can make upon your attention and admiration as a novelty, for that little square train is finished off and weighted, too, at each corner by a long and handsome tassel of silk, which blends the two subtly suggested shades of blue and green, giving to each one the definiteness denied by the close and shot interweaving of the cloth. Nor must you by any means omit to note and imitate those buttons, which are covered in the white silk, with just one velvet stripe.

Then let me introduce you to another new model, which I have just made in crepe de soie of softest cloud-gray coloring, and combined, as you may see, with black velvet, the scheme, as far as the dress itself is concerned, being completed by a bordering of skunk fur at the skirt hem. The toque is of turban modelling and made entirely of the fur, while there standing out in bold and beautiful relief, high at one side, is a huge aigrette of vivid cherry color. For the rest, stole and muff display a new and rather effective blending of ermine and white satin, whose rival whiteness, as doubly veiled with black chiffon, is softened into a mere suggestion. Tassels, blending black and white cord and silk, also add to the length of the scarf stole.

And now I have another word or two of news for you about furs, a second and smart ermine set, which is, I think worthy of chronicling, being first denuded of the decorative little tails, so that after an unbroken and exquisite expanse of white, they may be all the more effectively grouped together as a bordering fringe. Here again, too, the fur is divided, or the scarf, by a central and wide band of white satin, veiled only snugly, this time, however, with black chiffon, but further ornamented with a plaiting of black satin. This trimming is repeated on the huge flatly hanging muff, on which two bands of the satin and chiffon are introduced, while its final curves are all followed by a fringe of ermine tails.

An Effective Use of Furs.

Skunk, in its turn, is still well to the fore, being worked in the softest and most supple of strands, when used alone for the making of long, wide stoles and giant muffs, though never, I think, have I seen it to greater advantage than when combined with chinchilla. For the contrast between the two furs is marked to a degree, not only as regards their coloring but also their texture, and the beauty of each seems to be accentuated and increased by this very fact. The chinchilla forms the widest and central part of the stole, the skunk, of course, being used as bordering bands, which not only outline the long front, but also envelope points at the back, the stole being of entirely new shaping and hanging in two other deep points below the waist. The scheme is not only effective in itself, but, furthermore, facilitates adjustment, it being most difficult for the average woman—as I have always admitted—to manage easily a really elegant and becoming arrangement of a long and absolutely straight scarf of fur.

A new black and white scheme, too, which is sufficiently striking to hold its own even in these days—and nights—of lovely and almost lurid colorings, adorns black satin with a bold Byzantine embroidery of white floss silk and borderings of white and black fox fur, the lining in its turn being of white satin, veiled with black chiffon. Or again, how do you like the idea of a veritable Josephus model in royal blue velvet shot with gold, the lining, on the other hand, being of gold shot with blue, and in both cases the gleam of the gold not being sufficiently insistent to clash in the least with the lovely silvery gray of the chinchilla fur which borders the whole coat. Then of truly regal loveliness is a white satin kimono coat lined with fairest shell pink satin and provided with a collar of Russian sable, the same superb fur being continued as a bordering for the wrap-over front and forming finally a deep, almost flouncelike effect about the feet.

A New Afternoon Dress of Plum-Colored Velvet.

Footwear of American Make Adds the Crowning Touch to the Latest Parisian Fashions

A Startling Paris Style Showing the New Upward Draping of the Skirt and the Latest—and Lowest—Position for the Tassel Trimming.

A "Lucile" Study in Gray Crepe de Soie, Black Velvet and Black Chiffon—Stole and Muff of Ermine and Skunk—in the Toque a Vivid Cherry Colored Osprey.

You will be interested, I feel sure, in the evening dress, which is the subject of this week's photograph and which I have specially designed for wear at little dinners or theatre parties. There is a quaintness about it which is somewhat fascinating, I think, and you see the Oriental suggestion and inspiration are once more in evidence. The straight and scanty little under-dress is of white satin and the short tunic of silver tissue broidered with spots of gold and edged, too, with a lace-like device and then a long fringe, both entirely carried out in the silver. Folded about the waist is a scarf of green chiffon, embroidered in gold and edged with a fold of palest blue.

How They Made Merry in the Olden Days

NEW YORK'S annual champagne orgy of welcome to the New Year is a fixture of metropolitan life. At all the big hotels and restaurants tables have to be secured in advance and with the understanding that nothing less expensive than champagne will be served.

According to custom, the small hours of the first morning of every New Year witness oceans of splashed table cloths and forests of empty bottles; also thousands of hilarious, staggering men and women being assisted into their motor cars and taxicabs. Ministers of the Gospel and moralizing editors annually deplore this dreadful saturnalia, for the time being forgetting that never in history, in any land, was the "water wagon" in such general use as nowadays in this country.

By way of comparison, here are some facts of history showing what drunkenness and gluttony meant in ancient times:

Caesar, on a certain occasion, while drunk on wine, is said to have given Eutychus, his charioteer, a tip amounting to $75,000, the largest money tip on record. The most reckless of our modern millionaires thinks he's making an awful splash when he tips his chauffeur $25.

One of the Caesars fed his charger on wine and barley in a golden vase. One of his dinners cost more than half a million. His supper bill for four months was twenty million dollars.

Philip of Macedon was a drunkard. He always left the banquet table staggering. Alexander the Great, his son, inherited the weakness for drink. It took him two days and two nights to sleep off a royal booze. He died of drink at the age of thirty-two.

Dionysius, the younger, tyrant of Sicily, went on sprees which lasted three months at a time. He lost his eyesight through overindulgence.

Nero was in the habit of sitting down at noon and sticking there until midnight, eating and drinking all the time.

Tiberius was a sincere drunkard. After becoming Emperor of Rome, he was drunk so often that his army nicknamd him "Biberius," meaning "tippler." He had two pals, Flaccus and Piso, with whom he went on sprees. At the weeping stage they deplored the prevalence of drunkenness.

One time Tiberius had a vacancy for the quaestorship, and there were many applicants for the job. The man who got it drank a whole pitcher of strong wine which Tiberius himself had filled. The successful applicant had neither position nor "pull," but Tiberius said the man who could drink that amount of wine was the man for the place.

Tiberius was as cranky about eating as drinking. He gave Sabinus $10,000 for writing a sketch in which an oyster, a thrush and a mushroom figured as characters. Tiberius was very fond of mushrooms and died from eating the wrong kind.

Nowhere in all the world to-day will you find as many confirmed drunkards as there were among the Thracians, the Iberians, the Celts or the Sythians. The man who didn't get drunk every day or two was regarded as queer.

"Eat, drink and amuse yourself. All else is vanity," said Sardanapalus, the last king of the Assyrians, and these words were written on his tomb.

The ancients were so fond of drink that their most popular god was Bacchus. Their feats in honor of Bacchus, Venus and Saturn were characterized by debaucheries from which the most advanced inebriates to-day would shrink in horror and disgust. The average gourmand of Athens or Rome ate and drank more in a single day than we do in a week.

The antiquity of drunkenness is not known, but one of the most ancient accounts of a booze is that of Lot, which is told in the Book of Genesis. The Persians, whose history goes back as far as any, were famous drunkards in the old days.

The Greeks were moderat. drinkers until they began to copy the luxury of the Persian feasts. The Romans imitated the Greeks. Then the whole world went on a mad drunk. It was a saturnalia.

In the beginning no wrong was thought of drinking, and the moralists even advised drink to dispel melancholy. Hippocrates upheld drinking and earnestly advised people to drown their sorrows in wine.

"When shall we live if not now?" was the giddy advice of the sober Seneca.

The Romans carried overindulgence to an extreme never equalled in another age. Gluttony and intemperance reigned and huge fortunes were spent in single repasts.

Claudius was noted for the rare wines he served. He often had six hundred guests at his table. Like Tiberius, he died from eating the wrong kind of mushrooms.

Caligula owes his niche in the hall of fame to the drunken banquets with which he made even Rome marvel. The excesses made fashionable by such potentates as Lucullus, Apicius, Nero, Verres, Tiberius, Caligula, Vitellius and Domitian really began in the days of Pompey, and they marked the beginning of the end of the republic.

Of the many feasts given by Vitellius not one cost less than $500, and his reign was almost a continuous debauch. Commodus was a notorius drunkard, and Septimius Severus was not much better. Severus died of overindulgence in the flowing bowl.

Don't You Pity the Poor Ostrich?

A WOMAN who is fortunate enough to own ostrich plumes doesn't usually bother herself much about the manner in which these highly regarded feathers are obtained, but the process is a very interesting one nevertheless.

There seems to be a serious difference of opinion as to whether the operation is a painful one as far as the bird is concerned or not, some declaring that it is as painful as the pulling of a tooth is to a human being, while others compare it to the cutting of a person's nails. The truth, however, lies between the two, for while the process of plucking the tail feathers and the largest quill feathers of the tail is absolutely painless, sharp pruning shears being employed for the purpose, the remaining two or three rows in the wing are plucked by hand, and the operation is undoubtedly a most painful one to the bird.

Plucking ostrich feathers is quite a dangerous task unless great care is taken. The big bird does not willingly submit, and he has powerful weapons in his strong legs, with which he can easily break a man's leg and even kill his tormentor if the kick is planted in the chest.

For this reason a novel method is employed on small ostrich farms where the specially constructed pens found on the larger establishments are not to be had. The ostrich is blindfolded by means of a black stocking which is readily thrown over his head. He is then run up against a haystack and the free end of the stocking is made fast to a stake driven in the hay. As the ostrich cannot kick backward, but only forward, he is absolutely helpless in this unusual situation, and the men may work on him with impunity.

The Novel Manner in Which Ostrich Plumes Are Plucked on Small Ostrich Farms.

As is shown in the illustration, two of the men pluck the white feathers and tips from his wings, while the third one grasps the bird's tail firmly and presses it forward to prevent the ostrich from turning.

This method is effective, but where large numbers of birds are handled, as they are on the Los Angeles and other California ostrich farms, elaborate pens are employed for the purpose. The bird is driven into the pen, which is so small that he has no room to kick, and his eyes are blindfolded by means of a stocking. The workers handle the bird from the outside of the enclosure. In the big farms of Los Angeles thousands of birds are thus plucked every year, and their plumage is distributed throughout the country to adorn women who have no word of pity for the poor bird who provides them with their ornaments.

THE WORLD AT LARGE AND SPORT IN GENERAL

CONDUCTED BY H. J. P. GOOD

Affairs of the Day

A good case and a promising case is often lost by exaggeration. It is the one great weakness of the temperance cause that its advocates are prone to exaggeration, which amounts to falsification. Heaven knows that results of the abuse of drinking are bad enough without intensifying them and imagining things that do not and never did exist. Here is a case in point. In The Globe the day after the Xmas celebration, in other words, on Tuesday, an editorial comment deplored the amount of drinking that took place on the previous day and suggested that as far as the bars were concerned the day should have been a dies non. "It is to be hoped," The Globe editorially said, "that many a Xmas holiday will pass before Toronto sees again such an outbreak of drunkenness as that of yesterday in the downtown hotel district. The law providing for the closing of bars on Christmas day should be made applicable also to the day on which Christmas is officially celebrated when it falls on a Sunday."

The Sunday World's contemporary would doubtless like a special law to govern everything with which it disagreed, but, apart from that idea, it is interesting to read in the reportorial columns of the same paper on the same day:

"The number of people arrested for intoxication yesterday was only about half of what it was on last Good Friday. Sixty-two intoxicated persons were taken up by the police. Court-street station taking in twenty-four and Agnes-street station eighteen. The other six stations account for the other twenty."

In other words in a city of upwards of four hundred thousand people only 62 are known to have exceeded reasonable bounds in their appetites on a festive day. This is very far from being the one in four that a certain minister prated about some time ago. On the contrary it is just one in every 6450 persons, which the majority of people will think a good showing and one that Toronto as a moral and law-abiding city has little to feel extra ashamed about. If local option or prohibition had been in force it is doubtful if the returns would have been any less. But good or bad no cause is helped by misrepresenting facts that all who run may read.

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It certainly is strange how facts appear to contradict themselves. Sir Alfred Pearce Gould, senior surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital, stated before the Royal College of Surgeons that men who indulge in intoxicants are more subject to cancer than those who don't. At the same time he stated that there are more cases of cancer among women than among men. Does this mean that more women drink than men and that therefore the sex is more subject to cancer, or that the fact that more men who take an occasional drink are so subject than those who don't is merely an unaccountable coincidence? I have often wondered that with men whether smoking was in any way responsible for cancer. We freely put cigars in our mouths careless alike of how they have been handled and how made. Women also kiss dogs and lick envelopes and stamps with the utmost sang froid. The majority of these same women if they were asked to kiss a good, clean, wholesome man, would turn up their pretty little noses in pious and holy horror. Such are the contrarieties and inconsistencies of a perverse world.

* * * * * * *

The King's decision to visit South Africa will be hailed with satisfaction thruout the empire. Considerable pressure was brought to bear upon the late King Edward to visit Canada, but His Majesty could not see his way towards complying with a desire the fulfilment of which would have been a matter for joy thruout the English-speaking world. If King George goes to South Africa, Canadians will entertain hopes that he will extend so happy an innovation further and travel thru their great country, going by the C. P. R. and returning by the Grand Trunk Pacific. King George is the only monarch who can make a tour of the world without going beyond his own domains or the domains over which he rules, excepting when on the ocean, and then he is on neutral territory. The entire universe would be interested in such a progress and it is sincerely to be hoped it will be undertaken, altho it will consume a little more than the eighty days alloted to such a trip by Jules Verne.

* * * * * * *

In his speech to the North Waterloo reform executive the other evening, Hon. Mackenzie King said the government would welcome an opportunity to improve the condition of the farmers. This is not to be doubted. At the same time before undertaking anything it is devoutly to be hoped that the realities of the situation will be thoroly understood and appreciated. It is all very well to talk about extending markets but the thing to be considered is what the other fellow will be doing while the extending is going on. It would be very easy to adopt a system of reciprocity that while benefitting one section would disastrously or at least injuriously affect another. A thoughtful politician, in speaking of the subject the other day, said: "I don't know whether the government would not be justified in allowing the provinces to act for themselves in the matter of reciprocity." Regarding certain lines there may be a practical element in this suggestion, but there is reason to believe the official promulgation of such an idea would lead to a hubbub in the older provinces that would mean the undoing of those responsible for it. In any circumstance it is apparent that the government is up against a knotty problem, for it is hard to believe that there is any system of reciprocity that would be entirely satisfactory to both peoples. Mr. Mackenzie King says the government can do nothing until it knows what th United States has to offer. What the United States will offer will not be anything that will be materially to our advantage, and that Mr. King may depend on. Free trade in canned foods, it is said, will be one of the propositions. If it were accepted we should simply be handed over, body and bones, to the Chicago monopolists, who indeed already have a pretty strong hold on the trade of this country. We might reap a little advantage as regards sea foods, but in those east and west would benefit at the expense of the middle. "And there you are, you really are," as the distinguished husband of Madge Kendall used to say in one item represents the difficulty that one item represents the difficulty that will be experienced in dealing with pretty well all.

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There is a gentleman running for aldermanic honors in Ward 4 of the City of Toronto who it seems to me everybody should desire to see elected. Reference is made to Mr. G. R. Sweeny, brother of the Bishop of Toronto. An Irishman born, he has been twenty years a resident, property owner and taxpayer in the ward. He is a barrister of prominence in the profession and was centre scrimmage in the famous Osgoode Hall rugby football team that for three years held the championship of Canada. He is also an old Argonaut and is a warm supporter of amateur athletics. He is a graduate of the law school and a university degree man. He is also a leader in Masonic circles, an Orangeman with liberal views and a South African veteran, having been with the Canadian contingent at the relief of Mafeking. In every way Mr. Sweeny would be an acquisition to the council. He is just the stamp of man wanted—a man of broad and liberal views and enterprising spirit.

* * * * * * *

The hockey season is once more in full blast. It opened under happy auspices on Tuesday night and promises with favorable weather to be the busiest and most successful on record. True to British instincts we have become a thoroly sporting people devoted mainly to outdoor pastimes, for hockey presents this paradox that while played under sheltering roofs like curling it is fairly entitled to be considered an outdoor sport. Here and there, again like its sister game, it is still played in the open, but at all times its main attribute, ice, is begotten of nature as represented by the atmosphere and thus hockey takes on the character of open air. As has been said the season opened on Tuesday, altho there had previously been many practise games, and opened auspiciously by the triple champions, St. Michael's, decisively defeating the supposed invincible representatives of the New York Athletic Club, thus fairly establishing a right to be considered champions of America and probably of the world, altho there may be some question as to why one country or even two countries should appropriate the universal title. However, it is clear that there are at least two sports in which Canada can clearly claim supremacy, namely hockey and lacrosse. She can also hold her own at curling and lawn bowling. At golf and lawn tennis, too, she is well in the running, while the recent tour in England of the Zingari cricketers indicates that great advances have been made in the peculiarly English game. In our own style of Rugby we are also well up, but in association football and baseball we must yield the palm. In professional rowing we do not rank so high as we once did but in amateur rowing our men have proved both the equal and the superiors of all others. In athletics we have proved able to more than hold our own. Both in amateur and professional boxing we have within very recent times held world's championships. So that taking one thing with another, as "Bab" Gilbert has it, we can fairly claim rank with the highest in all round sport, if indeed the aggregate of points is not in our favor.

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I rarely open my paper in the morning and note the sporting pages that I don't think of the ancient days when as sporting editor of The Mail, and the first on a daily paper in America, letters were continually coming to hand protesting against the attention being given to the pastimes of the people. All kinds of religionists wrote saying the young were being misled and ruined and prophesying the most dire results if the thing were continued. In those days it was a constant fight for space and for years it was warfare on my part with the editor in chief and maker up of the paper to get what I considered fair treatment for my department and particular hobby. Now not only are pages given in each and every paper to sporting events but when there is anything particular on there is elevation to the front page. In the seventies I verily believe there would have been blasts in the pulpit for such seeming desecration. And then the number of organizations which I have been midwife to or been present at the accouchement of, including the O. J. C., the Amateur Athletic Union, the Amateur Oarsmen's Association, the Canadian Lacrosse Association, the Toronto Lacrosse League, the now defunct Ontario Athletic Association, the similarly situated Toronto Athletic Club, the also similarly situated International Baseball Association and the still existing Eastern Baseball Association, not to mention a number of minor organizations. In the course of a long life I have seen many revelations, inventions, discoveries and developments, but I know of nothing that has made more rapid and permanent progress than the love of sport in Canada. When I say that, it must not be supposed that thirty and forty years ago we were any back numbers as things went in matters of sport, for the chronicles of the day mention many Canadians who have gone abroad and earned their spurs, including the gallant and world-wide popular Sir Henry M. Pellatt, the once mighty Hanlan, and the almost equally renowned Deerfoot. Some day I may be tempted to set down things I have known about men in the sporting world of Canada during the last forty years, from the time when General Otter was prominent in lacrosse, when W. K. MacNaught, M. L. A., wrote his famous book, then a classic, "Lacrosse and How to Play It." John F. Scholes could beat them all at snowshoe running and boxing; Charlie McIvor could outrun them all and the late Charlie Bigger out-jumped. Oh, yes, there were individual giants in Canada in the rare old, good old days.

OUR SPORTSMAN KING

1. The King riding in Hyde Park, London. 2. The King at the covert side (shooting). 3. The King at a football match (Army Cup Final).

Value of Physical Culture.

A Means Whereby a Sound Body May Be Secured and the Race Improved—In Moderation Exercise is a Necessity For Every One, Staving Off Sickness and Encouraging Longevity.

Physical culture is a means to an end—a means whereby bodily health and mental activity are to be secured, the organs strengthened and developed, the blood made pure and active circulation promoted and retained, and, so far as the athlete is concerned, a greater proficiency, success, and enjoyment in the particular sports and athletic recreations in which he may indulge guaranteed. Try to dismiss from the mind the conception of physical culture being synonymous with huge muscles, weight-lifting, and strong men shows; consider intelligently the logic and reason of the arguments in favour of physical culture, and give the art—for art it is—a fair and reasonableable trial.

The Handmaiden of Sport.

Foremost amongst the many matters included in physical culture is exercise. Let us give consideration to it first. And let it be said at the commencement that such exercise as physical culture includes will not interfere in the least with the indulgence of a person in the particular sports or games to which, as an athlete, he devotes his hours—or some of them—of leisure and recreation. The benefits arising from exercise the average man is already acquainted with—in part. He is aware it give strength, endurance and elasticity to his muscles, increases the power and capacity of his lungs, strengthens his nervous system, and by reason of the perspiration induced, assists in the relieving of his body of a great deal of noxious matter, the retension of which is detrimental to the continuance of good health. All this he knows, but exercise results in a great deal more than this—it has wider and further reaching consequences.

A Prevention of Disease.

Exercise is preventive of many complaints which are the outcome of the sedentary occupations into which so many are forced by the exigencies of civilization; exercise is also curative to an extent the limits of which are not yet known; exercise wields a very pronounced influence over the mental and moral character of the individual. All sorts of diseases are brought about by defective circulation of the blood; exercise will alter this condition, prevent the arising of it, and when it has arisen, cure it. But for the one or the other end exercise should be regular and systematic. It is surely too much to expect—and the expectation is not realized anyway—that one suffering from a poor circulation of the blood will be cured by a once a week indulgence in lacrosse, cricket, baseball, rowing or football, a couple of running races, or a walking race on a Saturday afternoon, a cycle ride in the country, bi-weekly attendance at a swimming bath, or a couple of hours with the boxing gloves or on the wrestling mat one evening per week.

Necessity of System.

That sort of thing is highly beneficial, it is helpful—to a degree—it is a step in the right direction, infinitely better than nothing at all, but it is not sufficient for the bringing of the body to its highest pitch of development. Far from it. It is not sufficient to keep the body in really good health (many persons believe nothing to be the matter with them because they are not actually unwell); it is not even sufficient to nullify the evil effects produced by the unhealthy conditions of existence during the greater part of the rest of the week. Even when indulgence in several sports and games is combined in the one individual, he is not getting that systematic and regular exercise which is necessary for the production of perfect health and physical development. It is this latter on which physical culture insists.

Sports and games are of the highest possible value and benefit within their necessary limitations, but in the existing circumstances of life they cannot effect all that is required.

Where Physical Culture Comes In.

Physical culture does not propose to itself the superseding of athletics. Physical culture would include athletics in every branch. Athletics, the indulgence in them, are a phase, the expression of physical culture and the advantages accruing therefrom. Physical culture seeks to aid the athlete; to render him more capable, more strong, more enduring, better able to win success in the path he treads. It is the means to a healthy existence of highly developed manhood, and it also includes therein every aid and assistant to the delight of the indulgence of those powers. Physical culture would—and will—make of the athlete a better runner, swimmer, lacrosse-sist, cricketer, footballer, baseball player, oarsman, boxer, wrestler, walker, or what not than he has yet become without its aid, and it proposes to achieve this by proving the value that results, among other things, from regular, systematic exercise of the body, exercise that is safe, that promotes equable development, that cures for the inside as well as the outside of the body, and gives all-over fitness, and with a sound mind in addition.

Dangers of Over-Development.

The necessity for regular and equable exercise of the organs can but be admitted. Over-development of one part of the body creates a sensible diminishing of power in another. By too great violence of exertion of the muscles an undue strain is thrown on the heart. Nobody needs to be told how prevalent is enlargement of the heart amongst men whose indulgence in the most violent exercise has been great. The muscles cannot be violently exerted without an increased exertion of the heart. The greater the muscular effort the more blood is required to be sent to the muscles, and the harder has the heart to work. And as the heart is but a great muscle, it follows the physical axiom that the more work is thrown upon a muscle the greater size does it attain. Thus any system which does not give attention to the effect of muscular exertion upon the heart's action is unworthy of consideration as a part of physical culture.

Excess to Be Avoided.

The effect of sudden very violent muscular exertion is known to all to be dangerous to the heart of a person who is unused to such efforts. But a rational system of exercise includes the strengthening of the heart, an equable development of it, for simultaneously with the judicious increase of muscular tissue comes a gain of strength in the heart. For much of its power, however, to supply the muscles with the increased quantity of blood necessary for their development (and thereby incidentally for the strengthening of itself) the heart is dependant upon the breath. The more the oxygen taken into the blood via the lungs, where is carried out the process of getting rid of the carbon and refreshing the blood with oxygen, the better and purer is it, the less carbonic acid gas can there be. This indicates how important a feature of physical culture is correct—that is, deep and expansive—breathing for when the breathing is correct and the manufactured carbonic acid is thrown out and replaced by oxygen there is far less strain on the heart. During muscular exertion, let it be noted, about twenty times as much carbonic acid is emitted by the lungs as when the body is passive, and the taking in of oxygen correspondingly increased. So complicated are the movements of the bodily organs, so inter-dependent are they the one on the other, that one cannot be affected without some corresponding consequence elsewhere. It is obvious the best results will be when these influencing changes are systematic and not violent and perfunctory.

HOW PACING GAIT CAME ABOUT

Mistaken Theories of Its Cause—The Strain in Saddle Horses—When the Late Robert Bonner Was Fooled.

Many theories have been advanced in recent years as to the reason why certain horses pace instead of trot. The commonly accepted theory for this peculiarity in the early days of the discussion was that it was on account of the physical structure of the horse.

It was claimed that whenever a horse adopted the pacing gait as his natural method of locomotion it would be found that he had a steep rump and that if his conformation was smooth he could not pace, whatever his inclination.

This fallacious reasoning was doubtless founded upon the fact that the Narragansett pacers were said to be constructed upon such lines. Among the warmest adherents of this theory was the late Robert Bonner, a man of great experience in developing the light harness racehorse and one of the most intelligent men that was ever interested in his production.

In the spring of 1890 he visited the City of Columbia, Tenn., as a delegate to the Scotch-Irish congress then in session there. On the day of his arrival he was called upon by several horsemen and the subject of the Tennessee pacer was the chief topic of conversation. Mr. Bonner expressed the opinion that he could tell from the conformation of any horse whether he was a trotter or pacer.

He was invited to visit the fair grounds the next morning, where there were a number of horses in training. Soon after his arrival one of the smoothest horses ever raised in the state was led out for his inspection. He had never seen this horse before and did not know his name. After carefully examining him Mr. Bonner declared that that horse was a trotter, and that no horse with his smooth conformation could pace. When informed that the horse he was examining was the pacer Duplex, 2.17¼, and that he was not only pacing bred, but unlike almost every other Tennessee pacer, he had never been known to take a trotting step in his life, Mr. Bonner joined in the merriment which followed his impromptu lecture on the conformation theory.

A few years ago a writer on horse matters advanced the theory that the reason a horse paces instead of trots is because he has two sets of brains; that when he trots he uses the best set and when paces he uses the inferior set. This suggestion never received any consideration from intelligent horsemen. Still later another prominent writer declared that he had discovered the true reason for the pacing gait, which was that the horse paced because his body was too short for the trotting gait.

All these divergent theories vanish when it is considered that many of the fastest pacers, like Jay Eye See, Direct and Heir at Law, both trot and pace and have acquired fast records at both ways of going.

The most satisfying solution of the question was given by the late John H. Wallace, who carefully analyzed the different gaits of a horse. According to Mr. Wallace all horses walk, all horses gallop and all horses either trot or pace. In the walk it is easy to count the movements. Each foot makes its own stroke upon the ground, and we count one, two, three, four in the revolution.

In the gallop, which is a succession of leaps, each limb performs its own function. There is harmony in all, but there is no unity in any two or more of them, and when they strike the ground again you hear the impacts, one, two, three, four in a cluster.

At the pace the horse advances the two feet on the same side at the same time, and when they reach the ground again there is but one impact; then the two feet on the other side are advanced and strike in the same way. Thus the rhythm of the action strikes the ear as that of the movement of an animal with two feet instead of four. The conclusion, therefore, seems to be inevitable, that the two legs on the same side of the pacing horse act in perfect unison in performing the functions of one leg.

At the trot the horse advances the two diagonal feet at the same time, and when they reach the ground again there is but one impact, then the two diagonal feet are advanced and strike in the same way. Thus the rhythm of the action strikes the ear as that of the movement of an animal with two feet instead of four. In this there can be no mechanical mistake, for in the revolution of the four legged trotting horse we count one, two and in the revolution of the two legged man we count one, two.

In the mechanism of the gait, then, that is midway between the walk and the gallop, there is no difference in results, nor distinction in the economy of motion, except that the pacer uses the lateral legs as one and the trotter the diagonal legs as one. In use there is a vertical distinction, if that term should be allowed, between the gait of the pacer and the trotter.

Turf Rules of By-Gone Days.

An Interesting Synopsis of Ancient Methods, When Sport Was Sport, and the Making of Money by the Clubs Not the First Consideration.

Betting is generally ignored by modern racing officials, but forty years ago the clubs arrogated to themselves absolute authority as to the disposition of bets. This is revealed by the context of the rules issued in a booklet printed in New York under date of 1866. Jerome Park, which was only mustered out a half score years ago, began its fruitful period as a centre of racing in September of that year under the control of the American Jockey Club, but this was too late for this book of rules.

There is no preface to this pocket volume, altho the title has an explanatory amplitude that partially takes the place of one. It reads: "Rules and regulations for the government of racing, trotting and betting, as adopted by the principal turf associations thruout the United States and Canada." A sub-line states, "Compiled at the office of Wilkes' Spirit of The Times," an old-time journal of sporting weight that, with the second journal of the same title, is now but a memory. The publishers and printers were M. B. Brown & Co., then on William-street, New York, nearly opposite Robert Bonner's Ledger. The late Martin B. Brown, founder of the firm, was a road driver and yachtsman, rather than a turfman, but his part seems to have been only to copyright a book that would sell and also appeal to advertisers.

Rules of Twenty Tracks.

The rules of twenty tracks are printed in full, altho only sixteen are indexed. This suggests that additions have been made from time to time on the original edition, which may have antedated the imprint by some years. Only regulations governing trotting and pacing are printed for the Fashion and Union courses on Long Island, altho each had been the scene of great races long prior to 1866; Riverside and Mystic Parks, at Boston; Mound City, St. Louis; Suffolk Park, Philadelphia; Hartford, and the Forest City, of Portland, Me. Races for thorobreds are alone considered in the rules of the Passiac County Agricultural Society of Paterson, Laclede Blood Horse Association of St. Louis, Saratoga Association, California State and the Metairie Jockey Club of New Orleans.

In the following instances there are dual running sets of rules, to reveal that both running and trotting races were in full sanction: Avon Driving Park Association, Avon Springs, N. Y.; Chillicothe, O., Trotting Park Association; Chicago, (Ill.) Driving Park Association; Woodlawn Race-course Association, Louisville, Ky.; Olentangy Park Association, Columbus, O.; Michigan Association for Improvement in the Breed of Horses, Detroit; and the West Canada Turf Club, St. Lawrence Course, Cornwall. It is like a role-call of the dead, this list of sonorous names, for there are few to survive the lapse of time. Yet the summary has some historic interest, and it will also rouse the blood of some old sports as a clarion blast. The pioneer tracks, too, did their part well in establishing racing, and those to be wiped out have been succeeded by new arenas for the test of speed.

A Spade Was a Spade.

In the "rules for running and betting" the stipulations as to weights and definitions need receive only a passing glance, for, with somewhat different wording, they reappear in the present turf rules. The frank recognition of betting, however, as a proper part and parcel of the sport is novel to modern racegoers. More than one sportsman will declare that the evident intent to be fair to all is less pernicious to public morality than the mealy-mouthed intolerance claimed for the "uncoguid" of the present time. The sportsmen of 1866 did not hesitate to call a spade a spade, as instance the following statutes on bets enforced by the Saratoga Association of that time:

"The Field—The person who lays the odds can choose his horse or the field; when he has chosen his horse, the field is what starts against him. In all sweepstake premiums, if one horse is backed against the field and only one of the field start the bets must stand. In all pay or place races, or pay and play bets, the bets on the field must stand for a walk-over.

"Bets Between Heats—All bets made between heats are off, unless all the horses that have the right start in the next heat.

"Play or Pay—When a bet is made on a horse play or pay, the horse must start or the party betting on him loses the bet.

"Off Bets—A confirmed bet cannot be off but by mutual consent, except in cases hereinafter mentioned.

"Making Stakes—Either of the bettors may demand stakes to be made, and, on refusal, declare the bet to be void.

"Declaring Off—If a bettor be absent on the day of running, a public declaration of the bet may be made on the course to the judges, and a demand whether any person will make stakes for the absent parties; and if no person consent to do so, the bet may be declared void.

"Bets Not Off—Bets agreed to be paid, or received, elsewhere than at the place of running, or any other specific place, cannot be declared off on the course.

"Bets Off by Postponement—When a race is postponed from one day to another all by-bets, except they are play or pay, shall be off.

"On Horses About Starting—Bets on horses whose riders have been called upon by the starter to take their places for the purpose of starting are play or pay."

The points are carried out in similar detail to the last dimension by all the jockey clubs mentioned. All seem plain enough; except this general rule of placing horses, which is divergent and far more stringent than the present method:

"When a bettor undertakes to place the horses in a race he must give a specified place—as first, second, third and so on. The word 'last' shall not be construed to mean fourth and distanced, if four start, but fourth only, and so on. A distanced horse must be placed distanced."

The regulations of the Woodlawn and the Chicago Driving Park associations are explicit in stating that "no gambling shall be permitted upon the grounds of the association" and that "any person detected gambling shall be expelled from the grounds." Yet the usual rules as to bets are appended. This is not a paradox, for it must be recalled that pool selling or bookmaking as a means of revenue to a jockey club had not as yet been born, while the betting as between man and man seemed as much part of the sport as trials of speed between the horses. The horsemen did not deem such wagers gambling in the pernicious sense.

Weighing and Starting.

Weights for age then were: Two-year-olds, seventy-five pounds; 3-year-olds, ninety pounds; 4-year-olds, 104 pounds; 5-year-olds, 114 pounds; 6-year-olds, 120 pounds; 7-year-olds and upwards, 124 pounds. Three pounds were allowed to mares and geldings. The starting was by the tap of a drum, after which there could be no recall, but at Passiac, when the start was not at the judges' stand, a flag was used. A general rule was that two riders from the same stable would not be permitted to ride in the same race, except by consent of the judges, nor could two horses from the same stable start in the same race, except in a single heat race. Heat races were the usual form of the sport and the rules do not give attention in much detail to straightaway races.

Nowadays the sole duty of the judges is to place the horses, but forty years ago they had to acquit themselves of the many duties that now devolve on the stewards. A uniform and somewhat peculiar clause in the statement of their duties is that they should receive no evidence of foul riding except from the officers of the day—the patrol of distance judges, starter, clerk, etc.

As to the Ladies.

A savor of the patrician elegance of the sport on the Metairie course of New Orleans appears in the by-law of the club: "The ladies' committee shall receive ladies visiting the course at the door of their carriages and escort them to the ladies' stand; and shall attend to their comfort while on the track. They shall be designated by a white badge." The Woodlawn Association of Louisville had the rule that "no female shall be admitted within the course or upon the stand unless she be under the escort of a gentleman." The association had also the rule that "no negro or mulatto shall be permitted to make a nomination in any stake to be run for over this course."

The Chicago Driving Park Association, in addition to the rule in force in Louisville that ladies must have an escort, had a rule which stated: "No improper character, known to be such, shall be admitted to the grounds under any circumstances, and, if found upon the grounds shall be promptly removed, together with the party introducing her." The difference between the Chicago of that date and the modern city of country clubs, lakefront mansions and other establishments and grounds is manifest by two special rules. One calls for the arrest and expulsion from the premises of "any person guilty of ungentlemanly conduct, or indulging in boisterous, profane or obscene language," while the other calls for the permanent ruling off of any person "who shall use any threats or improper language" towards the judges or other officers of the association.

Rules of Betting.

About New York, as well as at sedate Hartford, staid Philadelphia, puritanical Boston, and chilly Portland, the rules for trotting and pacing races include the betting rules. The rules for Union Course, Long Island, are prefixed with the statement that they were framed "at a meeting of the supporters and admirers of trotting and pacing held at the house of Messrs. Green and Jessel, in New York, on the first day of March, 1848." They do not differ materially from the codes in vogue now, for, in the spirit of sport, they could hardly be changed except to conform with the less strenuous methods of modern racing.

The California rules are said to have been agreed on at a convention of representatives from the different jockey clubs and race-courses in the state, held June 19, 1861. The Western Canada Jockey Club mentioned had jurisdiction only over the St. Lawrence course at Cornwall. There is nothing printed of the older clubs that had been holding regular racing meetings at Toronto, Quebec, London, Montreal, Three Rivers, Montreal, Whitby and in New Brunswick. There is no record of the Hudson County Agricultural Society of Hoboken, which held meetings in 1864 and for some seasons thereafter, nor of many clubs of that period to give meetings which are reported in H. G. Crickmore's compilation, privately printed by the late William C. Whitney. But while the little racing hand book of forty years ago may be somewhat hap-hazard in the contents, it is of interest as a sporting relic and for its glimpses of old racing and trotting customs.

START RIGHT THE FIRST TIME

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A BANK clerk borrowed forty or fifty thousand dollars from his employers with which to play the stock market. He was so sincere about his intention to pay it back that he neglected to ask their permission when he took the money. In a week or two he discovered that he was not as good a stock prophet as he had supposed, and that so much of the borrowed money was gone that he could never hope to pay it all back. So he put what was left into a suit case and went to Canada.

But although temporarily safe from pursuit, he was not out of reach of a torturing conscience. He reflected that the money really did not belong to him, and that he ought to have consulted its owners before he borrowed it. He thought it would be a good idea to pay back as much as he could and to try to make up the rest later on.

So he wrote to the bank that he wanted to come back, give up all the money in his possession and make a fresh start. He was deeply grieved when he discovered that he would be prosecuted and probably sent to prison. It was the first indiscretion he had ever committed, he said. He did not see why a man who was really convinced of the error of his ways should not be permitted to make a new beginning.

This young man will have an opportunity to start life anew, but he will have to start it with the fifteen dollars and the new suit of clothes allowed to every convict who leaves the penitentiary discharged.

He will have to start it with the stigma of a convict upon him.

Unless he possesses some far higher talent than the gift of borrowing other people's money this stigma will stick to him through life. He may secure an excellent position and by hard work and attention to business begin to climb toward success. And then some day he will be recognized and an outraged employer, demanding how he dared associate with honest men, will turn him out into the street.

Life is full of incidents like that. The really penitent criminal, eager to be honest, to begin right and remain right, is driven from one place to another, always frowned upon, always dismissed as soon as his secret is discovered.

And at last, finding that honest men refuse to welcome him, he will turn to men who are not so honest, and in time become one of the chronic offenders, who get the long sentences at hard labor.

It is true that our system of punishment for many offenses is barbarous, and often results in the wholesale manufacture of criminals. But it is also true that no man needs to begin wrong. The first start can be the right start. And the man who makes it so will have a far easier time than the man who thinks that there can be a second and a third beginning, and that the first really doesn't count.

The mania for getting rich quick is contagious, but there is no necessity for exposing oneself to it. The clerk who is ambitious to be president of the bank may achieve his ambition, perhaps, but not by dipping sticky fingers into the till.

And better never be president or vice-president or cashier or even a head clerk than by making a beginning that will lead to disgrace and perhaps ruin for life.

The time to begin a career is in youth, when enthusiasm refuses to admit that there is such a word as impossibility, when even the wearisome details of business seem promising steps to something higher.

Starting afresh at thirty or forty is bitter, discouraging business, even without the handicap of a criminal record.

If you could ask all the discouraged, tired men whom you meet why they find life so hard, they would answer that they were not interested in what they were doing. They began wrong.

The man who is plodding along in a business house at a salary that makes no headway against the mortgage on his home bitterly repents his choice of a "white-collar job" when he was young. Had he not been so desirous of getting something "genteel" to do, he might have begun as a machinist and developed the mechanical ability he knows he possesses. But he feared the ridicule of his "friends" when they saw him in overalls. He was afraid of the dirt and grease of the machinery, of the hard work after hours at mathematics and the theory of mechanics. And so when something "clean" was offered he took it. And now at forty he knows that he lacks the moral and physical courage to make a second beginning.

Another man—a stock broker's clerk, on a salary which would just about suffice to keep the head of the firm in cigars—was attracted by the lure of Wall Street. He had executive ability, a good education and abundant native industry. With these he thought he could easily make a fortune in the "Street."

But as the years went by he discovered that the men who were advanced by his employer were those with the suave address and "mixing" ability which made acquaintances easily and as readily persuaded his acquaintances to deal in stocks.

Had this man gone into one of the great department stores his qualities would have counted, and he might to-day hold a highly paid and important position. But now it is too late. He started wrong in the beginning; he must go wrong through life.

Everywhere you go you will find misfits, and always they are among the ranks of the discontented. Present advantage led most of them wrong at the start, misdirected determination kept them from making a change the instant they discovered that they were not on the right track. And always before their eyes was the hope that should they at last fail at what they were doing there would be the chance of making a second beginning—a new start in life.

But to the man with his way to pay the years pass before he knows. And when at length he sees unmistakably that he would have been better in something else, he must have almost superhuman courage to undertake a fresh beginning.

Now and then a general in our army, with plenty of time to ponder on opportunities for promotion, suggests that it would be a good thing if we copied the Continental plan of compulsory military service.

This would mean that every young man, at the time he ought to be making a right beginning, would be compelled to make a wrong beginning.

One or two or three of the best years of his life would be taken from him for the purpose of teaching him a trade that would prove utterly useless in later life.

While he ought to be thinking and planning and studying for the work he is to do in life he would have to drill, polish his rifle, brush his clothes and shine his shoes or pace to and fro guarding a garrison that no one on earth had the slightest intention of disturbing.

In a time when competition is keen and when parents are wondering how their sons are ever going to make a comfortable living a young man needs every hour of his youth to equip himself for the fight he must make for existence.

It would be a beautiful piece of idiocy to rob him of his best years in order to start him in exactly the wrong direction.

To Make a New Beginning Is Possible, of Course, but Only at a Heavy Expense of Youth and Energy.

The reader of middle age needs no warning about making a wrong start. Most men have made them, and spent long and unnecessary efforts in retrieving themselves.

A boy who intends to be an engineer had better study engineering and work at engineering. A course in a law school will do him no good whatever.

The boy who expects to be a lawyer is wasting his time clerking in a shoe store, unless he must thereby earn the money he needs to study law.

Any youth who begins life in this rushing, energetic, excited age will find he has all he can do to make headway if he starts right. He cannot achieve any great success unless he does something that has never been done before, and he will soon learn that this is by no means an easy task.

The only way is to start right. Let the man who has started wrong make the second beginning. For him there is no alternative save utter failure. But youth, with all life before it, CAN start right, and it is far wiser, as well as far easier, to make one start than two.

For no man can be happy or successful or of use to others unless he does what he is best fitted to do. Instinct will tell him what that is. It is for him to think long and seriously before he begins his life work, and then begin it without any false starts.

Comic Section of the Toronto World

January 1st 1911.

Mrs. Astorbilt's New Year's Ball!

Among Those Not Present Were Mrs. Katzenjammer and der Captain. Copyrighted, 1910, by the American-Examiner. Great Britain Rights Reserved.

Happy Hooligan Insists on Acting!

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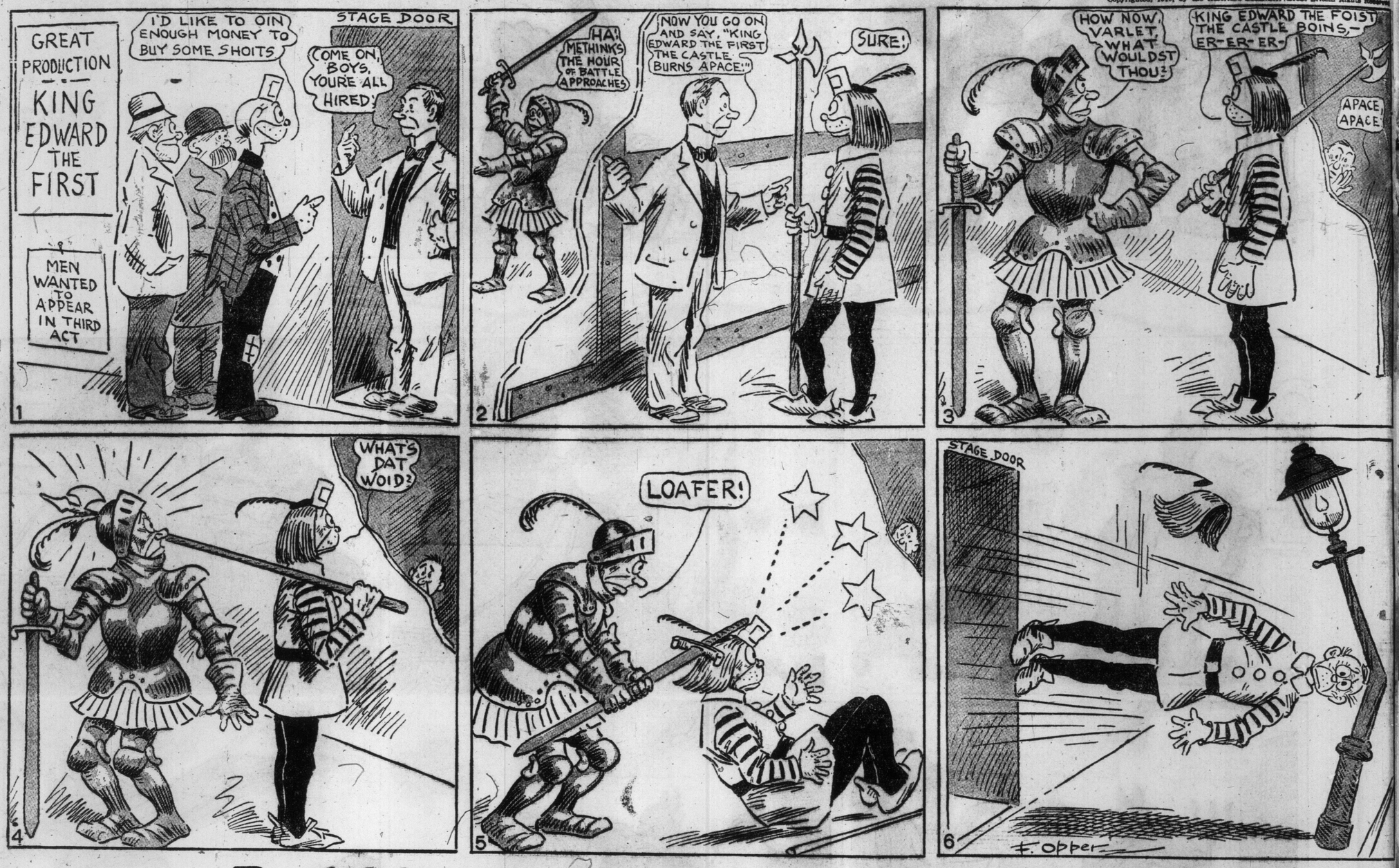

Bad Mans! He Loses a Customer!

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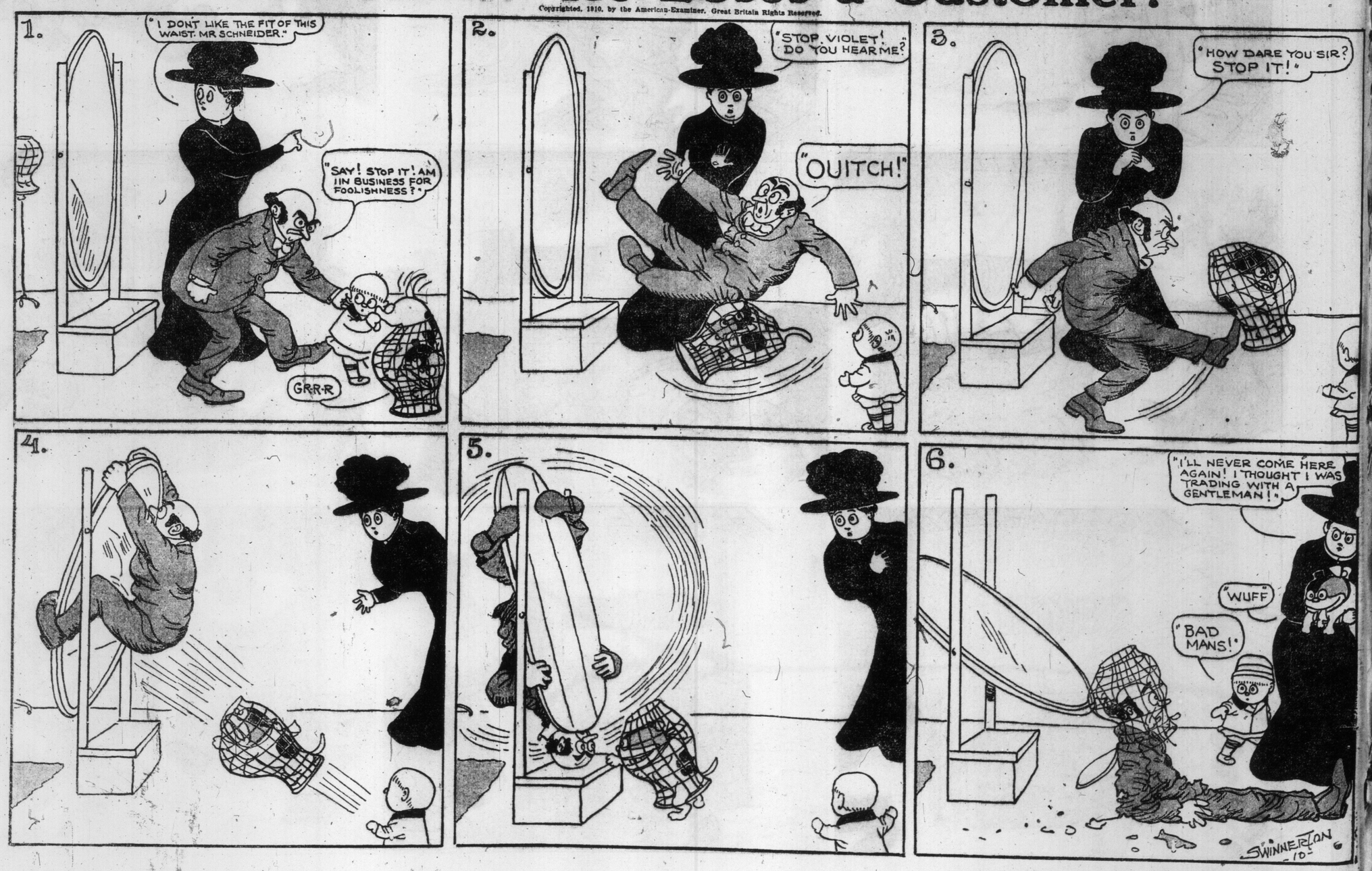

Jimmy--He Earns a Dollar!

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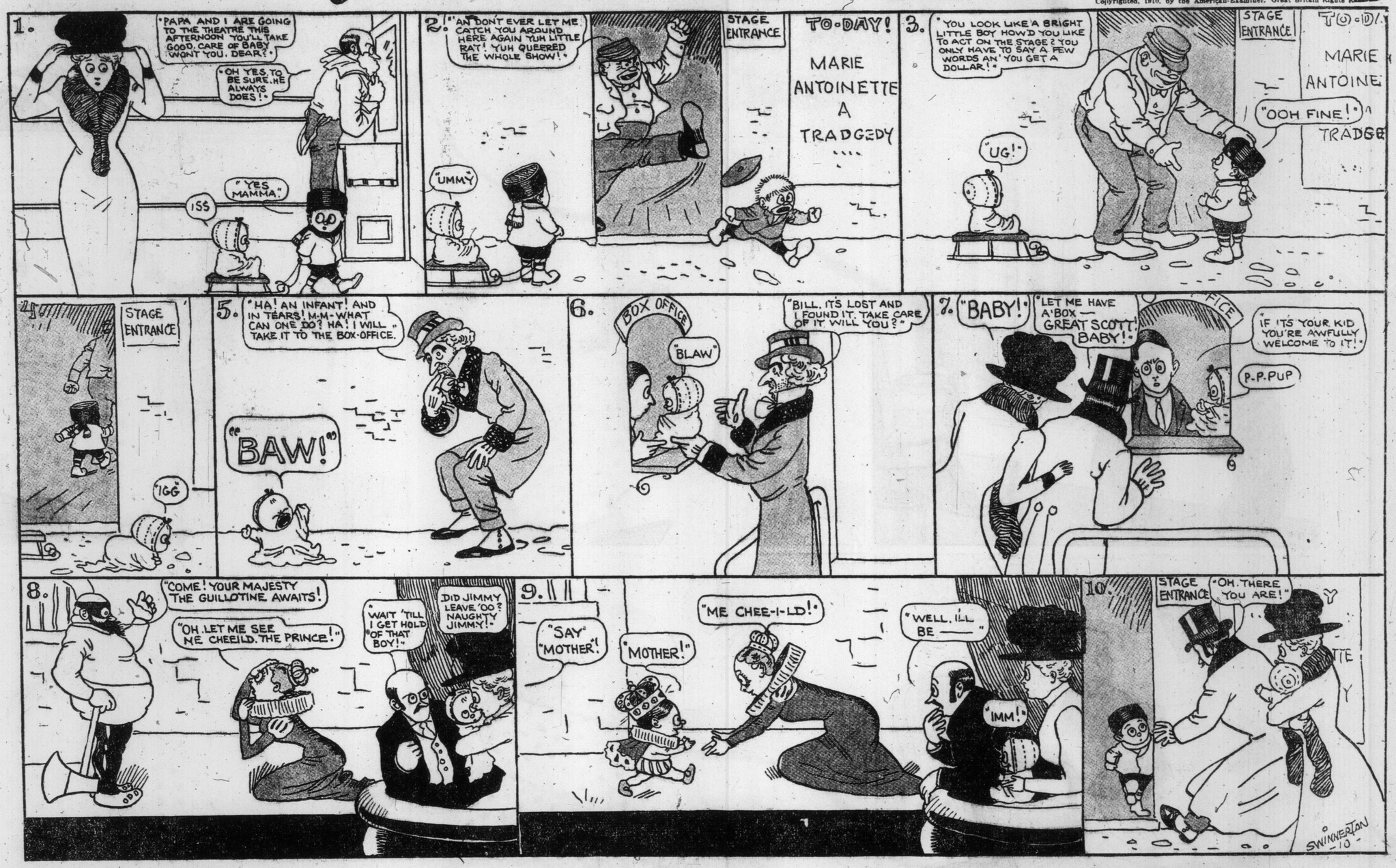

Howson Lott's Cousin Willie Was the Fire Chief!

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TIGE GETS FIXED UP ALL FUSSY

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1
THE BARBER IS N'T IN, TIGE
LETS GO BUSTER

2
WHILE WE'RE WAITING I WILL FIX YOU ALL FUSSY AND NICE
HURRY UP BUSTER

3
HEY! WHAT DO YOU WANT ?
FINE, TIGE.

4
I WANT A HAIR CUT

5
HOW SHALL I CUT IT, LIKE THAT ?

6
OR LIKE THAT ?

7
MAD DOG

8
QUICK, MA, COME QUICK BUSTER'S GETTING HIS HAIR CUT

9
HURRY MA; THIS IS THE WAY

10
STOP! HOW DARE YOU

11

12
RESOLVED THAT THE OUTSIDE OF SOME PEOPLE'S HEADS GIVES THEM MUCH MORE CONCERN THAN THE INSIDE OF THEIR HEADS. BUT THE INSIDE OF THE HEAD IS EASY TO SEE IF WE JUST OBSERVE THE OUTSIDE. FOR INSTANCE THE LONG HAIR THAT A MUSICIAN WEARS, AND THE CLOSE CROPPED BRUSH OF THE PLUG UGLY, THE CUNNING, CURLY BANGS OF THE CORNER LOAFER ALL REFLECT THE MENTAL PROCESS ON THE INSIDE OF THEIR HEADS. YOU KNOW THE CARELESS MAN BY HIS HAIR AND THE CAREFUL & PRECISE MAN BY HIS HAIR. THE SWEET TEMPERED MAN SHOWS IT IN HIS FACE, SO DOES THE SURLY OR DISHONEST MAN. KIND, SWEET & FORGIVING MEN NEVER HAVE HANG DOG FACES. BRAVE, HONEST MEN NEVER FAIL TO LOOK YOU RIGHT IN THE EYE. THE OUTSIDE OF YOUR HEAD ONLY REFLECTS THE INSIDE. SO SWEETEN UP BOYS.

R. F. Outcault