Liberals in Panic Over Turn of Events and Ask Laurier to Drop Treaty

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Deal Off or Account of Reciprocity

MONTREAL, Feb. 18.—[illegible] Canadian financiers have repeatedly asserted that if the reciprocity compact is made it would strike a serious blow at Canada's close financial affiliations with England.

The first blow has come. One of the largest investment corporations in Montreal, which has been very successful in placing large amounts of Canadian issues in England, had a deal on with a big Glasgow house for the sale of stocks to the value of $250,000.

The deal was practically closed some weeks ago; in fact, the local concern had every reason to believe that the Glasgow house intended to take the stocks.

Yesterday, however, the managing director of the local firm received this cable: "DEAL OFF ON ACCOUNT OF RECIPROCITY."

Resistance to Absorption the Watchword

MONTREAL, Feb. 18.—L'Evenement says that since it is apparent that the Washington arrangement means annexation to the United States, the duty of every French-Canadian is plain and invincible. Resistance to Canadian absorption must be the watchword.

Speaking further, the Quebec paper says: "In spite of the efforts made by the Liberal press to hide the confusion of the pretended statesmen who went to Washigton and were caught in a trap, it is more than evident that the Americans see nothing in the treaty but annexation."

L'Evenement says that in 1812 we had a de Salibury to defend us, but now we have Laurier.

WHY WAS TRAVERS REMOVED?

WARDEN OF PENITENTIARY TO GIVE HIM UP

SAYS HE WAS THREATENED

Inspector Duncan Goes With Judge Winchester's Order to Bring Back Much-Want-Witness—Travers Declares Jail Guard Told Him a 20 Year Sentence Would Follow Further Disclosure.

WERE POLICE ALSO TOLD TO LET UP?

In the very midst of the deepest probe to date into the affairs of the wrecked and looted Farmers Bank, by the collapse of which more than a million dollars was lost to the farmers of Ontario, W. R. Travers, who had been left to guide the crown in its pursuit of others responsible for the wreck, has been taken from that service, and rushed off to the silence of the grey walls of Kingston penitentiary.

This follows quick upon the first days of his evidence in police court, during which the names of many politically prominent had been mentioned in connection with the bank's affairs, and follows after repeated efforts to close the mouth of Travers, the one source to whom the crown could look for light in their searching out of the dark workings of this bank, which, as truly said by Liquidator Clarkson, was conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity.

Sheriff Takes Responsibility.

Sheriff Mowat says that he is responsible for the sudden removal of Travers, who had been left in the city jail much longer than usual. He says that he acted solely upon his own motion, and that no one but himself had to do with the removal of Travers. Sheriff Mowat is a delicate man, almost an invalid at times, but, despite this fact, Deputy Sheriffs John Brown and Severs, who conveyed Travers from the city, are reported as saying that they were roused by Sheriff Mowat at 4.30 in the morning, and told to remove their man. Sheriff Mowat says that this is an error, and that 4 o'clock Friday afternoon was the time of the notification of his deputies.

The sheriff told the magistrate that he thought the crown was thru with Travers, while as a matter of fact Travers was at that time still giving his evidence on the stand.

A Sinister Power.

Those who are cognizant of the facts as nearly as may be in their entangled state, do not hesitate to declare that they believe that some sinister force is at work to stop the mouth of Travers at any cost. It is pointed out that once inside the walls of Kingston Penitentiary "arguments" could be brought to bear upon Travers' mind which may make it very difficult to induce a return of his apparently frank willingness to tell of the affairs of the bank.

Travers Back Sunday.

Travers will be back in the city this (Sunday) morning. Inspector of Detectives Walter Duncan left the city at 1.50 Saturday afternoon to bring him back, upon an order of Judge Winchester, chairman of the general sessions of the peace, demanding his return as a material witness in the case against Col. James Munro, president of the defunct bank, who is to appear before him Thursday, to answer to a charge of signing false returns regarding the bank's affairs to the government at Ottawa, and the warden of the penitentiary has said to the Toronto police that he would turn the prisoner over to Inspector Duncan Saturday night, so that he might be returned on the midnight train.

Bolt From the Blue.

When Detective McKinney went to the jail shortly after 8 o'clock Saturday morning to take Travers to the city hall to give evidence in the con-

Continued on Page 2, Column 3.

W. R. TRAVERS.

The Spiriting Away of W.R. Travers

On Friday in the trial of the provisional directors, J. J. Warren and J. R. Stratton, M.P., Travers mentioned the name of W. S. Calvert, former Liberal whip and present member of the Dominion Railway Board, as having exerted influence with Finance Minister Fielding to secure the granting of the certificate enabling the bank to begin business, and a subsequent loan to Mr. Calvert by the bank.

A discussion of the probable calling of Mr. Fielding as a witness followed.

Threats are alleged to have been made to Travers, telling him to keep his mouth shut and to be careful whom he involved in his statements.

Advice is said to have been given to Inspector Duncan to abate his energy.

GOVERNOR CHAMBERS MUM.

Governor Chambers of the jail said to The World that the first absolute notification of the removal of W. R. Travers, came when the officers came with the proper order for his removal. "Did you know before that he was to be removed?" he was asked.

"I will not say that I did or I didn't. If I said what I would like to say, I would say that it was nobody's business," he said.

It was said yesterday that Dr. Bruce Smith knew on Friday night that Travers was to be removed to-day.

Senate Authorizes Long Sault Dam

Undertaking Must Be Approved by International Joint Commission Before Work is Commenced.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The senate committee on commerce to-day directed a favorable report on Senator Oliver's bill authorizing the Long Sault Development Company of New York, to construct a power dam across the St. Lawrence River, south of the international boundary line, near Long Sault Island, N.Y. It is understood that the bill is designed to enable a manufacturing concern of Pittsburg to obtain power for their plant on the Canadian border.

The bill was amended by the committee from the original draft in a number of particulars. The life of the franchise was reduced from 99 to 50 years. It was provided that before any work shall commence, the plans must be approved by the international joint commission, to be approved in accordance with the treaty of 1910, or by such other tribunal as may be agreed upon by the governments of the U. S. and Canada. Actual construction of the work shall be commenced within two years and completed within fifteen years.

Travers Now Inmate Of Penitentiary

Will Work With Prison Dormitory Gang For a While as F. 173.

KINGSTON, Feb. 18.—W. R. Travers is now on the roll at the penitentiary in Portsmouth. He arrived this afternoon. His number will be F 173. For the next few days he will do duty with the dormitory gang, and later will be assigned to regular work.

Travers arrived about 2 p.m. on a fast train in charge of Deputy Sheriff Severs and Constable Brown. He seemed on the verge of nervous collapse, his shoulders bowed and an apprehensive look in his eyes, under which were great black circles. He was not directly accompanied by officers as he left the train, the deputy sheriff preceding him a short distance and the constable following a few feet in the rear of the prisoner, who was attired in a brown suit and a light green overcoat. As the prisoner alighted from the suburban train, expectant photographers stood on the platform preparatory to taking a snap. The deputy sheriff, however, placed himself between the photographer and Travers, and the prisoner with his coat collar up and his derby hat pulled down well shading his face, escaped to a waiting cab. The deputy sheriff thru threats of instant annihilation subdued any aspirations any would-be photographer had towards taking a photo. As he drove away in the cab, a faint smile spread over the face of Travers, the first since he left Toronto for the pen.

Will Hold Up Changes In Manitoba Grain Act

Pending the Result of the Reciprocity Negotiations, the Cartwright Amendments Will Be Held in Abeyance.

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 18.—As a result of Thursday's meeting, when the reciprocity issue was discussed, the Winnipeg grain exchange may send a deputation to Ottawa to request that the proposed amendments to the Manitoba Grain Act be held up until the fate of the reciprocity agreement is decided one way or another. The amendments to the act as introduced in the senate by Sir Richard Cartwright, Minister of Trade and Commerce, make the penalty for mixing grain very much heavier than the present law, and the local dealers will ask that the changes be deferred until it is definitely known whether or not reciprocity is to become an accomplished fact.

The special committee appointed by the grain exchange to take up reciprocity is said to have been considering this phase of the situation and may make a recommendation to the adjourned meeting. This meeting was scheduled to take place this afternoon, but has been postponed until Tuesday, because the special committee has not yet had time to fully consider the matter. In the meantime the committee is holding meetings and will probably have a definite recommendation ready for submission by Tuesday.

THIS WON'T HELP FARMER MUCH

The reciprocity arrangement, we are told, was designed to benefit the farmer by giving him wider markets and better prices for his produce. Cleghorn & Co., 11 West Market-street, has received the following letter from a correspondent in St. Louis:

"We are buying first-class Michigan rurals (potatoes), put up in two and a half bushel bags, at 47 cents per bushel, delivered in St. Louis, bags included."

Cleghorn & Co. are getting today 50 to 55 cents a bushel for potatoes.

CHANGES MAY END CAREER OF TREATY

Republicans Will Endeavor to Have Form of the Bill Changed so as to Make Its Second Adoption by the House an Impossibility.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—(Special.)—What appears to The Sunday World correspondent to be the latest development in the reciprocity situation is now seen in the plans that are being laid for offering in the senate numerous and extensive amendments to the reciprocity agreement with Canada. As yet the prospect is not altogether clear in this respect, and the alliances which will be necessary in order to carry thru the plan of amendment have not been perfected.

Certain funamentally important questions would, however, arise in the event that the scheme now contemplated were carried out, and these might even involve difficulties which would lead to a special session after all. The situation is now so delicate that even a very slight disturbance may derange everything and necessitate an almost complete readjustment of plans.

Would Amend the Bill.

Ever since the reciprocity bill was introduced into congress progressive Republicans have been endeavoring to to get the aid of Democrats in a plan for amending the bill. The effort was made in the house, but was defeated by the action of the Democrats in standing solidly together for reciprocity on the president's basis. The line along which progressives want to work is that of putting a considerable number of manufactured articles mutually on the free list. "In order to make the treaty bear less hardly upon the farmer." It is their theory that if this could be done, the agreement would be resisted by manufacturing interests which are now supporting it, and the result would be either a defeat or more likely still, an action laying the agreement on the table.

To Strike in the Dark.

Some of the progressives recognize that if they were to openly insist upon amendments, they would be subjected to the charge of having worked to discredit the agreement, and would have to bear the opprobrium of such action just as much as if they actually voted adversely. To meet this situation, an alternative plan is now being considered. This is to simply enlarge the list of our own concessions to Canada, without requiring anything in return. The idea, for example, would be to add packing house products, flour, and various others to the free list, on the ground that live stock, grain, etc., were already there.

No objection could be made to such action on the ground that the Canadians would not assent to it, and it is calculated by progressives that such a plan would compel the conservative Republicans to put themselves in the position of opposing the change because of their effect upon the "trusts," or, in other words, upin the manufacturing interests whose views are supposed to have been regarded in framing the agreement.

Gain Support of Democrats.

The success of this plan would depend entirely upon the action of the Democrats, and there is more than a little reason to suppose that a considerable number of the Democrats will vote for the amendments. Thus is raised in distinct form the question whether there will be a different alignment on the question of amendments from that which will exist on the agreement itself. There is nothing certain as yet on this point, but every effort is

Continued on Page 2, Column 7.

The Winter Girl

Investigate Plague Conditions

International Commission Goes to the East—No Fear of Dread Disease Infecting Europe.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Dr. Reginald Farrar, medical inspector of the local government board, who will start on Monday for Harbin to join the international plague commission, which is to advise China as to the best means of stemming the outbreak of the plague, thinks there is little danger of the disease spreading into western Europe.

Dr. Farrar was selected as the British representative in this mission because of his wide experience with the plague in India. He points out that the period of incubation is so brief and deaths follow so quickly, the danger of the disease of being carried long distances over the Siberian railway is materially less. The possibility of the epidemic getting a foothold in Great Britain, the physician declares to be negligible.

England has not declared a quarantine against Russia, but since the outbreak in Manchuria the usual precautions in the matter of examining the ships arriving from that quarter have been taken, resulting in the detection of two or three cases.

Reduced Salary by $10,000.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—A special cable from London to The Herald says: The salary of Dublin's lord mayor-elect, Mr. John J. Farrell, a news dealer, was cut by the corporation yesterday from $18,000 to $8000 a year. Mr. Farrell says he will close and lock the Mansion House, will give no entertainments and will live frugally in his modest suburban home.

Misunderstanding Caused Collision.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 18.—Eight persons were seriously injured late last night when a passenger and freight train on the Charleroi divison of the Pittsburg Railway Company collided at Monongahela, Pa., near here. A misunderstanding of signals caused the accident.

Sunday Weather

Fair and Colder

RUINOUS BARGAIN FOR CANADIAN INTERESTS

The Representatives of the Dominon Were Incapable of Meeting with United States Economic Experts, and Were Outclassed on Every Count.

OTTAWA, Feb. 18.—The longer the reciprocity agreement is before the house, the stronger becomes the opposition to it, and to judge from the storm of protests from all parts of the country, reflected by a perfect avalanche of telegrams, letters and resolutions to the members, the people are rising up in wrath against it.

A good deal of the opposition to the agreement is founded upon suspicion. We have had Champ Clark's definite statement that reciprocity in food products will result in commercial union and that commercial union means the annexation of Canada.

Aims at Independence.

We have had Sir Wilfrid Laurier's statement in the house, never disavowed, "the hon. gentleman (Hon. Foster) would, no doubt, prefer an English [illegible] to a Yankee dollar, but for my part, I am differently constructed. I am ready any day, whether I am charged with annexation or not, to take a Yankee dollar in pdeference to an English shilling. I have again and again repeated that the goal of my ambition is the independence of Canada."

Sir Wilfrid also asked, "Is there a Canadian anywhere who would not hail with joy the day when we would be deprived of the services of British diplomacy?"

The premier of Canada has never withdrawn from this position. He stands to-day as a separatist from the British Empire.

We have also the sectionist platform of Mr. Fielding. He was an enemy of confederation. What he is to-day, we do not know, for he has kept discreet silence since he became a federal minister. Then there is Mr. Paterson, the third party responsible for the reciprocity agreement. He has been out of active business life for forty years.

Incapable Representatives.

It is on these things that suspicion is based. Three aged men have plunged this country into a trade revolution. One is an enemy of British connection, another is an enemy of confederation and recently suffered the most enervating malady to which flesh is heir, while the third, long, long ago gave up the contest of business. These three men have been pitted against the cleverest young minds of the great country to the south. They had to deal with tariff experts, authorities on economics. Probably the only men we have in Canada capable of meeting them on an equal footing are Hon. George E. Foster and Professor Shortt.

The United States did not place this business in the hands of mere politicians. Canada did. The United States employed experts; Canada did not. Therefore the Canadian people have no confidence in the arrangement.

There is no fear of annexation at Ottawa, but there is grave fear that Canada may find herself one day in a compromising situation. The government have completed a bargain with the leader of the party in the United States which will command the next congress, and who, on his own statement, has designs on the independence of the Dominion.

THE C. P. R. LAKE FRONT LINE.

The C. P. R.'s new line (Toronto-Montreal) along the lake front towns, will soon be under way. It will be a single-track proposition at the start, not a double-track, as published in some of the papers. The junction with the main line at this end will be somewhere near Donlands or Leaside.

RECIPROCITY IS DOOMED TO DEFEAT

Administration Senators Admit That Measure Cannot Be Voted on Before End of Present Session — Opposition Will Put Up Determined Fight.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The bill for the ratification of the Canadian reciprocity agreement, passed by the house, cannot be passed by the senate this session. Information disclosed today from inside sources—from senators who have been doing their utmost to get the agreement thru the senate—makes it clear that the compact will not be voted on before the session closes on March 1. Administration senators, who until now have kept up a stiff show of confidence, admit that they have abandoned hope. The opposition to the measure is determined.

Not the least important phase of the situation is that Senator Hale of Maine, who is a member of the finance committee, having the measure in charge, is bitterly opposed to the agreement, and is determined not to allow it to reach a vote before the end of the session. He will retire from the senate when the present congress dies, but he is bent on heading off ratification of the agreement while he is a senator. If it is ratified later the responsibility will not be his.

Not only is the reciprocity bill declared certain of failure, but the permanent tariff commission bill will probably go down with it. Supporters of the latter are much alarmed at the outlook. It is widely felt, as the prospects for a senate vote on reciprocity diminish, that the prospects for an extra session, to be called soon after March 4, increase.

TWO MEN BADLY BURNED TALLOW CAUGHT FIRE

George Cuff and Arthur Mitchell in Hospital—Firemen's Good Work.

George Cuff and Arthur Mitchell were very seriously burned by boiling tallow in the works of the Inter-urban Electric Company, 215 Mavety street, seventh ward, at 3 p.m. Saturday.

They were melting tallow in the cellar, and were lifting the pot out of the furnace with pinchers, when it dropped, sending a shower of scalding grease over them.

The superintendent sent a hurried call for aid to the "Junction" fire hall, and Firemen William Harsmith and Bert Spicer responded and effectively dressed the blistered men's injuries with bandages and oils, in accordance with the system inaugurated by Dr. Sheard last year, whereby every hose section is supplied with "first aid" appliances.

Dr. Gilmore later ordered the men removed to Englehart Hospital, where they were resting quietly, and will recover. He praised very highly the work of the firemen.

THE FASTEST EVER

Autoboat, Ordered by English Duke, Will Have Speed of 43 Miles.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The Duke of Westminster is having a 15-metre racing autoboat, the Brunhilde, built at the Saunders Company's yards in East Cowes, which he believes will surpass the world's record, with a speed of 43 miles an hour.

She will compete at the Monaco international motorboat meeting in April.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK IN CARTOON BY LOU SKUCE

Water Intake Blocked. | Parkdale Puts it All Over St. Mikes. | Champ Clark's Idea. | Not for J. P. | Extension of T. and N. O.

TAFT MAY HAVE TO CALL EXTRA SESSION

Opposition to Reciprocity Show Decided Disposition to Fight Measure in All Its Stages in the Senate — Discount Annexation Resolutions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The finance committee of the Senate was called together to-day in consideration of the McColl bill to supply the legislative machinery required to put into effect the reciprocal trade agreement with Canada. Three or four days probably will be consumed by the committee in reaching a decision as to the manner of reporting the bill, but even its most obdurate opponents are unwilling to bear the responsibility of any longer delay than that.

Whether there are votes in the committee to report the bill favorably could not be learned at the outset of the meeting, and probably will not be known until Monday, when Senator Hale will be able to be present. As a matter of fact, the members of the committee feel that it is immaterial how the bill is reported, whether favorably, adversely, or without recommendation. The indications are that the latter method will be employed in the interest of the early transfer of the fight to the floor of the Senate, in accordance with promises that have been made to President Taft. The committee was in session an hour and a half, and adjourned until Monday.

There is some evidence of a disposition on the minority side of the Senate to compel President Taft "to make good" on the extra session, intimations of which are said to have emanated from the White House. Some of the Democrats express the belief that an extra session would tend to demoralize the Republican forces and directly benefit the Democrats in the next National campaign.

The annexation talk of the past few days had no effect whatever upon the reciprocity situation at the Senate end of the capitol.

BALLOON FOR GERMAN ARMY

Will Have Speed of Thirty-Six Miles Per Hour and Wireless Equipment.

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—The German war office to-day placed an order for another dirigible balloon of the Parseval type for the use of the army. The specifications provide that the airship have motors developing 320 horsepower, which will assure a speed of 36 miles an hour. A wireless outfit is to be a part of the equipment.

HONORS CAME LATE

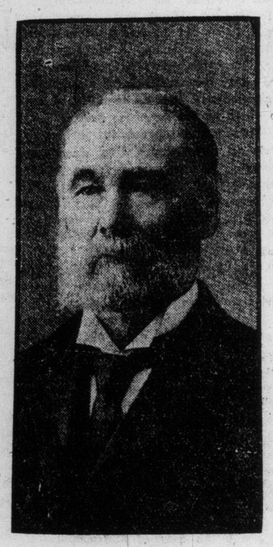
One Subject a Nervous Wreck, Other Long Dead.

ST. JOHN, N.B., Feb. 18.—Imperial service orders for 25 years' faithful work on the Intercolonial Railway came to-day for presentation to George Seaman and James E. Linkletter. The honors came late, for Seaman is an inmate of the hospital for nervous diseases, and Linkletter died in 1909.

BANK FUNDS FOR CHARITY.

It was decided at the annual meeting of the Toronto Savings Bank Charitable Trust that $1200 should be taken from the year's earnings of the trust for distribution amongst the charities and that the treasurer, M. O'Connor apportion the money as follows: Sacred Heart Orphanage, Sunnyside, $200; House of Providence, $150; St. Mary's Industrial School for Girls, $150; Convent of the Precious Blood, $150; St. Vincent's Infants' Home, $150; Monastery of Our Lady of Charity, $100; St. John's Industrial School for Boys, $100; St. Vincent de Paul's Children's Aid Society, $100; House of Industry, $100.

GLOBE DIRECTOR'S RECIPROCITY VIEWS



The Globe's report of the speech of Sir George W. Ross before the board of trade on Nov. 3 says: "That Sir George Ross in his able presentation of the case against reciprocity expressed the business sentiment of Toronto was clearly evidenced by the applause which greeted his observations. In part Sir George said (again quoting from The Globe):

"A few of the considerations requiring the most careful attention in any discussion of reciprocity were next submitted, the effects of the abolition of the duty on wheat and flour, the pre-eminence of Canadian cheese in the British market, the position of the lumbering industry, and the question of transportation all being treated with the view of showing some of the consequences that would probably follow a treaty. Then Sir George proceeded to emphasize the unquestionably prosperous condition of Canada without a treaty, citing statistics proving the marvelous growth and development that had taken place during the past 40 years, and particularly the expansion of manufactures. The argument that reciprocity would offer an unlimited market to Canadians presented a fascinating picture, he said, but there was another side to it, and he pointed to the losses that would inevitably be incurred on account of the surfeit of the home market by American goods. Especially he emphasized the effects a reciprocity treaty would have upon capital, and upon Canada's relations with the mother country, pointing out the advantages at present enjoyed by Canadians in the British market, and in the possession and use of British capital for Canadian enterprises.

"Finally, Sir George considered the relationship of reciprocity to Canadian autonomy. 'For my part,' he declared, 'I do not want to see any act of the Canadian people subject to interpretation at Washington,' a sentiment which evoked loud applause, followed by laughter, when in an aside, he dryly remarked that in the event of any difference with the United tSates authorities in regard to intrpretation, perhaps the only redress possible would be to call out the Canadian navy. The conclusions at which Sir George arrived were that Canada does not stand in any great need of a reciprocity treaty with the United States, and that the only safe course, affording publicity in the first instance and admitting of perfect freedom of action thereafter, would be an adjustment of the trade relations between the two countries by the independent legislation of both rather than by treaty.

"At the close of the address the audience rose to its feet and cheered Sir George enthusiastically."

WHY WAS TRAVERS TAKEN TO KINGSTON?

Continued From Page 1.

spiracy charge against the provisional directors, J. R. Strattan, J. J. Warren and others, he was told that Travers had been taken away by Deputy Sheriffs John Brown and Severs, who came with an order of Sheriff Mowat to remove him to Kingston penitentiary to begin his term of six years in that institution. Detective McKinney immediately telephoned to Inspector Duncan, his principal. He was told to meet the train at the Don station and get the man, and Detective Guthrie was also rushed to that point.

Fought Over Prisoner.

Meanwhile Detectives Armstrong and Newton were hurried from headquarters to the Union Station to intercept Travers and his escort at the train, which left at 8 o'clock. They arrived there just as the train was pulling out. They boarded the train and tried to recover the witness, but the deputy sheriffs would not give him up. The city officers were forced to jump from the train at Cherry-street, as it did not stop at any place this side of Oshawa. Therefore the other two city men got no chance to interfere.

Travers Was Threatened.

Inspector of Detectives Duncan was angry. He immediately notified Crown Attorney Corley and Magistrate Denison, and Assistant County Crown Attorney Monahan was also on the job at the city hall, and several councils of war were held on the spot.

Inspector of Detectives Duncan issued a statement. He said that he had been informed of numerous efforts to close Travers' mouth. These efforts originated in sources which the inspector either did not know or did not care to divulge. He declared that Travers had told him that he had been approached by a jail guard and others who had told him that the best thing he could do for himself was to keep his mouth shut.

Keep Silent or Get Twenty Years.

He said that a guard had come to him while in the jail telling him that Inspector Duncan had been pulled off. Crown Attorney Corley had been pulled off, and that he was a fool to go on talkin. Either this man or another had pointed out to him that he might easily antagonize those who could have it in their power to influence his release on parole, but that if he did not keep silent and went on giving information which might expose influential men, he not only would lose all chance of any parole, and be compelled to serve out his full time, but that he would be taken from the jail and further prosecuted and would get as much as twenty years in prison.

He was told, he said, that if this could not be done in the police court, owing to the fact that he had been given the protection of the court, it would be done by indictment before the grand jury.

Conflicting Rumors.

Added to this, there was the rumor made public in The World at the time of Travers' arrest, that it was planned to have Travers plead guilty, all the blame shouldered on to him and thus have any further prosecutions balked. At this same time a rumor was current in several places that it was proposed to have Travers declared a lunatic and incarcerated in an asylum to prevent him from furnishing any further statement to the police and to discredit any facts in any statement already made.

A Veiled Warning.

In connection with the alleged efforts to balk the full and complete prosecution of any and all who may be involved in disclosures in connection with the affairs of the bank, it is said that Inspector of Detectives Duncan has been approached by those who have told him that he is digging too deep, and if he knew what was good for him he would not make it his business to be more energeetic than others might be.

In speaking of the Travers' statement to Inspector Duncan that he had been advised and even threatened to be silent, H. H. Dewart, K.C., said yesterday that he had heard nothing of any threats being made to or against Travers.

Examined by Alienists.

Despite the fact that Dr. Bruce Smith, provincial inspector of prisons, and Superintendent Clarke of the Toronto Asylum, have denied it, Travers says, and is and was borne out by H. H. Dewart, K.C., his counsel, and others, that these two doctors did visit him in the jail and did examine him in a way much similar to that in which examinations by alienists are frequently conducted. Mr. Dewart says that Travers told him that these doctors visited him in his cell, examined his eyes and limbs, and questioned him as to his life's history in disease and other questions like to those generally asked by alienists. The examination was introduced by Dr. Bruce Smith, who had known Travers for many years, and who at its inception gave the interview the appearance of a casual visit.

At Lawyer's Instigation.

Upon the first occasion when Inspector Duncan visited Travers at the jail and took him to the Pape Avenue Police Station for the purpose of securing a statement from him, relating to the affairs of the bank, the matter was delayed for a considerable time by Travers' refusal to speak, until he had consulted with Mr. Dewart.

It was said yesterday morning by a lawyer connected with the case that the examination of Travers by Drs. Bruce Smith and Clarke had been made upon the request of another lawyer acting for at least one defendant in a prosecution in connection with the bank. Crown Attorney Corley and Attorney-General Foy and the officers of his department all deny that they ever issued any instruction for any such examination.

Contemplated for a Week.

Sheriff Mowat was asked by The Sunday World why he chose to order Travers' removal at this particular juncture, since he had been held so long.

"Why, we have been contemplating moving him all week."

"Well, who do you mean by we? Were you acting upon instructions from some one?"

"No; I gave the order myself. I meant myself and Deputy Sheriff Severs. You see, they told me they expected to be thru with Mr. Travers by Saturday, and I was not notified that they were not thru with him, so I gave the order."

Mistake, Says Mowat.

"Why did you make up your mind at 4 o'clock in the morning?"

"That is a mistake. The order was given Friday afternoon."

Mr. Mowat was told that a newspaper correspondent had got on the train at Port Hope and rode to Cobourg, and was told by the officers accompanying Travers that Sheriff Mowat gave the order at 4.30 Saturday morning.

"They have made a mistake between a.m. and p.m. The arrangement was made before 4 o'clock Friday afternoon, and Mr. Severs, my deputy, couldn't get over to the police court to tell them there, because he was detained at Osgoode Hall until after 4 o'clock. It is a very unusual thing to hold a sentenced man here at all, and it was just a matter of courtesy that this one was held."

Sheriff Ordered to Court.

Immediately upon being informed of the disappearance of Travers, Magistrate Denison issued his order to have Sheriff Mowat and Deputy Severs appear before him in police court at 10.45 o'clock. They did so appear shortly after the case against the provisional directors, J. R. Stratton, J. J. Warren and the rest was called, and Mr. Corley rose to speak of the matter.

"I am not finished with Travers' evidence yet," said Mr. Corley, "but I am told that he was taken from the jail this morning by two sheriff's officers and is now, despite an effort on the part of the police to prevent it, on his way to Kingston penitentiary. Immediately after he was sentenced I was spoken to by the sheriff and asked if I wanted to use him as a witness. I said I did, and nothing further was said about removing him till a few days ago I got a letter from Mr. Mowat, who said it was his duty to take Mr. Travers to Kingston.

Spirited Away, Says Corley.

"I had no authority to hold him nor had my department. I spoke to the sheriff's officer and thought he would see the sheriff about the case.

"I was surprised to hear this morning when I came down here that he had been spirited away when I was in the middle of his examination. Of course we can apply to the county judge and get an order to have him brought back here."

"It's very embarrassing and unusual," said Col. Denison. "Still he can be brought back by an order from the county judge."

"Yes, we can get him back in two or three days by that way," agreed Mr. Corley.

"No trouble about that at all," said the colonel. "Of course it would have been more convenient to have left him here for one more day."

Sheriff Wanted Authority.

"What was the cause of hi sbeing hurred away?" asked the colonel of Sheriff Mowat.

"He had been here much longer than usual and I thought I ought to have some authority for holding him here any longer," replied the sheriff.

"I didn't know that the court was not thru with him and I wasn't notified that he would be wanted."

"Well, we would have been finished with him to-day most likely," said the colonel.

"It's very unfortunate and prejudicial to my client as I have not been able to cross-examine Travers," said Matthew Wilson, K.C., for J. J. Warren.

"I hope you don't think this department is to blame," said the magistrate. "It's no fault of our and there has never been any clash between the departments that I know of. Everything ought to move smoothly to hel pjustice in these cases."

"I must admit that I didn't notify Mr. Mowat that we weren't thru with Travers, but I thought that by the publicity given thru the newspapers, everybody knew that we were not yet thru with Travers' evidence. He is to be a witness on Wednesday before the learned chairman of the sessions, and an order will be applied for to have him brought here to attend that court."

Duncan for Kingston.

After the police court hearing, Crown Attorney Corley, Assistant County Crown Attorney Monahan, and Inspector Duncan and the magistrate were in consultation, and an order was issued empowering Inspector of Detectives Duncan to go to Kingston and return Travers.

In Saturday morning's hearing, Thos. Lawson, a clerk of the finance department, was called. He produced copies of correspondence between Travers and the department. He also produced a declaration made by Travers denying rumors of improper methods alleged to be used in securing subscription of stock to the bank.

Hughes Charles Wanted.

Hughes Charles, formerly manager of the Bank of Commerce in Peterboro, and now a broker in Montreal, is very much wanted as a witness in the case. He had been subpoenaed to attend court on Friday, but was not present. He telegraphed to the magistrate that, as the copy of the subpoena served on him was not signed, and as no conduct money was paid him, he would not attend until compelled to do so. Mr. Corley said that Mr. Charles would not come unless he had to, but that if he did he would tell the truth. Neither Mr. Corley nor Inspector Duncan would disclose the nature of the evidence expected to be given by Mr. Charles, but from the demeanor of both it was gathered that they looked for something sensational from him. Should he not appear on Tuesday morning, both the magistrate and the crown attorney have declared their intention of getting him here, if necessary, by warrant. Speaking of this, Mr. Corley said that witnesses did not seem altogether anxious to give testimony in the case.

"Seeing the kind of information that is coming out, I don't wonder at it," replied the magistrate, smiling.

Sheriff Mowat says that Travers was held longer than othe s have been held, but it is pointed out that Frank Daw was held after he had been sentenced, for a time at least, if not longer, than that for which Travers was held.

Suspicion Aroused.

The News: No action could have been better calculated at this time to arouse public suspicion. Travers must be restored to the witness stand as quickly as officers of the law can get him back to this city.

A DEFEAT OF JUSTICE.

Evening Telegram: A subpoena will bring Travers back. But the subpoena cannot do its work until Mr. Travers has had time to realize that for six long years he is at the mercy of the Dominion Government, whose friends may be implicated by his evidence.

Is Travers likely to return from Kingston in a mood to tell the truth, if the truth be detrimental to members or friends of a government that has power to shorten his stay in Kingston or aggravate the hardships of his sojourn in that institution until the term of the man's imprisonment is a living death?

It is an appalling mistake that Travers should be whisked away to Kingston in the middle of his evidence on the order of a sheriff, who explains that he did not "know Travers was wanted by the crown, that he had already been here a long time, and he thought it was time Travers was beginning to serve his sentence."

The blunder of Sheriff Mowat may mean THE DEFEAT OF PUBLIC JUSTICE and the suppression of enquiry into the Farmers' Bank scandal. The Ontario Government must explain why its official ordered the removal of a crown witness to a penitentiary before his evidence was finished. The Dominion Parliament will have to discuss the FARMERS' BANK TRAGEDY, an iniquity that grows worse and worse, and has now attained the proportions of A NATIONAL DISGRACE.

DAVID EDWIN PASSES WAS IN 'THE ENCOUNTER'

Actor, Well-Known on the Pacific Coast, Succumbs in Toronto After Long Illness.

The spectre of sorrow, grim, silent and awe-inspiring, hovered in the wings of the Royal Alexandra stage on Saturday. The rounds of applause with which her clever acting was recognized were unnoticed by Miss Margaret Illington, the star in "The Encounter." The laughter which greeted the brilliant sallies of the comedian passed by unheeded. The minds of all were on the little Masonic plot in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, where, in the morning, they had seen all that remained of their friend and fellow-actor, David Edwin, lowered to a last resting place. Life's final curtain descended on him at his apartments in the Grand Union Hotel on Friday morning, and there was no recall.

Health Gradually Failed.

David Edwin joined "The Encounter" company at the opening of the season, which was several months ago. He had been out on the coast for some years for his health, and was for a time leading man of the Burbank Theatre Stock Company in Los Angeles. He felt that his health was sufficiently improved to venture back east and took the opportunity offered to return. Some time after the season opened his health once more began to fail, and he continued to lose ground until he was obliged to leave the cast on Wednesday night and remain at the hotel. He gradually sank until Friday morning, when he died.

Mrs. Edwin was with her husband for the past few weeks. When the end came arrangements were made for the interment to take place here.

Well-Known in West.

David Edwin was 40 years of age. He was an actor for many years, and was at one time a well-known leading man, under the name of David Conger. He has been in the west for several years. During the time that he was with "The Encounter" he endeared himself to the other members of the company by his pleasant manners and gentlemanly conduct.

Manager E. J. Bowes of the company took charge of the funeral arrangements and will also arrange for the return of Mrs. Edwin to Los Angeles tomorrow. Mrs. Edwin, who is not a member of the profession, will make her home in California.

DEATHS.

BAKER—On Friday, Feb. 17, 1911, at 7 Tomlin avenue, Irwin Baker, aged 4 years, dearly beloved son of George and Alice Baker.

Funeral Feb. 20, at 4 p.m., from above address to St. John's Cemetery, Norway. 71

IN MEMORIAM.

RIDOUT—In loving memory of my dear brother, who departed this life Feb. 19th, 1909.

Just two years ago to-day
Since my dear brother paassed away.
God called him home; it was His will;
But in my heart he liveth still;
His memory is as dear to-day
As in the hour he passed away.
Sleep on, dear Harry, and take thy rest;
God calls home first whom He loves best.
—Sister Eliza.

MARRIAGES.

JERRED—MORRISON—On the 18th inst., at St. George's Rectory, Miss Violet E., youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Morrison, to Mr. Samuel Jerred of Porcupine, New Ontario.

∴ LITTLE BOBBIE'S PA ∴

I was reeding a funny story the other day, sed Pa to Ma wen he caim hoam from the club. It seems that a deer yung wife had locked her husband out at four in the morning, vary much aggenst her husband's wishes. What, sed Ma, do you reely meen to say it was aggenst her husband's wishes. Wasent he the unreesonabul thing, sed pa, to make any objeckshun.

Anyhow she locked her husband out, & the poor man cuddent git in, so he went right back down town, & the funny part of it was that he had the good luck to meet her tuff brother Roy, wich had jest caim back from the Pacifick oshun, on a whale boat. The two of them went oaver to one of the best yung inns on the water front, sed Pa, & after the honest brother had had a few grabs at the grog, Pa sed, he made the husband of the heroine go hoam with him. & then, sed Pa, the following dialogue en-sued:

The wife sed: Who is that at the door?

The husband sed Only me & yure brother.

The wife sed: If it is my sailor brother he must make a noise like a sailor. I wont do it, sed the brother, I think my own sister ought to know her brother's voice, I wont maik a noise like a sailor for anybody.

But we must git in, sed the husband, we certingly must git in. Can't you maik sum kind of a sailor noise? Can't you say sumthing, like Yo Ho my Lads, Yo Ho. If you can't say that, sed the husband, say sumthing about Fifteen men on a dead man's chest. Whatever you do, kind sailor, sed the husband, shoot sumthing fine acrost the transom, beekaus I fain wud sleep, & we must git into the flat.

& jest then, sed Pa, the door opened & the wife looked into the face of her sailor brother. & sed Oh, Elihu deer, I am so glad to see you back, how is everything on the Pacifick oshun? You can cum in, deer brother, but my husband will have to go back down town, Ha Ha, sed Pa, that was certainly handing the husband sumthing, was it not? The poor old sucker went back down town & died that nite in a terribul blizzard. It served him rite, at that. He shud nevver have went away from the house as long as he had a few nuckels with wich to rap on the door with. I wud like to see my wife keep me out of my house, wuddent you, Bobbie?

I doant know, Pa, I sed, I havent got anything to say. I only know that Ma is moar anxshus to see you in the house than out of it.

Did you say the husband died in a blizzard? sed Ma.

That is what he did, sed Pa, they found him under the fleecy mantel, butiful eeven in deth.

Oh, sed Ma, now I understand why so many married wimmen like Dakota.

CHANGES MAY END CAREER OF TREATY

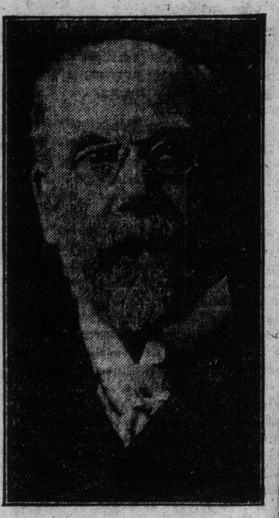
Continued From Page 9.

being made to come to an understanding.

It is plain that the amendment of the agreement will subject the plan to redoubled danger because after it leaves the senate, it will still have to be readopted by the house in order to gain the consent of the latter body to the senate's innovations, this might be a rather difficult undertaking. The house Democrats would undoubtedly vote for them if they were of the kind already indicated, and many of the progressive Republicans would do the same. Remembering the fact that there are a few Democrats who always vote with the conservative Republicans, it would still be doubtful whether the measure could be passed.

The amending of the agreement would also subject it to grave danger at a special session, should such a session have to be called after all. It the treaty had been altered considerably and then hung up just before the end of the session, the chances would be that at a special session it would be altered a good deal more.

Another Globe Director Who Denounces Treaty



Letter from Hugh Blain, director of The Globe, and Liberal candidate recently in Toronto read at board of trade meeting:

"There will unquestionably be a great upsetting of business, and while there may be little doubt that there will be some who will benefit, there will be still less doubt that many, and especially the unfortunate, will suffer by the change.

"The present time appears to be most inopportune, when conditions had adjusted themselves to the needs of every class, when prosperity had been distributed with reasonable fairness among all our people, for a leap like this in the dark.

"It is impossible to speak definitely of the future. It is, however, reasonable to believe that under present conditions, our own Canadian cities would continue to direct Canadian trade over Canadian channels, while under such a sweeping measure of reciprocity, I believe the dominating influences may be New York and Chicago, with all the adverse consequences which will necessarily follow to our, at present, sturdy, growing nationality.

"Our troubles now are few and far between, and, in my opinion, 'we should rather bear the ills we have than fly to others that we know not of.'"

BUY FURNITURE IN FEBRUARY—AT ADAMS

Adams FEBRUARY FURNITURE SALE

Little More than a Week Left You to Buy at February Prices

"Opportunity has a forelock, but is bald behind"—you've got to grasp him when you meet him face foremost. After this February Sale is over, the golden opportunities that were presented will be beyond your reach, and regrets will be vain.

There is really no good reason for anyone putting off buying. Business has been phenomenal, and we won't have the big lots of this and that to clear out the last days of the month — there can't be any bigger reductions, depend upon that. Absolutely no advantage in waiting, and surely no need to, because we are quite willing to sell you anything in the sale on our popular "Charge Account" plan, making it very easy to pay.

Adams FEBRUARY FURNITURE SALE

Big Lots of Everything Advertised Ready for You Monday

$3.65 for this Massive Iron Bed

Like the cut shown on left, in best quality white enamel, heavy posts and top rod, massive chills, gold tinted, in 4.6 and 3.6 sizes, ornamental centre design; a bed that sells regularly for $5.00. On sale Monday **3.65**

A Beautiful All Brass Bed Only $14.50

As illustrated, in 4.6 size, an extra heavy bed, with 2-in. posts; large flat vases, seven ⅝-in. fillers, foot is full drop extension, bed is extra high, best quality of lacquer is used, and 5-year guarantee accompanies each bed. Reg. sold for $22. On sale Monday for **14.50**

$16.95 for this Dresser and Stand

Exactly like the illustration on the left; in rich golden surface oak, quarter-cut finish; 4-drawer dresser, best British bevel mirror, oval, in neatly shaped standards; shaped top; large double-door combination stand to match; plain brass trimmings; 2 pieces regularly sold for $23.50. On sale Monday for... .. .. .. **16.75**

Superior Quality Dressers at Feb'y Prices

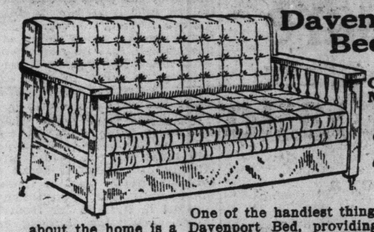
Your choice of three very handsome designs, including the one shown in the illustration on the right; in solid quartered oak or mahogany, only selected stock is used, full serpentine front, 42-inch case, three and four drawers, best British bevel 24 x 30 shaped or oval mirror, neatly carved frame, plain brass trimmings. Regularly worth up to $33.00. Special Monday **22.95**

Chiffoniers Cut in Price Monday

These are handsomely designed, as will be seen by the illustration here shown, and are well made of selected hardwood, with a quarter-cut surface oak finish, case contains five good size drawers, top one shaped, best oval British bevel mirror in top, in neatly carved frame, solid brass handles. Regular price $14.00. On sale Monday for **9.90**

$26.50 Chiffoniers for $18.90

Chiffoniers, in selected polished golden quarter-cut oak, 34-inch top, containing 3 long and 2 small drawers and hat cupboard, swell front, best quality British bevel oval mirror, in neatly shaped standards. Regularly sold for $26.50. On sale Monday for **18.90**



Davenport Beds On Sale Monday 24.95

One of the handiest things to have about the home is a Davenport Bed, providing it is a dependable one, as the one illustrated here is. This is constructed of solid oak and can be had in either golden or early English finish. When open for use as a bed it has an all pure cotton felt mattress to sleep on. For regular use it is upholstered in denim. It has large tray underneath for bedding, etc. The regular price is $34.50.

On Sale Monday Special for **24.95**

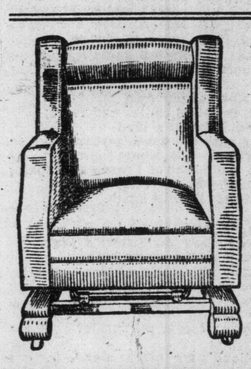
Lace Curtains at Little Cost

50 only pairs of Lace Curtains, mostly sample pairs, and slightly soiled; not more than two pairs of any one pattern, including Swiss, Nottinghams, fish net, etc., in 3 and 3½-yard length, by 50 inches wide. Values ranging regularly up to $7.50 per pair. Your choice Monday **2.95**

A Large Luxurious Couch

Monday for $17.95

Exactly as illustrated, with quarter-cut oak frames, in golden or early English finishes, covered in high grade imitation leather, guaranteed to wear well, upholstering construction is all on steel wires, and of the highest grade, with soft cotton top, and untearable button tufts. Regularly sold for $25. On sale Monday for **17.95**



English Fireside ROCKER Only $10.95

This large, comfortable rocker—exactly like the illustration—with frame entirely covered in high grade imitation leather, has comfortable headrest, and deep, large seat; chair may also be had to match at same price as rocker. Regularly sold for $16.00. On sale Monday, each.... **10.95**

Floor Coverings For Special Selling Monday

Tapestry Carpet

800 yards good quality; eight choice designs just arrived; suitable for sitting-rooms, dining-rooms and bedrooms; regularly sold up to 80c per yard. Special Monday, per yard .. .. **.53**

Wool and Fibre Art Squares

37 only to sell, suitable for bedroom use; in blues or greens; reversible patterns in the following sizes and prices: Size 6x9, regularly $7.25, for **$4.90**; size 7-6x9-0, regularly $9, for **$5.90**; size 9x9, regularly $11.00, for **$6.90**; size 9-0x10-6, regularly $12.50, for **$7.90**; size 9x12, regularly $14.00, for **8.90**

Scotch Inlaid Linoleum

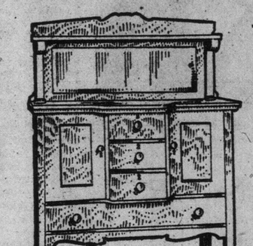
600 yards to clear, in 2 yard width; a nice choice of floral and tile patterns; regularly sold for $1.25 per square yard. On sale Monday for.... **.89**

Heavy Brush Cocoa Door Mats

100 only to clear, in the following sizes: 14x24 inches, regularly 90c, for .59; size 16x28, regularly $1.15, for .79; size 18x30, regularly $1.40, for .. **.99**

This Large Comfortable ROCKER 5.95

This inviting rocker—as illustrated—with solid oak frame, in either golden or early English finish, deep spring seat and back, upholstered in high-grade imitation leather; regularly sold for $8.75. On sale Monday for **5.95**



A Big Reduction in Buffet Prices

Like the cut, made in hardwood, quarter-cut golden oak or early English finish, full size British bevel mirror, one long display shelf, three cutlery drawers, long linen drawer, two separate cupboards, neatly designed. Regularly sold for $24.50. On sale Monday for .. **17.45**

This Combination Sideboard and China Cabinet Only $22.25

Just like the illustration—made in hardwood, quarter-cut golden oak finish, fitted with large British bevel mirror, one display shelf, china cabinet has glass sides and large glass door with leaded glass panel in top; 3 shelves, 2 cutlery drawers—one lined for silverware—long linen drawer and double cupboards; regularly sold for $33.00. On sale Monday for **22.25**

A Low-Priced Sideboard but Splendid Value

This well-designed Sideboard, as illustrated, is made in hardwood, with golden finish, has British bevel mirror, 3 display shelves and 2 cutlery drawers, large double door cupboard. Regularly sold for $15. On sale Monday for **9.85**

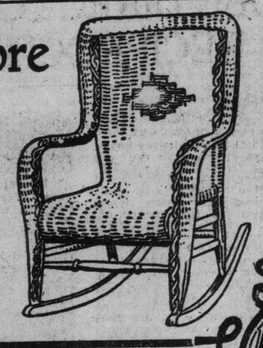
Out-of-Town Folks

Can send in their orders for anything advertised here with every assurance that goods are exactly as represented.

We prepay Freight Charges on orders of $25.00 or over to points within 100 miles of Toronto.

Catalogue No. 28 will be sent to any address outside of Toronto free upon request.

Kaltex Fibre Furniture



This rocker—exactly as cut—is made of Kaltex wood fibre, which is very much stronger and more durable than any reed; colors are in soft greens and browns to suit modern living rooms; roll back and arms; regularly sold for $6.50. On sale Monday for.... **3.95**

THE ADAMS FURNITURE COMPANY, LIMITED, - CITY HALL SQUARE

On Parliament Hill

OTTAWA, Feb. 18.—(Staff Special.)—Reciprocity, commercial union and annexation are the questions of the hour in the halls of parliament, and the repetition of argument from day to day falls upon calloused sides of government supporters, and even the ministers are indifferent regarding their duties to parliament. So far the appeals of the opposition members, of newspapers thruout the country, and the remonstrance of industries affected by the proposed arrangement have fallen upon closed ears. The government has set its face to the wall.

The western Liberal members will have to line up for the agreement. But what will these meagre reductions in the tariff do compared with the larger question of freight tariff reduction? That question is gradually forcing its way to the front. Two members touched upon it during the debate this week, and the indications are that it will be brought forward more strongly before a vote is taken.

The specious argument is being circulated, in fact, it fell from the lips of the minister of justice: "Anything that will reduce the duty on imports is a good thing for the country. This proposal takes the duty off altogether on certain articles; it reduces the duty on others. That is good for Canada and I shall vote for it."

No Liberal has yet dared to face the situation that the government is helpless, while the agreement lasts. As reciprocity as outlined must be taken holus bolus or rejected, so no matter what injuries are wrought to Canadian interests, the thing must stand. This is no more humiliating than the attitude of the prime minister last summer when in the west. On that occasion Sir Wilfrid replied to the request of the grain growers for a tariff reduction on certain class of products that nothing could be done until the outcome of the negotiations to be held at Washington were known. So on two occasions, Washington has been the dominant factor in Canadian fiscal policy.

Talking about freight rates, one who has a close communion with the western farmers stated this week that reciprocity was only a means to an end on the part of the grain growers. Free trade in grain may be the obvious objective, but the real point to be made is competition in railway rates. As it is now, United States can swamp Canada in grain production by means of intensive farming practice. The price of grain in Chicago is a mere bagatelle as compared with Liverpool values, plus the corresponding freight rate that will take the surplus of Western Canada to the markets of the world. "Call it reciprocity if you like. I maintain that the supreme desire of the grain growers of the west is reduced freight tariffs," is the word of the west to The World this week.

Among the interesting events engendered by the reciprocity proposals, none is more significant than the historical parallel presented in the house of representatives at Washington this week. When the repeal of the corn laws were effected in England Sir Robert Peel was prime minister. At that time Sir Robert did not enjoy the support of the Tory party; it was split into factions. The repeal of the corn laws was accomplished by a combination of the Peelites—a section of the Tories—and the Whigs. Similarly, President Taft faced a hostile element in his own party last Tuesday. The Republican party, in the main, was opposed to reciprocity, and the passage of the bill thru the lower house was only secured by the support of the Democrats (with the exception of three) and the Republican insurgents. Such a situation does not occur every day, but this recurrence of historical episodes is only added proof that the final court, after all, is public opinion, and the will of the people will prevail.

While the debate has been in progress during the past week one has wondered at the apparent apathy of the government members and the ministers of the crown in regard to the deliberations of parliament. On Wednesday last Martin Burrell (Yale-Cariboo) was making a sustained and effective argument against the policy of the government in ignoring the expressed views of the fruit growers of Ontario and British Columbia in entering into a reciprocity pact that would, according to the representations, stifle that industry. When Mr. Burrell was at the height of his argument it appeared that Sir Wilfrid, Mr. Fielding and Mr. Paterson were absent from the house. Mr. Templeman was laboring over-time at his dinner (judging by the working of the jaws) and Mr. Fielding was engaged in a conversation about a departmental matter with a Quebec member. Mr. Burrell was talking to practically an empty house. The quorum was made up mostly of Conservatives, when Mr. Borden thought that the committee had better rise. The Conservative leader for once was leading the house, and in less time than it takes to record the circumstance, the minister of customs sauntered to his seat with a distinterested air about him, prime minister followed, and Mr. Fielding came in shortly afterwards. The incident did not end there, for the day following (Thursday) Mr. Borden was forced to cal the attention of the chairman to the fact that the honorable member for South Simcoe (Houghton Lennox) was unable to be heard on account of the continual gossip by honorable gentlemen opposite. It is remarkable that while one of the most momentous questions that Canada has had to face since confederation was being discussed by the house of commons, with all the deliberative facilities afforded, that those members of the government who are most responsible for the proposals involved, should be absolutely indifferent to the view of parliament.

Speaking from a detached standpoint, it is amusing to note that many of the arguments offered by members of the opposition against the reciprocity proposals are so much in favor of free trade as they enunciate the advantages of protection. Not even Hon. Geo. E. Foster's sustained argument on Tuesday is exempt from this criticism. Mr. Lennox and Mr. Armstrong, too, both fell into the maze provided by the seductive arguments of Henry George, while the logical thinkers of the house stood back aghast and wondered what the end would be.

Champ Clark was wanting campaign dope when he said last week that "We are preparing to annex Canada." The Washington administration can prepare to annex ad infinitum and include the whole of the western hemisphere in its program, but there is an independent element north of the 45th parallel that will not be annexed. Canada has no wish for trusts or the racial problem and the constitutional question which confronts the republic to the south. Prosperity, such as Dr. Neely promises, without national independence and a national ideal is a poor makeshift for the imperial conception that confederation has established in the hearts of all Canadians. Economic considerations are one thing, but a national spirit, but an all-red, world-wide empire that gives permanency and stability to trade and development is something far better. The words of Champ Clark are the strongest arguments against reciprocity.

Shakspere's Class.

David Belasco's play, "The Girl of the Golden West," has been used, as all the world knows by the famous Puccini as the libretto for his new opera.

A new York critic congratulated Mr. Belasco on his honor the other day. Mr. Belasco replied:

"To be Puccini's librettist is, of course, an honor. But it isn't a supreme honor. Some folks, tho, seem to think so.

"It all reminds me of a story about Arditi. Arditi was once invited to lecture on Shakspere.

" 'Shakspere?' he said, with a puzzled frown. 'Shakspere? Who is he?'

" 'Don't you remember, maestro?' said a disciple. 'Don't you remember "Amleto" and "Romeo e Giulietta" and "Otello," and so forth?'

" 'Oh, yes, of course!' said the famous conductor, 'Shapspere! The librettist!' "—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

New Boston Steamers.

The Cunard Line, who have for years had the distinction of owning the largest, fastest and most luxurious boats crossing the Atlantic, are adding this year another new steamer to their Boston service, to run in conjunction with the very popular Ivernia.

This big new boat, of 18,000 tons, and the most modern on the Atlantic, will make her first trip from Boston on May 2.

Numerous enquiries are being made daily for these steamers at the company's office, northeast corner King and Yonge-streets, and the bookings, no doubt, will be very heavy when these steamers sail.

The St. Denis Theatre Co. are offering its patrons an exceptionally fine motion picture program. A feature worthy of note is the music introduced during the progress of the pictures.

TOBACCO HABIT

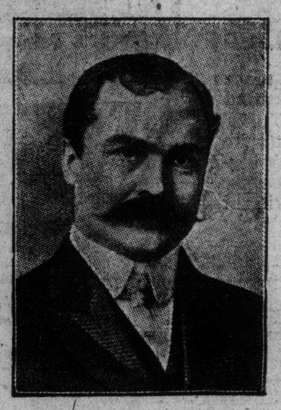
Dr. McTaggart's tobacco remedy removes all desire for the weed in a few days. A vegetable medicine, and only requires touching the tongue with it occasionally. Price $2.00.

LIQUOR HABIT

Marvelous results from taking his remedy for the liquor habit. Safe and inexpensive home treatment; no hypodermic injections, no publicity, no loss of time from business, and a cure guaranteed.

Address or consult Dr. McTaggart, 5 Yonge-street, Toronto, Canada.

Dreads the Agreement First Step to Disunion



W. K. George, one of Toronto's leading Liberals: We have been growing in the belief that on this northern half of the continent we were developing a great, strong, self-reliant, clean nation —men of the north, unconquered and unconquerable, destined to become one of the foremost nations of the earth, with the prospect of becoming the dominant partner in the grandest empire the world has known.

I dread this agreement as the first step away from those ideals. We have a great gulf to bridge in mid-Canada. We have, unlike our southern neighbor, a distinct east and west with diverse interests. To achieve her noblest destiny, east and west must be unified in purpose, in interdefence of action, and our great problem is to know how to make their aims and objects and ambitions one. The most practical factor we have for bringing that about is the interchange of trade and commerce.

To dislocate these trade routes and divert them to the south will deprive us of our strongest incentive to unity.

SIR BYRON WALKER A CANADIAN FIRST

Sir Edmund Walker, life-long Liberal, at Board of Trade meeting:—

It is impossible to discuss the merits of the agreement item by item. From beginning to end it is so obviously wrong that one wouldn't know where to begin.* * * In the papers of the United States we find the view expressed of a larger market for the Canadian farmer, and cheaper food. It appears to be one of these kaleidoscopic things with the pieces of glass turned one way for Canada and another way for the United States, where they are to have a great supply of food from Canada, where the food is.

Of all follies, there is none greater than reciprocity in wheat. The western millers may be able to get their share, but it is certain that it will not be carried east by the railways, but will be diverted south to be ground into flour.

We have practically throttled and ham-stringed the fruit industry, and what good purpose of any kind has been served? * * * There was a question bigger than trade. Altho a Liberal, he was a Canadian, first, last and always. The danger of the growth of annexation spirit was not to be found among old Canadian families, some of U. E. Loyalist stock, who had lived thru the tariff unsettlement of bygone years, but there were plenty of people in Canada who would not be opposed to annexation. In no other country of the world was the ratio of immigration to existing population so great as in Canada.

We have to try to bring up these people as good Canadians. It is a hard job, and a most deadly instrument against it has been invented in this reciprocity. I will not say there will ever come a time when we will yield to such a thing as annexation, but the time is filled with grave doubts and danger.

J. D. ALLAN SORRY TO SPLIT WITH PARTY

J. D. Allan, a former Liberal candidate, at board of trade meeting:

I rise to say a word against my own party. To me this is not a political question. I will say to my friends at Ottawa not to ratify it. (Loud cheers.) He believed the passage of the agreement meant the disruption of parties and the formation of a new one, such as 30 years ago—"Canada First!" (Applause). It had been said that if it were passed and they did not like it they could change next year, but what business man would make arrangements on such terms?

He outlined the growth of interprovincial trade from the $500,000 of 40 years ago to the $200,000,000 of last year.

"Are we going to imperil that magnificent inter-provincial trade by grasping at a shadow?" he asked.

He had the greatest respect for Messrs. Fielding and Paterson, and both gentlemen believed they were doing right, but why should others be deprived of the right of judgment because of political considerations?

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

Sir Percy Girouard, governor and commander-in-chief of the protectorate of British East Africa, was the chief guest at a dinner held recently by the London Chamber of Commerce, and the discussion which followed was on the protectorate. Sir Percy Girouard gave a brief sketch of the history of the colony since its development began in 1895. It was, he said, 250,000 square miles in extent, and it had a population of over 4,000,000. It had several towns of considerable importance, Nairobi, the capital, having 7 miles of well-laid-out and well-lighted streets. The colony embraced almost every climate known on the earth, and contained every feature which in Canada, South Africa and Australia had led to the establishment of British settlers.

He described the progress which had been made in public works, in agriculture and in education. Trade, too, was growing. In 1901, the total trade of the country amounted to £540,000; while in 1909 it has risen to £1,200,000. In the same period the tonnage entering the port of Mombasa had risen from 375,000 to 2,000,000. There had also been great developments in regard to cotton, rubber and sisal hemp. He believed that there were greater possibilities for the growth of Egyptian cotton in British East Africa than in Egypt itself.

East Africa was a country where every British vegetable was grown. There were immense possibilities in regard to timber, and an almost inexhaustible supply of soda had been found. The revenue of the protectorate, which had been £270,000 in 1905, had risen to £500,000 in 1910, and the grant in aid from the imperial government had decreased from £214,000 to £130,000. At the present rate of development, in a few more years East Africa would be able to dispense with the grant altogether.

Style in Speech.

"Do you believe in using words of one syllable?" asked the student of politics.

"Certainly not," replied Senator Sorghum. "Every real gentleman says 'perquisites,' instead of 'graft.'"—Washington Star.

NEARLY A MILLION PAUPERS.

The latest local government board return on pauperism shows that on July 1 last there were in England and Wales 887,002 persons in receipt of relief, 139,683 being in London and 747,419 in provincial unions. Of this number, 117,354 were insane, London providing for 26,305 of this total. Out of an estimated population in London of 4,872,702, one person in 35 received relief, and of the 36,169,150 inhabitants of England and Wales, one person out of every 42 received relief.

As compared with the number of persons over seventy years of age relieved on Jan. 1, 1910, there was a decrease of 4843 males and 4117 females, giving a total decrease of 8960. It is to be assumed that a considerable number of persons receiving pensions under the old age pensions act in 1908 would have been in receipt of relief on July 1, 1910, had it not been for the provisions of that act, but it is not practicable to determine the precise extent to which the decline in the number of these aged poor is directly attributable to the operation of the act.

England's Plague of Mice.

English farmers have been losing an exceptional amount of their unthrashed corn owing to the hordes of mice, which always multiply, it is believed, after a wet season. A Norfolk farmer estimated that he had lost twenty per cent., if not more, of the grain in some stacks.

The loss in England, however, is as nothing to the sufferings of farmers in Bavaria and other parts of Germany, where a campaign more extensive and more scientific than any on record has been undertaken. A virus has been compounded by an agricultural institute in Munich, which is said to be singularly effective, and common action in the use of this poison is being taken by as many as four hundred parishes.

The Bavarian example is worth the attention of the rat, mice and sparrow clubs in England. The sparrows have apparently multiplied even more than the mice, and the reason is that they are being driven from town to country, owing to the increase of motor traffic, and their numbers are not reduced, as are the mice, by the army of owls.—London Daily Mail.

THE PARLIAMENTARY BALLERINE TRIP SMARTLY FORWARD TO THE FOOTLIGHTS AGAIN.

(The artist was so overwhelmed by the charms of the first few who presented themselves that he has had to omit six hundred and sixty odd coryphees of hardly less attractive mien.) —Punch.

In the Legislature.

Three party leaders, representing three distinct policies, made typical orations in the Ontario Legislature during the past week. Quite appropriate it was that the trio should wind up the budget debate. Each presented an exemplary case from his respective political standpoint. But the perspective was sharply changed as the Labor champion was followed by the Reform advocate, and turned right about face when the Conservative leader loosened the final bolt.

Allan Studholme, leader of the Labor party of one, led off in the finale of the discussion. The Hamilton moulder of iron, and in the legislature moulder of public thought, unbuttoned his coat, revealing an absence of vest, and a democratic blue shirt waist. Drawing up first his left sleeve and then his right, preparatory to beginning work, his actions were watched interestedly by Sir James and every member of the house. No mud slinging was attempted, but a plea, vibrating with deep earnestness, was made to the legislators for full consideration of the case of the wage-earners, new-comers brought to Canada under a misconception of their suitability being apparently the element chiefly in need of commiseration.

Confreres and opponents of Hon. A. G. MacKay alike conceded that the leader of the little group, insignificant numerically at the left of the speaker, made one of the ablest speeches heard in the chamber since his party was shown the door by the Ontario electorate, six years ago. At the outset he adjusted the stiletto for dagger cuts at Mathesonian book-keeping, but the claymore was more to his liking, and the Italian blade discarded for the broad steel of the Highlands. Brandishing his weapon, blows fell fast and furious upon department after department. Then, backing to the wall, the provincial Reform chieftain turned out a bold defence of the reciprocity pact, and challenged his doughtiest antagonist to enter the fray.

Sir James Whitney arose, ready and smiling, with a preliminary shrug and shake of his shoulders, and for a final adjustment of his armor. Confident in the strength of his own honesty of purpose, and an unsullied personal record, with five-fifths of the house his devoted followers, he occupied an enviable vantage position, and frankly expressed his sense of satisfaction. He welcomed the opportunity to wield his favorite weapon—the sledge hammer—and when it was all over his followers were absolutely convinced that any case conjured up against the government had been smashed to infinitesmial atoms.

Doffing their hats to the Reform, Labor and Conservative parties, members in the legislature are each entitled to bow gratefully to their leaders in acknowledgement of their manifest fitness and ability.

A carefully delivered joke was recently unloaded in the house, and was lost on the members. Moreover, it was published in one party organ as a serious argument. This was the attempted jest:—Hon. W. J. Hanna: "It would seem that New Year's was an excellent day to bring out a 'full' vote." Cy. F.

DON'T SEEK TROUBLE.

When Ole Man Trouble gits yo'
Yo'll know it right away;
Yo' won't need introducin'
As de swell folks do terday.
He'll jes' walk right up to yo'
An' he'll say I'se come t' call,
An' yo'll know yo've got a fight on
When he steps into de hall.

So don' go round a pryin'
Into every spot an' place,
Tryin' hard t' git acquainted
Wif Ole Mister Trouble's face,
Jes' ack as tho yo're strangers,
Keep on goin' wif a bluff,
Coz de moment Trouble wants yo'.
He'll git yo' soon enough.

Some folks jes' make me weary,
Dey go snoopin' round about
All de dreary ha'nts o' Trouble
An' dey try to find him out.
An' de fust thing dey know, Mister
Trouble hustles down the pike,
An' dey git acquainted wif him
In a way dat dey don't like.
—Edgar A. Guest.

Luck.

"Well, I'm convinced that it's an ill wind that blows good to nobody."

"What has caused you to arrive at your present opinion?"

"You know the Billingers?"

"You mean Horace Billinger, who recently got so badly squeezed in the stock market?"

"Yes. You see, we lived next door to the Billingers for a number of years. Since they have lost their money and been compelled to give up their automobiles and most of their servants, and in other ways get along on as little as possible, my wife has found that wt can live on much less than it formerly cost us."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Practising His Religion.

A Baptist clergyman tells this story of the fight parsons sometimes have to control their passions.

"I was skating on the Sshlykill one day last winter and I encountered a young man who had sustained a hard fall on the ice. I went to him and by way of being pleasant, I said as cheerfully as I could: 'Come, man, what are you doing here?'"

"'Doing?' he replied. 'I'm trying my best to be a Christian.'"—St. Paul Dispatch.

A Bull, Indeed.

To other anecdotes add this of the Englishman who was presented to Mrs. Ole Bull and said: "I have heard of your husband's adventures in the far west." He was thinking of Sitting Bull.—Boston Transcript.

Can We Afford It?

We see that in Philadelphia they have a new ordinance that all milk shall be delivered in the original package. It seems to us it would be almost impossible for the milkman to leave a cow at each house.—Judge.

Fully Explained

Mrs. Highupp—Your husband has changed so that I didn't recognize him.

Mrs. Blase—It isn't that. I've changed husbands.—Puck.

In Suspense.

Biggie—Have you any distant relatives?

Wiggie—No. They are all near enough to visit me at a moment's notice.

NOW

Is the Time to

Exchange

That

Old Square Piano

For a

New Bell

SHADOWS.

They seem'd, to those who saw them meet,
The casual friends of every day;
Her smile was undisturbed and sweet,
His courtesy was free and gay.

But yet if one the other's name
In some unguarded moment heard,
The heart you thought so calm and tame
Would struggle like a captured bird.

And letters of mere formal phrase
Were blister'd with repeated tears—
And this was not the work of days,
But had gone on for years and years!

Alas, that love was not too strong
For maiden shame and manly pride!
Alas, that they delay'd so long
The goal of mutual bliss beside.

Yet what no chance could then reveal,
And neither would be first to own,
Let fate and courage now conceal,
When truth could bring remorse alone.
—Exchange.

CANADA REFUSES

Nay, Mr. President, I fear
From us you will not win renown;
You thought to find an easy mark;
But we shall have to turn you down.
"On us you smiled, but, unbeguiled"
We see the snare and we retire.
To be the dupes of countless years,
Is not the future we desire:—

To lose the glory of our land,
To feed your mouths with western wheat;
While our own brothers 'cross the sea
Buy from the foreigner to eat;
Against your thousand factories might
Oppose our generous store of foods,
Only to find our smaller marts
O'erwhelmed with cheaper Yankee goods:—

Nay, nay; the bargain is not fair.
What chance between the small and great?
What trade can possibly compare
'Twixt ninety million folks and eight?
The gain is all upon one side;
It does not give one much to choose.
It's rather like that well-known game
Of "Heads you win and tails we lose."

We have scant history of our own
Unblent with Britain's smiles and tears;
That little land—our father's land—
Grown dearer with the passing years.
The isle that fought a world alone;
That crushed the might of France and Spain;
While still her blood-red battle-flag
Throws out its royal folds again.

The land that deeper than them all
Has carvey her mark on history's page,
That teems with names of warrior bold,
Poet and author, priest and sage.
Shall we one moment strain the string
That binds us to that mother's side?
Forget her in her hour of need;
Forget ourselves; forget our pride?

Forget where Scotland's mountains stand,
And Ireland's peaceful valleys green,
Where Wales and England, side by side,
Gaze, smiling, on each well-known scene?
Land of our fathers and their sires;
Land for which glory still awaits;
Shall we forsake it all—to be
Merely a vassal of the States?

Perish the thought! We'll still retain
Our hold upon our native store;
Nor mint our gold in Ottawa
For you to spend in Baltimore.
False sons of Canada to join
That sordid crown of varying types,
Who leave the country of their birth
And change their flag to Stars and Stripes.

This is the century we claim
To build the glory of our land;
Until, in perfect manhood's strength,
In the great world's forefront we stand.
We risk no foolish chance to lose
That manhood by our sires foretold;
We grip our British bull-dog jaws
And what we have—we'll surely hold.

Here is a destiny so grand,
Its very thought finds sacred place,
To guard the heritage that's ours
As leaders of the British race;
To clasp our hands with brothers far,
On sea-girt isle and mountain crag,
On desert sand and burning plain:—
One link around our meteor flag.

So, Mr. President, we must
In courteous terms your pact refuse;
Of course, it is all right for you,
But we have far too much to lose.
In friendly rivalry and skill
We hail you cousins, rich and poor,
But understand, you cannot claim
One single right within our door.
—Irving Claxton.

Too Lax Immigration Makes Us Look Cheap

C. A. Magrath, M. P., Would Tax Newcomer Instead of Paying Bonus to Shipping Agent.

All those who want to see Canada grow into a great country should be interested in reading "Canada's Growth and Some Problems Affecting It," a little book written by C. A. Magrath, M. P., which shows what an important bearing immigration has on Canada's future. What Canada will be twenty years from now depends on her people and care should be taken that only those who will come up to the average of the Canadian in intelligence, physique and morals should be invited to come to Canada.

"A country which annually produces over 500,000,000 bushels of grain and rapidly increasing," says Mr. Magrath, "should be known to the intelligent people of the globe in this age of journalism and it is the intelligent that we are inviting to Canada. The fraternal society which would attempt to push people into its ranks would meet with much less success than the one opening its doors to none except selected classes. In other words we can make ourselves too cheap."

And going on to speak of the bonus system he says, "I must say I am not particular to share citizenship with the individual who can be deflected by the suavity of the ticket agent who has probably never been in Canada, does not know it, and, if anything, has less interest in it." So far from bonusing ticket agents for shipping emigrants here, he is rather in favor of taxing the immigrant.

"I certainly think that the privileges of citizenship in this country should be worth the expense of maintaining a well equipped protective immigration service, and when we consider that we are taxing our people about one hundred million dollars annually for immigration purposes, the question to my mind is are we not in our methods immigration mad?" This might be business like, but would it appeal to our British brethren, more particularly the Scotch.

Everyone will agree with Mr. Magrath that our naturalization law is not half strict enough. Practically no attempt is made to inquire into the fitness of an applicant for citizenship. Three years residence in the country, providing the applicant is not an infant, lunatic, idiot, or married woman and without any investigation as to previous history, is all that is required of one to become a Canadian citizen.

Other chapters in the book are devoted to education, the Englishmen in Canada, deportation of aliens and the American invasion and at the end of the books some suggestions are made for improving the immigration service, among which Mr. Magrath advocates putting the service in the hands of a board absolutely free from political control in the matter of appointments and promotions. Only in this way can the best results be obtained in this important branch of the public service.

SENTENCE SERMONS.

There is an ancient saying, famous among men, that thou shouldst not judge fully of a man's life before he dieth, whether it should be called blest or wretched.—Sophocles.

Man's best possession is a sympathetic wife.—Euripides.

Ignorance of one's misfortunes is clear gain.—Euripides.

Try first thyself and after call in God; for to the worker God Himself lends aid.—Euripides.

Who so neglects learning in his youth loses the past and is dead for the future.—Euripides.

Not by years but by disposition is wisdom acquired.—Plautus.

I am a man, and nothing that concerns a man do I deem a matter of indifference to me.—Terence.

There is nothing so easy but that it becomes difficult when you do it with reluctance.—Terence.

To do two things at once is to do neither.—Publius Syrus.

We are interested in others when they are interested in us.—Publius Syrus.

Whatever you lose, you should reckon of no account.—Publius Syrus.

God the first garden made, and the first city. Cain.—Abraham Cowley.

Hypocrisy is the homage vice pays to virtue.—Francis Duc de Rochefaucauld.

The pleasure of love is in loving. We are happier in the passion we feel than in that we inspire.—Francis Duc de Rochefaucauld.

We always like those who admire us; we do not always like those whom we admire.—Francis Duc de Rochefaucauld.

Discretion of speech is more than eloquence; and to speak agreeably to him with whom we deal is more than to speak in good words or in good order.—Francis Bacon.

Chiefly the mould of a man's fortune is in his own hands.—Francis Bacon.

Always of Good Report.

A magazine editor, at the Franklin Inn in Philadelphia, was talking about Andrew Carnegie.

"We never hear anything but good of Mr. Carnegie," he said. "The last thing we have heard—his gift of $10,000,000 for the Carnegie Institution—is the best yet. But everything we hear is good.

"A friend of mine has brought back from Dunfermline a story about Mr. Carnegie and an old woman.

Mr. Carnegie, the laird of Skibo, was making some improvement in Dunfermline, and one day, at the noon hour, an old woman appeared on the scene with a sack. She hurriedly filled her sack with chips and bits of wood from the work, and then she turned to a handsome, genial, gray-bearded man and said:

"'Hi, laddie, gie us a lift wi' this sack afore the laird comes.'

"Thereupon the laird of Skibo promptly helped the old woman to escape from himself."

She Was Listening.

"I saw Johnson running to catch a carcar to-day," begins the gentle husband during dinner. "He was—"

"Do you think we should have new burlap put on the hall walls?" the fond wife interrupts.

"And the street car whirled and hit him on the leg," continued the husband, calmly.

"But burlap doesn't last as well as some other things," she observes. A few moments later she asks:

"What in the world are you smiling about? What did Mr. Johnson say to you that was so funny?"—Chicago Post.

PICK THEM OUT GREISMAN'S MOVING BARGAINS

If you really want to save money, make it a point to get here while this sale is on and stocks are at their best. Every article in the store is reduced to less than the cost of making—all seasonable, fashionable, and desirable goods in every way. We have

Ladies' Coats, Suits Skirts, Waists, Dresses and Furs

As Well as a Splendid Display of CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

All are included in the sacrifices. We are going to move to a handsome new store right in the heart of the retail district—on Queen street, just one door east of Yonge Street. Before we move, all the stock in this store must be sold. Hence the reason for these sacrifices.

J. GREISMAN

276 Yonge Street

TEL. M. 3444

BREDIN'S Health Loaf

After "la grippe" put an edge on appetite with Health Bread, made from the finest of whole wheat flour.

Five Cents.

St. Denis Theatre, Queen and Ryerson Sts.

Just East of Bathurst.

Motion Pictures. Fine Music

A well-balanced program of selected subjects. Our orchestra is second to none in the city.

A complete change of Motion Pictures Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

Afternoons at 2. Evenings at 7.

ADMISSION 10c.

The Race for Life.

There—there, I must rest a while.
Oh, how I've run for many a mile;
I've beaten them all—not one is in sight.
Lucky for me—I'm winded quite.
I'm leading the world—'twas a dizzy pace.
But I'm ahead in the long, long race.
Ah, 'twas a struggle for life or death.
Now I may linger and get my breath.
It's pleasant to rest while the world toils;
Blissful to linger and count the spoils.
Soon I'll be rested and fit I trust;
Then I'll go on again—what's the dust?
What means this roar of ten thousand feet?
What is this silence that falls, complete?
Merciful heavens! the crowd's rushed on,
And I am a mossback—my chance is gone.
—Peoria Herald-Transcript.

Cure Catarrh at Home

A Practical Remedy So Simple and Pleasant That Even a Child Can Use It.

A neglected cold lays the foundation for catarrh; neglected catarrh lays the foundation for consumption. Dr. Blosser's Catarrh Remedy will break up the cold, or cure the catarrh and prevent consumption.

The symptoms of catarrh are a discharge, which is either blown from the nose or runs back and drops into the throat; a dull headache; a stopped-up feeling in the nose and head; extreme liability to take cold, etc. These conditions often lead to noises in the head, deafness, sore throat, bronchitis, asthma, indigestion and consumption.

If you suffer from any of the above troubles you should begin the proper treatment at once.

Dr. Blosser's Catarrh Remedy is the best Remedy known to medical science for these diseases. It cures 95 out of every 100 cases.

Samples Mailed Free.

In order to demonstrate its virtues, a five days' trial treatment will be mailed absolutely free to any interested sufferer. The price of the Remedy is $1.00 per box (one month's treatment), sent postpaid. Address Dr. J. W. Blosser, 193 B, Spadina-avenue, Toronto, Canada.

LIBERALS APPEAL TO SIR WILFRID TO THROW UP TREATY

Members Alarmed by the Trend of Affairs at Washington and Pressure from Constituents to Vote Against Reciprocity — Spectre of Denationalization Looms More Clearly.

OTTAWA, Feb. 18.—A few more speeches like those of Champ Clark and W. S. Bennett will put an end to the reciprocity pact. Every day the situation becomes more acute here, and as the spectre of denationalization looms more clearly, both Liberals and Conservatives canvass the question, "After all, is reciprocity worth while?"

"Territorial aggrandizement is an art peculiar to Americans," is what is said here, and most members regard the recent expressions at Washington as gratuitous, on the one hand, and a bold attempt to rouse an annexation sentiment in Canada on the other.

While a section of the United States press favors the reciprocity pact, annexation talk is discouraged on the ground that no movement towards political union could be effected without the consent of Canada. Continental union, however, is a dream of American statesmen. It is an attractive theory, that from economic as well as sentimental considerations, is sure to curry favor.

It is quite apparent that the trend of affairs at Washington has alarmed Ontario Liberals. There is every outward evidence of harmony, but a number of government supporters have received strong representations from their constituents that they are not in favor of the proposals, and others have been positively instructed to oppose the agreement. Despite denials to the contrary, it is persistently stated that an appeal has been made to Sir Wilfrid Laurier to withdraw the resolutions. It is argued that the concessions to the western farmers will not sustain the government.

Mouth May Be Closed By Federal Officials

Indignation in Ottawa Over Travers' Flitting and "There'll Be Squalls" for Ministry This Week.

OTTAWA, Feb. 18.—(Special.)—Considerable surprise is expressed in the halls of parliament at the hasty action of the authorities in taking Travers to Kingston penitentiary.

Those members whose constituents have been affected by the Farmers' Bank failure, express indignation, because they fear that Travers' mouth will be sealed once the heavy gates of the penitentiary close upon him. There he is under control of the Dominion authorities, and whatever negligence is attributable to the finance department will be minimized.

Both Mr. Fielding and Sir. Alan Aylesworth will be interpellated in the house of commons next week. "Look out for squalls," is the way one Conservative put it to-day.

NEW COMPANIES.

Companies whose incorporation are announced in The Ontario Gazette Saturday, are as follows:

The Hopkins Manufacturing Co., Limited; capital $50,000.

The Dominion Axminster Co., Limited; capital $250,000.

George Thompson Lumber Co., Limited; capital $100,000.

George Rathbone, Limited; capital $200,000.

Better Fruit Distributors, Limited; capital $40,000.

The Dominion Bowling and Auto Club, Limited; capital $40,000.

Straith Farms, Limited; capital $40,000.

Canadian Automatic Gas Co., Limited; capital $250,000.

The National Skirt, Suit and Millinery Co., Limited; capital $50,000.

The Inwood Rural Telephone Co., Limited, Inwood; capital $25,000.

The Frankford Canning and Preserving Co., Limited, Brantford; capital $40,000.

Chapples, Limited, Fort William; capital $50,000.

Newlands & Co., Limited, Galt; capital $250,000.

The Herod Machine and Motor Co., Limited, Brantford; capital $40,000.

The Commonwealth Oil and Gas Co., Limited, Brantford; capital $300,000.

The Combined Larder Mines, Limited, New Liskeard, is authorized to issue capital stock to the extent of $3,000,000. Other two mining companies are the Nash Bay Mining Co., Limited, Toronto, capital $1,000,000, and the Crown Reef Mines, Limited, Toronto, capital $1,000,000.

Charged With Embezzling $40,000.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—Jas. Stanton, manager of the Mutual Finance Co. of Rockford, Ill., was arrested here today on a charge of embezzlement. A shortage of $40,000 is alleged.

Did Disrobing Act.

Mike J. Carr was sent to jail in the police court yesterday for a brief season for attempting to disrobe on Yonge-street early Saturday morning, while drunk.

A new creation in the Player-Piano is the New Player-Piano built by Heintzman & Co., Limited—15 years in advance.

In no other Player-Piano do you find an Aluminum Action — An exclusive feature in this Player-Piano.

THE artistic interpretation of most classical music, though you may not know a note of music, is easily possible if you are the owner of a

Heintzman & Co. Player-Piano

MANY exclusive features will be found in this particular Player-Piano, bringing it very close to the human, so perfect is its interpretation of the finest music.

You can give the individual touch to any composition — to a Liszt Rhapsodie or the latest waltz on the Heintzman & Co. Player-Piano

See this Beautiful Instrument at the New Warerooms of Ye Olde Firme of Heintzman & Co., Limited

193-195-197 Yonge St., TORONTO, — CAN.

Finest Piano Warerooms on the Continent.

Serious Charge Laid Against Ottawa Man

Alleged to Have Forged Name of Toronto Concern to a Check

OTTAWA, Feb. 18.—On information sworn out by A. G. Parker, local manager of the Bank of Montreal, Major E. C. Arnoldi, local agent for the Don Valley Brick Works, Toronto, was arrested last night and charged in the police court this morning with forging the endorsation of the company's name on a cheque for $167.20, issued on the Molsons' Bank by Burgess & Co., contractors.

The alleged forgery is said to have been committed on Nov. 25 last. Arnoldi spent the night in the cells. He did not plead in the police court and was allowed out on $1500 bail. The arrest has caused quite a sensation here, as Arnoldi is a prominent artilleryman and well known in military circles. The case will come up next week.

MORE YOUTHS FOR NAVY

Seven Toronto Boys Left Saturday Night for Halifax.

The Canadian Navy Training School at Halifax will be augmented in numbers by seven more young men from Toronto, who left on Saturday night at 10.30 by the C. P. R. train for Halifax. They have all passed Postmaster Rogers' and Dr. Hutchinson. None of the boys are yet out of their teens. They are:

Samuel French, 65 Taylor-st.; James Fasken, 454 Marguerettа-st.; James H. Spicer, 4 Bathurst-st.; Norman Blain, 756 East Gerrard-st.; Edward Twinning, 291 Clinton-st.; Russell Norman Macdonald, 116 St. John's-road; Sidney Nobb, 238 Sackville-st.

A Cabby's Badinage.

Lord Decies, the fiance of Miss Vivian Gould, talked to a reporter during the recent horse show about the inexcusable dearness of New York's cab service.

"And these dear turnouts," said Lord Decies, 'are none too luxurious, I said to a cabby the other day:

"'How much to take me to the Hotel Gotham?'

"'Four dollars,' the man answered.

"'Oh,' I said, 'I didn't ask the price of the rig. I don't want to buy it.'

"'Well, I should think not,' said the cabby. 'The horse alone cost four dollars and a half.'"

The Tracks.

Lives of famous men remind us
We may make our lives sublime.
And, departing, leave behind us
Gasoline on sands of time.
—Harper's Bazar.

In Dear Old England.

"'Pears like the house o' lords was goin' to be abolished again."

"Yaas, an' I ain't sorry. It ain't the body of legislatur it wuz, and come to think of it, I don't know if it ever was."

Did Disrobing Act.

Mike J. Carr was sent to jail in the police court yesterday for a brief season for attempting to disrobe on Yonge-street early Saturday morning, while drunk.

Calvert Courts Full Enquiry

Borrowed Money From Farmers' Bank, But Repaid it, Says Ex-Liberal Whip.

OTTAWA, Feb. 18.—W. S. Calvert, former Liberal whip, stated this morning with reference to the evidence of Travers, in connection with the trial of the Farmers' Bank directors yesterday, that he had introduced Travers to the minister of finance by request, but that he had never met him before the morning of the introduction. He had secured a loan of $3000, not $5000 sometime after the bank was established in the regular way, but had repaid it with interest.

"I do not believe the minister of finance ever asked Mr. Travers if he had paid anything to me for the introduction," said Mr. Calvert, who asserted that his connection with the affair was open to the fullest investigation.

New York Cricket Association.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—At the annual meeting of the New York and New Jersey Cricket Association, held yesterday the following officers were elected for 1911: R. St. G. Walker, Staten Island, president; W. de M. Hooper, Bensonhurst, and B. Harding, New York Veterans, vice-presidents; F. F. Kelly, New York Veterans, 371 West 116th-street, New York, secretary; Andrew Baxter, jr., Crescent A.C., treasurer.

The Staten Island, Veterans, Richmond County, Crescent A.C. and Bensonhurst decided to place teams in the annual championship competition, but the Belleview Cricket Club of Upper Montclair, N. J., remains in doubt. The meeting of the committee for the purpose of drawing up a schedule was fixed for March 9.

Not His Fault.

His Friend—So your airship was wrecked in the blizzard. I thought you considered it perfect.

The Inventor—The ship was perfect. The air was at fault.

As A Reminder.

His Wife—John, do you remember what took place just three years ago to-day?

Her Husband—What? Is this our wedding anniversary?

His Wife—N-no. Three years ago today you bought me a new hat.—Harper's Bazar.

His Mile.

Mr. Baggie—Confound that tailor! These trousers are a mile too long.

Mrs. Baggie—How much shall I turn them up?

Mr. Baggie—About half an inch.

Effeminate.

There was a young fellow named Percy
Born a "he," but grew up-vice-versa;
When his temper he'd lose,
All the cuss words he'd use
Were "Pooh, pooh, and "Oh, fudge!"
and "Oh, mercy!"
—Detroit Free Press.

Back to the Soil.

"Don't you like to get close to nature sometimes?"

"Sure. I'm very fond of those palm rooms."—Exchange.

Natives of Orient Distinctive Feature

The Great Sugimoto Troupe of Japs Head an All-Star Vaudeville Bill at the Majestic Theatre.

This week's matchless diversified program of international vaudeville at the Majestic Theatre, commencing tomorrow afternoon, includes several distinctive features notable among which is the famous Sugimoto Japs, a troupe of acrobats which will occupy the headline honors on the bill. This famous troupe of seven people, who recently made their initial appearance on this side of the Atlantic, have been one of the big sensations of the circus arena and hippodromes in different parts of Europe, where they were regarded as a cluster of champion gymnasts whose infallibility in the performance of their stupendous exploits is no less a wonder than the astounding ease with which they are executed. They execute daring deeds, originally devised and thrilling, with never failing accuracy, at the same time performing with the most charming grace and ease. Another new act to Toronto, in the gymnastic line, is headed by Thomas Harris, Jun., assisted by the Harris Twins, who will appear as the extra added feature on the bill. Their performance is somewhat different to that of their contemporaries, the headliners, and they present new and novel physical undertakings. They are a trio whose extensive repertory of unique and daring feats display wonderful and remarkable nerve allied with the greatest skill denoting the possession of the greatest courage, confidence and power.

The balance of the roster includes a number of exclusive features which are worthy of headline honors on any program. Musical Stewart the "Wizard of the violin," will vividly personate the world's greatest violin maestroes. He is also recognized as one of the cleverest zylophone players in vaudeville. During his turn he introduces his famous "tin can" zylophone upon which he plays a combination of popular selections which affords much amusement. An attractive sketch entitled "Fun in Southland" will be offered by Samson and Samson, colored entertainers, who present a divertisement of patter and song. The Musical Copes will appear in a novel instrument act, in which their virtuosity is evidenced by the skill and musicanship with which they manipulate and play upon various instruments. Pearl Lester, a dashing soubrette, and diminutive wooden shoe dancer will introduce some clever character dances. She is known as the exemplar of nearly every style of terpsichore. Lebaron, an English music hall conjuror and pantomimist, will entertain with a series of pantomimic exploits descriptive of a sport enthused Englishman.

The daylight motion pictures which border on the comedy side will supplement these acts. Four performances are given daily at popular prices.

High Prices Paid for Famous Paintings

J. P. Morgan Secures a Velasquez Valued at $400,000—Fortune for the Hoe Collection.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—What is said to be the famous portrait of Philip IV. of Spain, painted by Velasquez 267 years ago, and now valued at $400,000, arrived in New York yesterday on the Mauretania, in charge of R. W. Williams of London. According to report the painting is of the collection of J. P. Morgan.

Rembrandt's portrait of a young girl holding out a medal on a chain was sold for $70,500 to-day at a continuation of the sale of art collections of the late Robert Hoe of printing press fame. Total sales for the day were more than $110,000 and the total for the sale so far $208,360. New York art dealers were the purchasers of the Rembrandt.

Baseball Gossip

Manager Dunn of Baltimore has asked for waivers on Outfielder Jimmy Slagle.

Manager Ryan of Jersey City has asked for waivers on Outfielders Londrigan and Clement.

The Providence Club has signed Jack Nelson, a player from the English High School of Boston.

It seems to be well settled that the Highlanders' regular outfield will be Wolter, Cree and Daniels.

The Troy Club has secured Pitcher Jessop and Catcher Woods from the Buffalo club.

Christy Mathewson is quoted as saying that the days of the slow-ball pitcher in fast company are numbered and that speed is a pitcher's main asset nowadays.

Detroit may solve the first base problem by switching George Moriarty to the first corner. In that case Lathers would cover third.

The acquisition of "Jiggs" Donohue gives the Chicago club four first-base candidates. The other three are Tannehill, Collins and "Tex" Jones.

Pitcher Walter Johnson of Washington gives Fred Hartsel of the Athletics credit of being the closest observer of pitched balls in the American League.

The Providence Club has sold Outfielder Harry Hoffman for $1000 in cash to the Oakland Club of the Pacific Coast League.

Lew McCarthy of Danville, Pa., a gigantic young pitcher corralled by Manager McGinnity of Newark, is touted as a sure comer.

The first squad of Giants sailed from New York on Feb. 11 for Marlin Springs, Texas, on the steamer Proteus, under the wing of Manager McGraw.

When Kid Nichols won pennants for Boston he received $2400. Nowadays a pitcher from the minors wants that much money when starting in with a big league team.

The New York Club during the past week received the signed contract of Outfielder Fred Snodgrass. Pitcher Drucke, who is wintering in Waco, Texas, is now the only unsigned regular.

Manager Jennings will send his veteran pitchers, Donovan, Mullin and Summers, to Hot Springs, Ark., where they will spend two weeks before joining the Tigers at Monroe, La.

According to Hughey Jennings he may develop a new third baseman for next season. Westerzill, a youngster from the Wichita Club, of which Frank Isbell is the owner, is strongly touted.

NO DRINKING MAN NEED DESPAIR

The Neal Cure—Greatest of all Modern Discoveries—Offers a Means of Escape from the Curse of Drink. A Cure of the Drink Habit is Guaranteed in Three Days no Matter Whether the Patient is a Hard and Constant Drinker, Social Tippler, or Goes on Occasional Sprees.

MANY SUCCESSFUL CURES IN TORONTO

There was wandering in the streets of Toronto lately a homeless man, who at one time held a splendid position, but drink was his downfall. To-day his wife, a cultured woman, works out by the day, endeavoring to support herself and little family. Think of it, you wives and mothers, who have homes of comfort and all that makes life worth living, what it would be to you to be deprived of these and forced to face the wash-tub for an existence, as this poor wife has to do to-day.

But this home which was made a hell on earth through strong drink—as every drunkard's is—may be made into a heaven upon earth—as many have been made—as the result of the Neal Treatment. Three days only—the wonder of it—to effect a cure and make the victim of strong drink a new man physically, morally and mentally.

We undertake to guarantee to effect a cure of the Drink Habit in Three Days, no matter whether the patient is a hard and constant drinker, social tippler or goes on occasional sprees. Are you interested in a poor fellow going down, down, through the curse of drink? Then bring your influence to bear on him and bring him to the Neal Institute for treatment, drunk or sober, and we will undertake to remove the awful appetite for strong drink and deliver him to you a new man.

Here is an opportunity for **REFORMATION SOCIETIES** for **INEBRIATES**, or any institution for the reformation of the drunkard, to test our ability to change the hard drinker into a new man physically and mentally in **THREE DAYS'** treatment.

We invite these Societies or any institution interested in the poor drunkard and the problem of dealing with him to send us for treatment any victim of the drink habit, it makes no difference how much enslaved, and we guarantee to effect a cure in each and every case. Can you spend your money to better advantage or in a way that will bring in greater returns than in redeeming these victims of strong drink and giving back to their families kind **fathers**, brothers, husbands, and to the country most desirable citizens?

Write To-day for Free Book and Copy of Bond Given Every Patient—Address

THE NEAL INSTITUTE CO., Ltd.
78 St. Alban's Street, Toronto
'PHONE NORTH 2087

Reciprocity Opposed By Granges of U. S.

Ask Senators to "Use All Honorable Means to Defeat Agreement."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Several senators from agricultural states had protests against the Canadian agreement read in the senate to-day. Among them were requests from granges in North Dakota and Iowa, that the senators from those states "use all honorable methods to defeat the agreement."

WORK OF SCHOOL NURSES.

During the month of January 15,690 inspections of school children were made, 247 were treated and 684 given instructions for treatment, according to the report of Miss Lina L. Rogers, superintendent of school nurses.

During the month Drs. Graham and MacMurchy examined 24 cases of suspected contagious disease and two cases of tuberculosis. In all 513 children were examined by the doctors, 140 visits were made to the schools and 16 visits to homes. The nurses made 220 visits to schools and 772 visits to the scholars in their homes.

Denies Stories of Unrest in Ireland

Says There Is Not Likely to Be Armed Resistance to Home Rule

MONTREAL, Feb. 18.—"There is no truth whatever in these statements appearing in the press about unrest in North Armagh, and the suggestion that arms will be taken up if home rule is not granted to Ireland," was the declaration made to Chief Charpentier by Sergeant McNiece of the Royal Irish Constabulary.

The sergeant, who hails from Newry, county Down, was enroute for Erin from Toronto with a prisoner who was wanted for theft, and he had wired the detective department here asking for a man to keep guard in the interval between the connecting trains. Ireland, he said, was in a very peaceful condition just now.

Elevator Destroyed by Fire.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—Fire destroyed the Calumet elevator, a six-storey structure containing 500,000 bushels of grain late last night, causing a loss estimated to be $500,000. Seven firemen were injured, while escaping from the burning building, following an explosion of grain dust.

Bennet Resolutions On House Calendar

U. S. Legislator Goes on Record as Moving for the Annexation of Canada.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Taking advantage of the permission given by the house rules, Representative Bennet of New York has had both of his resolutions directed toward Canadian annexation placed upon the calendar of the house. The foreign affairs committee made adverse reports on both of Mr. Bennet's resolutions, Mr. Bennet being the only member of the committee voting in favor of the measures. To-day he filed minority reports on the resolutions, and put them upon the calendar with the adverse reports of the committee.

Newspaper Varieties.

Some newspapers of rare character have been "invented" lately. One of them, published in Madrid, is printed with phosphorus ink and can be read in the dark. Another exists in Paris. It is printed on dough, the ink used being similar to the coloring used in making candy. The advantage of this newspaper is that it can be eaten as well as read.

The Badge of Health

The badge of health is the rosy cheek. Look at the youngster whose face is round and rosy as an apple. Ask him what he eats to make him so sturdy, healthy and happy, and, if he belongs to one of the 8,000 healthy families who are customers of mine, he will say

LAWRENCE'S
WHOLE-WHEAT HEALTH BREAD
5 Cents a Loaf

Each Loaf weighs full Standard weight—24 ounces.
Order by Telephone—20 Tickets for One Dollar.

GEO. LAWRENCE, Baker, Cor. Denison Ave. and Carr Street

Is Endorsed By the Highest Authorities

Experiments which place the hall-mark of scientific approval on BOVRIL were made at the School of Physiology, Trinity College, Dublin, when it was shown that:

"BOVRIL taken with other foods adds "to the consumer from 10 to 20 times "its own weight, and also creates a "reserve fund of energy."

BOVRIL IS ALL BEEF

President Falconer is in Ottawa, the guest of Prof. and Mrs. Adam Short.

The sixth annual concert of the Trinity College Glee Club will be held in the Convocation Hall of Trinity College on Thursday evening, Feb. 23, at 8.15 o'clock. The club has spared no efforts to give a better concert than ever, and so to assist with program has secured the services of the Jan Hambourg trio. The trio consists of Jan Hambourg, violinist; Paul Hahn, Toronto's 'cellist, and Richard Tattersall, pianist. Mr. Hambourg and Mr. Tattersall will also appear as soloists.

The 48th Highlanders' Chapter I.O.D. E. is giving a dance in the Temple Building at 9 o'clock on Wednesday evening.

The Toronto Women's Press Club will give a dinner on Wednesday evening for Miss Louise Hayter Birchall, who has arrived from England to stay with her sister, Mrs. C. P. Bond, Woodlawn avenue.

Mrs. Fred Paterson has left for Nassau with Mr. and Mrs. James Young.

Mrs. Miller Lash is giving a children's party on Friday evening for her daughter, Dorothy.

The Hon. F. H. Phippen left last week for a visit to Winnipeg.

Mrs. E. Rowlin announces the engagement of her daughter, Bertha G., to Mr. Sydney C. Cross, Toronto. The marriage will take place quietly at the end of this month.

Mrs. Angus MacMurchy of Chestnut Park road was the hostess of twin bridge parties last week.

The annual at home of the Aura Lee Club will be held at the club house on Friday evening.

The Olde English Fair in aid of the Western Hospital, which is to be held in Massey Hall on Feb. 23, 24 and 25, promises to be a most novel and interesting entertainment. An old English coffee house and old English pastry shop are but two of the many attractions.

Mrs. E. H. Jackes and Miss Elsie Jackes, The Elms, Deer Park, will not receive until the first Thursday in March.

Mrs. A. B. Ormsby, Lake Shore road, announces the engagement of her second daughter, Ivy May, to Mr. Joseph Fotheringham, Pittsburg. The date of the marriage to be announced later.

Mrs. E. F. B. Johnstone receives on Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Palmer of Markham street gave a Valentine tea last week for her daughter, Lorene.

Mrs. Hilton Tudhope is giving a tea on Wednesday for Mrs. Edward Fraser.

The officers and members of the Engineering Society of Applied Science have sent out invitations to an at home in the gymnasium on Tuesday, February 21.

The girls' branch of the McAll Auxiliary is arranging a musicale for Saturday afternoon.

The engagement is announced in Ottawa of Miss Anna Oliver, fourth daughter of the Minister of the Interior, Hon. Frank Oliver, and Mrs. Oliver, to Mr. Horace A. Dickey, Edmonton, son of the late Hon. Arthur Dickey, Amherst, N.B.

The Historical Society of Ontario and the Women's Historical Society were entertained at the Art Gallery on Wednesday evening by the Art Museum of Toronto, the President, Sir Edmund Walker, giving an address.

Mrs. Alley will be a bridge hostess on Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Arthur Morrice, Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. Willie Lee, who has asked a few people to tea to meet her tomorrow afternoon.

Mrs. Edward D. Gooderham, Sherbourne street, is giving a tea on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Adams have returned to Toronto after a long absence abroad, and are in their house in Rosedale.

Mrs. Dunbar will be the hostess of a bridge to-morrow.

Miss Grace Maddison of Madison avenue gave a girls' bridge party of five tables last week.

During the automobile show, which opens at the armories on Saturday evening, the officers' gallery on the south side will be decorated with palms and flowers, and arranged with comfortable chairs as a rest room for the women attending the show; a tea room is also being planned in the mess room and will probably be under the direction of the Imperial Order of the daughters of the Empire. The indoor baseball in the armories will be discontinued on the two Saturday nights of the show.

Mrs. Albert Dyment is giving a tea at The Dale on Saturday afternoon at five o'clock.

Mrs. Shaw Webster, Spadina-ave., is giving a dance for Miss Isabel Webster on Friday evening.

Mrs. Tate has issued invitation to a dinner at the King Edward on Feb. 23.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Old announce the engagement of their daughter, Grace, to Dr. O. A. Pogue, Minden, Ont., the wedding to take place this spring.

George Tate Blackstock, K.C., will give an address on "The Political Outlook in England," to the Women's Canadian Club in the Conservatory Music Hall, on Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Miss C. L. MacKay and Mrs. Hutchinson are spending the week end in New York.

Mrs. Bryan's Valentine Tea.

Mrs. George Bryan, Chestnut Park road, gave a large tea on Monday afternoon, when the hostess wore a becoming gown of Dresden silk, veiled in pale grey ninon, and pearl ornaments. Miss Bryan of Cincinnatti, and Miss Wilcox of Winnipeg also received. The decorations were carried out in the Valentine colors, with little cupids and hearts, and the flowers used were Richmond roses and lilly of the valley. Mrs. MacPherson and Mrs. Reynolds assisted in the drawing-room. The polished tea table was arranged with a miniature log in the centre filled with Richmond roses and lilly of the valley, and bread crimson satin ribbons. Miss Hildred Kemerer, Miss Grace Old, Miss Ruth Jackman, Miss Grace Kantel, and Miss Irene Holtby assisted in the tea room.

In the evening Mrs. Bryan gave a dance for her son, Mr. Fred Bryan, and the girls who assisted. An orchestra was in attendance, and a buffet supper served about 11 o'clock. The young people present included: Miss Hazel Gourlay, Miss Dorothy McColl, Miss Monica McColl, Miss Reta Hughes, Miss Rita Dunbar, Miss Lyons, Miss Lee, Miss Hilda Walker, Miss Muriel Bickell, Miss Mildred Thompson, Miss Kathleen Cosgrave, Miss Irene Borland, Miss C. Davidson, Miss Gladys Lee, Miss Carrie Kent, Mr. McLean Baird, Mr. Bryan McColl, Mr. MacLellan, Mr. Grass, Mr. A. J. Pattison, jr., Mr. Skinner, Mr. Allan Telfer, Mr. Morton Keachie, Mr. Victor Fleming, Mr. Elmer Monroe, Dr. Osman Pogue, Mr. Charles McColl, Mr. Goodwin Gibson, Mr. Howard Robertson, Mr. G. McHugh, Mr. Henderson, Mr. W. Gowland, Mr. Symmes, Mr. N. McLean.

Whitby Ladies' College.

Hundreds of guests more than enjoyed themselves at the annual conversazione of the Ontario Ladies' College, held in their fine building at Whitby, on Friday evening. A reunion spirit prevailed, as old girls and present students wandered here and there among familiar scenes and chatted about school day happenings. Almost every province in the Dominion was represented, as well as many of the northern and southern states. Exquisite music, beautiful games, well chosen decorations and myriads of bright young girlish faces formed a scene most picturesque. A special train was run from Toronto. Another from Cobourg, bringing in all about 400 guests, who, with their hosts, filled the large assembly hall to overjowing. They were received by Miss O'Grady, the lady principal, Miss Allen and Miss Muriel Crowe. A number of vocal and instrumental selections were rendered. Among those taking part were Miss Gwendolyn Strangman, Miss Kathleen Lowe, Miss Eleanor Wright and Mr. Arthur Bilght. Dainty programs were furnished, containing a complete map of the college, thus enabling partners to find one another without difficulty. The inner man was not forgotten, and as everything went off without a hitch, the social function will long be remembered. Among Toronto guests were: President R. C. and Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. R. J. S. Score, first vice-president; Rev. J. J. and Mrs. Reddit, Mr. and Mrs. F. Dane, Rev. T. E. Bartley, Mrs. Bartley, Misses Gladys and Kathleen Bartley, Mrs. W. F. and Miss Marion Wilson, Mrs. Harry McGee, Mrs. J. K. McCutcheon, Mrs. James Brandon, Mr. and Hrs. Arthur Bilght, Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson, Messrs. Arthur and Gordon Armstrong.

Friday's Teas.

Mrs. Newman of South Drive, Rosedale, was one of those giving teas on Friday afternoon, when she was wearing a black crepe meteor gown with bouquet of lilies and violets, and was assisted by her guest, Miss Sims of England, wearing lavender with violets, and Mrs. Godfrey Tate, a recent bridge, in a white satin gown and black picture hat. The assistants were Mrs. Hedley Bond, Mrs. John Massey, Mrs. Boehme, Mrs. H. Jarvis, Mrs. Russell Snow, Mrs. Bird, Mrs. Gay and the two little daughters of the house. The tea table was done with a real lace centre piece, pink tulips and Dresden China. The same afternoon, Mrs. John E. Cameron of Palmerston-boulevard, entertained a number of friends at the tea house, when she was attired in a becoming real lace dress mounted on satin and was assisted by Mrs. Pepall, Miss May Smith, Miss Henderson and Miss Armstrong. The polished tea table was centred with real lace and daffodils and the same flowers were used about the rooms. Another enjoyable tea on Friday was that given by Mrs. Burgess Barry of Spadina-ave. who was assisted by Miss O'Grady, Miss Armstrong, Miss Heaton, Miss Frances Herne, Miss Marie Herne and Miss Ross. Mrs. Burrowes Cassady singing delightfully during the afternoon. The hostess wore a rose colored satin gown edged with sable, and Mrs. Avery Brayley, who received with her, was in green charmeuse with diamond ornaments.

Recital at Massey Hall.

The patrons and patronesses of "the Song Recital" to be given by Teresa Frances Wolfe, in Massey Hall, on Feb. 27, are the following: His honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. Nordheimer, Mrs. Melvin Jones, Mrs. A. W. Austin, Mrs. George Heintzman, Mrs. Crawford-Brown. Miss Wolfe will be assisted by Jan Hambourg, the eminent Russian violinist, and Richard Tattersall will act as accompanist.

Mrs. Gooderham's Bridge.

Mrs. Ross Gooderham gave a large bridge party last week in honor of her sister, Mrs. Wright Brown, whom she will accompany home to New York tomorrow. The hostess wore a lovely gown of ivory satin with real lace and diamonds, and her sister was in pale blue with touches of black and diamonds and pearls. The polished table was covered with a real lace cloth and arranged with baskets of delicate pale pink and yellow orchids with maiden hair ferns, and the prizes were silver and cut glass flower vases. Mrs. Gooderham was assisted by Mrs. Gooderham Mitchell, Mrs. J. Assheton Smith, Miss Grace Gooderham and Miss Elizabeth Blackstock.

The Seal of Approval

"SALADA" TEA

22,000,000 Packages sold last year.

"The Importance of Being Earnest."

The Amateur Players will present "The Importance of Being Earnest," by Oscar Wilde, in the Margaret Eaton School, on Saturday, Feb. 25, at 8.30 o'clock. The cast is E. T. Owen, Beverley Robinson, Ernest Kortwright, Mansell Pleydell, Harold Ellis, Miss C. Robinson, Mrs. Michael Chapman, Mrs. E. T. Owen, Mrs. Fenton Arnoux.

Mrs. Hand's Bridge.

Mrs. Hand of Avenue-road gave a five table bridge party for girls on Wednesday afternoon, in honor of her two good-looking daughters, who were wearing pink satin with marabout and green satin veiled with black ninon respectively, the hostess being in black satin and lace. A few others came in after the game and tea was served from a polished table decorated with tulips and daffodils in cut glass, in charge of Mrs. Massey, Mrs. Ernest Matthews, Miss Coste and Miss Isabel Donovan. Among the guests were Miss Marjorie Murray, Miss Sarah Lansing, Miss Dot Rose, Mrs. Holden, Miss Ida Coste, Miss Adele Thomas, Miss McMay, Misses Burr, Miss Edna McAnish, Misses Perry, Miss Vanderglst (New Haven), Miss Florence Stewart.

Mrs. Hodgen's Tea.

Mrs. W. S. Hodgens, Russell Hilldrive, was the hostess of a very large and successful tea yesterday afternoon, when the pretty rooms of her new home were decorated with yellow roses, Killarneys, lily of the valley and ferns, while the polished tea table was centred with lace, on which stood a bowl of daffodils and ferns. The hostess looked charming in a French gown of white crepe meteor, painted with a border of flowers in pastel shades, with pipings of peach-colored velvet and crystal and silver bugles. She also wore diamond ornaments. An orchestra was in attendance, and the girls in the tea room were Miss Hazel Brown Miss Ivy Knox and the Misses Ellis. Mrs. Hodgens was assisted in the drawing room by Mrs. Gilbert Mackenzie, in white lace over satin; Mrs. Sydney Mackenzie, wearing mauve panne; Mrs. George A. Morrow, golden brown velvet; Mrs. Charles Edmunds, in brown satin; Mrs. Beatty, white satin and lace; Mrs. Follett, in blue satin; Mrs. Arthur Brown, in black lace over satin, and Mrs. J. M. Smith, wearing blue silk and embroidery. The guests included Mrs. Arthur Rutter, Mrs. Hyslop, Mrs. Bertram, Mrs. John Bertram, Miss Bertram, Mrs. Robert Bertram, Mrs. Melville Bertram, Mrs. W. T. White, Mrs. Aslin, Mrs. A. Ivey, Mrs. T. Eaton, Mrs. Burnside, Mrs. Burden, Mrs. Wallace Barrett, Mrs. Flavelle, Miss Ethel Smart, the Misses Sterling, Miss Marjorie Malcolm, Mrs. Burr, Mrs. Rough, Mrs Frank Allan, Mrs. Copping, Mrs. Lugsdin, Mrs. McGillivray Knowles, Mrs. H. R. Tilley, Mrs. Radcliffe, Mrs. Dunbar, Mrs. Sedley (London, Ont.). Miss Greta Doherty, Miss Marjorie Brown, Miss Beatrice Rough, Miss Vera Barker, Miss G. Macdonald, Mrs. Arthur Rogers, Mrs. W. Mackenzie and others to the number of about 200.

Girls' Tea.

Mrs. George McMurrich, Madison-avenue, gave a tea for a number of girls last week, for her two daughters and their young guest, Miss Perch of London, England, who has been enjoying the season in Toronto. The rooms were decorated with daffodils any hyacinths, and the tea table with Killarney roses, in a tall cut glass vase, Mrs. Philip Toller, a married daughter of the house, with Mrs. Temple and Mrs. Greene of Ottawa being in charge, assisted by Miss Kitty Gooderham, Miss Doris Suckling, Miss Edna Cosby, the Misses Roberts, Miss Violet Lee and Miss Janette Barclay. Mrs. McMurrich was in black satin with gold and jet embroidery and real lace yoke, while the Misses McMurrich were in mauve and white respectively, and Miss Perch wore blue veiled with Paisley ninon and a corsage bouquet of sweet peas; Mrs. Philip Toller, looking well in a green satin gown and large hat with feathers. Among the guests were: Miss Gibson, Miss Meta Gibson, Miss Jean Alexander, the Misses Massey, Miss Eleanor Gooderham, Mrs. Shirley Denison, Mrs. Turnbull, Miss Phyllis Baker (Montreal), Miss Adele Austin, Miss Evelyn Somerville, the Misses Cosby, Miss Edna Phippen, Mrs. Bryce McMurrich, Miss Lois Duggan, the Misses Goulnlock, Miss Gladys Edwards, Miss Violet Edwards, Miss H. Roberts, Miss Otilie Walker, Miss Sybil Boomer, Mrs. Roger Clarkson, Mrs. Elaine Machray, Mrs. Reginald Pellatt, Miss Nita Milliman, Mrs. H. C. McLeod, Miss McLeod, Mrs. Herbert Porter, Miss Maud Arthurs Weir, Mrs. Dot Davison, Miss Blanche Miles, the Misses Massey, Miss Dora Denison,

LOUGH—WILLIAMSON.

On Sept. 27, 1910, in St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Buenos Ayres, by the Venerable Archbishop D. E. Kittermaster, the marriage took place of Thomas Seon Lough, Toronto and Buenos Ayres, son of the late Dr. Inglis Lough, Toronto, formerly of Hamilton, Bermuda, to Miss Edith Wyndham Williamson, youngest daughter of the late Archibald Williamson, and of Mrs. Williamson of Quinta Krabbe, Buenos Ayres.

TORONTO SYMPHONY CONCERT.

A record audience attended the concert in Massey Hall on Thursday evening when the Toronto Symphony Orchestra was assisted by Madame Schumann-Heink; every seat in the huge hall being filled and a couple of hundred people accommodated at the back of the platform. The soloist wore a simple gown of ivory brocaded in over-skirt effect with some fine diamond ornaments and large cream rose and foliage on the bodice. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Gibson occupied the seats of honor in the front of the gallery and were accompanied by their two daughters and Major Shanley, others noticed in the gallery being: Sir Edmund and Lady Walker with Miss Dorothy Walker, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Cox, accompanied by Miss Houston, Mrs. Timothy Eaton, with her daughters, Mrs. Burnside and Mrs. Burden, Dr. and Mrs. Fisher, Dr. and Mrs. Vogt, Mrs. Edward Eaton and her two young daughters, Mrs. Kay and Miss Edith Kay, Mrs. Frank McKelcan with her son and Miss Agnes Dunlop, Mr. and Mrs. Booth, Mrs. George Gooderham and her daughter, Mrs. Albert E. Gooderham, Mrs. Shirley Denison, Mrs. Gus Walker, Mrs. Harry Strathy, Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Dr. A. T. Davies, Mrs. Ed Cox and Mrs. Walter Burr, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Alexander, and Mrs. Gerald Barton, Miss Wigmore, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey Heward, Mr. and Mrs. Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. Pepler, Dr. Herbert Bruce, accompanied by Mrs. Rupert Bruce and Mrs. Pellatt; Major and Mrs. Deacon, Dr. James Thorburn, Mrs. and Miss Heintzman, Mr. and Mrs. Blachford, Miss Edna Cromarty, Mrs. Edmund Bristol, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin McFarland, Mr. and Mrs. Claude Fox, Mrs. Armour, Mrs. Christopher Robinson, Prof. and Mrs. Ramsay Wright, Mr. Win. Sifton, M. de Champ. On the ground floor a few were: The Hon. J. J. Foy, Sir Charles and Lady Moss, with Miss Adelaide Moss, Mrs. Jack Meredith with her sister, Miss Phyllis Hellmuth and Miss Mary Campbell, Mrs. Scott Raff, Dr. and Mrs. McKeown, Mrs. P. C. Larkin and Miss Aileen Larkin, Miss Mabel Lennon, with her fiance; Mr. Yoris Ryerson, Miss Flora Macdonald, Mr. Alex. Davidson, Prof. and Mrs. J. J. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Rolph and Miss Haney, Mr. Jan Hambourg, Miss Constance Henderson.

TRINITY COLLEGE LECTURES.

Miss Playter, 158 Crawford-street, has issued the programs for the annual Lentan lectures at Convocation Hall, Trinity College, which will be under the patronage of the following: Mrs. Gibson, Lady Whitney, Lady Pellatt, Mrs. Sweeny, Mrs. Auden, Mrs. R. A. Pyne, Mrs. Brock, Mrs. C. C. Baines, Miss M. A. Boulton, Mrs. Boddy, Mrs. Bigwood, Mrs. T. S. Boyle, Mrs. J. R. Cartwright, Mrs. Covert, Mrs. C. E. Clarke, Miss Cartwright, Mrs. F. C. Denison, Mrs. Duckworth, Mrs. J. S. Dignam, Mrs. Du Vernet, Mrs. Charles Fleming, Mrs. Featherstonaugh, Mrs. J. B. Fotheringham, Mrs. James George, Mrs. Wyley Grier, Mrs. Colin Gordon, Mrs. F. H. Hartley, Mrs. McLean Howard, Mrs. Albert Ham, Mrs. Jukes Johnstone, Mrs. J. A. Kammerer, Mrs. Wm. Laidlaw, Mrs. Edward Leight, Mrs. Llwyd, Mrs. M. McLaughlin, Mrs. Nordheimer, Miss Nation, Mrs. W. H. Pepler, Mrs. Plumtre, Mrs. Angus Sinclair, Mrs. G. B. Strathy, Mrs. D. T. Symons, Mrs. George Sweeny, Miss Tilley, Miss Tyrwitt, Miss Veals, Mrs. J. N. Woodcock. The lectures are on British essayists, as follows: March 4, Maurice Hutton, M. M. L. LL D., principal of University College, "Bacon"; March 11, H. V. Routh, M. A., (Contab) professor of Latin in Trinity College, "Addison and Steele"; March 18, John A. Paterson, K. C. M. A., "Johnson and Goldsmith"; March 25, G. S. Stevenson, M. A., (Edin.) University College, "Charles Lamb"; April 1, Kenneth N. Bell, B. A., (Oxon) University of Toronto, "Macaulay and the Edinburgh Review"; April 8, J. S. Willison, LL. D., editor of The News, Toronto, "Journalism."

MRS KEARNS' BRIDGE.

Mrs. Richard J. Kearns of Jamesonavenue was the hostess of a very large progressive bridge party on Tuesday afternoon when twenty-one tables were played and the prizes were won by Mrs. Sims, Mrs. Craig, Mrs. Bond, Mrs. Trounce, Mrs. Notman and Mrs. Linnington, of Chicago. The hostess wore a white ninon and real lace gown with pale pink and tea was served on the bridge tables, the decorations being of crimson carnations and roses and red hearts with satin streamers. The guests included; Mrs. Joseph Miller, Mrs. Brittain, Mrs. Ambrose Small, Mrs. W. Pearson, Mrs. Beemer, Mrs. F. Moore, Mrs. Linnington (Chicago), Mrs. Notman, Mrs. H. Wright, Mrs. R. A. Pyne, Mrs. Arthur Davies, Mrs. T. B. Phelan, Mrs. Hyslop, Mrs. Percival Leadley, Mrs. Ball, Miss Burr, man Sinclair.

VICTORIA RINK CARNIVAL.

The most novel and enjoyable entertainment of the week was that given on Thursday by the Victoria Club, which entertained the Toronto Skating Club and several hundred spectators at a fancy dress carnival, ending up with an informal dance in the club house. The ice was in splendid condition and an inspiring band was provided, the onlookers enjoying the waltzes, chariot races and May pole as much as the skaters, whom afterwards joined in the refreshment room upstairs or the dancing hall on the ground floor. Among those in costumes a few of the most noticeable were: Miss Plummer, in a 13th century costume; Miss Nell Blake, Duchess of Devonshire; Miss Elizabeth Lamport, in smart riding habit; Miss Gladys Edwards looked pretty as a daughter of the regiment, and Mr. Norman Paterson made a captivating Pierot; Mrs. Ewart Osborne, Italian peasant; Mrs. Muriel Strathy, also in peasant costume; Messrs. Fellowes, yachtsmen; Miss Marporie Fellowes, black velvet and gold; Mrs. Stikeman, Folly; Mr. Lynn Plummer, toreador; Miss Gwen Darling and Mrs. Lexie Martin, Buster Brown; Mr. Carr Harris, chef; Miss Florence Russell, a pretty French maid; Mr. and Mrs. George Cassels in sailor costume. A few others noticed in the clubhouse were: Mr. and Mrs. de Leigh Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Jarvis, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Porter, Mr. and Miss Chaplin, Mr. Norman Perry, Miss Hazel Kemp, Mrs. Capreole, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Locke, Miss Heward, Miss Sarah Lansing, Miss Kattie MacCreary, Mr. Burrows, Misses Walker, Mr. Errol Arnoldi, Mr. Frank Smith, Col. Chadwick, Mr. and Mrs. Eede Chadwick, Mr. Gouinlock, Miss Antlies, Miss Grantham, Mr. and Mrs. Burns, Dr. Hendrick, Mr. Archie Macdonald, Mr. Talbot Strong, Miss Laura Cassels, Miss Queenie Strathy, the Misses Warren, as a Quaker and Mother Goose; Mrs. E. F. B. Johnstone, Miss Jessie Johnstone, Mrs. A. H. Ireland, Mr. Stewart Greer, Mr. Ernest Kortwright, Mr. Percy Paterson, Miss McGill, Mr. Morgan Jellatt, Mr. Gilman, Major Carpenter, Col. Stimson, Miss Reid, Mr. Frank McCarthy, Mr. Acton Fleming, Mr. M. Vaneron, Miss Julia Cayley, cowboy costume; Mr. Percy Henderson, Mr. Snively, Mrs. Wm. MacKelcan, Miss Dunlop, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Jarvis, Miss Kingsford, Miss Elsie Lockhart Gordon, Misses Gouinlock, Mr. Burrows, Miss Maud Boyd, Dolly Varden costume; Mr. Frank Cochrane, golfer; Miss Haney, Miss Edgar. Mr. A. Kenneth Macdougall looked particularly well in Hindu costume.

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These ladies, as a rule, are women and girls of refined and sensitive temperaments. Knowing that their sufferings are due to a disordered condition of the female functions, their native modesty deters them from seeking relief in the earlier stages; and when they do consult a physician, they usually get some drug mixture to take internally, which is not more effective for troubles of this kind than it would be for a toothache, a bruise, or any other strictly local ailment.

The seat of the trouble being in some one of the female organs, the remedy to be effective, must act on this portion of the anatomy.

This is the secret of the success which always follows the use of ORANGE LILY in derangements of this kind. It is a strictly local treatment. It is absorbed directly into the parts that are inflamed and congested and its beneficent, soothing influence is noticeable from the start. The irritation of the delicate membrane is relieved, the congestion is overcome by the discharge of the watery matter which served to oppress the nerves and cause mental depression; the nerves are toned and invigorated; and the sunshine and joy of life again becomes part of her being. Read the following letters:

Archer, Ont., Feb. 1, '09.

Dear Mrs. Currah:—I received your kind letter some time ago, but was feeling so well, and not needing medicine, that I neglected replying sooner. I must say I have more confidence in ORANGE LILY than in any other thing I have ever used. Before I knew or found out anything about this medicine, I doctored away hundreds of dollars, and when I thought I was dying with inflammation of the womb, a box of ORANGE LILY was sent me through the mail from a friend. The first suppository I used I was greatly relieved, and in a few months completely cured. That was nine years ago this winter, so you can imagine with what esteem I hold the ORANGE LILY. I am thankful there is such a relief for poor, suffering women, for I have been one of them and can sympathize with others. Your sincere friend. MRS. NORMAN WEAVER.

Trenton, Ont., Dec. 4th, 1909.

Mrs. F. E. Currah, Windsor, Ont.—

Dear Friend,—I feel it my duty to write you a testimonial as to what Orange Lily has done for me. Last winter I was feeling very miserable indeed. I could scarcely do my housework during my menstrual period, and for two months or more I was never free from pain in the womb and ovarles. The pain would run down the groin, so I would frequently nearly double up. Then the pain began going up the back of my neck to my brain until I hardly knew what I was doing at times. Life was a burden indeed. I finally could endure it no longer, so went to our leading town doctor and had an examination. He pronounced it (I forget the word) a rigid condition of the generative organs, produced by repeated attacks of inflammation. He said I would have to take a course of treatment, and if that failed to overcome the rigid condition I might, in time, be compelled to have the ovaries removed. I objected to that, so filled out Dr. Coonley's symptom blank and forwarded it to him, and he diagnosed the disease the same as my local doctor, so I decided to take Dr. Coonley's Treatment. I have used two jars of Cerate Massage, two packages of Herbal Womb Tonic and six boxes of Orange Lily. It is eight months since I began the treatment, but I feel like a new woman. I work right through everything now. Hardly know a pain, even during menstruation now. I often say, "I would not take $100 and be in the state that I was last March." I feel that Dr. Coonley's Home Treatment is a Godsend to suffering womankind, and shall continue to sound its praises whenever I have an opportunity.

Yours gratefully. MRS. T. H. HATTON.

ORANGE LILY as a remedy for these ills, as well as for leucorrhoea, painful periods, irregularities, cancers in their earlier stages, tumors displacements, lacerations, and all ovarian troubles, has long since passed the experimental stage. So confident am I of this that I will send ten days' treatment, which is worth 35 cents, to any sufferer ABSOLUTELY FREE. The treatment is inexpensive, used at home, and no physician is necessary. Send at once for the

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Last Edition

Sporting Section of The Toronto Sunday World

Last Edition

31ST YEAR.—PAGES 1 TO 4 X TORONTO SUNDAY MORNING FEBRUARY 19 1911 PRICE FIVE CENTS

Mutt and Jeff Start for Mexico to Join the Revolution : : : : By "Bud" Fisher

HOCKEY RESULTS OF PAST WEEK —STANDINGS

Semi-Finals During Coming Week in All Three O. H. A. Series—Ottawa and Galt Lead Their Leagues.

The past week has worked the O. H. A. junior and intermediate series practically down to the semi-finals. The senior game last Wednesday night was a great contest, and decidedly the better team won. Another good game should result on Wednesday night of this week, when Parkdale and Argonauts meet in the first game of the semi-final for the senior championship. From present indications, Preston and Midland should meet for the intermediate championship, and the winner will be hard to pick. Preston have yet to lose a game, while Midland are considered by many who have seen them as one of the best intermediate teams in years. There are yet several games to be played in the junior series, but it looks as tho Orillia and Kingston Frontenacs will face off in the final games. A lot may happen before the juniors are decided, but the above-mentioned two look to have the best chance. Results in the third round during the week were as follows

THIRD ROUND.

—Intermediate.—

Whitby	9	Trenton	3
Whitby	13	Trenton	5
Total	22	Total	8
London	7	Chatham	2
London	1	Chatham	4
Total	8	Total	6
Preston	14	Listowel	8
Preston	1	Listowel	1
Total	24	Total	9

—Junior.—

Seaforth	11	London	4
Seaforth	1	London	3
Total	12	Total	7
Orillia	4	Varsity	3
Orillia	5	Varsity	4
Total	9	Total	7
Frontenacs	9	Peterboro	3
Frontenacs	7	Peterboro	3
Total	16	Total	6

SEMI-FINAL.

—Intermediate.—

Midland	6	Whitby	5

Second game in Midland Wednesday night.

—Junior.—

Preston	11	Seaforth	2

Second game in Preston on Monday night.

Orillia	10	Toronto C. C.	3

Second game at Mutual street on Monday night.

INTERCOLLEGIATE.

Varsity and Laval are the respective winners of the Senior Intercollegiate sections and will play off for the championship.

SECTION A.

	Won.	Lost.	For.	Agst.
Varsity	3	1	33	14
Queens	2	2	17	19
McGill	1	3	19	26

SECTION B.

	Won.	Lost.	For.	Agst.
Laval	2	0	15	1
Ottawa College	0	2	1	15

NATIONAL RECORD.

Ottawa are still undefeated and have little fear of being overtaken in the championship race. Wanderers are dropping back fast and unless they take a brace may find themselves last.

	Won.	Lost.	For.	Agst.
Ottawas	9	0	80	38
Canadiens	7	5	53	46
Renfrew	4	3	49	61
Wanderers	4	6	48	53
Quebec	2	9	46	69

WESTERN ONTARIO PRO.

Galt, by winning three games during the past week, are now leading this league. Waterloo has still a good chance and some excellent games will result.

	Won.	Lost.	For.	Agst.
Galt	9	4	90	75
Waterloo	7	4	66	52
Berlin	6	6	82	74
Brantford	1	9	49	81

Toronto Hockey League.

What promises to be one of the fastest games of the season will be the deciding game in Section A of the senior series of the Toronto Hockey League, to be played in Mutual street on Tuesday, at 8.15 p.m., between the fast team from Canadian Kodak and the Weston Club. Both teams have only lost one game, and the deciding game should prove one of the fastest seen outside of the Senior O.H.A. The tickets are 25c to all parts of the house, and from the many supporters of both teams who have bought tickets there is sure to be a record crowd. The winners of Tuesday's game will play off the final with Carlton-street Methodist, the undefeated winners of Section B, on Friday night, Feb. 24.

Ad Wolgast Marries Miss Mildred Ensign

Does it on Quiet at Grand Rapids — Honeymoon Trip to New York Where He Fights Brown

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb.18.—Adolph (Ad) Wolgast, champion lightweight pugilist, was quietly married here to-day to Miss Wildred Ensign, aged 19 years. The ceremony was performed by Rev. S. S. Strickland at his home. There were no witnesses. The bride was a childhood schoolmate of Wolgast.

The honeymoon will be a trip to New York, where the champion fights "Knock-Out" Brown on March 3.

Hockey Games for Monday

O. H. A.

—Junior.—

Orillia v. Toronto Canoe Club, at Mutual street Rink, at 8.15 p.m.

Seaforth at Preston.

INTERPROVINCIAL.

Sherbrooke at Three Rivers.

WESTERN ONTARIO PRO.

Waterloo at Berlin.

Brantford at Galt.

LIGHTWOOD WINS FORM CUP

Annual Fencing Contest Held at T. C. Y. M. C. A.—The Results.

Friday night Lightwood of T.C.Y.M.C.A. Fencing Club won the MacLeod form cup and silver medal, while Longbottom of the same club won the contest medal. The annual fencing contest held at T.C. Y.M.C.A. Fencing Club was the best exhibition of foil play ever witnessed in similar contests and marks a wonderful improvement in Central's fencing.

Lightwood's victory was well merited. The close run for the trophy which Lockwood gave him was such that it required the closest attention on the part of the judges in deciding the question of award. Giesecke tied with Longbottom and finally Giesecke lost by one point.

Officials of the contest were: V. Nordheimer, H. Johnson, W. E. McKigsock.

Form Cup—J. J. W. MacLeod, V. Nordheimer, Charles Walters. Scorer, Frank Lightwood.

Tournament at Weston.

Weston will hold a hockey tournament, commencing on Wednesday night and lasting till Saturday night. Eight teams have already entered, with Secretary A. A. Marks, Weston, to whom all entries must be sent. Watches and lockets will be given as prizes, and the only teams barred are Senior O.H.A.

MEXICO RESULTS.

JUAREZ, Mex., Feb. 18.—The races here to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE, 4 furlongs, selling:

1. Royal Tea, 115 (McGee), 9 to 5, 7 to 10 and out.
2. Queen Bee, 112 (Molesworth), 3 to 2, 1 to 2 and out.
3. Skillute, 109 (Rice), 5 to 2, 4 to 5 and out.

Time .52 4-5. Gold Point, Menelik, Big Brave also ran.

SECOND RACE, 6 furlongs, selling:

1. Balella, 115 (Louder), 3 to 1, 6 to 5 and 3 to 5.
2. Soon, 107 (Higgins), 8 to 1, 3 to 1 and 6 to 5.
3. Juarez, 112 (McGee), 8 to 1, 3 to 1 and 6 to 5.

Time 1.24 2-5. Petie Oisseau, Trafalgar, Beechmont, Fritz Emmett, Ben Wilson and Tee May also ran.

THIRD RACE—Seven furlongs, selling:

1. Sir Edward, 108 (Ramsey), 2 to 1, 7 to 10 and 1 to 3.
2. Light Wool, 103 (Hawes), 2 to 1, 4 to 5 and 1 to 3.
3. Marian Casey, 110 (T. Smith), 5 to 1, 2 to 1 and even.

Time 1.27. Bon Ton, Lena Lech and Florence A. also ran.

FOURTH RACE, 6 furlongs, LaVictoria Handicap:

1. Capt. Carmondy, 112 (McGee), 4 to 1, 3 to 2 and 3 to 5.
2. Marjoria, 98 (Garner), 8 to 5, 7 to 10, and 1 to 3.
3. Salad, 105 (Kenny), 3 to 1, even and 6 to 5.

Time 1.22 1-5. Butter Ball also ran.

FIFTH RACE, 6 furlongs, purse:

1. Crossover, 105 (McCollough), 4 to 1, 3 to 5 and out.
2. Balronia, 105 (Molesworth), 1 to 2 and out.
3. The Pippin, 108 (McGee), 8 to 5, 1 to 3 and out.

Time 1.22. Only three starters.

SIXTH RACE, 5½ furlongs, selling:

1. Ned Carmack, 107 (Allen), 6 to 1, even, first.
2. He Knows, 112 (Molesworth), 12 to 1, 5 to 2, second.
3. Del Crusadore, 115 (Taplin), 4 to 1, 8 to 5, 2 to 5, third.

Time 1.16 2-5. High Culture, Elmolino, Arrowshaft, Salvador also ran.

Scratches at Mexico Track.

JUAREZ, Mex., Feb. 18.—The scratches to-day were as follows:

FIRST RACE—Masalo, Yvonne, Luna Beach, Lawn.

SECOND RACE—Emma L., Loween, Commendation.

THIRD RACE—Miss Caithness, Sona, Anne McGee, Hannis, Creston.

FOURTH RACE—Mockler, Sebago, Uncle Ben, Lave Not, Flying Wolf, Round the World.

SIXTH RACE—Pleasant, Joe Wells, Lykers, Hannibal Bey, Bitter Sir.

Added starters:

FOURTH RACE—Capt. Carmody 112, Butter Ball 100.

THE NIGGER, AT 16-5, WINS THIRD AT JACKSONVILLE

Efficiency Takes the First and Tom Holland Lands the Second —Results.

JACKSONVILLE, Feb. 18.—The race results to-day were as follows:

FIRST RACE—Two-year-olds, four furlongs:

1. Efficiency, 115 (McCahey), 4 to 5, 1 to 3 and out.
2. Clear Water, 107 (Koerner), 8 to 1, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.
3. Margerum, 110 (Burns), 30 to 1, 8 to 1 and 4 to 1.

Time .49 1-5. Working Lad, Walter Scott, Maxentius, Manager Mack, Col. Holloway and Kitty K. also ran.

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

1. Tom Holland, 109 (McTaggart), 3 to 2, 2 to 1 and even.
2. Sinfran, 109 (Gross), 7 to 1, 3 to 1 and 7 to 5.
3. Amoret, 104 (Hopkins), 4 to 1, 8 to 5 and 4 to 5.

Time 1.07 4-5. Fond Heart, Golden Ruby, Altadena, Grecian Bend, Aunt Kate, English Esther, Rialto, Bonnie Bee, Dave Wallace and Dearie also ran.

THIRD RACE—Three-year-olds and up, one mile:

1. The Nigger, 96 (McCahey), 16 to 5, 4 to 5 and 1 to 3.
2. T. M. Green, 112 (Koerner), 5 to 1, 6 to 5 and 2 to 5.
3. Donald Macdonald, 117 (G. Burns), 4 to 5, 1 to 3 and out.

Time 1.39 2-5. Martin Davis and Compton also ran.

FOURTH RACE, the Live Oak Handicap, $1500, 3-year-olds and up, 6 furlongs:

1. Guy Fisher, 115 (McCahey), 9 to 2, 7 to 5 and 2 to 5.
2. Countless, 123 (Butwell), 16 to 5, 8 to 5 and 4 to 5.
3. Lahore, 103 (Bell), 13 to 5, even and 1 to 2.

Time 1.19 2-5. Hanbridge, Judge Monck, Herbert Turner and Star Charter also ran and finished as named.

FIFTH RACE, 3-year-olds, 6 furlongs:

1. Lady Irma, 108 (Burns), 9 to 10, 1 to 2 and 1 to 4.
2. Colascemeade, 104 (Walsh), 50 to 1, 15 to 1 and 8 to 1.
3. Ben Double, 104 (McCahey), 9 to 2, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.

Time 1.13 2-5. Miss Nett, Wander, Sylvester, Ida D., U See It and Grenida also ran.

SIXTH RACE, selling, 3-year-olds and up, 1 1-16 miles:

1. Spes Nostra, 96 (Byrne), 2 to 1, 3 to 5 and out.
2. Third Rail, 106 (Bell), 3 to 2, 3 to 5 and out.
3. Campaigner, 104 (Obert), 12 to 1, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.

Time 1.45. Agnar, Henry Hutchison, Radium Star also ran.

Tampa Summary.

TAMPA, Fla., Feb. 18.—The races here to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE—Purse $150, for two-year-olds, about three furlongs:

1. Elan, 110 (Troxler), 3 to 5, 1 to 4, out.
2. Cap. Nelson, 109 (Jensen), 6 to 5, 1 to 3 and out.
3. Lelloah, 108 (Holmes), 5 to 1, 3 to 2 and 2 to 5.

Time .33 4-5. Jim Ray, Bad Witness, Calithumpian and Jop also ran.

SECOND RACE, purse $125, for 3-year-olds and up, 6 furlongs:

1. Boserman, 111 (Borgen), 9 to 5, 4 to 5 and 2 to 5.
2. Abe Gooding, 111 (Pickett), 5 to 1, 2 to 1 and even.
3. Olivia Mickel, 101 (Steele), 7 to 2, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.

Time 1.19. Expliott, H. M. Sabath, Harding, Lucky Mate, Dick Rose, Heart of Hyacinthe and Caucus also ran.

THIRD RACE, purse $125, for 3-year-olds and up, 6 furlongs, selling:

1. Carthage, 111 (Troxler), 5 to 2, even and 1 to 2.
2. Shawnee, 106 (Borgen), 2 to 1, 4 to 5 and 1 to 5.
3. Uncle Jim, 111 (F. Jackson), 10 to 1, 3 to 1 and 3 to 2.

Time 1.18 3-5. Regards, Tackle, Cherry Girl, Hiccough, Lady Maxim, Rodman and Dry Dollar also ran.

FOURTH RACE, for 3-year-olds and up, 6 furlongs, selling:

1. Sandy Hill, 111 (Jackson), 4 to 1, 8 to 5 and 4 to 5.
2. Billie Hibbs, 111 (A. Martin), 3 to 1, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.
3. Lappelle, 93 (Edwards), 7 to 1, 2 to 1 and even.

Time 1.18 4-5. Stromeland, Mae Hamilton, Blanche Francis, Dracoola, Ossian and Silver Ado also ran.

FIFTH RACE, 3-year-olds and up, 5½ furlongs:

1. Easy Life, 91 (Steele), 6 to 1, 2 to 1 and even.
2. John Martin, 109 (A. Martin), 5 to 1, 2 to 1 and even.
3. Jack Nunnally, 109 (Peak), 5 to 2, even and 1 to 2.

Time 1.12 1-5. Van Laer, Grandisallo, Rebel Queen, Prifile, Automatic, Messenger Boy and Clyamic also ran.

SIXTH RACE—Purse $150, fillies and mares, three-year-olds and up, seven furlongs, selling:

1. Rose McGee, 95 (Steele), 3 to 2, 3 to 5 and out.
2. Tamar, 110 (Pickett), 6 to 5, 2 to 5, out.
3. Chess, 95 (Girondo), 2 to 1, 3 to 5, out.

Time 1.33 2-5. Vanen, Sir Long, Royal Lady and Lois Cavanagh also ran.

Shortstop O'Leary of the Detroit team, says the Tigers had a most successful Cuban trip, and that each man made $200 more than the members of the World's Champion Athletics.

Ty Cobb of Detroit and Eddie Collins of the Athletics intende to become scribes when their ball days are over.

Monday's Entries

Tampa Monday Card.

TAMPA, Fla., Feb. 18.—The race entries for Monday are as follows:

FIRST RACE—Purse, three-year-olds and up, 5½ furlongs:

Kentucky Rose	97	Fenrir	97
Father Tide	99	Claiborne	112
Dick Rose	112	Zymole	112
Col. Zeb	115		

SECOND RACE—Selling, four-year-olds and up, 5½ furlongs:

Irra	*97	Shepherd's Song	102
Virginia Maid	2103	Princess Thorpe	102
Rebel Queen	106	Donation	106
My Love	106	Complete	106
Whip Top	106		

THIRD RACE—Selling, three-year-olds and up, five furlongs:

Nora Emma	292	Ike Cohen	97
Elizabeth Daly	292	Grimaldi	100
Belle of the Bay	111	Locust Bud	111
Topsy Robinson	111	St. Denlol	113
Chief Hayes	113	Red Robin	113
Bertmont	113	Uncle Walter	113
Walter McLean	113	B. J. Swanner	113

FOURTH RACE—Purse, three-year-olds and up, one mile:

Jack Laxon	102	Sand Piper	104
Inguled	105	Merry Belle	107
Tanbark	107	Sin Long	107
How About You	109		

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

Lord Wells	*98	Angier	98
Eventide	298	Lew Hill	z100
Rusticana	101	Goodacre	103
Bright Maiden	105	Blair Bagley	106
Inspector-General	107	Big Osage	110

SIXTH RACE—Selling, four-year-olds and up, 5½ furlongs:

Grandissimo	109	Star Venus	103
Lady Chilton	107	St. Dunstan	107
Grenade	*108	Love Watches	110
Beverstels	111	Lawton Wiggins	112
Tamar	112		

*Apprentice allowance 5 lbs. claimed.
zApprentice allowance 3 lbs. claimed.
Weather clear; track fast.

Moncrief Monday Program.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 18.—Monday's entries are as follows:

FIRST RACE, purse, 2-year-olds, maiden fillies, 4 furlongs:

Colletter	109	Erella	109
Blowout	109	zAlden	103
zMabel Virginia	112	Miss Wiggs	112
Gold Mine	112	Sauce	112
Auto Maid	112		

zShields' entry.

SECOND RACE, 3-year-olds, maidens, 5 furlongs:

Daniel O'Grady	*102	Dancing Queen	100
Sculpture	105	Stick Pin	105
Emma Stuart	105	Lydia Lee	105
Myrtle Marion	105	Allandale Queen	105
Florrie Bryan	105	Gun's Hill	107
German Jew	105	Old Boy	110
Semiquaver	111	Mission	110
Allan Winder	110	Blossom	110

Also eligible: Senator Cullen.

THIRD RACE, purse, 3-year-olds and up, 6 furlongs:

Miss Nett	104	Blue Mouse	104
Eagle Bird	104	Premier	106
Rash	106	Mindenette	110
Wrap	110	McIvor	112
White Wool	115		

FOURTH RACE, handicap, 3-year-olds and up, selling, 1 mile:

Alice	90	El Oro	94
Wingting	97	Wander	97
Ta Nun Da	101	Ragman	107
Princeline	106	Tom Hayward	109
John Patterson	104		

FIFTH RACE, selling, 4-year-olds and up, 6 furlongs:

Stafford	*104	High Range	106
Royal Onyx	104	Parkview	107
Congo	109	Maltine	x111
Marie Hilde	114	Galley Slave	109

SIXTH RACE, selling, 4-year-olds and up, 1 mile and 70 yards:

Bedminster	98	Peep Over	100
Sou	*103	Don Dix	104
Alrasch	104	Elizabethan	106
Gold Dust	107	Ross Hampton	108
Edwin L	x112		

xPounds. *5 pounds apprentice allowance claimed. Weather clear, Track fast.

MEXICO SUNDAY ENTRIES.

JUAREZ, Mex., Feb. 18.—(Special to The Sunday World).—The entries for Sunday's races are as follows:

FIRST RACE, purse, 2-year-olds, 4 furlongs:

Lady Dolora	100	Bill Lamb	103
Closer	115	Sayville	103
Yo Puedo	103		

SECOND RACE, selling, 1 mile:

Guy Spencer	92	Dixie Dixon	100
Judith Page	105	Pannell	107
You Win	107	Deneen	112
Col. Bronston	112	Sink Spring	112

THIRD RACE, selling, 5 furlongs:

Mamac	87	Hoops	90
Maxine Dale	90	Iwalini	90
Queen Ful	101	Sporting Life	109
Mike Molett	103	Billy Mayhue	106
St. Joe	107		

FOURTH RACE, purse, 6 furlongs:

Ocean Queen	105	Vreeland	107
Napa Nick	112	Enfield	115

FIFTH RACE, selling, 3-year-olds, 6 furlongs:

Oriental Pearl	97	Lady Tendi	98
Dubois	106	Sigurnd	116

SIXTH RACE, selling, 5 furlongs:

D. Montgomery	106	Interpose	106
Ned Carmack	107	B. M. Fry	107
Bonnie P. Charlie	107	Elder	112
Pedro	112	Joe Ehrich	115

Encouraged by the announcement of the state authorities that there will be no opposition to boxing matches, in which the number of rounds is less than ten and no prizes are given, fight promoters thruout Michigan are making plans to revive the sport. They will pay fighters stated sums to appear, and there will be no decisions.

Connie Mack, manager of the Philadelphia American League team, announces that Patrick Donohue, the catcher obtained from the Boston American League Club last year, has been released to the Memphis Club of the Southern League.

VARSITY CURLERS WIN FROM QUEEN'S AND AYR

Defeat the College Crowd by 6 to 5 and Ayr Are Beaten 14 to 6—The Scores.

In spite of the heavy ice at Prospect Park Curling Rink Saturday afternoon two exceptionally fine games were curled between Varsity and Queens, and Varsity and Ayr. In the Varsity-Queen's game the score was a total of 11 points to 10 ends, with no blank ends. Both teams have a fine aggregation of curlers. On Saturday night Varsity entertained Queens to dinner at the St. Charles. The scores were:

Varsity.		Queens.	
J. Deyell		J. A. McRae.	
W. Carlyle.		C. S. Pelkey.	
D. D. McLeod.		R. McConnell.	
C. Cameron, sk.,	6	E. Brown, sk	5
Varsity.		Ayr.	
A. D. Lepan.		E. Jones.	
W. M. Treadgold.		Dr. Forbes.	
C. R. Redfern.		W. Hagen.	
W. H. Curran, sk.,	14	W. Singer, sk	6

Some Baseball Yarns

(BY HARDIE RICHARDSON).

Detroit's world championship team of 1887 was, in my belief, one of the grandest collections of hitters ever seen together. We trained in Augusta, Ga., that spring with enough men to make two teams. After two weeks of conditioning Watkins started with the regulars for New Orleans, while Ed. Hanlon took the others to Memphis. The two teams joined at Louisville where Weidman reported. Tho he had had no practice he was put in for Detroit against the Colonels.

The way Louisville hit Weidman that day was simply a shame. But hard as they hit Detroit went them one better. In left field that day my work consisted principally of running back for line drives that hit the fence. But we won the game all right at the end of seven horrible innings by the score of 22 to 7. Having been down in the warm southern country where we sweat freely, bathed and limbered up regularly it was not thought absolutely necessary to "harden up" a bit. So we journeyed north to St. Paul, Minn., for a series of five games, two of which were played in snow storms. The spectators of this unusual strife amused themselves by pelting the players with snowballs. The result of this hardening up process was that some of the men took severe colds and had to be left behind. As a result of this we got away to a poor start as in the preceding spring. We opened the season at Pittsburg, pretty well bunged up. But when we did finally get straightened away right we made a show of the field.

Along in the middle of the season Dunlap was injured. This caused a switch that worried us for a few games. Then later Briody developed a lame arm, and in the last game with Indianapolis Dan Brouthers sprained an ankle. In the meantime, however, Detroit had cinched the championship. Here is the team we took to St. Louis to open the "world's series" with the Browns: Ganzel, first base; Dunlap, second; White, third; Rowe, short; Richardson, left field; Thompson, right field; Vonway, Baldwin and Getzine, pitchers and Charles Bennett, catcher; Hanlon, centre field.

St. Louis lined up with Comiskey at first, Robinson, second; Arlie Latham, third; Gleason, short; O'Neill, Curt Welsh and McCarthy in the field; Carruthers, Foutz and King, pitchers, and Bushong and Boyle, catchers. St. Louis won the opening game by a score of 4 to 1. That night Charlie Snyder said to us: "Boys, St. Louis has you buffaloed. They'll win easily for they have class." But as a prophet Snyder didn't even finish with the also rans. We won the second game. Then we adjourned to our town and won a thirteen-inning contest by the score of 2 to 1. We took another from the Browns in Pittsburg, 8 to 0, but when we jumped to Brooklyn the Browns won for the second time. But at the old Polo Grounds in New York Detroit smothered St. Louis with a 9 to 0 whitewash. Then we dropped down to Philadelphia and played on the grounds of the Athletics. Here Detroit kept up the winning streak. The route lay to Boston next and here again Detroit grabbed the fray. Back to Philadelphia and victory we now beat it. Then we went to Washington. Rain interfered with the first game scheduled so two games were looked for the following day. St. Louis won the morning battle, but Detroit took that of the afternoon.

In the afternoon game both Bennett and Dunlap were hurt. But no one knew of Bennett's injury until we were on the train bound for Baltimore. Then someone noticed that Charlie had his hand bound with gauze. "What's the matter," someone asked him.

"Oh," replied Bennett, "just a little bruise, I guess. Never mind, we'll make it eight to-morrow and Bennett will be there." He was, and Detroit won easily. Bennett's hand started to trouble him badly after the game, and then it became known for the first time that one of the small bones of his hand had been fractured.

As Brouthers was ready to return to the game Watkins packed Bennett into a train and told him to go home to Detroit. Brouthers was back in harness for the following game in Brooklyn. And how old Dan did wallop that horsehide. It was no fault of his that we were beaten that day. When the clubs returned to Detroit there was a monster parade, which ended at the grounds. There we found at the home plate a wheel-barrow full of silver dollars, beside a bundle of checks. This we presented to Bennett on condition that he wheel it around the bases.

Charlie wheeled it around, but say, I'd like to see the man that could follow that wheel track! Well, he earned the iron men all right, and I shall never forget what Comiskey said about Bennett. said the old Roman: "Bennett is the nearest to a stone wall that I have ever seen. He took our base runners from us and when he did that we were beaten."

Now, if any one will look up the records of that year he will find that old "Joe Wagons" stole about two bases to one against the greatest base running team that got together. Detroit won again in Chicago, and the last game went to St. Louis in that city.

SPORTING GOSSIP.

If Joe Kelley, the Toronto manager, can rejuvenate such veterans as Willie Keeler, Tim Jordan and Bradley, he believes his team will make a powerful bid for the Eastern League pennant. But just now the champion Rochesters are generally picked to win right over again, as John Ganzel has a great combination of talent, says New York Sun.

Walter Ford, a brother of Russell, well known as a pitcher in the American League, will twirl next season for the Rochester Club of the Eastern League. Walter is the youngest of a family of pitchers, the eldest, Gene, having earned fame in former years with the Minneapolis and Indianapolis teams of the American Association.

The racing season in France opened yesterday at Auteuil. The race for the Prix Bellevue was won by Thiel-beaux's Dynamo, with Sauval up. Widener's Langue de Chat, with Preferment in the saddle, finished second, and Goudchaux's Chartres, Salmon up, was third. Seven horses ran.

The Waterloo Cup, the annual dog derby, was run at Altcar (Eng.) yesterday, by Sir R. W. B. Jardines' puppy, Jabberwock, a rank outsider, who defeated the favorite, Silk and Scarlet. When the heats were started Wednesday, bets of $1000 to $20 were laid against Jabberwock. In addition to the cup given by the Earl of Sefton, and valued at $500, the winner takes $2500 in cash. Jardines' Long Span won the Derby of 1907.

The Philadelphia Americans and the Chicago Americans will play at Chicago on May 28 for the benefit of the family of the late Fire Marshal James Horan, who lost his life in the Stock Yards fire two months ago. The dead fireman was a baseball "fan," and the promoters of the benefit expect to make it one of the biggest events of the kind ever attempted. The gross receipts are to go to the family.

Cartmell Ready For Lawson Robertson

Will Run the T. A. A. Crack For $1,000 — Distance From 130 to 500 Yards.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 18.—"Nat" Cartwell, who while at the University of Pennsylvania was the intercollegiate champion short-distance sprinter, sent word to this city to-day from his home at Capitol Hill, N.C., that he was ready to run Lawson Robertson of the Irish-American Athletic Club a race for the American professional championship. He says he will race Robertson for $1000, any distance from 130 yards to 500 yards, on any fair cinder track.

Cartmell's offer was brought out by statements in English publications attributed to Robertson that Cartmell was unwilling to run any distance under 220 yards.

Another Allan Cup Challenge.

CALGARY, Feb. 18.—To-day the Calgary Hockey Club wired a challenge to the Allan Cup trustees, after defeating Edmonton and Taber.

VARSITY DEFEAT QUEENS BY 49-25

Last Basketball Game of Intercollegiate Series Goes to the Blue and White by Big Margin.

Queen's University basketball team got its second knockout this season from Varsity, when the two teams clashed at the university gym. on Saturday afternoon in the final game of the Intercollegiate series. The result was never in doubt from the very start. Hardly had the game commenced when the blue and white began peppering the Queens' basket, and in less than five minutes had secured nine points, before the visitors from Kingston realized what was happening. Queens were poor at combination work and failed to cover their opponents, thus giving Varsity many chances for some excellent passing and shooting.

Dobbin played a fine game, especially in the first half, and seldom failed to score when he got even half a chance. Boddy also did good work and made some nice shots. On Queens' side, Wardell and Erskine scored the most points. The half-time score was 20—6 in favor of Varsity.

In the second half Queens got the first basket, but Varsity immediately followed suit, and Mel Brock got busy, doing some of the best work he has done this season. Before the game closed he had secured 18 points and 3 fouls in the second half and hardly ever missed a try. Cartney, the swift little centre player on the Queens side, made some good plays and secured several long-distance throws that were almost phenomenal. He scored 12 points in the second half.

The final score was: Varsity 49, Queens 25.

During the intermission between the first and second halves two tugs-of-war were pulled off, in which S. P. S. came out victors over the Veterinary College, while Arts showed their supremacy over Forestry.

The balconies of the gym. were crowded with upwards of 200 students and their lady friends. There was also a strong delegation of Queens' supporters.

The line-up was as follows:

Queens (25)—Wardell, Erskine, Macartney, Van Sickle, Stearne.

Varsity (49)—Dobbin, Boddy, Brock, Parks, Wood.

Tait of the West End Y.M.C.A. was referee.

Old Country Soccer

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Following are the scores in to-day's football games:

LEAGUE—FIRST DIVISION.

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

SECOND DIVISION.

Birmingham 2, Derby C. 0.
Blackpool 0, Chelsea 2.
Bolton W. 3, Clapton Orient 0.
Bradford 1, Burnley 1.
Fulham 1, Gainsborough T. 0.
Glossop 5, Wolverhampton 1.
Huddersfield 2, Barnsley 0.
Hull City 1, Leeds City 1.
Lincoln 2, Leicester F. 0.
W. Bromwich 4, Stockport 2.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

New Brompton 1, Brighton H. 0.
Millwall 0, Northampton 0.
Queen's Park R. 1, Portsmouth 0.
West Ham 2, Luton 0.
Coventry 1, Exeter City 3.
Southend O. 0, Swindon 1.
Southampton 1, Bristol 5.
Plymouth 5, Crystal P. 1.
Watford 1, Brentford 0.
Norwich C. 0, Leyton 0.

JOCKEY CLUB GETS BUSY

Preparations for Housing Pari-Mutuels Began Saturday.

Work on the new pari-mutuel auditorium at the Woodbine, to take the place of the old shelter which for many years was occupied by the bookmakers and their crews, commence on on Saturday.

The bookmakers made their last appearance at the O. J. C. course last September, and the new order of turf speculation is to be inaugurated at the spring meeting on May 24.

The innovation, with three machines each, for straight, place and show $2 tickets, with railed single file entrance promises of itself to be one of the most interesting attractions of the spring meeting.

Bowling Chat

In league rolling, at the Toronto Bowling Club, the past week, the second division teams not only performed creditably, but in many cases handed it out to some of the supposed-to-be strong teams. This is the redeeming feature of the tenpin game, and which goes to make it the great and popular indoor sport it is. In the Business Men's League, Eatonias still retain the lead, their defeating National Cash Register in two out of three games leaving the latter and Langmuir Paint tied for second place, while the rest of the field are closely bunched to the ninth team. In the Morning Section of the Printers' League, the Daily World kept up their winning streak by taking all three games from the Mail, while their shopmates, the Sundays, worsted the Globe in two out of three. In the Evening Section, Toronto Typesetting are still in the lead, with MacLean Publishing and Dunlop & Rose right on their heels. In the Eaton League, Printers lead in No. 1 Section, with a tight race down to the fifth team. As this section have practically just started their second series, it will be a week or two before a line can be got on the probable contenders. In No. 2 Section, the feature so far has been the dogged rolling of Winnipeg office, who almost occupied the cellar position in the first series, but who up to the present in the second have been handing it out to all-comers, and easily lead with eight wins and one loss, with the next two teams only three games down, and with a chance for the following three a great race should be the result to the end of the season. In the Apple League, another big fight is on, with Russets again in the lead, with a game each way, and with the next four teams in a bunch, it would be like looking for a needle in a haystack to now pick out the winner.

* * *

A provincial bowling tournament under the auspices of the Athenaeum Bowling Club will be held in Toronto during the month of March. Doubles and singles are the only events carded, and all entries must be in by the first of March. On the executive committee are: F. Johnson, president of the C. B. A.; J. J. Main, ex-Ald. W. J. Hambly, Charles Kimpton and Richard Howard, president of the Athenaeum Bowling Association.

* * *

A more representative or influential list of officers could hardly have been secured, and their very presence is a surety of success. The first 16 teams in the doubles and singles will receive prizes ranging from gold watches down to bowling shoes, goods to the value of $500 being hung up.

* * *

The winner of the total aggregate will get a new upright piano, valued at $228. Entries for each event are $1.50, and in the competition for the piano a bowler may roll as often as he likes by paying an additional entry. All six games must be rolled in succession.

* * *

The prize list is as follows:

—Doubles—

Two gold watches, value $30; two quarter-cut desks, $28; two Morris chairs, $22; two silver cream sets, $16; two suit cases, $14; two Thermos bottles, $14; two silver berry bowls, $13.50; two mahogany tables, $12.75; two cut-glass bowls, $12; two shaving sets, $10; two umbrellas, $8; two silver egg sets, $6; two pairs of shoes, $7; two boxes of cigars, $4; two umbrellas, $4; 25 lbs. Red Rose Tea, $4; two pipe racks, $3. Total, $208.25.

—Singles—

Hyslop bicycle, value $30; bowling ball, $10; gold watch, $15; Morris chair, $12; quarter-cut oak desk, $12; silver cream set, $9; mahogany table, $8.75; silver urn, $8; suit case, $6; shaving set, $5; cut-glass bowl, $5; umbrella, $4.75; club bag, $4; three pounds smoking tobacco, $3.75; silver set, $3; bowling shoes, $3.50. Total, $136.75.

* * *

The Royals are showing their class in the City League and now have a clear lead in the race. Tuesday night they won all three games from the Rowing Club, winners of the first section, while the B. B. C. Co. dropped two to the Gladstones, and the latter are now tie for the second position.

* * *

Paynes also moved up when they whitewashed the Brunswicks, and are now up after the leaders.

* * *

The entries have closed for the Buffalo Tournament, and it promises to be the biggest ever. Canadians will be well represented on March 4 and 5, by following five-men Toronto teams will spill the pins: B. B. C. Co., Athenaeums, College, Royal Canadians, Sun Life, Spollers, Red Rose Tea, Windsor, Brunswicks, Paynes, Toronto Rowing Club, Centrals, Ryan's Colts, Eatonians and Grenadier Sergeants. The doubles have an entry of 14 and the singles of 27.

* * *

The members of the Central League have only one week to get their scores on the board at the Brunswick Alleys to decide who will roll off for the Buffalo trip, and some hard work is expected this week from the members of this league. The competition closes Saturday, Feb. 25, and the roll off will take place on Monday, Feb. 27.

* * *

His Honor Mayor Louis P. Fuhrmann will open the Buffalo Tournament with an address of welcome to the bowlers on the night of Feb. 25, and with other city and county officials will roll the first balls down the new alleys, work on which will be started Monday morning by Peter J. Riddell and his force of experienced men, and which will be ready in ample time for the opening day.

A new and up-to-date scoring system has been devised, and everything pertaining to the conduct and management of this tournament will be of a high order. The moral and material support of all bowling clubs, and every bowler, is needed to establish a mark worthy of Buffalo, one of the greatest cities of the world, and one which will stand pre-eminent in bowling history.

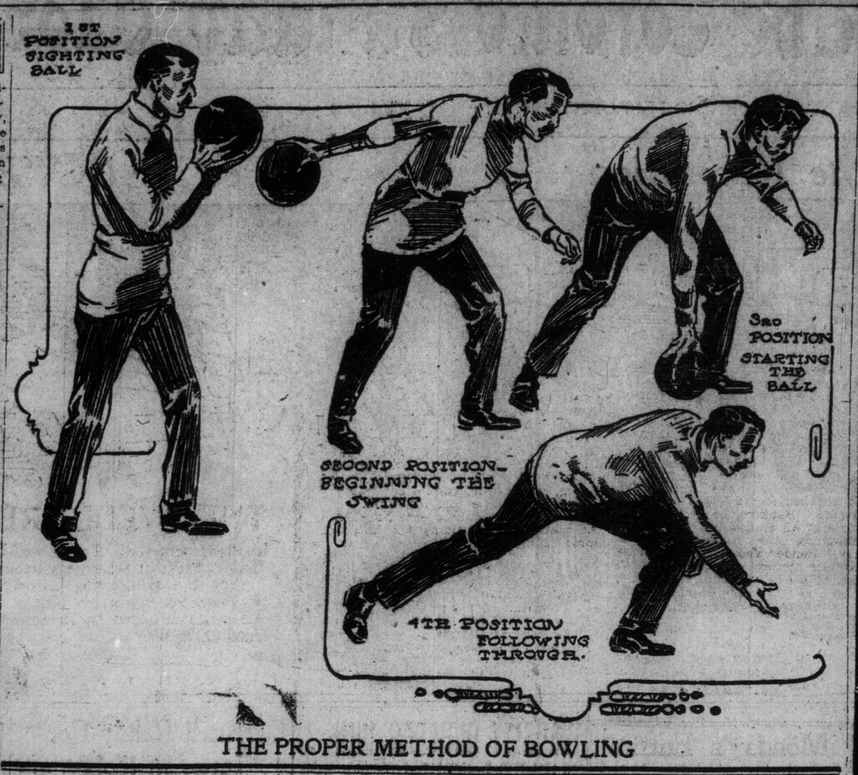
BOWLING GAMES FOR MONDAY.

Gladstone—Brockton Colts v. Pastimes.
Athenaeum A—Aberdeens v. College.
Athenaeum B—Strollers v. Dukes.
Royals—Hawks v. Wrens.
Central—Royal Grens v. Nationals.
Printers'—Mail v. Sunday World.
Hotel—Saranac v. Windsor.
Business Men's—Crown Tailoring v. Ei Fairs.
Apple—Baldwins v. Duchess.
Payne's—Stockers v. Bachelors.
Eaton—E 4 v. Engineers; 5th v. Engineers' II.
Athenaeum Mercantile—Con. Optical v. Photo Eng.
Dominion Express—Money Order v. Tariff.
Rowing Club Three-Man—Nationals v. Dominions.
Rosedale Two-Man—Queen Rose v. Yellow Rose; Red Rose v. Beauty Rose.
City Two-Man—College at Dominions.
Athenaeum Two-Man—Ramblers v. Aberdeens.
Brunswick Individual—Tom Bird v. Bill Seager.

E5 Department Weekly Handicap.

E 5 Dept. of the T. Eaton Co. again tried to split the pins in their weekly handicap on the T.B.C. alleys Friday night. Mason, who has been coming strong with his hook ball, nosed out Winkler, the consistent bowler, by one pin and won the prize of an order for a three dollar hat, donated by the married men. Mr. Weiser, who donated last week's prize, was an interested spectator and Bucher and Winkler jollied each other so much that both fell down to where they belong. Following are the scores:

	Hcp.	Score	Total
Mason	146	376	521
Winkler	83	437	520
Duffus	101	389	490
Lackey	sch.	488	488
Bucher	38	426	464
Tracy	66	393	459
Hagen	110	319	429
Bonter	37	382	419
Latimer	12	402	414
Buckham	92	321	413
Wills	52	340	392



THE PROPER METHOD OF BOWLING

Bowling Records

CITY.

	Won.	Lost.
Royals	10	2
B. B. C. Co.	8	4
Gladstones	8	4
Dominions	6	6
Paynes	6	6
Rowing Club	4	8
College	3	9
Brunswicks	3	9

ATHENAEUM B.

	Won.	Lost.
J. J. McLaughlins	19	2
Seldom Inns	17	7
The Dukes	15	6
Gerhard Heintzmans	16	8
Tyndall's Colts	13	11
Strollers	11	10
A. Y. C.	7	17
Acmes	7	17
Clans	5	16
Imperials	4	20

ATHENAEUM A.

	Won.	Lost.
Simcoes	15	3
Spollers	16	8
Queen Citys	15	9
Midnight Sons	10	11
Victorias	10	11
Atkins' Colts	9	12
Red Rose Tea	10	14
Athenaeums	10	14
College	8	13
Aberdeens	8	17

ATHENAEUM MERCANTILE.

	Won.	Lost.
Can. Kodak Co.	16	2
Adams Furniture Co.	11	7
Dominion Ex. Co.	11	7
Thompson Mfg. Co.	12	9
Can. Con. Rubber Co.	5	4
Photo Eng. (Ltd.)	7	8
J. F. Brown & Co.	8	10
Con. Optical Co.	4	8
Steele-Briggs Seed	6	13
P. W. Ellis & Co.	2	13

PAYNES.

	Won.	Lost.
Bachelors	35	10
Manhattans	26	17
Lackawannas	26	20
Benedicts	23	16
Stockers	22	34
Senecas	10	32

ROYALS.

	Won.	Lost.
Wrens	21	6
Quails	18	6
Orioles	17	4
Eagles	14	13
Larks	13	11
Robins	13	11
Storks	12	12
Swans	9	12
Owls	9	12
Hawks	7	4

HOTEL.

	Won.	Lost.
Windsor	21	4
Cameron	21	12
Woodburn	19	14
Gorman	19	20
Brooker	19	20
Clyde	17	16
Saranac	5	28

CENTRAL.

	Won.	Lost.
Brunswicks	16	5
Hammond Bros.	13	2
Fishing Club	14	4
Night Hawks	13	5
Nationals	11	7
Royal Grens.	11	10
O'Kwicherocknious	7	11
Methodist Book Room	8	13
Teuth Sergeants	6	13
Kismets	7	14
Blackhalls	4	17
Grip (Limited)	1	11

GLADSTONE.

	Won.	Lost.
Brownies	10	2
Carèys	7	2
Canadas	7	2
Brockton Colts	4	5
Maple Leafs	6	6
Gladstones	2	4
Florals	3	9
Pastimes	2	7

BUSINESS MEN.

	Won.	Lost.
Eatonias	11	1
Nat. Cash Register	9	3
Langmuir Paint	9	3
Crown Tailoring	7	5
Woods-Norris, Ltd.	6	6
The Telegram	6	6
Levack & Co.	4	5
Emmett Shoes	5	7
Hayes Plumbing	5	7
H. Murby & Co.	4	8
North Am. Life	3	7
T. J. Fair & Co.	1	11

PRINTERS—MORNING SECTION.

	Won.	Lost.
Daily World	13	5
Sunday World	10	8
The Mail	7	11
The Globe	6	12

PRINTERS—EVENING SECTION.

	Won.	Lost.
Toronto Typesetting	11	1
MacLean Pub. Co.	13	2
Dunlop & Rose	12	3
Atwell Fleming	4	8
Acton Pub. Co.	2	13
Saturday Night	0	15

EATON—NO. 1.

	Won.	Lost.
Printers	6	0
Dept. E 4	3	0
Engineers	3	0
Fifth Floor	7	2
Main Floor	4	2
Dept. S 3	1	5
Dept. J 5	0	3
Third Floor	0	3
Delivery	0	3
Floormen	0	2
General Office	0	3

EATON—NO. 2.

	Won.	Lost.
Winnipeg Office	5	1
Dept. E 1, 2 and 3	5	1
Dept. A 3	5	1
Dept. J 15	3	4
Dept. J 6	5	4
Basement	3	3
Dept. D 5	5	7
Inspectors	5	7
Sporting Goods	1	2
Dept. D 5	3	6
Mail Order	0	3
Dept. S 4	0	9

APPLE.

	Won.	Lost.
Russets	6	3
Pippins	5	4
Duchess	5	4
Kings	3	3
Baldwins	3	3
Greenings	1	5

CITY TWO-MAN.

	Won.	Lost.
Athenaeums	2	1
Dominions	2	1
Royals	2	1
Rowing Club	2	1
Brunswick	1	2
Gladstones	1	2
College	1	2
Paynes	1	2

ATHENAEUM TWO-MAN.

	Won.	Lost.
Victorias	5	0
Simcoes	3	2
Drummers	5	0
Athenaeums	5	5
Queen Citys	2	3
Ramblers	0	5
College	0	5
Aberdeens	0	0

ROSEDALE TWO-MAN.

	Won.	Lost.
Bride Rose	2	0
Yellow Rose	2	2
Red Rose	2	2
Moss Rose	2	2
Irish Rose	2	2
Rambler Rose	2	2
Primrose	2	2
Tube Rose	2	2
Beauty Rose	2	2
Queen Rose	0	4

BRUNSWICK INDIVIDUAL.

	Won.	Lost.
Seager	10	2
R. Stewart	8	7
Fryer	7	8
McMillan	6	5
Phelan	5	3
G. Stewart	5	6
Gordon	5	9
Christenson	4	7
Boyd	3	6
Fletcher	2	7

Brunswick Individual Averages.

Fred Fryer holds all the records in the Brunswick individual competition, by putting in a 256 count and totaling 2084 for his ten games against C. H. Gordon. The following are the averages:

	Avg.	Games.
F. Fryer	187 5-9	100
W. McMillan	186 2-55	100
W. Seager	184	120
F. Phelan	183 3-4	80
R. Stewart	182 2-3	150
G. Stewart	182	110
C. H. Gordon	177	140
Christenson	176 4-21	110
E. E. Boyd	175 4-9	90
C. E. Fletcher	174 1-2	90

White Man's Hope No. 711 Discovered In Florida Wilds

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—A new White Man's Hope is heralded. His number is 711, and he has been discovered in the wilds of Florida. He must have been located rather easily, as when his stockened feet are on the ground the top of his head is said to disturb the atmospheric strata at a height of six feet nine inches. White Hope seems to be going up with the cost of living.

The new aspirant for Jack Johnson's title is said to weigh 260 pounds. When his father is obliged to purchase new clothes for this promising son, he must be thankful he isn't twins. As the boy is only twenty years old he probably has not passed the growing age and in time may develop into quite a sizable man.

The new hope has a reach of 82 inches, a chest measurement of 51 inches, his waist measures 39.4 inches, his calf 16 inches and his ankle 10.3 inches. He never smokes or drinks and has led a healthy outdoor life.

He was discovered by a newspaper man by the name of Hibbard, who took the matter of developing his find to James J. Corbett, who is now in the south with a theatrical company. Corbett is reported to have said:

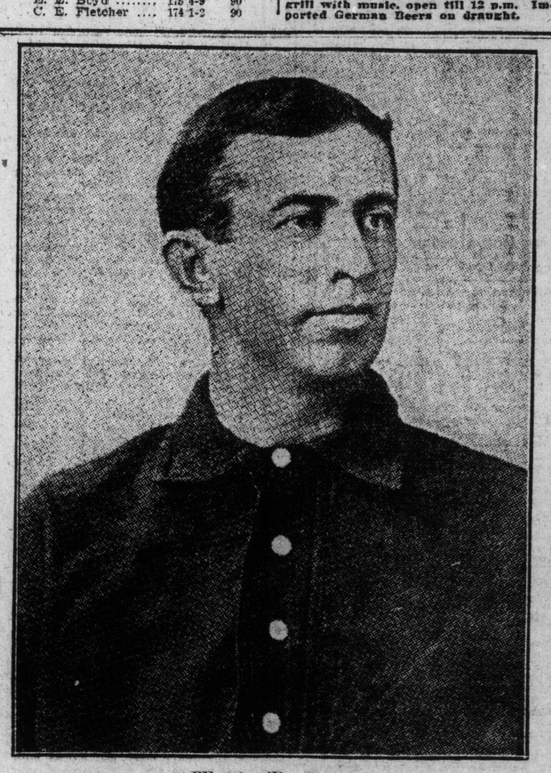
"Well, you saw the first fight of mine with Sullivan, and if you can show me the article there will be no trouble in trying him out. I will have a man to look him over when you are ready."

A Florida man sums up the new hope's chances as follows:

"The opinion of a man of Corbett's standing cannot be ignored, and if Hibbard's Hercules stands up before Corbett's representative and is taken in hand by Corbett and a trainer like Delaney, there certainly will be something doing in the Johnson camp before many months. Of course, it will take a long time to put a young man in good fighting condition; but Hibbard's boy has gone fifteen rounds with the heavyweight champion of Georgia, and in the last round the boy was still fast and fighting."

Hibbard's Hercules will probably be known as the Florida Royal Palm. He is taking big chances. Six feet nine inches is some distance to fall.

Hotel Krausmann, King and Church Sts. Ladies and gentlemen. German grill with music, open till 12 p.m. Imported German Beers on draught.



WEE WILLIE KEELER.
One-time champion batsman will train with the Toronto Baseball Club this spring, and may sign up with Joe Kelley for the season.

Spring Around the Corner

SPRING is around the corner. The Scotland Mills Company has received the complete assortment of genuine Scotch Fabrics for Spring. It is an unusually superior selection imported direct from the Mills. All-wool fabrics.

Made-to-Order Suit or Overcoat

$15 REGISTERED

No More—No Less

To purchase your Spring Suit before first visiting our Show Rooms would be bad policy. To pay more than Fifteen Dollars for a MADE-TO-ORDER SUIT is wasting good money.

You take no chances. The cloth is here in thousands of yards, and you take your choice. Artist tailors and cutters are waiting to satisfy your particular wants. As we say, if they fail, why, you get your money back.

OUT-OF-TOWN MEN: Ordering with us by mail is as easy for you as if the measure were taken by our own cutter. The chart and the instructions positively ensure that your measurement will be properly recorded. Write us for our books of samples and for sample plates.

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OAKLAND STATISTICS

OAKLAND, Feb. 18.—The winter meeting of the New California Jockey Club, which was brought to a premature close by adverse legislation, covered the period between November 12, 1910, and Feb. 15, 1911, embracing eighty-two racing days, during which 498 races were decided and $154,470 was distributed in stakes and purses. Early Wright, figured as the leading money-winning owner, with $5755 to his credit. J. M. Crane and C. P. Lamar ran a close race for second position, the former's horses having won $4055 and Mr. Lamar's $4045.

Then follow in order Eugene Moyne, M. C. Pritchard, G. W. Berry, E. L. Jones, Henderson & Hogan and J. McManus, all of whom are credited with stable earnings in excess of $3000.

The list of the fifty owners whose horses won $1000 and over follows:

Owner	1st.	2d.	3d.	Amt.
Wright, E. F.	13	8	16	$5755
Crane, J. M.	16	11	6	4065
Moyne, E.	13	9	6	4040
Pritchard, M. C.	4	6	3	3880
Berry, G. W.	11	15	11	3730
Jones, E. L.	10	9	5	3690
Henderson & Hogan	10	12	7	3690
McManus, J.	11	10	10	3535
Widemann, C. H.	12	7	7	3185
Oakland Stable	11	11	6	3065
Schreiber, B.	12	2	8	2850
Camden, J. N.	10	15	9	2680
Mackenzie, R. J.	8	6	8	2580
Orangevale Stable G.	4	9	9	2425
Dose, F. W.	8	6	5	2405
Quinn, C. J.	9	3	4	2280
Flynn, T. W.	7	8	7	2810
Johnson, G. M.	7	6	2	2150
Schreiber, J.	6	11	5	2170
Mclevy & Joseph	5	2	1	2115
Basset, G.	8	4	4	2110
Walker W.	6	5	6	1835
Pendarvis, C.	8	2	4	1830
Thompson & Rinehart	5	9	12	1795
Weaver, W. C.	4	1	0	1745
Chanticler Stable	6	2	2	1655
Raisin City Stable	5	4	1	1655
Waterhouse, C. P.	5	5	3	1610
Lewis, C.	6	5	3	1610
Van Gorden, G. M.	6	4	5	1585
Cotton, H. A.	5	6	7	1565
Cahill, W.	5	10	6	1515
Blakeley, A. G.	4	12	3	1455
Gabriel, W.	5	4	3	1385
Stevens, T. H.	3	3	2	1375
El Palomar Stable	5	2	3	1375
Travers, W. H.	4	5	2	1370
Cain, W. M.	5	2	4	1365
Brown, J. L.	4	5	3	1345
Turek, O.	4	5	7	1320
Oakwood Stock Ranch	4	6	12	1295
Turmuire, T.	5	2	6	1295
Umensetter, J.	4	6	2	1275
Robethan, Geo. A.	4	7	7	1150
Pelter, G.	5	1	2	1135
Frazier, R.	4	4	4	1120
Tigue, J.	5	2	1	1070
Michell, B. S.	5	0	2	1055
Howard, F. D.	3	1	3	1010
Northwest Stable	4	1	3	1000
O'Brien, T. W.	4	3	3	1000

Guy Garner and J. Glass figured in a contest for the saddle honors of the meeting that resulted in a tie, each having ridden fifty-two winners. Glass led his rival in the item of percentage. G. Archibald is a close third in respect to number of winning mounts and is exceeded in percentage only by C. H. Shilling, who rode too infrequently to have any chance of heading the jockey list. The riding record of fifteen jockeys that rode one or more winners during the meeting is shown in the following tabulation:

Jockey	Mts.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Unp
Glass, J.	238	52	50	33	103
Garner, G.	294	52	54	57	131
Archibald, G.	166	45	29	17	75
Martin, E.	251	37	38	34	144
McIntyre, J.	122	27	18	13	64
Kirchbaum	184	27	19	15	123
Fischer, W.	166	25	16	14	111
Selden	231	24	25	27	145
Shilling, C. H.	74	22	7	17	28
Taplin	119	16	16	15	109
Callahan, J.	159	16	16	18	109
Thomas, A.	156	15	29	12	100
Kederis	163	15	16	11	121
Pickens	221	14	19	21	137
Riddle	103	13	14	12	64

EXODUS FROM OAKLAND IS ON

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 18.—The exodus of turfmen from Oakland began in real earnest to-day, when several carloads of horses were shipped to Juarez. Andy Blakeley and W. J. Spiers were among the owners who left for the Mexican track. In addition to his own string, Mr. Blakeley took Rey, Tick Tack and Surson, belonging to the Oakland Stock Ranch. Later they will be shipped to New York. The remainder of the Oakwood Stock Ranch horses will be turned out until time for the opening of the inter-mountain circuit.

C. P. Waterhouse sent Eddie Dale and Maxdice to Juarez in charge of William McKinney. They hope to win the Derby on the last day of the meeting with Eddie Dale.

George W. Berry thought of going to Juarez, but later changed his mind and will rest up his two-year-olds for a time. Later they will be sent to New York.

James McManus will rest his string here. O. A. Bianchi is planning to ship to Louisville.

Moore Johnson will take Raleigh P. D. and J. H. Barr to Jamestown.

J. O. Keene leaves to-day for Kentucky to confer with J. N. Camden. There are twenty-eight horses owned by them at Oakland and most of the string will likely be raced on the inter-mountain circuit.

Many owners remain undecided as to their plans, but the majority will wait here in the hope that there will be an extended summer circuit, including the tracks at Salt Lake City, Denver and Butte.

Most of the riders will go to Juarez, according to present plans. Selden and E. Martin are among those planning to ride there. As Shilling is in good standing he may decide to ride at the Mexican track.

It is understood that a number of breeders and horsemen will go to Sacramento within a few days at the request of Charles Boots to urge the passage of the measure providing for a state racing commission. There is a feeling that two years hence a request will be made for pari-mutuels and there will be at least limited race meetings in California with speculation under these conditions.

R. C. B. C. League Averages.

The complete averages up to the end of the second series in the Royal Bird League are given below. Frank Johnston is the leader, with Sutherland and Morgan second and third. There are a number of postponed games to be played in this series and the captains are requested to get their teams together and roll these off. The averages:

F. M. Johnston 196, E. Sutherland 190, R. S. Morgan 187, A. Johnston 185, Geo. Vick 182, Geo. Capps 182, D. Logan 176, Georg Yorke 175, T. Bird 175, A. Murray 174, W. Stringer 174, H. Davey 173, George Black 172, D. Graham 172, Geo. Everist 170, R. Fleming 170, R. Dey 170, H. Cheetham 170, E. Allan 169, J. Hull 169, Geo. Cashmore 168, Gordon Logan 168, W. Pengilly 168, Thomas Rae 168, T. Walker 168, J. Macfarlane 168, W. McMillan 166, Frank Leslie 166, C. Armstrong 165, T. Harding 165, J. Smith 165, J. Young 164, J. Phipps 164, T. Colborne 164, Chas. Logan 164, A. Meerbeck 163, W. Ollivant 163, A. Anglin 162, F. Leslie 162, H. Weller 162, W. Hackson 161, W. Broomfield 161, J. Hunter 161, Ed. Smith 159, A. E. Walton 158, J. Petrie 158, A. Downing 157, J. W. Howden 157, H. Salisbury 157, C. Bully 157, T. Logan 157, George Nash 156, D. Seymour 156, A. Cheetham 155, Len. Wallace 155, F. B. Culliton 155, W. Entwhistle 154, E. B. Oke 154, H. Bamford 153, J. Massingham 153, Wes. Williams 153, J. Burry 151, O. Bartlett 151, F. J. Erhardt 150, L. Symons 150, A. Capps 149, W. S. Kennedy 144, George Butcher 143, J. Russell 142, T. Anderson 143, T. Buchanan 143, P. Richards 140, Fritz Brent 140, R. Tanner 140, Roy Gibson 140, R. A. Dickson 138, V. Reaston 137, Harry Butcher 125, C. Robinson 125.

FULL OF QUALITY NOBLEMEN CIGARS

THOUSANDS OF YEARS BEHIND THE TIMES

There are tribes in South America who still make implements out of STONE—they have not got around to iron and steel yet.

There is also THE "STONE AGE" SMOKER who still pays ridiculous prices for "imported" cigars. He has not yet realized that DAVIS' "NOBLEMEN" cigars (2-for-a-quarter) would save him 50 per cent. Why not move with the times? WHY PAY TWICE THE PRICE for "imported" cigars, when "NOBLEMEN" is an exact replica?

Both are made from choice Havana tobacco by Cuban workmen. YET "NOBLEMEN" COSTS HALF THE PRICE.

Made by S. DAVIS & SONS, LIMITED, Makers of the "PERFECTION" 10c Cigar.

NEWS OF THE BANGTAILS
RYAN TO BREED STAMINA

Marlboro Track Opens May 18—Doings at Jacksonville—Gossip.

—By Bert E. Collyer—

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 18.—The announcement of Thomas F. Ryan, the most recent recruit to the ranks of the thorobred, that he intended breeding for stamina instead of extreme speed, has been productive of a keen controversy. The modern owner—breeder-trainer, contends that with the present day methods of handling horses, the call for speed—more speed—is a natural evolution, but apparently loses sight of the well-punctuated fact that one and all, even the racing associations ask us to work "for the development and breed of the thorobred." The foundamental principle in this respect, I think, was, and is, the development of horses suitable to meeting the requirements of the re-mount question.

Any attempt then to force home the argument that a sprinter capable of going five furlongs in fifty-nine seconds and no further, is equal to the horse capable of running one and one-quarter miles or two miles and repeating, would undoubtedly call forth well-merited derison. Thomas C. McDowell, the young Kentuckian, who is one of the most popular owners and breeders in the country, would welcome a return of long distance racing in this country, and be among the first to breed and train the old-fashioned heat horse. Like Milton Young, another Kentucky breeder, McDowell has always had a feeling for heat racing, and in Sadie McNairy, he has one of the fastest three-quarter heat performers that was to be found in America.

Milton Young's favorite mare was Lizzie S., one of the best mile heat mares that ever wore iron, and in her day, there were many first-class heat performers. The race in which Kloba beat her at Louisville, early in the eighties, was one of the surprises of the year and one that cost Milton Young and the late Sam Bryant a lot of money.

Kloba, was at that time owned by John S. Campbell, who had become famous as a driver of the pacing horse Richball. Now, a man who drove pacers in those days was not looked upon as being any too honest. Kloba had been running some good mile and one-eighth heat races around Chicago, but so great was the fame of Lizzie S. that the Kentuckians did not concede Campbell's horse a chance to beat her. Just as the horses were going to the post for the first heat, Sam Bryant yelled out, "I'll bet $200 to $100 that Lizzie S. wins;" and a little fellow near Bryant threw a hundred dollar bill on the grass, and remarking, "I'll take you; put your foot on that and hold the stakes." Sam did so, and, kneeling down, he began counting out his $200. He had just finished the task when Kloba flashed by, the winner of the heat. Sam looked surprised, but said nothing. The second heat was a repetition of the first, and Sam handed the little fellow the money, who carefully stuffed it in his pocket and walked away.

"Now who in——is that fellow?" asked Bryant.

"That is Jonny Campbell, the owner of Kloba and the driver of Richball," answered a bystander.

"Might ha' knowed it," blurted Sam. "I never yet touched anything connected with a pacing hoss but what I got the worst of it." And the crowd haw-hawed.

The announcement of the officials of the Southern Maryland Racing Association, the organization in control of the New Marlboro track, that their spring meeting would commence May 18, continuing for ten days carries ambiguous thumb marks. In the first place, coming as it does directly after the igoring of the plant by the Eastern Jockey Club, the autocrat of racing, it can be taken to mean that Marlboro will have a race meeting with or without the sonction of the race solons. It can also be taken to signify that, notwithstanding rumors to the contrary, Moncrief Park, which is operated by the same crowd in control of Marlboro, will run its full legal tenure, or until May 1.

Just what a race track war, or an "outlaw" meeting would mean in Maryland, is not hard to conjure. Tho for years the home of high-class sport and the abode of sportsmen of the highest type, it is a well-known fact that only extreme measures have prevented the introduction of anti-betting bills into the legislature, during the past two years. With the influx of the Jacksonville tribe—who when it comes to "operating," make old Robey, Guttenburg and the famous or infamous electric light track of St. Louis appear as kindergarten affairs—the fathers of racing in Maryland might just as well commence tuning their voices for the requiem.

The initial meeting at Marlboro was a distinct financial failure, and in view of the fact that the meeting, if conducted on the above dates, would conflict with Toronto, it is extremely doubtful whether sufficient horses could be obtained.

Sporting Notes.

Kid McCoy says he is going to try again to come back. Jack O'Brien has matched him for six rounds with Billy Berger and the bout will be decided in Philadelphia next month.

Owen Moran, who will wind up his ten weeks theatrical engagement on Saturday, says he will take a short rest before re-entering the ring. He still wants to fight Wolgast to a finish, but before a match with the lightweight champion is made Moran will probably box ten rounds with Packy McFarland at the Fairmont A.C. If Brown again trims Wolgast here on March 3 Moran says he will be ready to take on K. O. within two weeks after that bout.

St. Marys are holding a stag euchre in their club rooms to-night (Friday). Members kindly take notice.

IN THE SQUARED CIRCLE

By W. W. Naughton.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18.—Young Valentine Brown of New York, who has been saddled with ominous name of "Knockout Brown," is now fairly in the limelight. He was always regarded as a lad of promise in his own city. Rising young fighters differ from Biblical prophets. The latter, they say, are not honored where they belong as a rule and nowhere else.

It required the opportunity Brown secured when he met Ad. Wolgast to send his stock booming. Brown is now amongst the six best sellers and not even Owen Moran, who has the honor of being the first fighter who knocked Battling Nelson really cold, has anything on Valentine in the way of his standing as a ring star.

It is possible that while the Philadelphia bout did a lot of good, it did Wolgast no particular harm. It must be admitted by those who wish to deal fairly in such experiences that Wolgast was out of the game a long time and that his idleness was enforced. He had a broken arm and in a way his bout with Brown was a test of his newly mended "wing." There is no claim that Wolgast loafed needlessly in the Philadelphia scrap; but if he did, favor his dickey arm who can blame him?

Perhaps, with the experience to guide him Ad will be more devilish in his next bout. In any event the outcome of the tilt with Brown has placed Wolgast in a position where he will have to show that he is still entitled to call himself champion. There is a faint smudge on his escutcheon and he must get in and polish it off by dint of hooks and uppercuts before the 'is many months older.

With Knockout Brown coming to the front by leaps and bounds and with great activity and consequent development in lightweight circles all over the world, it is made patent that the most important glove contest of the near future will be confined to the division named.

There are rising young lightweights everywhere at present. New York has them, Philadelphia has them. Chicago has them and so has San Francisco. Far Australia has produced one in the person of Hughey Mehegan, who recently defeated the American, Ray Bronson.

Of the old timers we still have Freddie Welsh, champion of England, Packey McFarland and Ad Wolgast, each of whom thinks he is the bona-fide kingpin of the 133 pound class. With men of this weight so numerous it will be strange indeed if there are not some high-class contests during the year.

Mehegan, the Australian, is anxious to try his hand in any part of the world where an opportunity offers. There arrived in Vancouver, by the last Australian steamer, one Andrew Petrie, who claims that he is commissioned to challenge the world in Mehegan's behalf. When Petrie left Australia it was understood that Wolgast and Moran were matched for the title and the challenge was directed specifically at the winner of this bout.

Petrie says that Mehegan can conform to the American conditions regarding weight, namely, that he can do 133 pounds at the ringside, and that he is willing to fight the best man procurable in the United States, England, France and Australia. What is more, Mehegan can command backing to the extent of $5000.

If Mehegan comes to this country it is very likely that he will be accompanied by Dave Smith, who just now is the best advertised pugilist in Australia. Smith has gained decisions over Billy Papke, Jimmy Clabby, and Cyclone Johnny Thompson, three American boxers who went to the antipodes under contract to Hugh D. McIntosh.

While Smith's victory over Papke was gained on a foul and his decisions in the bouts with Clabby and Thompson were earned simply on points, the fact remains that he has won fairly from three good men and this will make him an object of interest if he carries out his plan of invading the United States.

While Smith is not creating the furors in Australia that Bill Squires did when the latter was thought to be developing world beating qualities, it is very evident that the critics and sporting men of the country named expect him to gain further heights on the pugilistic ladder. It is claimed for him that he shows improvement every time he steps into a ring. He is a splendidly built young fellow who fights best at the 160 or 165 pounds mark.

Says one critic: "Smith has run the gauntlet of the best amateurs of Australia and New Zealand. It was a long trying grind for him and he came thru it all without a single reverse chalked up against him. His professional fights have been comparatively few, but he has yet to experience the humility of shaking hands with a conqueror. Dave Smith, the New Zealander, as he stands to-day, can look the world in the face and say, "I am an undefeated man!'"

Arrested for Bigamy.

Samuel Anderson was arrested by Detective Twigg, in 19 Portland-street, Saturday morning, and taken to police court, where he pleaded guilty to bigamy, and was remanded till next Friday. He declared that 12 years ago he married Fannie Clark in England and that last year, while he was sick in a hospital she ran off with another man, so that on Sept. 22 he married Gertrude England. He did not tell her or the minister that he had previously been married.

Disregarded Building Bylaws.

Three more summonses were issued by the city architect's department for those who neglected to comply with the building regulations by failing to cover their verandahs with metal within the brick area. Those summoned are C. Proctor, 20 Dawson-avenue; Amos Shunk, Prospect Park Rink, and Alfred Butler, 246 Clinton-street. Their properties are situated at the corner of Palmerston-avenue and College-street, the corner of Palmerston-avenue and Herrick-street, and the corner of Euclid-avenue and College-street.

Alleged Gamblers Remanded.

Lawrence and Hugh Munro, charged with keeping a gambling house, and William Hall, Hubert Kingston and Lionel Johnston, charged with frequenting, were remanded till Thursday. The Munros were admitted to $500 bail and the others $200.

South Africans in Australia.

The South African eleven, touring in Australia, showed some strength in the game finished at Ballarat Jan. 21, when they defeated a local fifteen by an innings and 206 runs. South Africans' scores:

J. W. Zulch	1
G. A. Faulkner	15
L. Stricker	146
S. J. Snooke	26
G. C. B. Llewellyn	66
M. Commaille	25
O. C. Pearce (not out)	41
A. E. Vogler	1
R. O. Schwarz (not out)	74
Extras	4
Total (7 wickets)	455

Innings declared closed.

In their first innings, which was concluded before lunch, Pegler brought off the "hat trick," and Llewellyn performed a similar feat in their second venture.

WINTER BALL GOSSIP
DOPESTERS ARE BUSY

It is a Hard Job to Pick Pennant Winners at This Early Stage of Season.

BY MONTY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Although the first engagement of the diamond warriors is still two months away, the baseball germ is unusually active, and the "bugs" have already begun a talk-fest, which will last from now until the middle of next October. Dope on the next pennant winners is being peddled out with green trading stamps to any one who will take the time to listen.

The verbose tonsorial artist has tabooed politics and the Canadian reciprocity agreement, to discuss the qualifications of the minor league recruits, and will assure you that his selections already have the elusive pennant nailed to the flag-staff in the home park. Bankers, brokers, doctors and men of all trades and professions are mingling the names of Chase, "Matty," Bender and other celebrities in business discussions, and the youth of the country is staying up nights figuring out the number of "grandmothers" and other near relatives that can be sacrificed during the coming season before the boss gets wise.

One of several reasons for this chatter is the fact that most of the teams in the two big leagues have started for their training quarters or are already there, and, it will only be a few weeks before we begin to get a line on the condition of the veterans and the ability of the new recruits. Then again, there is no Jeffries-Johnson fight this year, for which let us be truly thankful. About the time the team started for camp last year, everybody was busy studying the dope of the big fellows, and such a regular event as the opening of the baseball season was almost overlooked. But this year there is nothing to distract the "bugs" attention, and in the absence of dope from the sport page he buries himself between the covers of an ancient guide book, and compares the present stars with the old-timers.

While the future is too uncertain to select any pennant winners, a looking over the records gives us a line on the teams that will cut a big figure in the race.

It is a certainty that the Chicago Cubs will not walk away with the flag in the National League race as they did last year. The post-season series with the Athletics disclosed the fact that the pitching staff of Chance's aggregation was decidedly weak, and if he hopes to capture the pennant in 1911, he will have to strengthen considerably. "Three-fingered" Brown, who was a marvel for many seasons, was overworked last year and lost fourteen out of thirty-nine games which he pitched, while Reulbach, another great pitcher, twirled but twenty games, and lost eight of these. King Cole is the only pitcher on the team that looks good for next season, altho it is possible that the light training of the winter may have helped the others considerably.

Pittsburg is also in a bad rut in regard to pitchers. "Babe" Adams, who created a sensation in 1909, fell far below his record in 1910. Camitz lost more games than he won, and the rest did not make any exceptional records. As to fielding, the Pirates finished right under Chicago in third place. Fielding, however, is not the biggest factor in capturing a pennant, for last year Brooklyn had the highest average tho she finished near the bottom of the ladder.

It is the team that can hit that counts, and this fact brings the New York Giants to the front as possible pennant winners. The Giants finished in second place last year, but captured first honors in the batting average. Manager McGraw has signed up all his old men, and has besides a good squad of youngsters, from which he hopes to pick a team of winners. His chances look good. From present indications his pitching staff is not equalled by any other in the league. Mathewson, Ames, Wiltse, Drucke, Marquard, Crandall and Raymond are among the veterans, while the newcomers include Rudolph, Jenkins, Tesreau, Shontz Rustenhaven and Nagle.

In the American League, the Athletics look the best. They not only captured the pennant and world's championship last year, but also walked off with both batting and fielding honors. Their pitching staff is the best in the country, including such stars as Coombs, Bender, Plank, Morgan, Krause and Russell, together with a large bunch of likely youngsters.

But the Philadelphia team by no means has the pennant stored away. Manager Hugh Jennings is putting his Tigers thru a course of sprouts, and emphatically declares that his team will "come back." Hal Chase, the new manger of the Yankees, is also very optimistic. The Yankees made a great showing last year, and developed a number of individual stars, including Russel Ford, the young pitcher. Chase has not lost any of his good men, and his team will play a prominent part in the pennant race.

HARNESS HORSE NOTES
MATINEES IN PROSPECT

The Value of Stake Events in Drawing the Crowd—Records and Gossip.

Now that the ice-racing circuit is finished most of the horses will be at home, some of them will get a well deserved rest, while those that have been at home will likely be taken up and got in shape for matinee work and later shipped thru the Canadian circuit of Western Ontario, which comprises six towns at present: Chatham, Seaforth, Tillsonburg, Aylmer, London and St. Thomas. The latter three places have opened stake events of $1000 while Chatham has four stake events of $800 each and Seaforth and Tillsonburg four stakes of $500 each, this should bring out some great fields and result in extra good racing In conversation with an American gentleman at Ottawa, who is conversant with the facts, he told me of several cases where the stake events had been the means of upbuilding the harness horse racing.

* * * * * *

In a town in Pennsylvania where the association tried for several years to make harness racing the feature, but in every case they were breaking behind, the purses were started at $250 and the first year they were over $4000 behind on the meet, next year they were nearly $6000 behind, the following year was 1909, they raised the purses to $800, put on several stake events of $1000 and that year they were ahead over $7000. The next year 1910 the same program was carried out and their gain was in the neighborhood of $9000. In Syracuse at the state fair they have one stake of $10,000, two stakes of $5000 and three stakes at $3000, beside the class races with extra good purses. This same gentleman tells me that for the past three years those stakes have been self-sustaining before the bell was rung and that this fair turned over to the city something like $70,000 in 1910, this has been done with no privileges such as pools, books and etc., but it seems inherent in human nature to want to see a contest of speed or skill and when purses are put up sufficiently large to induce the best to come, the attendance will increase just as rapidly. I am not advocating $10,000 stakes, make them $1000 to start on. The Canadian National Exhibition Association have had good racing for the past two years and the attendance seems to have increased but let it not drop there make it greater than has been.

* * * * * *

Onward (2.25¼) is now credited with 167 sons that have sired standard record performers. This number is greater by more than fifty per cent. than the number credited to his own sire Geo Wilkes (2.22) and is 17 more than is credited to Hambletonian 10. Onward (225¼) is also beginning to loom up as a trotting brood mare sire, his daughters are now credited with 252 standard performers, 26 of which entered the standard list last season. Not less than 131 of these 252 performers are trotters. Daughters of only two other sires are credited with a greater number of performers than those of Onward. Those of Nutwood (218¾) are credited with 366 and those of Red Wilkes with 271.

* * * * * *

Joe Patchen II is the side wheeler that the Canadians are expecting to make or loose a barrel of money on in the pacing stakes down the big line, beginning with the Chamber of Commerce stake at Detroit the coming summer. He together with the other horses in Haris James' stable are wintering at Pleasanton, Cal.

* * * * * *

Captain David Shaw is now the sole owner of the champion four year old trotter Joan (2.09¾), having purchased the one quarter interest in the mare held by A. M. Hamilton. Mr. Shaw paid the sum of $10,125, which amount included Mr. Hamilton's share or the mare's net winnings last season.

* * * * * *

The trotting mare Cathedra by Crosceus (2.02¼) died recently.

* * * * * *

Octoo (2.07½) by Great Heart (2.12½) will be raced at the pace the coming season.

* * * * * *

Mr. Geers writes Arthur H. Parker that he is greatly pleased with his trotter, the Huguenot brother to the Abbott (2.03¾) and the Abbe (2.04). He has driven him a number of miles between 2.14 and 2.20 but will now give him a let up till spring when he will be pointed for the stakes.

* * * * * *

Bingen (2.06) is very close to a century sire and he is only 18 years of age. He has 97 standard performers to his credit and 12 producing sons four of which got their first standard performers this year. The leading producing sons are Todd (214¾) Sire of 48 trotters and six pacers, Bingara sire of 25 trotters and no pacers, Admiral Dewey (2.04¾) sire of 11 trotters and 3 pacers.

* * * * * *

The stork will now commence to get busy around the stock farms and the stables of small breeders. Everyone who expects a foal this year will hope that he draws a futurity winner.

* * * * * *

Peusia Maid (2.04½), the sensational trotting mare of 1909 after a year's absence from the turf is expected to be out again faster than ever. A 2.05 trot ought to do well the coming season.

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The Harvester (2.01) is reported to be in grand condition. The question is not whether if all goes well with him will he enter the two-minute ranks, but how near will he aproach the champion trotter Uhlan.

* * * * * *

A glance at the list of standard performers and 2.10 performers sired by Todd (214¾) will give some idea of the loss that the trotting breeding interests of this country suffered by the death of that wonderful son of Bingen (2.06½).

* * * * * *

Jas. Noble Jr., has a number of good ones in his barn at the Pines on Dundas-street, that are getting their daily work in preparation for engagements the coming summer. Gold Bars (B.H) by Monbars first dam by Texas Jack, second dam by Rooker, this fellow has shown great speed but has been let up on for a while altho being daily jogged. Mr. Noble expects great things from this youngster and if appearances count, his owner will not miles his guess. Another in the same barn, Tony on Time (B.H.) by Tony Klock owned by Dr. McDonald of Little Current, Manitoulin Island, this fellow has been miles this winter in 2.24½, halves in 1.08, and eights in 16 seconds, he is considered very fast and will be got ready for the summer campaign. Another green one, bay horse by Sidmont Sprague by Sidmont by Sidney, this is a thick set fellow a pacer, looks as if he could go the route, he has not been worked any for speed as yet, just road work, but when Jimmie lets him down he says he can step very fast.

* * * * * *

Jas. Noble Sr., is with Graham Bros. of Claremont, selling for this firm, he has put in a number of seasons with them and has placed a great number of entire horses thruout Canada. Mr. Noble is well known among the horsemen and what he says can be relied on.

Nickel Show Thefts.

Wesley Mathers and J. W. Wilson were committed for trial, charged with theft of $20 from John Cairns, proprietor of a nickel show. One sold tickets and the other collected them, and the allegation is that they divided the change.

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Way of Things in England

Nobility and Gentry United Under Government Auspices to Give Encouragement in the Development of Horse Breeding.

The attention of Hon. Sydney Fisher, Hon. J. S. Duff and others in the seats of the mighty in Canada is directed to the campaign that has been started in England under government auspices in the interests of horse-breeding. Recently it was decided by the Asquith cabinet to grant $200,000 to be used for this purpose and now the president of the board of agriculture and fisheries has appointed a council to advise the board on all matters pertaining to the encouragement and improvement of the horse-breeding industry. The council is constituted as follows, and is appointed for a term of four years:

H. R. H. Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, K. G., Duke of Portland, K. G., Marquess of Tullibardine, M. P., Earl of Granard, K. T., (master of horse); Earl of Dalkeith, Earl of Erroll, K. T., Earl of Fortescue, A. D. C., Earl of Donoughmore, Earl of Minto, K. G., Viscount Helmsley, Lord Middleton, (chairman); Lord Ribblesdale, Hon. Alexander Parker, Colonel the Hon. Charles Byng, Right Hon. A. E. Fellowes, Sir Merrik Burrell, Bart., Sir Gilbert Greenall, Bart., Sir John Mc Fadyean, Major-General J. F. Brocklehurst, C. V. O., etc., Algernon Turnor, C. B., Major A. L. Langman, C. M. G., and two dozen other professors, military men and gentlemen of influence.

Rt. Hon. Lord Middleton is the chairman and E. B. Wilson, of the board of agriculture and fisheries, and A. B. Charlton are the joint secretaries.

Meetings of the council will be summoned from time to time as occasion may require, and will be attended by such officers of the war office, the department of agriculture and technical instruction for Ireland, and of the board themselves as may be nominated by their respective departments to take part in its deliberations, and to supply information or give explanation with regard to any question that may be raised.

The council is empowered to appoint committees to consider and advise upon particular sections of the subject.

In France.

The Societe d'Encouragement recently held its annual meeting in Paris, and the stewards elected for the coming season were: the Marquis de Ganay, the Comte de Lastours and and the Comte P. de Saint-Phalle. Special committees were appointed to look after the various branches of the society's business, such as the arrangement of the programs, the rules of racing, the upkeep of the racecourses and training grounds at Chantilly, finances, and the selection of objects d'art for prizes. On this last committee are: Prince Auguste d'Arenberg, Baron Arthur de Schickler, and Baron Gustave de Rothschild. The Prince d'Arenberg is president of the society. There are only eight honorary members, these being the King of England, the Duke of Portland, the Earl of Durham, Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, Prince Kinsky, Count Lehndorff, Count Batthyany, and Mr. Perry Belmont. There are 36 ordinary members, and these include the leading breeders and owners of the day.

POP.

A SLUMP IN HORSES

Reciprocity Effect Already Felt in the Local Market.

A slump in the price of horses has already occurred. During the past week offerings were well up to the average, but prices were somewhat off, bidding was generally not brisk and unsolds were rather more than usually numerous. There were doubtless several causes for this, altho at the same time last year there was no such thing apparent. Whatever the minor reasons may be, chief of all is undoubtedly the unsettlement in trade caused by the volte face at Ottawa. Farmers and others (P. C. Larkin in particular) will please take not of the situation and reflect upon what is likely to occur when the whole western, and part of the central demand goes to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Chicago, Buffalo and Detroit, and the eastern demand to Boston and other points in New England. They will also please moderate their own insistence for unwarranted prices.

Sales This Week.

Monday, Feb. 20, 11 a.m.—At Maher's Horse Exchange, 350 horses, all classes, including several extra good consignments, an exceptionally high-class heavy mare and a beautiful high-stepping carriage mare. A six-legged cow is also to be sold.

Monday, Feb. 20, 11 a.m.—At Union Stock Yards, 200 horses, all classes, including some extra good draughters, expressers, general purpose horses and drivers, with harness and all sorts of vehicles.

Tuesday, Feb. 21, 11 a.m.—At The Repository, Simcoe-street, 375 horses, including consignments of draughters and expressers specially selected for this sale, some good drivers and fifteen delivery horses in superior condition from the City Dairy Co.

Wednesday, Feb. 22, 11 a.m.—At Union Stock Yards, 100 horses, all classes.

Thursday, Feb. 23, 11 a.m.—At Maher's Horse Exchange, 200 horses, all classes, including some good workers and drivers.

Friday, Feb. 24, 11 a.m.—At The Repository, Simcoe-street, 200 horses, all classes, including bargains in general purpose and delivery horses.

Entries are now being received for the annual Blue Ribbon Sale at The Repository of roadsters, matinee horses, track horses (pacers and trotters) carriage and saddle horses.

On Tuesday, March 14, 11 a.m., the big annual sale of imported and Canadian-bred registered Clydesdales (stallions, mares, brood mares, fillies and colts) will take place at the Union Stock Yards under J. Herbert Smith.

USE AND VALUE OF THOROBRED BLOOD

Splendid Work of the Canadian National Bureau of Breeding —What Other Governments Are Doing to Encourage Horse Breeding Along the Right Lines.

Every movement of importance of the present day must use printing ink if it is to be successful. As a newspaper man of wide experience John T. Ryam, general manager of the Canadian National Bureau of Breeding, recognizes this to the fullest extent. By his indomitable energy as a student of horse-breeding he has done something that looked almost impossible to have to say, has held back. sible without direct government aid. By indefatigable effort combined with executive ability he not only brought the Bureau into existence but he has made it a success. It has now reached that pinnacle which warrants and deserves substantial support from the federal authorities. And he has done this by his pen as well as by his well-directed activity. New Brunswick, thru the secretary of agriculture there, W. W. Hubbard, has directly aided the movement, but Ontario, it is regrettable to have to say, has held back. times coming. At any rate Hon. J. S. Duff and his far-seeing, able deputy C. C. James might well take the matter into their serious consideration.

The Bureaun Booklet.

But I started out to speak of the use Mr. Ryan is making of printers' ink. This has taken the form of a small booklet of seventeen pages, which is issued periodically, and the January number of which is to hand. It is crammed full of interesting and valuable information, not alone showing the excellent work the Bureau is doing but also giving advice on breeding and on how to tell a good horse. In the present number Mr. Ryan tells how the British Government has recently made a grant of $200,000 for the encouragement of horse-breeding and how the department of husbandry at Washington has recommended a grant of $250,000 in cash and $100,000 per year to maintain one hundred Bureau sires. He speaks of the worship the English have for the thorobred and of the manner in which the French and German governments have turned the vigor, courage and stamina of the thorobred to account by crossing him with common mares.

What Other Countries Are Doing.

"It was France," says Mr. Ryan, "that first turned the idol loose. The English method had brought the thorobred up to the highest state of perfection. Of that there is not a doubt. France took the finished product, no matter what the price, and bred him to farm mares. Germany, always with an eye on France, noted the rapid improvement in that country's horses and followed her example. The German master of the horse, jarred England by saying that Ard Patrick was none too good to breed to a farmer's drudge, but he was right, nevertheless, and Germany has proved it. France paid $187,500 for Fying Fox. Russia, after trying different methods trailed in behind France and Germany, giving $100,000 for one horse, Galtee More. Austria-Hungary followed and then Italy, Spain, Japan, Turkey, The Argentines, Brazil, Australia. Every one of these countries have been successful."

Mr. Ryan quotes Lord Coventry on the value of thorobred blood, tells of the work done by a similar breeding bureau in Russia under government patronage and active support, publishes a letter from the secretary of the New York State bureau, and goes further into details of work of his own organization.

POP.

RECIPROCITY IN LIVE STOCK.

Prices of Cattle Here and in Chicago.

The most excellent Globe says editorially that if the reciprocity treaty goes thru Canadian farmers will get ten dollars more a head for their cattle. Of course that would mean increased cost to the consumer. Apart, however, from that phase of the matter, how The Globe figures out its statement when a prime heifer sold on Wednesday at Montreal for $7.50 per hundred lbs. and the highest quotation at Chicago was $6.80, indicating that when the goods are here the money is here, is one of those things it is difficult to understand. Taking this as an exceptional case, what do we find accepting The Globe's commercial columns for the facts? Why, that the highest quotations at Chicago were $5 to $6.80, giving a mean of $5.90, and at Toronto $5.75 to $6.35, affording a mean of $6.05. Where there is room here for an average rise of ten dollars per head, especially when the cost of transportation is taken into account, is again one of those things which it puzzles a fellow to make out. There is more likelihood of prices dropping over there, if any drop is possible, which does not appear, than Canadian prices bounding upward. At these times when editorial writers undertake to give commercial advice they would be well advised, if the truth is desired, to keep their eyes on the commercial columns.

POP.

Government of Horse Racing

If the Sport is to Continue and Its Surroundings Improved a Vigorous, Fearless Policy Must Be Adopted.

It would seem as if there would be a great demand for Paris mutual machines or totalisators thruout Canada this year. Everywhere nearly, we hear that betting is to be conducted on this principal. Toronto and Montreal will have them, as will presumably the other members of the Canadian Racing Associations, to wit, Hamilton, Windsor and Fort Erie. Winnipeg, Calgary and Victoria also propose to adopt the system. This should be happy news to every real lover of racing, as it promises in large part to abolish the bookmaker, at present the prevailing bane of the turf. There is also, it is said, some idea of the provincial government, within whose province lies the regulation of race tracks, establishing a licensing fee. This might and should have been done long ago. Then there would have been less room for scandal and far less reason for the Miller bill. Now that radical changes have been made and are yet in prospect, all looking for the betterment of affairs, taxation is proposed. I am aware that certain sentiment more or less familiarly connected with the big tracks of Canada are opposed to what they call governmental interference, but that interference would give the sport a standing by cutting out the detrimentals. It is many years now since in these columns I advocated a system of graded taxation according to the length of the meetings, that would have yielded a sum that could advantageously have been used in the encouragement of horse breeding. I still think the system would be a good one and should be governed, controlled by a commission of three, corresponding to the commissions that are responsible for matters in New York State and Kentucky. The introduction of the Paris mutuel makes licensing or taxation easier, for instead of fees it shows as well the French plan could be adopted and a small per centage for agricultural purposes be deducted. If the sport is to continue and to thrive in Canada, it is apparent that the barnacles and pests that have infested it in the past must be removed and suppressed. This can only be done by the pursuance of a vigorous policy that knows neither fear nor favor. An impartial commission composed of men of honor and integrity in whom the public have confidence can alone be trusted to put such a policy into execution. Individual interests carry too much weight in other bodies.

POP.

Paul Sorg, who has won all sorts of prizes at the big horse shows in the States and in England, proposes to sell his whole establishment. March 21 is the time and New York the place.

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These horses are being sold as their company has no further use for them, many being replaced by auto-trucks, and they are an excellent class of delivery and general purpose horses. For the convenience of those wishing to attend this sale we have set the time of selling the City Dairy Horses at 11 o'clock sharp.

N.B.—Our Annual Blue Ribbon Sale of Carriage, Saddle and Road Horses, Trotters and Pacers, will take place in March, and we are now open to receive entries of good horses of the classes mentioned.

CHARLES A. BURNS, Gen. Mgr. & Auctioneer. ISAAC WATSON, Asst. Mgr. & Auctioneer.

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PRIVATE SALES of Horses, Carriages, Harness, etc., EVERY DAY

"THE HORSE MARKET OF CANADA."

550 Horses By Auction Next Week

Monday February 20th At 11 a.m. 350 Horses | Thursday February 23rd At 11 a.m. 200 Horses

A FINE SELECTION OF ALL CLASSES;—Heavy Draught, General Purpose, Express and Delivery Horses, Carriage Cobs, Saddle and Road Horses, Matched Teams, Trotters, Pacers and all classes and sizes of Pony Outfits.

We will have a very representative stock on hand for our sales next week, and have been promised several shipments in the middle of the week for private sales.

We have also a few special consignments, as follows, which we shall sell on

MONDAY NEXT

CONSIGNED BY MR. GEO. WILLIAMSON, a Bay Mare, six years old, weighing 1,400 lbs., sound and right. This is a very high-class mare, and is guaranteed to be in foal to an Imported Clydesdale horse. We have received instructions to sell this mare on Monday for the high dollar.

CONSIGNED TO US BY A CITY GENTLEMAN who is giving up horses, a beautiful Bay Mare, 7 years old, 15.3 hands and perfectly quiet and broken every way. This mare has been driven regularly lately here, and is now to be sold here without the slightest reserve.

LOOK! ! We have consigned for **Positive Sale** on Monday next one of the **Greatest Living Curiosities on the Continent**, namely, a **Six-legged Cow**. This animal unquestionably has six legs, being therefore a natural freak that it would be impossible to duplicate. For ordinary use, she is at present in the best of milking condition, and in general first-class shape. **Don't Miss This**, the cow **Will Positively Be Sold.**

AND ON MONDAY AND THURSDAY WE SHALL ALSO SELL a number of Serviceably Sound Workers and Drivers consigned to us by city people who have no further use for them; also an unlimited number of Robes, Blankets, Sets of New and Second-hand Harness, etc., all without reserve.

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 and Church Cars pass within half a block of our stables.

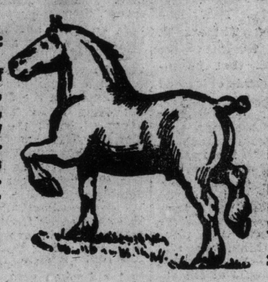
P. MAHER, Proprietor. GEO. JACKSON, Auctioneer. GEO. FITCH, Asst. Auctioneer.

Union Horse Exchange

Union Stock Yards

TORONTO, ONT.

Auction Sales of Horses, Carriages, Harness, Cutters, Etc., Every Monday and Wednesday. Horses and Harness Always on Hand for Private Sale.



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

The Great Wholesale and Retail Horse Commission Market

Accommodation for 1000 Horses.

AUCTION SALES

The Coming Week of About

300 HORSES

Monday, February 20th,

Wednesday, Feb'y 22nd,

AT 11 A.M. EACH DAY.

In the above lot will be found extra quality in **Heavy Draughts, General Purpose and Express Horses, Delivery Horses, Fast Pacers and Trotters, Carriage Horses and a number of Serviceably Sound Horses** suitable for all classes of work. **Harness, Buggies, Cutters, etc., etc.**

THE GREAT ANNUAL AUCTION SALE OF

75—REGISTERED CLYDESDALES—75

(Imported and Canadian-Bred)

Stallions, Mares, Mares in Foal and Fillies will be held on Tuesday, March 14, 1911.

J. HERBERT SMITH, Manager.

FAMOUS STUDS IN GOOD OLD ENGLAND

How Galopin, Like Hermit, Came Very Nearly Losing the Most Celebrated Race That a Horse Can Win.

By Bertram Ellarn.

With King George V. establishing his racing stud at Newmarket, under the same system as his late father, continued encouragement is given to the breeder of the thorobred. By those connected with the turf, King Edward VII.'s death was felt with peculiar severity, for it was to him that they looked as the chief patron of the sport and defender of the people's liberties.

The recent sale of the Warren stud, Epsom Downs, England, brings to memory historical facts regarding some of the famous horses that have been bred and stabled there. The Warren was once the hunting and hawking box of King Charles II.

Tormentor, winner of the Oaks in 1866, produced some good foals here, and other high class horses at this stud were: Ethus, sire of Marshall Scott; Valour, winner of the Manchester Cup; Colorado, winner of the great Metropolitan Handicap at Epsom, and sire of Fighting Furley, Winnipeg and Switch Cap. Galtee More was stabled here the day before he won the Derby in 1897, as was also the famous Galopin, winner of the Blue Riband for Prince Bathyany in 1875.

It may not be generally known that by an accident which, however, turned out lucky, the late Prince Bathyany's colt might never have been enrolled as a winner of the Blue Riband. The man in charge of the horse by mistake gave him some water of icy coldness drawn from a well situated in the grounds and Galopin was found sometime later rolling in agony. Judicious measures were taken and the colt was eventually brought round. He showed no trace of the seizure in the race the following day, galloping home an easy winner in front of seventeen opponents.

The Cobham stud, situated a few miles distant from the famous racecourse at Epsom, is well known to breeders of the thorobred, and some good blood stock is annually raised at this stud. Under the able management of Wm. Allison the annual sale of blood stock has been conducted with the greatest success.

It would take too much space to detail the many great thorobred stud farms in England. Altho used for breeding race horses, many of them are institutions of considerable commercial value. One of the best known stud farms of this description is the Welbeck, with such classical horses as William the Third, Carbine, Robert le Diable and others, it is estimated that the blood stock on this stud alone is worth half a million dollars.

Another famous stud is the Mentmore, the property of Lord Rosebery, who three times won the Blue Riband of the turf, with Ladas, Sir Visto and Cicero, whose sire Cyllene was top of the winning sires of England for 1910, with a total of 38,000 guineas to his credit.

The Westerham Hill stud is another palatial establishment devoted to the rearing of blood stock, and it was here that Melton stood from the time of his repurchase from the Italian Government until his death a few months ago. Melton was by Master Kildare out of Violet Melrose, and ridden by Fred Archer won a sensational Derby by a short head from Paradox, ridden by Webb, in 1885. He was sold to the Italian Government for 10,000 guineas and repurchased for England by J. Musker in 1896 for 11,000 guineas. Melton was the sire of Best Man, Avington, Henry the First, Sysonby, Toddington and Princess Melton. The last two named sold for £10,000 sterling each. Since Melton's return from Italy his stock in England have won over 60,000 guineas. Well may Mohammed have said that a good horse was the gift of Allah.

"I am not opposed to the reciprocity treaty altogether because I fear its commercial effect', but because I remember that the first sin is the greatest sin because of its far-reaching results in the after growth. My advice is 'maintain the barricade and if the United States want us very badly they will do as Great Britain has done and open their own gates without respect to ours.'"

"On Mobile Bay"

By Neil Moret

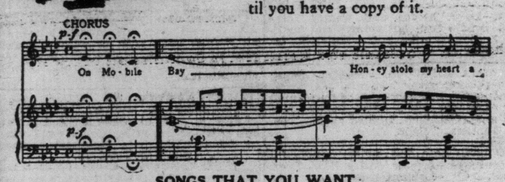
famous author of "Hiawatha," "Silver Heels," "Moonlight," etc.

"On Mobile Bay" has the same peculiar characteristics that made "By the Light of the Silvery Moon" famous.

"On Mobile Bay" is the cleverest novelty song of the age. When you hear this song the first time, it will simply carry you away.

The swinging, rythmic, novel phrasing of both the words and music are so individual.

Try these few bars on your piano and you will never rest until you have a copy of it.



SONGS THAT YOU WANT

Winter	On Mobile Bay	Alamo Rag Song	I'm Just Pining for You
Emmalina Lee	Open Your Eyes	Silver Bell	Sugar Moon
Vale of Dreams	We've Kept the Golden Rule		Love Dreams
I'd Like to Tell Your Fortune, Dearie			Get a Girl to Love You
Maybe You're Not the Only One Who Loves Me			Who Are You With Tonight

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Music Notes

Mr. George Dixon gave a most successful recital in Waverly, New York, last week. The local papers comment most favorably upon his artistic work.

The Conservatory School of Expression announces a recital by Miss Flossie Margaret Poapst for Friday evening, Feb. 24. Invitations may be had upon application at the office of the Conservatory of Music.

Speaking of the recital given in Ottawa recently by Mr. Arthur Baxter of Toronto, The Ottawa Citizen says: "Mr. Baxter has a pure tenor voice, which is a treat to listen to, and he sang his program most artistically. After his French songs, which were delightful, he had to bow again and again and was forced to give an encore, playing his own accompaniment. In the Cycle, Elilland, he gave a magnificent portrayal of the passion and gradual resignation of the Monk."

The Redemption is a lyrical setting forth of the three great facts on which depends the existence of the Christian Church. These facts are: 1. The passion and the death of the Saviour. 2. His glorious life on earth from His resurrection to His ascension. 3. The spread of Christianity in the world thru the mission of the apostles. These three parts of this great triology are preceded by a prologue on the creation, the fall of our first parents and the promise of the Redeemer. The Toronto Festival Chorus and Orchestra, under the direction of Dr. Torrington, are at present earnestly at work on this great masterpiece of Gounod and will present it on April 25 at Massey Hall.

The choir of Bloor-street Presbyterian Church, under the leadership of Mr. Peter C. Kennedy, will sing the sacred cantata "Bethany" on the evening of Thursday, March 2.

Much interest is being taken in the recitals which Miss Teresa Frances Wolfe of Ottawa will give in Massey Hall on the evening of Feb. 27. Miss Wolfe will be assisted by Jan Hambourg, the famous violinist, with Mr. Richard Tattersall at the piano. Miss Wolfe's program consists of numbers by Schumann, Rubinstein, three songs in English by Lang, Woodman and Foote, and several other interesting numbers.

The plan for the Mischa Elman recital opened at Massey Hall yesterday morning.

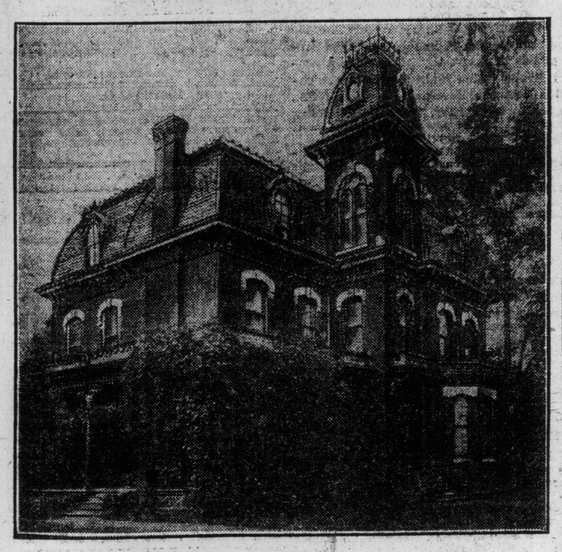
The morn, look you, furthers a man on his road, and furthers him, too, in his work.—Hesiod.

It is not the oath that makes us believe the man, but the man the oath.—Eschylus.

Death is not the worst evil, but rather when we wish to die and cannot.—Sophocles.

Death calls ye to the crowd of common men.—James Shirley.

THE GATLIN INSTITUTE



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Sir Edward Elgar and His Work

Sir Edward Elgar, the great English composer, will appear with the Sheffield Choir in this city on April 4, and himself conduct the choir's rendering of his masterpiece, "The Dream of Gerontius," which is universally recognised to be one of the greatest achievements in the whole realm of modern music. Sir Edward is a typical Englishman, with all the Englishman's love of sport and outdoor life. He lives, not in cosmopolitan London, but in a cottage in the woods among the Malvern Hills, and while he works hard at his desk every morning, no weather will keep him from his beloved golf in the afternoon. Like Dr. Henry Coward, the conductor of the Sheffield Choir, he is a self-taught man.

Except for five lessons on the violin, the money for which he saved up himself, he has never had a musical lesson. One of the proudest recollections of his youth is the fact that he organized a band in a lunatic asylum, and got some very creditable productions from his little organization of lunatics. He himself arranged a set of quadrilles for this band to perform, and in this early work undoubtedly gained the insight into the tone-color of the various instruments which has stamped such peculiar character on his compositions.

The text of "The Dream of Gerontius" was written by Cardinal Newman. Its keenly imaginative and mystic nature is admirably expressed in the setting which Elgar has given it. The composition is devotional in the way that "Parsifal" is, and its preeminence as a work of art is that music alone, and not scenic accessories or the help of action, brings before the mind of the listener the effect desired.

A point that has been much discussed in connection with the work is the proper pronunciation of "Gerontius," should be used, or the soft "g," tius." Opinions are divided as to whether the "g" as in "girl" should be used, or the soft "g," as in gem." Properly speaking, the hard "g" should be used in Greek names that have, as in this instance, become Latinised, but this refers only to a complete Latin phrase, not to a mixture of English and Latin. In "The Dream of Gerontius," therefore, the "g" should be soft, following the natural English rule. Subscribers' lists are now at Massey Hall, Heintzman's; Whaley, Royce, and Nordheimer's for Elgar night, April 4; Coward night, April 5; Coronation Empire Concert, April 6.

MRS. PAGE'S TEA.

Mrs. T. J. Page of Markham-street gave one of the large teas of last week, when she was assisted by Mrs. H. C. Tomlin and her daughter, Mrs. Bernard Brown, Mrs. E. F. Arnold, Mrs. W. M. Arnold, Mr. James Simond, Miss Urquhart, Misses Page, Miss Job. The hostess' gown was of yellow charmeuse with amethyst ornaments and a corsage bouquet of yellow roses. The drawing-room was done with Richmond roses, and the same flowers in a green basket were on the tea table, which was centred with real lace and satin streamers extending to the corners, where they were caught with Cupids.

Keep This Date Open.

For the music-loving public and indeed for everybody who likes novelty combined with the highest artistic excellence, a rare treat is in store. On Tuesday evening, March 21, an exceptionally interesting concert will be given in Massey Hall by Mr. A. A. Farland, the distinguished banjoist, and by Master F. A. Ray and Muriel K. MacFadden, the brilliant piano-vocal artistes. Mr. Farland, whose record is international, is one of the finest banjo players the world has ever seen, while the MacFadden children have already gained the reputation of being two of the cleverest musical entertainers in the city. Don't forget the date, Tuesday, March 21.

DUFFERIN SCHOOL OLD BOYS

Rousing Speeches Against Reciprocity at Annual Banquet.

The annual dinner of the Dufferin Old Boys' Association held last night in the St. Charles, was an unparallelled success, chiefly due to the untiring efforts of Robt. Reford, the indefatigable treasurer and his effective committee. About 225 sat down to the table singing with great gusto the many musical items on the song sheet.

It was impossible to mistake the feeling of staunch patriotism and imperialism that pervaded the company. The many speakers were unanimous in declaring their unswerving allegiance to the British Empire. The opinion of such a representative gathering of men of our country should be considered. Reciprocity, if it means in the slightest degree the straining of our bonds to the empire, cannot be thought of by our legislators. Canada will be true to herself and be true to the empire.

Among those present were: Jimmy Doan, the present principal of the school; Ald. R. H. Yeomans, Trustee Alex Lewis and Controler T. L. Church.

AN INTERESTING RECITAL.

Miss Hilda Meredith-Smith gave a thoroly enjoyable violin recital at the Toronto College of Music on Thursday evening. Her program included the Max Bruch Romance, the "Romance" from Wieniawski's 2nd Concerto, Rhapsodie Hongroise (Hauser), Fete Champetre (Wieniawski), Ave Maria (Schubert-Wilhelmj), Andante and Scherzo Capriccioso (David), and were all favorably received. Miss Smith was enthusiastically recalled after the David number and played the ever-charming "Traumerie" of Schumann. Mr. T. B. Kennedy, who has a good baritone voice, sang "The Raft" (Pinsuti), "Till I Awake" and "Less Than the Dust" (Woodforde-Finden). Miss Olive Blain, who played the accompaniments thruout the program with good taste and judgment, also gave a brilliant rendering of the Moszkwski "Caprice Espagnol," and in response to hearty applause played the Chopin Waltz in G flat. Two readings, Aux Italiens-Lytton and A Leap for a Life, Phillips, were given by Miss Clarice Spencer, who was received with enthusiasm and twice recalled.

The Servant Question.

"Good gracious! There's Marie falling out of the window."

"Drat those servants! She knows we're not insured against accidents. They're always trying to annoy us."—Pele Mele.

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ENGINEER'S SUCCESS

Wins Important Position With Department of Railway and Canals.

OTTAWA, Feb. 18.—The Canada Gazette to-day announces that L. P. Sherwood, principal assistant engineer, Trent Canal, Peterboro, is the successful competitor for the position of principal assistant engineer, subdivision A, of the first division in the department of railways and canals.

An Old Maine Cemetery.

A little country cemetery on the line between Readfield and Mount Vernon offers rare curiosities. Headstones date back to 1776, and are of black slate, hand-chiseled and hand-chased. These record, sometimes in crude and unusual manner, the reverence with which these early settlers marked the last resting place of their dead. Figures and faces cut by such tools as the age offered decorate the slabs artistically. One of them bears this warning, cut in old-fashioned lettering, with long S's:

"Hark, from the tomb a mournful sound;
Let all perceive the cry;
"Ye men of earth, go view the ground
Where ye must shortly lie."
—Kennebec Journal.

THE BODY IS A FAT FACTORY

When a man or a woman grows fat and huge, flabby layers of this worthless flesh makes them miserable, it is a certain sign that somewhere within the organism of that man or woman there is something radically wrong. The healthy man or woman digests all that is good in food and throws off in a natural manner all that is bad. This is what digestive juices are made for. When these juices are weakened or too powerful they cannot get the good things out of the nourishment we eat, and hence they turn into the blood that which makes fat. It is very simple to correct these juices in a fat person. This secret has been demonstrated in the famous Marmola Tablets, which now have such a tremendous sale. They reduce fat at the rate of from 12 to 15 ounces a day. They correct the faulty juices and give to the body the very nutrition it needs. They remove fat in a very natural manner, but they do it so quickly as to be almost beyond belief. Yo do not have to diet or exercise and you may eat what you will. These little tablets are the result of a demand on the part of the public for a form of the famous Marmola prescription that will permit a fat person to carry his fat reducer with him at all times, so that each meal will add no more fat to his body. Marmola Tablets are sold by every druggist, or you may write the Marmola Company, 837 Farmer Building, Detroit, Mich., and a case will be sent you privately by mail. The price of Marmola Tablets is 75 cents everywhere.

THE HOUSEWIFE

who intended to phone

TOMLIN'S

Coll. 3561

for good bread and did not do so, still continues to lose money. Watch your small change, you may need it.

Titus and Andronicus

A Plot Sketch by A. O'M.

The Goths and the vandals were the eternal enemies of Rome. In numbers they were legion; in daring and endurance they were as is the wont of the barbarian, equal to lion or the wolf. Nature and circumstances created or fostered these traits. Their exploits against Rome and its civilization was as much the spirit of adventure and conquest as jealousy toward the empire that coralled and controlled the tribes of the earth. They hung on her confines like the locusts over Egypt, menacing disintegration or destruction; and all the vigilance and valor of Rome's greatest generals and cohorts could scarcely dyke out this threatening angry horde. In the sixth century, like a volcano's hot tide, they came down and blotted out the arts and the arms, the civilization and culture, that had ruled and enlightened the world for centuries.

Andronicus goes forth as did many another, and soon victory perched peacefully on his gallant banners.

The world always loves the hero. Athelels and arms by a queer perversity takes precedence in the popular mind almost always over the laureates of peace; whether it be in literature, in art or science.

Andronicus is hailed by the majority of his countrymen as their next emperor. The cauldron of controversy is boiling at the time. The two sons of the Emperor Bassianus and Saturninus are equal in claims of blood, but in age Saturninus is senior and as such has some title to precedence. The magnanimity of Andronicus is as great as his valor and his victory and he refuses to abuse popularity and usurp the crown. He favors Saturninus as Buckingham did Richard and enables him to ascend the throne with not a whit more gratitude in return. As a compliment to Titus and with some policy of diplomacy, he asks the hand of Lavinia, which of course, he gains. Bassianus, the "defeated" claimant, has cause: he nurses defeat; besides, he is bethrothed to the fair Lavinia; and so motives are not wanting to thwart the designs of Saturninus.

Titus is as barbarous as any Goth, for too enraged is he at the frustration of his plans and his approval of the nuptials of Lavinia and Saturninus, that he murders, like Jephthe, his own son, who, unfortunately, favored the faith and fortune of both Bassianus and Lavinia. Saturninus, the while, is aware of Titus' power and popularity, and his first move was secretly to undermine his prestige; but as it failed, unfaithful not alone to favor and fidelity, but even to humanity, he grasps the murder as a pretext to slight the fond but foolish general. He straightway marries Tamoria, the captive Gothic queen, brought home to Rome by the victorious Titus as the grandest trophy of the war. The downfall of the defender and friend of the empire is sealed. Tamora needs no argument; she was an unwilling captive and her son was a sacrifice to the slain soldiers of Titus' family.

The time is not ripe; the people love Titus and the royal race must simmer and smudge in secret till some fairer wind blow it to a flame. Meanwhile they flatter Titus with false amities. Entirely duped like Othello, is this candid, ingenuous darling of the tented field, and so he will amuse his royal patrons with the pleasures of the chase. St. Batholomew has hardly greater horrors. The savage queen is no slave to Saturninus. She loves the Moor, Aaron, who is as matchless in murder and malice as any Richard or Iago and takes the opportunity afforded by the hunt to meet her secret sweetheart. The barbaric blood of Tamora's sons, incited or abetted by the mother, makes easy clay to work in. The queen, no lover of Saturninus, hates Lavinia because her husband arranged to marry her. Aaron incites these wolfish creatures to violate Lavinia; tear out her tongue; cut off her hands. They will then be safe: so will their conquers: she can not reveal; she can neither write nor speak.

The moor, Aaron, then pays his respects to Bassianius by way of murdering him and artfully arranges the suspicion to fall on the sons of Titus.

After scant process these are sentenced to death. Pending execution of the boys, Aaron approaches Titus and gives him to understand that their lives will be spared if he sacrifices his hand and sends it to the emperor. The condition was cruel but the conduct of Aaron is now wantonly and wickedly capricious; he mocks the unfortunate Titus and returns his hand with the heads of his unfortunate boys. Here turns the tide. The soldier awakes and the courtier dies: the insight, the strategy and the arts and the arms of the field will all feed and furnish the flames of Titus' vengeance and dramatic justice awards him a triumph as signal if more sad than his return to Rome with the captive queen, Tamora.

Like Hamlet, he now mantles up in a melancholy madness, and sends strange impertinent messages to Saturninus and also to Tamora's sons, whom with the most pathetic ingenuity he discovers to be the authors of Levinia's bereavement, shame and mutilation.

Fate or design now also plays a part: it favors the unspeakably wronged gentility or generosity of Titus. His son, Lucius, long since banished beyond the borders, has growen to manhood and the poison of persecution, coupled with inherited talents rankling or developing in his breast, enable and impel him to avenge his wrongs and right the insults heaped upon his heroic father. With his phalanxed forces he stands at the gate of the city, like a wall of water, ready to inundate and overpower it. Tamora, relying on her blood, meets him at his father's house, hoping by any means to satisfy the honor and the anger of the injured soldiers.

Titus now repeats and multiplies the atrocities of Aaron; he keeps the sons of Tamora, who have come thither disguised to arrange amities; kills them; cooks them; and serves them up as pie to Saturninus and Tamora when they meet Lucius to parley of terms of peace. It is the signal for slaughter, and ere the banquet is over Lavinia, Tamora, Titus and Saturninus all lie slain. Lucius reveals the persecution and is proclaimed emperor. Aaron dies by inches, half buried in the sand.

The honorary governors who will visit the Toronto General Hospital this week are John Pugsley and A. E. Kemp.

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SEED GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Conclude Annual Convention at Ottawa With Election of Officers.

OTTAWA, Feb. 18.—Officers of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association elected at the concluding session of the convention for the ensuing year are:—

President, Dr. James W. Robertson; Vice-President, Prof. C. A. Zavitz, Guelph; G. A. Gigault, deputy minister of agriculture, Quebec; John Mooney, Regina, Sask. Secretary-treasurer, L. H. Newman, Ottawa. Executive council, Prof. M. Cummings, Truro, N. S.; Prof. John Bracken, Saskatoon, Sask.; Dr. W. J. Robertson, Ottawa; Prof. C. A. Zavitz, G. A. Gigault, Prof. L. S. Klincke, MacDonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

Directors—C. C. James, deputy minister of agriculture, Ontario; W. Scott, deputy minister of agriculture, British Columbia; W. W. Hubbard, deputy minister of agriculture, New Brunswick; Wm. Thompson, London, Ont.; Hon. W. R. Motherwell, minister of agriculture, Regina; J. O. Duke, Olinda, Ont.; Prof. M. Cummings, Truro, N. S.; Prof. W. J. Black, Winnipeg; Theo. Ross, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; George Bathe, Winnipeg; Prof. C. A. Zavitz, Prof. F. F. Archibald, Truro, N.S.; T. W. Wheaton, Toronto; Prof. L. S. Klincke, D. Innes, Tobique River, N.S.; George Harcourt, deputy minister of agriculture, Edmonton, Alta.; T. S. Waugh, North Bedique, P.E.I.; G. A. Gigault, John Mooney.

A Complete Collection.

Not long ago Representative "Billy" Hughes of New Jersey was in Washington showing a party of his constituents the sights of the capital. In the group was a provincial old lady, who seemed obsessed with the idea that New York and New Jersey made up most of the United States and got all the laws.

In the corridors of the war department the party ran across a tall, tawny-haired man.

"Who is that?" queried the old lady.

"That's Bartlett of Nevada," exclaimed Hughes, "Congressman Bartlett."

BRICKS

TORONTO FIRE BRICK COMPANY
Manufacturers of
High Grade Red Pressed Bricks

Rich Red Colors, and made of pure shale. Also Field Tile. Prompt shipments.
Office and Works—Mimico.
Phone Park 2856, NIGHTS—Park 2597

E. PULLAN

King of the Waste Paper Business in the Dominion. Also buys ink and medicine bottles, junks, metals, etc. No quantity too small in the city. Carloads only from outside towns. Phone Main 4692-4693. Adelaide and Maud Sts.

36ftf

TWO MILITARY MEN RESIGN

Following Explosion in Which Officer Was Fatally Injured.

OTTAWA, Feb. 18.—That Major A. H. Anderson and Captain P. E. Prideaux of the Canadian Ordinance Corps, two well-known local officers, are permitted to resign their commissions is the significant announcement in militia orders to-day. It follows upon an investigation into the recent explosion of a shell which killed Sergeant Rennard of the ordnance stores, in which the two men were officers.

"Goodness gracious!" she said. "You have 'em from everywhere, don't you!"—Popular Magazine.

Restore the voice with

To soothe, heal and strengthen the sore, inflamed or overstrained tissues of the throat and give real and permanent relief from throat troubles use

EVANS' ANTISEPTIC THROAT Pastilles
Formula of the Liverpool Throat Hospital

A positive boon to all who use their voices in public. Among scores of appreciative letters from singers and public speakers in nearly every civilized land, the following has been received from MME. GADSKI:

"I think these Pastilles are excellent and I have already recommended same to many of my friends." Send for free sample to 10

NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED, MONTREAL.

EXPERTS TO DEAL WITH WATER PROBLEM

Board of Control Carries Resolution to Engage "at Least Three Distinguished Engineers."

"That the board of control be and is hereby authorized to engage the services of a board of experts, consisting of at least three distinguished engineers, to examine into and make a thoro report on the whole water situation, including Toronto's present supply and future needs."

This is the copy of a resolution which the board of control at a special meeting in the mayor's office on Saturday requested Controller Ward to move at Monday's meeting of the city council. That there is a possibility of Toronto's water supply again being interrupted was the opinion of the members of the board, and they have taken this action with a view to preventing a recurrence of the panic of last week. The resolution was not decided on without a careful consideration behind closed doors, and this was the best solution of the difficulty in the opinion of the mayor, Controllers Hocken, Church and Ward, that was offered. Controller Church will in all probability second the motion when it is introduced in council.

Danger Still Lurks.

While the city is being supplied with sufficient water for its immediate needs there is no guarantee that it will continue to come thru the intake fast enough to provide for the daily consumption. The obstruction is still in the pipe. The pumps centrifugal are still working. There is still a stream of thick sandy slush pouring from the six-inch outlet of each of the two pumps. Engineer Fellowes is still on the job and no chances are taken of having the supply again cut off.

The intake, however, is only supplying enough for the immediate needs of the city.

Used Lagoon Water.

In order to get a supply into the reservoir the lagoon has been tapped. Several times during Friday and Saturday water from the lagoon has been let into the pipe to keep the pumps going to full capacity. The mayor and the board of control decided against any such action at Friday's meeting, but Engineer Rust found it impossible to get along without using a little of the lagoon water.

Before turning it in, however, he had Dr. Hastings, medical health officer, and Dr. Nasmith, city bacteriologist, take samples of the water and analyze them. Samples were also sent to the provincial bacteriologist. The results of the analysis showed only a bacterial count of ten to the cubic centimeter, a far better showing than that of the water coming thru the intake.

Better in Quality.

Dr. Nasmith, a member of the board of control stated, had declared the lagoon water safer than that now coming in from the intake. The ice formed over the surface had assisted sedimentation and thus purified it. Furthermore, it was not turbid and yielded more readily to the chlorine treatment than the murky liquid from the intake, churned up by the action of the centrifugal pumps.

The board of control decided to leave the matter of what was done to keep up the supply in the hands of the city engineer, and the health department. They refused to take any responsibility for the turning in of the lagoon water, and let it be known in no uncertain terms that it was not done with their sanction. If the city engineer and the medical health department considered it a safe course, however, they did not see that they should interfere.

Will Check Debate.

It is freely remarked around the hall that the resolution of the board will have the effect of heading off a prolonged discussion on water matters in the council. It was an open secret that many of the aldermen, dissatisfied with the way the waterworks department is handled, were prepared to move for a call for resignations by the wholesale.

Ald. McCarthy sees in the trouble with the intake during the week a blessing in disguise. He is of the opinion that if no harm came to the citizens thru the impurities introduced to the mains, it will prove one of the best things that ever happened for the city. It has demonstrated that the question of the city's water supply is one requiring careful consideration. He is also of the opinion that it proves that those who opposed the recommendation of the engineer for a duplicate intake have been justified by the week's events. He points out that the extension of another intake, even tho in a different direction, would mean the same trouble with sand as it would also be laid on a point that in 20 years would be part of the island.

Intake at Mimico.

While not prepared to outline any definite policy, he thought the possibilities of securing the city's water at Mimico Point, where it had been demonstrated that the water had not been polluted in the last 100 years, and where the bed of the lake was shale rock without any sedimentary deposit, was well worth consideration. It had been said that the water was so shallow at this point that there would be difficulty in protecting an intake pipe from storms. It reply to this argument, he suggested that it might be found that the formation was such that the rock could be tunneled.

Had Worldly Assets.

The Cynic—I suppose she is all the world to you?

The Lover—Not exactly; but she's all I want of it—5,000 acres and an Elizabethian mansion—London Opinion.

When all the blandishments of life are gone,
The coward sneaks to death, the brave live on.

—Geore Sewell.

RESULTS DURING 1910

—OF THE—

Manufacturers Life

Insurance Company

Net Premiums	$ 2,424,862.22
Total Income	3,043,081.87
Payments to Policyholders	987,253.18
Excess of Income Over Expenditure	1,365,776.91
Policy Reserves (for Policyholders' protection), December 31st	11,748,645.00
Surplus for further protection of Policyholders, December 31st	1,076,538.55
Assets, December 31st	13,001,275.02
Insurance in Force, December 31st	60,829,317.00

Head Office, Toronto, Canada

NEW BLOOD IN LAW SOCIETY

Election of Thirty Benchers Will Provide Real Contest This Year.

Balloting for the 30 benchers of the Ontario Law Society will take place early in April, and for the first time in the history of the society candidates will have to be nominated.

Heretofore, when election time came around, each five years, the secretary of the law society sent each member a voting paper and a list of the retiring benchers. Every member of the law society was considered a candidate and it happened sometimes that as many as 200 barristers were mnetioned, but as a general thing the old benchers were re-elected.

Under the new method of election each nominee must be a barrister in good standing and his nomination must be backed by ten barristers also in good standing. It is thought that the new scheme will introduce new blood into the benchers and render the re-election of the present benchers uncertain.

Nominations must be sent to the secretary, Duncan Donald, between the 1st and 15th of March.

The benchers of the law society are the governing body of the profession in the province and have full control of legal education.

Under legislation passed last year six of the present benchers become ex-officio benchers, having served in that capacity for 20 years, or four terms. They are: A. Bruce Hamilton; D. Guthrie, Guelph; Z. A. Lash, C. H. Ritchie, G. F. Shepley and G. H. Watson, Toronto.

Railway Man Promoted.

Burrit A. Rose, for four years assistant city passenger and ticket agent of the Grand Trunk at Peterboro, has been appointed to succeed the late William Bunton as city passenger and ticket agent there.

QUEBEC SHOOTING AFFRAY

Woman Uses Revolver on Local Business Man With Serious Results.

OTTAWA, Feb. 18.—Sheriff Wright of Hull this morning received information of a shooting affray at Montcerf, Que., last night, when Mrs. Lanon of that place fired a charge of shot into the leg of a local merchant, Andrew Lachapelle. The wound is so serious that amputation at Maniwaki Hospital was found necessary. Mrs. Lanon claims Lachapelle was trying to break into her home. The woman personally telegraphed her statement of the affair to the authorities.

ATLAS CASE IN HIGH COURT

Justice Teetzel Orders Removal of Perjury Indictment From Sessions.

The perjury indictment against Rev. George M. Atlas will be removed from the general sessions to the high court, as the result of a judgment given at Osgoode Hall on Saturday by Mr. Justice Teetzel. If this judgment stands, Atlas will appear in the assizes in May. His lawyers say that five witnesses will be here from Turkey.

His Lordship stated that he was of the opinion that a case has been established which warrants an order to remove the indictment in question into the high court. There will be no costs.

Any New Methods?

"Ain't it strange, th' way Kelly beats his wife?"

"I dunno. How does he do it?"—Exchange.

How About the Fans?

"A bill of complaint will be drawn up by the players of the major leagues."

"Not much chance for the umpires, is there?"—Exchange.

FREE TREATMENT FOR HEART DISEASE

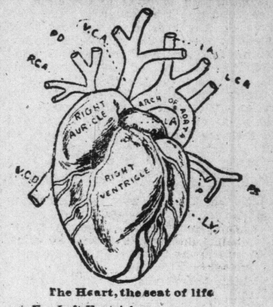
We are giving away ABSOLUTELY FREE OF CHARGE a regular full course of our world famous treatment for the Heart and Nerves, also our fine, illustrated book telling all about the causes of these diseases and how they can be permanently cured, BOTH FREE—to all who are troubled with Palpitation, Fluttering or Skipping Beats of the Heart, Headache, Short Breath, Dropsy, Asthma, Stomach and Kidney Trouble (often caused by weak Heart), Constipation, Dizziness, Nosebleed, Numbness, Sinking Spells, Pain in Heart, Side, or Shoulder Blade, Nervousness, Trembling Twitching, Nightmare, or a general weak, vital-less run-down, condition.

If you have any of these sure symptoms, something's wrong with your Heart, and this fine treatment is just what you need.

Six out of every ten persons have Heart Disease! Sixty thousand people die of it every year. They doctor the Stomach, Kidneys, or Female Organs when all the time it's really the Heart that's causing all the trouble, and that's daily getting worse though they don't even suspect it.

Lots of people make this mistake, they say, "It don't amount to anything—it's my stomach, I guess,—it will go away of itself," and some day all of a sudden they drop dead of Heart Disease, just as you read about every day.

Don't take any more chances, no matter what you may think your trouble is, no matter if some common doctor has said you can't be cured; be fair to yourself, give us a chance, and write today for this complete course of free treatment and book. We will send both by mail in plain package, securely sealed, post paid and there will be



The Heart, the seat of life

L. V.—Left Ventricle.
L. C. A.—Left Coronary Artery.
I. A.—Innominate Artery.
V. C.—Vena Cava.
P. D. & P. S.—Arteries to the Lungs.
A.—Aorta.

NO CHARGE WHATEVER

for it in any way. Please remember, this isn't just a little "sample" or "trial," neither is it "patent medicine," but a generous, genuine, course of treatment, and it's yours gladly and freely, just for the asking—because we want to show you without cost what it will do.

It has cured—we don't mean just helped, but cured—thousands of cases of Heart Disease—many of which had been pronounced hopeless.

What is your age?
How long since you had Heart Trouble?
Does your heart flutter?
Does it ever skip beats?
Does your heart palpitate?
Do you die in your sleep?
Are you short of breath?
Do you have numb spells?
Do you have weak, dizzy or sinking spells?
Are you nervous, irritable week and run down?
Do your feet, legs or ankles swell?
Does your stomach have an "all-gone" feeling?
Have pains in your heart, side or shoulder blade?

Don't let this chance go by—accept our offer NOW! It's made in all sincerity and friendliness from one true seeker to send this free help to every sufferer who needs it.

Our offer is absolutely, completely HONEST, as the Publisher of this paper will gladly tell you.

Answer all our questions carefully, write your name and address plainly in the Coupon, cut them both out and mail to us *today.* We will send you *the full course of free Treatment and Book at once.*

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HEART CURE CO.,
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GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

MONTREAL

FOUR TRAINS LEAVE TORONTO DAILY

7.15 and 9 a.m., 8.30 and 10.30 p.m.

The 9.00 a.m. train carries Parlor-Library Car and Dining Car to Montreal, reaching there at 6 p.m. This train also carries Pullman sleeper to Montreal and Boston. The 10.30 p.m. train arrives Montreal at 7.40 a.m. and carries five or more modern Pullman sleepers daily, also through sleeper to Ottawa.

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ONLY DOUBLE-TRACK ROUTE TO LONDON, DETROIT, CHICAGO. THREE TRAINS DAILY 8 a.m., 4.40 and 11.00 p.m.

LOW TOURIST RATES TO CALIFORNIA, MEXICO, FLORIDA and the SUNNY SOUTH.

FULL PARTICULARS AT CITY OFFICE, NORTHWEST COR. KING AND YONGE STS. PHONE MAIN 4209.

Canadian Pacific Railway

NORTH TORONTO TO

PETERBORO, OTTAWA, MONTREAL

Lv. North Parkdale 9.15 p.m. Ar. North Toronto 9.40 p.m
Lv. West Toronto 9.30 p.m. Lv. North Toronto 10.00 p.m.
Daily Except Sunday.
Ar. Ottawa 6.50 a.m. Ar. Montreal 7 a.m.

THROUGH SLEEPERS FOR OTTAWA AND MONTREAL

Passengers may remain in same until 8.00 a.m.

Montreal Tickets Are Good Via Ottawa In Both Directions

FROM UNION STATION TO MONTREAL, OTTAWA
9.02 a.m. Daily. 10.30 p.m. Through Sleepers on night train.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 16 KING EAST, NEAR YONGE

CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE "ARABIC"
16,000 tons, fine, large, unusually steady.

TO THE ORIENT

February 4 to April 16, 1911
Seventy-one days, costing only $400.00 and up, including shore excursions. SPECIAL FEATURES: Madeira, Cadiz, Seville, Algiers, Malta. Nineteen days in Egypt and the Holy Land. Constantinople, Athens, Rome, the Riviera, etc. Thirty Tours to Europe. Other Tours. A. F. WEBSTER, King and Yonge Sts. H. G. THORLEY, 41 King St. East, Toronto.
FRANK C. CLARK, Times Bldg., New York.

JOHN VERRAL DEAD

Was Veteran of Fenian Raid and Prominent Orangeman.

John Verral, a well-known resident of this city and a life-long Orangeman, died early on Saturday morning at his late residence, 166 Shaw street.

Mr. Verral, who was 70 years of age, was born in Toronto, and had lived here all his life. For fourteen years he was in the butcher business on Dundas street, and for sixteen years has been a member of the Salvation Army. For the past seven years he has been caretaker of the Crawford Street Methodist Church.

Mr. Verral fought in the Fenian Raid in 1866. He was one of the organizers of Verral L. O. L., and was also a member of No. 5 lodge of the Canadian Order of Home Circles.

He is survived by a widow and six children—namely, John and William of the waterworks department, Toronto; Mrs. George Christie, Mrs. Thurston, and Mrs. J. Hays, all of Toronto, and Mrs. Stanley of Cleveland.

STREET RAILWAY PARCEL DELIVERY

The carriage of parcels on tram cars was instituted in Bradford, England, during the time of the steam-propelled cars, which were owned and operated by a private company. It was then carried on in a crude manner, parcels being handed by conductors either in the centre of town or en route, and deposited by them with store or storekeeper who acated as agents, storing the parcels until the consignees called for them. The conductor collected the charges, stamped the parcel and paid over the money along with passenger receipts. The agents collected in addition two cents per parcel for storage from the consignees.

In September, 1904, a parcel superintendent was appointed and the work of reorganization commenced. Conductors were relieved of the parcel stamps, and these were sold from the central and sub-offices in the same manner as stamps are sold at the postoffices.

A number of motor vans were purchased for the collection of parcels in the centre of the city. Agents were appointed at the terminus of each tramway route, a boy in uniform being also stationed there to collect and deliver parcels. The railway system of waybills and delivery sheets was adopted, each parcel being signed for on receipt from sender and a signature obtained when the parcel was delivered. Parcel stamps were printed in value from 2 cents to 14 cents, and in the case of newspaper proprietors and large senders of parcels special and more advantageous terms were made.

Parcels are collected by the messengers and then despatched from the central offices in bags and skeps and placed on the front platform of the tramcar behind the driver or motorman, thus utilizing space otherwise non-revenue earning. On the arrival of the car at the terminus, the driver or the conductor deposits the parcels at the agent's shop or place of business, and in this way no delay is caused to the service and the public is not inconvenienced.

The delivery area covers a half mile on each side of any tramway route or terminus and embraces between 20 and 30 outlying places in the immediate vicinity of Bradford. The rates are as follows: Up to 7 pounds, 4 cents; from 7 to 14 pounds, 6 cents; from 14 to 28 pounds, 10 cents.

The parcels department is worked with a very small capital expenditure. The equipment consists of five motor vehicles, a quantity of skeps or large baskets, sailcloth bags, waterproof sheets, small covered handcarts, and sack barrows, all of which cost about $17,033.

The working force consists of 52 boys, who attend to the collection and delivery of the parcels, and 16 men, including the clerks in the central offices, motor drivers and inspectors. The boys commence work at 16 years of age, with a salary of $1.95 a week, and receive 24 cents advance a week for each year of service till they reach the age of 20, when, if they come up to the described physical standard, they receive positions as conductors or drivers on the tram cars. The messengers wear a neat uniform, provided annually by the department; an avercoat and a macintosh or raincoat being also supplied them once in two years. They receive a bonus of 36 cents per month for good conduct.

The first year the system was inaugurated (1905, to March, 1906) there were 478,214 parcels carried, which brought in revenue to the amount of 196,637, and after deducing all expenses there was left a net profit of $2561. During the year ended March 31, 1910, the number of parcels carried was 675,719, from which the revenue amounted to $39,757, and the net expenditures $31,284.

The Bradford storekeepers have thus been able to discontinue the employment of errand boys, for by this tramway parcels service a parcel can be delivered to their customers within two hours after its receipt by the parcel department, which is quicker than the postoffice parcels post. Indeed, the tramway parcels service may be said to commence where the postoffice service ends, as the latter takes parcels up to 11 pounds only, while the former collects and delivers them up to 56 pounds—Newark, N.J., News.

SLEEPING SICKNESS.

The course of this disease is an extremely slow one. The first stage is said to last a year or more, and the cause of the disease may be in the blood long before any symptoms whatever present themselves. The patient has occasional fever; indeed, a disease hitherto called gambia fever, has recently been recognized as the first stage of sleeping sickness. It is said that the swelling of the lymphatic glands of the neck is a characteristic early symptom. This was known in 1803 to Dr. Winterbottom, who states that slave traders, recognizing the symptom of a fatal disease, would not buy slaves who had this glandular enlargement. The patient feels well and strong and is able to go about his usual occupations. The second stage is indicated by a distinct change in the appearance of the patient. His expression grows heavy and dull, he becomes apathetic, lies around a great deal and cannot exert himself. With the progress of the disease these symptoms become more marked; walking and speech become difficult and finally impossible. During the last week the sufferer lies in a state of complete coma, from which the illness derives its name. Often during the second stage of the disease the brain becomes affected, and some of the patients try to run away into the forests or swamps, where they die of exposure or starvation. To prevent this the relatives of a sufferer frequently chain him down until the time comes when he can no longer move.—McClure's Magazine.

1911 Models.

"What have you there?"

"A floral catalog."

"How very interesting! All the latest models in jonquils and tulips!"—Courier-Journal.

Count that day lost whose low descending sun
Views from thy hand no worthy action done.

—Author Unknown.

GRAND 31 DAYS' YACHTING CRUISE

—TO THE—

WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA

—AND—

The Panama Canal

—BY THE—

Twin Screw **STR. NEW YORK**

10,800 TONS

LEAVING NEW YORK MARCH 4

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.

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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.
Two Rooms and Bath, $3.00, $4.00 and $5.00 per day.

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.

T. E. TOLSON, Pres. and Mgr.

HAMILTON HOTELS.

HOTEL ROYAL

Every room completely renovated and newly carpeted during 1907.
$2.50 and Up per day. American Plan. ed7

ICE EMBARGO LIFTED

Communications Re-established With Magdalens and Newfoundland.

SYDNEY, C. B., Feb. 18.—The ice embargo along the shores of Cape Breton has been partially lifted. The steamer Bruce which maintains communication between Port-aux-Basques, Nfld., and North Sydney, reached Louisburg last night, after a week's imprisonment in the ice off Low Point.

The government ice-breaking steamer Stanley, which had also been caught in the grip of the ice, freed herself yesterday and sailed with the mails for the Magdalen Islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

HOW THE SPIDERS SPIN.

The silk thread is formed only on its exit from the insect's body. As soon as the paste reaches the air it dries and becomes solid, and the spider expels it thru two or three pairs of spinnerets that are situated at the lower part of the abdomen. The extremity of the spinnerets contains numerous small apertures, and to each of these corresponds a very small open tube.

It is thru these tubes that the pasty matter makes its exit. These various jets, still soft, unite and form but a single filament—the spider's thread. This thread is therefore made up of a large number of threads. The slenderness of the latter may be judged when it is considered that the compound thread itself is the emblem of tenuity.

The role of the spider is not limited to the production of the raw material; like a skilful spinner, it finishes and polishes the crude thread, and then directs the filament thus prepared, in order to form the net or web. It draws everything from its own resources; it is both a spinning and a weaving machine and it carries with it the raw material, the mechanism, and the machinist.

The extremities of the spider's feet are true combs, some having fine and close teeth, and others strong and distant ones. It is interesting to watch the insect at work, turning aside the thread with one leg or guiding it thru its teeth.

The spinnerets are not all grouped in the same way. Some are arranged in bundles and others in clusters. It is quite natural to conclude from this that the thread has not the same qualities in these various cases, and that its diameter, tenacity, elasticity and flexibility must vary with its form, according as it is more or less twisted.—Harper's Weekly.

"Many a man," said Uncle Eben, "who claims to have lost all faith in human nature is still superstitious enough to trust de ground hog."—Washington Star.

PERSONAL.

FREE—Love, health and wealth foretold. Send 3 two-cent stamps and birthdate. I will surprise you. Mme. E. La Belle, Lima, O.

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

SEND birth date and 10c for wonderful horoscope of your entire life. Prof. Raphael, 499 Lexington-avenue, New York.

WEALTHY California gentleman, 45, would marry; confidential. X, Box 35, Toledo League, Toledo, Ohio.

EDUCATIONAL.

CHRIST HOSPITAL, Jersey City, New Jersey (Protestant Episcopal Church) offers three years' course of training for nurses. Allowance $5.00 monthly. Uniforms and text books furnished. Apply to Miss Hooper, Supt. 7

AGENTS 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., New York City.

FREE SAMPLE—No Splash Water-strainers are winners. Daily profits, $5 upward. Let us prove it. Send 2c (mailing cost). Seed Filter Co., New York.

FARM LANDS.

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 Brougton street, Victoria, B.C. 671

FARMS FOR SALE.

NORTHWEST FARM LANDS, half a million acres, best selected lands in the west. Special inspection excursion in the spring. Write now. Stewart & Mathews Co., Ltd., Galt, Ont. Agents wanted. ed 7

FOR SALE—Quarter-section in Saskatchewan; factory in Parry Sound district, 40 h.p. boiler, 30 h.p. engine; will sell machinery or building as it stands. John Millin, 191 Queen West, Toronto. 713

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUTCHER BUSINESS for sale; good trade; good village. Box 42, World. ed7

LIVE BIRDS.

HOPE'S BIRD STORE, 109 Queen street West. Main 4959. ed7

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—London-built landaulet body—to seat six. Good as new. Box 8, World. 4567

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

OLD MANURE and loam for lawns and gardens. J. Nelson, 106 Jarvis street. ed7tf

ARTICLES WANTED.

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

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

WANTED—Hundred Ontario veteran lots. Kindly state price. Box 38, Brantford. ed7

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS.

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

ROOFING.

GALVANIZED IRON skylights, metal ceilings, cornices, etc. Douglas Bros., 124 Adelaide-street West. ed7

PROPRIETARY MEDICINES.

PROF. MULVENEY'S famous tape worm cure and other world's famous remedies, 167 Dundas-street, Toronto. ed7

PRINTING.

BUSINESS CARDS, wedding announcements; dance, party, lady cards; office and business stationery. Adams, 401 Yonge. ed7tf

CAFE.

ORR BROS., dinner 20c, 25c and 35c. Every day, all you want to eat.

HERBALIST.

ALVER'S Tapeworm Cure, Alver's Nerve Tonic; Rheumatism, Liver and Kidney Cure; Cream Ointment cures piles, eczema, ulcerated sores. 169 Bay street, Toronto. ed7

FLORISTS.

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

MASSAGE.

FACIAL AND BODY massage — Baths, medical electricity. Mrs. Robinson, 504 Parliament street. Phone North 2492. ed7

MASSAGE (Scandinavian)—Instruction given. Madame Constantin, 90 Brunswick avenue. Phone College 6478. 3571?

MASSAGE, baths and medical electricity. Mrs. Colbran, 755 Yonge. N. 3229. 7

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

BUILDERS' MATERIAL.

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

BUTCHERS.

THE ONTARIO MARKET, 432 Queen West. John Goebel. College 306. ed7tf

PATENTS.

FETHERSTONHAUGH, DENNISON & Co., Star Building, 18 King West, Toronto; also Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Washington. Patents, domestic and foreign. "The Prospective Patentee" mailed free. ed7

SUMMER RESORTS.

SACRIFICE, $1600—Port Carling, Muskoka—Delightfully situated summer cottage, 8 rooms, all nicely furnished and large boathouse. Box 83, World.

Cobalts Irregular, But Generally Firm at Week End

Cobalts Keep on Advancing Under Good Buying Orders

Bullish Sentiment Still in Ascendancy in Mining Exchanges, and Upward Trend Continues.

World Office,
Saturday Evening, February 18.

The mining market continues to reflect the feeling of bullishness which has prevaded the street for some weeks now, and higher prices have been realized as a result of the rather strenuous demand which has been in evidence for certain of the more favored Cobalt issues. The movement has not been quite so restricted to the specialties this week, and several of the other cheaper and generally less active issues have been enabled to participate in the upward trend, and have been carried up higher in consequence. Broadly viewed the market has been a bullish afafir, and up to this writing this characteristic is still in effect.

Little Stock Coming Out.

The surprising part of the present upward movement in the Cobalts is the fact that comparatively little stock is pressing for sale at the high levels. Prices have improved materially within the last few weeks, but as yet there does not appear to be much stock coming out. Holders who bought in during previous bulges, and whose holdings still show a loss, are apparently quite willing to retain their shares somewhat longer, in the hope of a further appreciation in values, which will wipe out any deficit shown by their stock. At the same time they are willing to run the risk of a change in market sentiment and a possible sharp setback, should liquidation invade the exchanges. This incident in market affairs has not been lost sight of by the brokers, and constitutes one of the leading arguments on the bull side.

Little Nipissing Affairs.

are still more or less in a tangle. The fact that the special meeting of the shareholders, when the report of the investigation of the company's books was to be presented, was put off for another week, leads to the belief that the accountants have not been able to get at the bottom of the over-issue as yet. The street was little surprised at the notice of the intention of the directorate to raise money by borrowing, and the issue of bonds or debentures, as it had already been conceded that something would have to be done to put the finances on a better basis. The shareholders will be asked to ratify a bylaw providing for the raising of funds, but it is not yet known just what form of financing will be adopted.

SILVER MARKET.

Bar silver in London, 24 1-16d oz.
Bar silver in New York, 52¼c oz.
Mexican dollars, 45c.

There is a feeling of enmity against any proposal to issue securities which would have a priority right over the present stockholders, and consequently it is believed that the directors will meet with some opposition should they endeavor to finance the company by putting out bonds.

May Make Stock Assessable.

In some quarters it is felt that the easiest way to raise the necessary funds for the carrying out of the company's policy would be to make the stock assessable. The ratification of a bylaw to this effect by the majority shareholders is all that is necessary according to law, and while such a course would establish a precedent in relation to the Cobalt mining companies, the idea is by no means new to Canadian mining circles. Many and oft were the assessments levied on the shareholders of the Rossland corporations after the bursting of the boom had shown just what real conditions were, and financing of this nature is still in effect with relation to some of the British Columbia old-time favorites, as witness the recent assessment on White Bear shares. The sponsor for the idea in relation to Little Nipissing would, however, keep the tax on the shareholders at such a low figure that no hardship would be put on any of the stock owners. If only one-half a cent a share were levied this would put $6250 into the company's treasury, reckoning on the amount of stock supposed to be issued before the fraud was brought to light. This fund would permit of a thoro investigation of the afafir, including the calling in of all certificates for comparison with the o cial records, so that the directors could ascertain exactly where the company stood. A tax of two cents a share would realize $25,000 which would place the company on a basis where development operations could be carried on for some little time, if the present treasury were depleted.

Gowganda and Elk Lake.

The immense delegation from Gowganda and Elk Lake which waited on Premier Whitney this week clearly indicated the crying need of these two mining districts for a railway. This portion of Northern Ontario, almost inaccessible at certain portions of the year, has been materially crippled by the lack of transportation facilities and the necessary heavy expenditure incident to getting ore to the railroad. Despite this fact, however, the mines of Gowganda camp have shipped over 528 tons of ore to date, and there are two steadily producing properties in that section of the mineralized belt.

Prohibiting Shipping Charges.

The cost of shipping out ore from Gowganda to the steel and thence to the smelter are almost prohibitive. For the shipping out of their ore alone the Millerett haye paid $7000 while the inaccessibility of the country and the peculiar difficulties of the Gowganda operators make the freight charges prior to this year of the mine alone, $45,000. The Miller Lake-O'Brien and other properties are crippled by expenditure on the same scale. The Millerett and the Miller Lake-O'Brien are at the present time shipping ore, the Reeves-Doble have just sent out the first concentrates from their mill and the Bartlett have despatched five tons of high-grade stoped out previous to the fire at the plant.

* * *

A Meteoric Advance.

Hollinger has made a rather meteoric spurt during the week, but notwithstanding the rapid advance, there does not seem to be much stock coming on the market. This leads to the belief that there is very little of the security held in a speculative way, and certain it is that present holders of the stock in public hands are not putting their scrip on the market. The shares now offering have changed hands time and time again during the last few days, and it is stated that there is a surprisingly small amount of the issue which has gone into the hands of the brokers.

* * *

In Good Demand.

Both Beaver and Timiskaming have been in exceptionally good demand of late, and both of these issues have shown a strong undertone in consequence. Timiskaming is in exceptionally good shape, and it is currently reported in brokerage circles that this issue will be the next one to be picked out for special attention. The dividend will not be acted on again until March, but market followers are already coming out with their predictions of an increase in the regular disbursement.

ANNUAL MEETING OF TIMISKAMING MINE

Financial Statement Satisfactory—Shows Over $300,000 on Hand, With Practically No Liabilities.

The 4th annual meeting of the Timiskaming Mining Co., Limited, was held on Saturday afternoon at the head office of the company, 58 Wellington street east. The statement, which will be found below, carries out the optimistic feeling which has been held in relation to the company since its inception, and bears out the conviction that Mr. Burr E. Cartwright and his brother were of the sterling calibre to make a profitable proposition out of the mine.

A year ago the company had run into temporary financial difficulties, but, with the foresight which has characterized the management since the beginning, President Cartwright predicted that with the establishment of a concentrator, he was satisfied that the shareholders would again receive large returns in dividends, and that the mine would become one of the biggest producers of the camp.

This prediction is fully borne out by the account of the money which has been taken out of the mine during the past year. The returns show that during the year there was realized from the sales of ore and shipments the large sum of $1,017,687.65, while outside revenue amounted to nearly $5,000.

During the year dividends to the amount of $275,000 have been paid. The balance sheet at the end of January indicated that the company have on hand upwards of $300,000, with practically no liabilities.

President's Report.

The President's statement was in part as follows:—Our financial condition shows a marked change for the better from that presented last year, which showed us to be considerably in debt, whereas this has been cleared off, and we now show a credit balance, after deducting all accounts payable and distributing $275,000 in dividends, of over $300,000.

It will be seen from the auditors' financial statement that our income for the eleven months amounted in all to $1,022,290.52, and the expenditure to $308,071.01, leaving a profit of $714,219.51, which amounts to some 35 per cent. of our capitalisation.

This is in marked contrast with our income of last year, which only amounted to $345,306.60.

The general manager in his report gives as his opinion that our profits for the coming year should be as good, if not better, so we look forward with confidence to a prosperous future.

Tho the success of the period under review was to some extent foreshadowed at our last annual meeting, it has passed our expectations, due in no small measure to the satisfactory development of the high-grade ore in the lower levels.

It is gratifying to be able to report that high-grade ore is now being encountered at a depth of 540 feet from the surface. The formation is here found to be unchanged, and at a recent meeting at Cobalt of the Canadian Mining Institute, an official of the government geological department expressed the opinion that there was no reason for any immediate change, and that indications pointed to a permanency of values in this section to a depth of 1,200 feet or more.

Our ore still maintains its high silver values. The average of the 1,029 tons of all grades produced during the year was 1,319 ounces to the ton, and that of the 359 tons produced from the sorting tables and shipped was 3,715 ounces to the ton. We believe these to be the highest averages in the camp, which is interesting from the fact that it is won from Cobalt's deepest workings.

The balance sheet follows:

Year ending Jan. 31, 1911.

—Assets.—

Property	$2,421,117.73
Equipment	55,867.73
Building	45,090.23
Waterworks	8,549.02
Mill	73,623.15
Rock house	15,242.89
Tramways	1,835.85
Boarding house equipment	3,242.48
Cobalt Mines Hospital Stk	2,120.00
Union Bank	130,405.34
Ore due from smelters	175,514.88
Open accounts receivable	6,397.01
Ore on hand	4,753.89
Stock on hand as per inv.	14,903.94
Insurance unearned	1,354.00
Cash on hand	9.97
Treasury stock	$29.00

—Liabilities—

Capital account	$2,500,000.00
Open accts. payable	18,555.77
Wages payable	8,772.65
Bank of Ottawa	2,510.93
Profit and loss acc	431,017.56
	$2,960,856.91

$2,960,856.91

The meeting was entirely harmonious and the excellent financial statement was highly satisfactory to the shareholders, who expressed their confidence in the president and his board of directors for the way in which the affairs of the company had been conducted.

AMPLE ACCOMMODATION

Hotels and Lodging Houses in Porcupine Going Up Fast.

PORCUPINE CITY, Feb. 13.—(From Our Man Up North.)—Accommodations for the traveling public who desire to visit Porcupine are ample, and to-date, in addition to the Shunlah in Porcupine City, the pioneer house, since the freezing up time when lumber could be brought in plentifully, two new hotels have been opened in Porcupine City, three in Golden City, and three in South Porcupine.

Prominent among the new hostelries are the McKinnon, with Landlord Murphy in charge, just opened, the King George, with Landlord Mullin at the helm, and The Club, operated by William Mulhern.

There are 14 smaller houses, which cater to the prospectors' trade. In all it is figured that the present hotel accommodations will care for 800 transients, should they drop into the gold camp on an evening.

And there are more hotels to go up. The Miller House is planned and work will be started within a month when the cold weather has partially passed. This house will care for 160 guests, and will be as much up-to-date as it is possible to build in a new country. Also, the Porcupine Townsite and Development Company are planning to build a very modern house on their townsite.

Should all these plans be carried to a successful conclusion, as is now figured on, by the time the railway runs into Porcupine there will be plenty of first-class hotel accommodation for the thousands that are expected to come this way.

Owner of Stocks Inclined to Retain Holdings Despite Materially Higher Prices.

BRADSTREET'S TRADE REVIEW.

Montreal reports to Bradstreet's say general trade continues steady in character, and the volume in all branches of business has been good in the city but trade outside has been somewhat disturbed by the blizzards which have to some extent affected traffic. The movement of goods, however, is now fairly regular and the season's shipments are so far well up to expectations. The drygoods trade is reported to be of good volume. Sorting orders have picked up in many lines and travellers are sending in excellent orders for spring goods. Values generally hold firm. The demand for general lines of hardware is steadily stiffening and the outlook favors an excellent spring trade. Business in metals promises to be heavy. Paints and oils are moving well and tone firm in tone. In groceries trade is steady and of fair volume. Country business has been affected by snow blockades. Deliveries of produce are fair and prices about steady. Collections are reported on the slow side.

Toronto reports say city business continues generally good. Seasonable weather has resulted in an excellent demand for winter lines and special February furniture sales are being run by the larger stores. Recent snow storms have upset railroad traffic and have caused considerable inconvenience. Shipments of goods have been delayed and travelers have had considerable difficulty in getting about. Mail orders have, however, been good and prospects for spring business continue excellent. Values generally hold firm in tone. An excellent business is opening up in hardware and it is evident that building activities will be most pronounced in all parts of Canada during the coming summer. A fair demand is noted for staple groceries and in drygoods large spring shipments are preparing to go forward. Local factories are busy. Money is offering fairly freely for general business purposes and collections are generally fair. Deliveries of country produce are about normal.

Toronto Stock Exchange Curb.

—Morning Sales.—

Scotia—200 at 19.
Wettlaufer—50 at 1.04, 50 at 1.04, 1000 at 1.04½.
Dom. Textile com.—15 at 68¼.
McKinley—100 at 1.75.
Peterson Lake—500 at 15, 1000 at 15⅞.
Little Nip.—1000 at 4, 4000 at 4.
Timiskaming—100 at 90, 200 at 91½, 150 at 91⅝, 100 at 91½, 50 at 91½, 100 at 91⅝, 200 (sixty days) at 94.
Beaver—500 at 40¾, 2000 (sixty days) at 42½, 2000 at 40¼, 2000 at 40¾, 200 at 40¾, 700 at 40, 1000 at 40.
Hollinger—200 at 6.05, 125 at 6.01, 200 at 6.02, 100 at 6.00.
Right-of-Way—500 at 14, 1000 at 14.
Great Northern—1000 at 11¼.
Coniagas—17 at 6.80.
Kerr Lake—100 at 7.00, 100 at 7.00.

PORCUPINE MAP FREE.

The enterprise of J. T. Eastwood of 24 King west, a member of the Standard Stock Exchange, is well demonstrated by his publication of a complete map of the Porcupine gold fields. At a very large expense, he has had several thousand of the maps printed, and is distributing them free to all applicants. The map was published in The World on Saturday, and is conceded to be the best and most accurate yet gotten out.

Porcupine Notes

PORCUPINE HAS THE GUINEA STAMP.

Interest in Porcupine is widening. A crude mining camp in the wilds of Ontario is now known thruout the civilized world, and all this inside of a little over a year. This expansion of reputation could only be the result of positive worth. In far off Australia, Porcupine is accepted as a sister gold camp. South African interests have accorded Ontario's gold camp the same welcome, and have not only admitted Porcupine's standing, but have backed it with their money.

It was announced yesterday that the Bewick-Moreing Company of London, England, one of the largest firms of mining brokers in the world, had made their investment. This firm has taken over upwards of fifty claims owned by Messs. Timmins, McMartin and Dunlop in Porcupine, and will at once proceed to spend $500,000 in their development. The announcement is of prime importance, setting, as it does, the guinea stamp of approval on the new gold fields.

Engineer Loring of the Bewick-Moreing firm was in Porcupine shortly after its discovery, and it is believed that since that time engineer detectives have been in the camp for them. That they have undertaken such a large investment will confirm the idea that Porcupine is a mining area that will have to be counted in the world's gold production from now on.

MATTAGAMI POWER PLANT WILL SOON BE WORKING

Water Wheels Will Turn in Sixty Days — Lines Ready by June 1.

PORCUPINE CITY, Feb. 13.—(From Our Man Up North.)—Water wheels turning within 60 days is what J. D. Symmes, head of the water power plant now building on the Mattagami River at Sandy Falls, says, altho the transmission line will not be ready at so early a date to carry the currents into the district.

Mr. Symmes returned from the front the last of the week, and went direct to the work where 175 men are pounding day and night to hammer into shape the machinery that will, in time, harness the waters.

Contracts for the cutting of a right-of-way were let to Andrews and Panting, who have a force of men at work, while another crew will start in setting poles just as soon as the taking up of that work is advisable.

Transformers will be placed somewhere near the centre of the district, perhaps at the Hollinger mine, where the currents will be reduced to the amount necessary for a working mine, and then distributed into different territories. Transformer stations will be established wherever business demands.

One of the very best evidences that Porcupine is to become a permanent gold-producing camp comes from the fact that Mr. Symmes and his associates are taking the initiative in the way of installing an expensive plant without tying mine men up to long term contracts in advance.

In a recent interview with The World Mr. Symmes stated that the rates would be on the flat scale and not quite as high as the rates now established in Haileybury and Cobalt. This means cheap power, and cheap power means that mine men will be able to do more work.

June 1 is the date set when the lines are to be completed and the current turned on. Supt. Wynn announced that at that time a celebration to commemorate the event will be held with practically the whole route from Porcupine Lake to the river turned into a milky way.

Another pleasing announcement to the residents of the various townsites is that just as soon as possible when the line is completed, current for lighting purposes will be furnished.

THE WEEK'S SALES.

Transactions in mining shares for the week on the Toronto market as compiled by Heron & Co., totalled 1,349,393 shares, having a value of $425,318.65, as follows:

	Shares	Value.
Beaver	418,300	$167,710.93
Little Nipissing	318,029	14,428.53
Cobalt Lake	176,010	35,915.44
Right of Way	64,240	9,423.33
Peterson Lake	59,700	8,812.85
Hargrave	34,000	8,223.74
Timiskaming	29,850	20,194.87
Union Pacific	29,000	3,333.75
Green - Meehan	26,559	2,536.62
Rochester	23,450	3,933.48
Ophir	23,500	3,333.12
Great Northern	20,175	2,296.50
City of Cobalt	18,207	3,590.75
Nova Scotia	17,700	3,697.00
Chambers - Ferland	14,930	2,181.11
McKinley - Darragh	13,300	21,439.00
Bailey Cobalt	12,075	684.62
Trethewey	5,800	11,675.00
La Rose	6,640	32,982.00
Gifford	5,500	131.25
Otisse	5,100	76.12
Silver Leaf	4,600	268.75
Crown Reserve	4,370	11,715.14
Wettlaufer	3,400	3,533.34
Nipissing	3,283	36,150.25
Cobalt Central	3,100	391.00
Coniagas	2,530	17,185.50
Nancy Helen	1,500	45.00
Foster	1,400	86.12
Gould Consol.	1,000	21.25
Buffalo	100	225.00
Kerr Lake	50	356.25
Consolidated Smelters	25	1,175.00
Hudson Bay	6	648.00

GOULD READY TO BEGIN WORK.

A wire to a local brokerage office yesterday stated that the Gould Company had succeeded in getting their connections with the Cobalt Hydraulic air line, and that work would begin immediately.

The message was as follows:—"Cobalt Hydraulic Air Company are now able to deliver high pressure, and pipe connections are being made with their line by Gould contractors. Operations on property will positively begin to-day (Saturday)."

MR. FOX IN TOWN.

Mr. Charles Fox, the special representative of The World in the Porcupine camp, has returned to Toronto for a few days. Parties wishing to get first-hand information regarding the new gold fields will find Mr. Fox at The World office on Monday.

TWO SHAFTS ON FOSTER

PORCUPINE CITY, Feb. 13.—(From Our Man Up North.)—Engineer R. Alvin Weiss, sent here by F. Augustus Heinze, to take charge of the work on the Foster, west of the Dome holdings, arrived last evening, and without a stop, except to change sleigh horses, he passed on directly to the claims.

Mr. Weiss had little or nothing to say at this time, as he is in Porcupine for the first time and intends to get acquainted with his new duties before making announcements.

It is said that work in earnest, building more camps, making facilities for accommodating a greater number of workmen, etc., will demand first attention, for when the real stripping, prospecting in various ways, and sinking starts, many men will be employed.

The Foster syndicate held four claims to the west of the Dome, while C. A. Foster has one claim in between the Dome and the Foster syndicate. Two shafts are down on the main vein at a distance of 60 feet from each other and free gold showings are equal to any in the camp. Also, the main vein was stripped and cleaned for a distance of nearly 1000 feet last summer and along the surface free gold shows plentifully.

Standard Stock and Mining Exchange.

Cobalt Stocks—

	Sell.	Buy.
Amalgamated	2	1
Bailey	5½	5¼
Beaver Consolidated	40	39¾
Big Six	...	...
Black Mines Con., Ltd.	...	1½
Buffalo	2.60	2.10
Chambers - Ferland	15½	15
City of Cobalt	18	16½
Cobalt Central	9	8
Cobalt Lake	20½	20
Coniagas	7.25	6.95
Crown Reserve	2.74	2.71
Foster	7	6
Gifford	4	2½
Great Northern	11¾	11¼
Green - Meehan	2	1½
Hargraves	24¾	24¼
Hudson Bay	112	95xd
Kerr Lake	...	...
La Rose	4.99	4.97
Little Nipissing	3¾	3½
McKinley Dar. Savage	1.76	1.74½
Nancy Helen	4	2
Nipissing	11.25	11.00
Nova Scotia	18¼	17⅝
Ophir	20	13
Otisse	1½	1
Peterson Lake	15¼	15
Right-of-Way	13¾	13¼
Rochester	4⅞	4¾
Silver Leaf	5¾	5
Silver Bar	...	3
Silver Queen	5	3
Timiskaming	92	90½
Trethewey	1.10	1.09
Watts	...	...
Wettlaufer	1.04	1.02

—Morning Sales.—

Bailey—1000 at 5⅜, 500 at 5½.
Beaver—500 at 40¾, 1000 at 40¾, 500 at 40⅞, 1000 at 40⅜, 200 at 40¾, 500 at 40¾, 1000 at 40, 500 at 40, 500 at 40, 4500 at 40, 500 at 39⅞, 500 at 39⅞, 200 at 40, 1500 at 39¾.
Cobalt Lake—1000 at 20¾, 60 at 20¾, 50 at 20½, 500 at 20½, 1000 at 20½, 500 at 20½, 150 at 20⅝, 500 at 20¼.
Chambers-Ferland—1000 at 14¾, 400 at 15.
Crown Reserve—40 at 2.73, 100 at 2.74.
Green-Meehan—1000 at 2.
Great Northern—500 at 11½, 200 at 11¼, 500 at 11½, 500 at 11⅜, 500 at 11¾, 5000 at 11½.
Hargraves—500 at 24¼, 200 at 24¼, 100 at 24¼, 1000 at 24½.
Kerr Lake—10 at 7.00.
McKinley Dar. Savage—100 at 1.75, 200 at 1.74½, 100 at 1.74, 100 at 1.74½, 100 at 1.75, 500 at 1.74, 100 at 1.75, 500 at 1.74, 500 at 1.74½, 100 at 1.74¼, 200 at 1.74¼, 100 at 1.71, 100 at 1.74½, 100 at 1.75, 200 at 1.74, 100 at 1.74¼, 100 at 1.74½, 500 at 1.75, 200 at 1.75, 200 at 1.75, 100 at 1.75, 500 at 1.75, 100 at 1.75, 200 at 1.75, 200 at 1.75, 700 at 1.75, 500 at 1.75, 200 at 1.75, 200 at 1.75, 100 at 1.75, 200 at 1.75, 200 at 1.75.
Little Nipissing—900 at 4¼, 500 at 4¼, 1000 at 4½, 500 at 4¼, 1000 at 4, 500 at 3¾, 500 at 4, 1000 at 3¾, 200 at 3¾, 1000 at 3⅝.
La Rose—100 at 4.97, 100 at 4.97.
Nova Scotia—1000 at 17, 500 at 17¾, 500 at 18.
Right-of-Way—500 at 13⅝, 2000 at 13½.
Rochester—500 at 4¾, 500 at 4⅞, 1000 at 4⅞, 500 at 4¾.
Timiskaming—200 at 90, 500 at 92, 1000 at 92, 500 at 92, 1500 at 92, 500 at 92, 1000 at 92, 500 at 92, 100 at 91, 50 at 90, 500 at 91½, 500 at 91¼, 500 at 90½.
Trethewey—100 at 1.08, 100 at 1.08½.
Wettlaufer—200 at 1.03½, 200 at 1.03.
Nipissing—25 at 11.00.
Peterson Lake—500 at 15¼, 1000 at 15¼, 1000 at 15¼.
City of Cobalt—500 at 17½, 500 at 18¼, 500 at 18¼.

—Unlisted Stocks.—

Gould Con.—5000 at 2½, 6000 at 2⅝.
Hollinger—100 at 6.10, 100 at 6.02, 100 at 6.00, 50 at 6.05, 50 at 6.35, 100 at 6.00, 85 at 5.95, 100 at 6.00.
Total sales, 73,500.

Dominion Exchange.

—Morning Sales.—

Beaver—1000 at 42, 20 days, 1000, 500 at 40¾, 500, 500, 1000 at 40⅝, 1000 at 41¾ (30 days), 500, 1000, 1000 at 40, 500, 1000, 1000 at 40, 500, 500, 500, 500 at 39¾.
Chambers - Ferland—500 at 15.
Cobalt Lake—500, 500 at 20⅝, 500 at 20⅜, 500, 500, 500 at 20⅜.
Coniagas—100 at 6.92.
Great Northern—500, 1000, 500 at 11½, 500 at 11⅜.
Kerr Lake—25 at 700.
Little Nipissing—500, 500, 1000 at 3⅞, 1000, 1000, 1000 at 3¾, 1000, 500, 500 at 3⅝.
Nipissing—65 at 11.12½.
Scotia—200 at 19¾.
Peterson Lake—1000 at 15⅜.
Rochester—1000, 500 at 4⅞, 1000, 500, 500 at 5.
Timiskaming—100, 100, 200, at 90¾, 500, 500 at 91, 300 at 91¼.
Union Pac. Con.—1000 at 1⅝, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000 at 1⅝, 1000, 500, 500, 500 at 1¾, 100 at 1045⅜, 200 at 1045⅜.
Hollinger—100 at 6.08.
Total, 40,830 shares.

COBALT AND PORCUPINE

Every Cobalt property which has been legitimately worked has make good returns to investors. The camp is better than ever and for many years to come high dividends will be paid. We believe that BEAVER will be one of the big producers and dividend payers and investors cannot fail to make money. Porcupine, from the information we receive, will be as spectacular in gold production as Cobalt has been in silver. Two companies give exceedingly great promise of large returns, HOLLINGER and PRESTON EAST DOME. We say, with confidence, to buy these now. Nipissing will sell higher.

J. T. EASTWOOD - 24 King St. West

PHONE M. 3445, 3446. MEMBER STANDARD STOCK EXCHANGE.

PORCUPINE

The first issue of 500,000 of the 1,000,000 Treasury Shares of the Preston East Dome were oversubscribed. The stock is now being sold in large blocks at 40c, and **we advise immediate purchase at that price,** as, in our opinion, they will easily sell up to 75c this summer.

For any information regarding this or any other Porcupine or Cobalt stock write or phone us.

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MILLER PORCUPINE TRANSPORTATION CO.
Kelso Mines, Ont.

LIVERY SERVICE AT PORCUPINE.

COBALT ORE SHIPMENTS

Following are the shipments from the Cobalt camp for the week ending Feb. 17, and those from Jan. 1, 1911, to date:

	Feb. 17. Ore in lbs.	Since Jan. 1. Ore in lbs.
Beaver	63,060	310,520
Buffalo	60,110	368,130
Chambers-Ferland	...	125,700
City of Cobalt	...	126,280
Cobalt Lake	60,060	380,540
Cobalt Townsite	...	249,140
Coniagas	...	564,450
Crown Reserve	56,800	276,640
Hudson Bay	61,110	122,350
La Rose	226,060	807,420
Kerr Lake	60,040	661,119
King Edward	40,000	40,000
McKinley - Dar.-Sav.	59,980	753,070
Nipissing	186,880	1,324,130
O'Brien	60,060	205,210
Peterson Lake (Little Nip.)	...	58,430
Right of Way	...	193,550
Silver Cliff	...	47,920
Timiskaming	...	288,195
Trethewey	...	139,270

The shipments for the week were 932,960 pounds, or 466 tons.

The shipments from Jan. 1 to Feb. 17, were 6,980,634 pounds, or 3490 tons.

In 1910 the shipments amounted to 34,420 tons; in 1909, they were 20,096 tons, valued at $12,454,501; in 1908, 25,463 tons, valued at $9,123,378; in 1907, 14,040 tons, valued at $6,000,000; in 1906, 5120 tons, valued at $3,900,000; in 1905, 2,141 tons; valued at $1,478,196, and in 1904, 153 tons, valued at $130,217.

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We Offer Welland

Past In the past three years WELLAND has secured a new factory every 60 days, or over twenty all told.

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Future Welland has nine new factories preparing to build plants this year to employ 5000 men.

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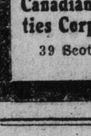

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Preston, East Dome Mines, Hollinger

33 Melinda St.

Upward Movement Carried Further in Wall Street

Period of Price Settlement In Wall Street Securities

Upward Movement in New York Market Meet Sudden Check This Week.

World Office,
Saturday Evening, Feb. 18.

After ten weeks of advancing prices, the New York market suffered the first reaction of any importance this week. For several days the market had the appearance of jockeying, there being the evident desire on the part of the market leaders to dispose of as much stock as possible. It is noteworthy that at the beginning of the year few advices favored the buying side of securities, and that recently the reverse has been in evidence. When the market first commenced its upward movement there was no doubt, a large short list in existance, and it is equally certain that this has been eliminated.

The lowering of the Bank of England rate had been anticipated, and it was known to banking interests sometime since that money rates were on the decline. The English bank rate is now 3½ per cent. two reductions having been made of ½ of 1 per cent. each this year. There is an impression abroad that the English money market may see a stringency about April 1, but it is difficult to see how this can be of any permanent character. Wall-street is supplied with all the funds it needs, and the present decline in prices is not warranted, otherwise than a market movement for speculative purposes.

According to the Trade Journals there has been something of an improvement in the iron and steel business, and in a general way trade sentiment is more hopeful than it was. Railroad returns, while somewhat mixed, cannot be taken to indicate that there is any big falling off in commercial business. The contest for the control of the Missouri Pacific Railway was one of the passing incidents of the week, which had no positive effect on the rest of the market. The Missouri Pacific has had a chekered career, and it would be in the interest of the whole market if the Gould administration should cease.

The public is not yet heavily involved in Wall-street speculations. A long account of fair dimensions has been built up, and quite a portion of this will be shaken out before another advance in prices is liable to take place. The range of values is not yet high however and with the expectations of continued money cheapness, many attempts will be made to put the stock prices on a higher plane.

From the appearance of the market at the moment, there is good ground for the belief that a further decline is impending. The period of price settlement may last two or three weeks, and during this time those who are out of the market will have opportunities of picking up stocks on weak spots for profit taking when the advance is resumed.

A period of buoyancy on the Canadian Exchanges exhausted itself some days ago, and the throwing over of securities by professional traders has given an easier undertone to almost all listed securities on the Toronto exchange.

The centre of interest has been the South American tractions. Both Sao Paulo, and Rio have offered inducements to speculators and latterly the following has been kept up by rumors that the London market was rebuying shares which it had sold at much lower prices. London is usually well informed, and too much credence should not be given to these rumors. Rio has had a 20 point rise in a moderately short time, and a loss of a fair portion of this rally should not be the cause of any nervousness. The earnings of both of these South American companies are exceptionally good, and it is only a question of time before the dividend on Rio is advanced.

The renewed attempt to get control of northern navigation, with the object apparently to form a merger of some navigation companies, has revived interest in the Northern Navigation shares, and this company held strong against a general opposite market. The annual statement of the Mackays companies, disclosed nothing further than previous statements presented, and the small surplus carried forward seems to have met with serious dissatisfaction on the part of the shareholders. The advance in the dividend rate on Nova Scotia Steel was freely predicted in market circles, and consequently had been fully discounted in the recent movements.

With one or two exceptions, the local market is not overbought, and there is still a fair investment demand in existence. This will act as a sustaining power to the market, and no reaction of any dimension is liable to occur.

Long Account in Market of Big Proportions and May Be Shaken Out Soon.

Buoyancy in Toronto Exchange Gives Way to Easier Feeling Due to Realizing

Trade of United Kingdom Shows Substantial Increase

Both Imports and Exports Show Big Increase in 1910—Canada's Proportion is Large.

Striking evidence of the great volume of the external trade of the United Kingdom, and of its remarkable expansion in 1910, is afforded by the recently issued "Accounts Relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom," for the month and twelve months ending Dec. 31 last. Details have just been received from Mr. Grigg, the British Trade Commissioner, by Mr. Fred W. Field, the imperial trade correspondent at Toronto.

As the element of price enters largely into a comparison of this kind it is important to state that, due allowance being made for price changes, both the imports and the exports of 1910 were greater, not only in value, but also in volume, than those of any previous year, not excepting 1907.

Of the increase of £52,400,000 in exports of United Kingdom produce, £20,000,000 represents the increase in consignments to other parts of the British empire, raising the proportion of such exports from 33.6 per cent. of the total in 1909 to 34.2 per cent. in 1910.

The figures for 1910 show that the imports into the United Kingdom were valued at £53,700,000 more than in 1909. Of this total increase no less than £41,100,000 were represented by the increased value of raw materials imported, and even when allowance is made for the exceptionally high prices of two articles of great importance, raw cotton and rubber, and for re-exported raw materials, the figures indicate a substantial increase in the supplies of the numerous materials of industry drawn from various parts of the world for use in the manufacturing establishments of the United Kingdom. More than seven-eighths of the increased value of exports of United Kingdom produce is accounted for by an increase in goods classified as "Articles wholly or mainly manufactured."

The total value of the merchandis imported into the United Kingdom from Canada, and that of the merchandise exported from the United Kingdom to Canada, during the years 1909 and 1910 were as follows:

	1909. Million £'s.	1910. Million £'s.
Imports from Canada	25.2	25.6
Exports to Canada:		
Of United Kingdom produce	15.7	19.7
Of foreign and colonial produce	2.4	2.9

There was thus but a small increase in imports from Canada, while the value of exports of United Kingdom produce to Canada increased by more than 25 per cent.

Among the principal articles were the following:

Articles.	Value. Year. 1909.	Year 1910.
Imports from Canada:		
Wheat	£7,604,000	£7,060,000
Wheat, meal and flour	1,188,000	1,569,000
Bacon and hams	1,519,000	1,588,000
Cattle	1,922,000	1,443,000
Cheese	4,519,000	4,425,000
Canned salmon	483,000	813,000
Wood	3,051,000	3,238,000
Exports to Canada (United Kingdom produce):	Year 1909.	Year 1910.
Iron and steel, and manufacture thereof	£1,531,000	£1,854,000
Cotton piece goods	1,394,000	1,684,000
Woolen and worsted tissues	2,308,000	2,574,000

IMMENSE OPERATIONS OF THE BANK OF FRANCE

Big French Bank Makes Wonderful Showing in Its Annual Report—512 Branches.

The annual statement of the Bank of France, in many respects the greatest banking institution in the world, just to hand, gives an interesting resume of the bank's operations during 1910.

For the French treasury account the bank's operations reach 11,623,000,000 francs ($2,324,600,000), which is 214,000,000 francs more than in 1909. Expenses and commissions, at rates fixed by law on these operations, would have amounted in other hands to 1,152,500 francs ($230,600). The total burden of expense imposed by the state on the bank, not including the gratuitous service of the treasury, the upkeep of the bank note circulation, and the storing and transport of coin, amounted to 9,298,070 francs ($1,859,614)—a sum which represents 63 per cent. of the profits realized by the bank during the year from all sources of revenue except its discounts.

In its Paris and provincial offices (512 in all) the Bank of France discounted during the year 23,620,889 bills, to the amount of 14,580,730,800 francs ($2,916,146,160).

The proportion of small bills discounted (that is, under $20) has gone on increasing; from 33 per cent. of the total in 1897 it has become 55 per cent. in 1910. This proportion increases expenses without any corresponding increase of profits. The average daily amount of discounted bills in the bank's portfolio during 1910 represented 977,000,000 francs ($195,400,000).

The average due term of this paper was 24.45 days, as against 22.63 days in 1909, which is a sign of a reduction of available capital in 1910.

The bank and its branches received in 1910 for collection 3,509,652 separate bills, amounting to 675,830,900 francs ($135,166,189).

For bills falling due at the end of October the bank's runners had to call in Paris alone at 195,595 domiciles with 394,640 bills for $44,623,600.

Dividends Declared.

Canadian Cereal and Milling Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 3-4 per cent. on the preferred stock, payable March 10 to shareholders of record of Feb. 28.

Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. have declared the regular quarterly dividends of 2 per cent. on the preferred stock and 1 1-2 per cent. on the common stock, payable April 15 to shareholders of record March 31.

German Bank Rate Lowered.

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—President Rudolf Havenstein of the Reichstbank in proposing a reduction of the rate or discount to-day, said that the conditions had grown more favorable for recovery. The movement was normal. Gold stock gained more rapidly than in 1910, and the demands upon the bank since the January settlement had been considerably lighter than they were last year, especially in Berlin. He added that the international situation had become normal and that foreign exchange rates were declining.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 18.—The discount rate of the National Bank of Belgium was reduced from 5 to 4½ per cent. to-day.

BRITISH CONSOLS.

	Feb. 17.	Feb. 18.
Consols, for money	80	80
Consols, for account	80 1-16	80 1-16

NEW ERA OF ACTIVITY FOR STEEL INDUSTRY

Extensive Program of Harriman Lines Will Force Other Roads to Follow Suit.

The announcement by the management of the Harriman lines that it intends to spend $75,000,000 within the next five years in double tracking alone, in conjunction with the information that an additional $100,000,000 is to be expended for the construction of new lines, must be good news to the steel manufacturers and other industrial companies.

As far as the steel companies are concerned it is impossible to foretell just what benefits will be received. The double tracking of 1673 miles of road will alone require over 300,000 tons of steel rails, with a revenue to the steel companies of something like $10,000,000. In addition it will be necessary for the Harriman lines to purchase many other classes of steel which will probably swell the revenue of the steel companies $2,000,000 or $3,000,000 more.

Besides the $75,000,000 of expenditures announced, the Harriman lines will, as stated, spend an additional $100,000,000 for new lines. In the construction of these lines very large amounts of steel will be required not only for rails but for bridges and many other purposes.

Then it must be remembered that the Harriman program will force the other transcontinentals out into the open for if they do not want to fall behind, they too must adopt an aggressive policy of new construction and extensive improvements.

Altogether it would seem that a new era of railroad expenditures is at hand which will make the pulse of industry throb with renewed activity.

SEATS ARE WORTH MORE

Memberships in New York Stock Exchange Advance Since Jan. 1.

Prices of seats on the New York Stock Exchange for 1911 have shown considerable improvement, and memberships have advanced about $5,000 since the first of the year. Practically all seats which changed hands in January were at $68,000. On Feb. 2 a seat sold at $70,000, while on Feb. 8 the price had advanced to $73,000.

Fluctuations of the price of seats for a number of years past follow:

	High	Low
1911	$73,000	$68,000
1910	94,000	65 000
1909	96,000	72,000
1908	72,000	53,000
1907	80,000	51,500
1906	95,000	78,000
1905	95,000	70,000
1904	81,000	57,000
1903	82,000	51,000
1902	81,000	65,000
1901	50,000	48 500

The record price for the year 1910 was $94,000 as compared with $96,000 in 1909 and $72,000 in 1908. It will be noticed that in 1909, 1906 and 1905 prices of seats reached their highest mark. It is interesting to note that in the year 1879 a seat sold at $20,000, in 1866 for $10,000 and in 1863 at $4,500. As far back as 1823 a sale of a seat was reported at $25. At that time the initiation fee was $10, while at the present time it is $2,000.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Glazebrook & Cronyn, Janes Building (Tel. Main 7317), to-day report exchange rates as follows:

	—Between Banks— Buyers.	Sellers	Counter.
N. Y. funds	par.	par.	¼ to ⅛
Mont. funds	15c dis.	5c dis	¼ to ⅛
Ster., 60 days	8 25-32	8 13-16	9 7-16
Ster., demand	9⅝	9 13-32	9¾
Cable trans	9 15-32	9¼	9⅝
	—Rates in New York— Actual.		Posted.
Sterling, 60 days' sight	483 50 60		484¼
Sterling, demand	488.15		487

EXCESS OF GOLD STOCKS IN AUSTRALIAN BANKS

Inexplicable Accumulation of Gold Made by Banks—New Currency Rules in Operation.

Australia, with a sparse population of four and a half millions, appears to be troubled with an excess of gold. In addition to the $26,000,000 which forms part of the currency of the commonwealth, its banks, at a recent date, are reported to have held no less than $178,295,127. There are reasons for suspecting that some of this accumulation is destined to be employed in the purchase of silver for India.

No such reserves are needed by the Australian banks. The suggestion that part of it is held to meet an apprehended increase in the land tax is hardly worthy of serious consideration. Even if it were, it would come into the bank again. On the other hand, large shipments of gold are being made direct to India, perhaps larger than the export records show. Coupled with the purchase of silver in London by the council of India, this leads to the suspicion that part of the existing accumulations of gold in Australia, say $25,000,000 or $30,000,000, is destined for the same purpose.

Statisics For Recent Years.

Official figures of the gold holdings of Australian banks and public treasuries are as follows:

Dec. 31, 1907	$144,700,000
Sept. 30, 1908	111,280,000
Dec. 31, 1908	117,100,000
Sept. 30, 1909	154,756,068
Sept. 30, 1910	172,285,127

The Australian bank deposits, September 30, 1910, were $621 823,000 and increasing at the rate of three for one of loans, which amounted to $512,000,000. Even were the whole sum of deposits loaned out, there would be no need of $178,000,000 of reserves; so that, looking at the matter in whatever way, except in the way surmised, the excessive accumulation of gold seems inexplicable.

Australian Monetary System.

One of the consequences of the federation of the Australian colonies was a movement to centralize their monetary systems, and this has taken the form of what may be termed a central bank of issue, modeled upon the Bank of England, and authorized to issue seven million pounds, about $34,000,000, in notes, with a reserve of 25 per cent. in gold; all further issues to have a full backing of the same metal. These issues are destined to replace the $26,215,175 of bank notes now or lately in circulation, a process which is already so far advanced that it may be regarded as virtually accomplished. The notes are temporarily issued on paper provided by the banks, but stamped by the commonwealth. Next month the government will issue notes printed on its own water-marked paper. The bank notes having been subject to an issue tax of 2 per cent. with an additional charge of about one-half per cent. for cost of notes and management, are being retired without complaint or regret.

With the completion of this operation and the transfer of the government balances to the central institution, the mystery which now appears to surround the accumulation, shipment and disposal of Australian gold will probably come to an end.

OIL STOCKS IN LONDON SHAPING FOR A BOOM

Oil Securities Forcing Their Way Into Public Favor—Movement Kept Well in Hand.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Steadily the oil share market is forcing its way into public favor, and unless matters develop disturbingly in political quarters, the probability of a "boom" in this group of securities seems increasing. Most of the principal shares in the market have made demonstrations of strength of late. Mexican Eagles, the Pearson property, have been shooting ahead owing to the new gusher opened, and the contract for the supply of oil entered into with the Mexican and Interoceanic of Mexico Railways.

It is evident therefore that the market has been gaining in width and interest and not without reason. When to this consideration is added the likelihood of many of the principal companies created last year becoming dividend payers in the early future, it is obvious that prices are going to have other special causes of buoyancy in operation in addition to those which have already started quotations on the upgrade. Big interests in Throgmorton-street intend to keep the forward movement well in hand, and have no desire to see the wild scenes of the "rubber" boom acted over again, the to a strong "bull" market it is not to be supposed that insiders have any objections.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—The statement of clearing house banks for the week (five days) shows that the banks hold $35,843,400 more than the requirements of the 25 per cent. reserve rule. This is a decrease of $513,200 in the proportionate cash reserve as compared with last week.

Daily average: Loans, increase $7,655,300; specie, inc. $1,627,900; legal tender, inc. $191,500; deposits, inc. $9,330,400; circulation, dec. $281,600; reserve, inc. $1,819,400; reserve required, inc. $2,332,600; surplus, dec. $513,200; U. S. deposits, dec. $71,500.

Actual condition: Loans, dec. $4,798,600; specie, inc. $3,352,400; legal tenders, inc. $257,900; deposits, dec. $1,049,400; circulation, inc. $100; reserve, inc. $3,610,000; reserve required, dec. $262,347; surplus, dec. $3,872,647; U. S. deposits, dec. $13,500.

Summary of state banks and trust companies in Greater New York, not reporting to the New York clearing house: Loans, inc. $12,236,600; specie, inc. $1,792,800; legal tenders, dec. $709,700; total deposits, inc. $8,540,000.

BIG BANKERS ABROAD NOT STACKING UP GOLD

France and United States Increase Gold Holdings—Other Banking Nations Keep Stocks Steady.

The goldholdings of the great banking countries of the old world, the European nations of the highest credit, the largest trade and the simplest monetary systems, were with exception of those of France, but little increased during 1910 according to the year-end statements of currency holdings. According to the London statist the increase in the case of the Bank of England is less than three millions sterling; the increase the case of the Rechsbank is under nine millions sterling; and yet nobody will dispute the economic progress that has been made both by the United Kingdom and by Germany. On the other hand, the United States has added over 140 1-2 millions to its gold holdings, partly, no doubt, because of the vast growth of the population, wealth, and trade of the country, but mainly because of the mistaken legislation of Congress in the past.

In the case of Argentina and Brazil the increases are due simply to preparation for resumption of specie payments. A similar explanation offers itself in the case of Italy, where the increase in the gold held is over 26 millions sterling. Twenty years ago, it will be recollected, the state, the municipalities, and the banks were in exceedingly low water. Indeed, very many of the municipalities were unable to meet their engagements, and the banks had to be assisted by the government.

Matters have improved immensely since, and for some years now the Italian exchange has stood above par. Austria-Hungary also has resumed specie payments, and the increase of nearly 16½ millions sterling testifies to the care with which she is strengthening her position. In the last place, it should be pointed out that Japan, determined to be the equal of the great powers of the world in all respects, long ago exchanged the silver for the gold standard of value, and ever since has been steadily working to make safe the foundations of the new system.

GEO. J. GOULD MAY OPEN INTERNATIONAL BANK

Humorous Suggestion Fostered by Recent Marriage of His Daughter to Lord Decies.

In reference to the pending retirement of George J. Gould from the presidency of what are known as the Gould roads, The United States Investor has an interesting story to the effect that the well-known Wall-street financier may establish an international banking house, with connections in London and Paris.

"The idea of this somewhat humorous suggestion," says the writer, "is that Mr. Gould already has a very valuable Paris connection, and now thru the marriage of his daughter Vivien would secure a very valuable London adjunct to such an enterprise. In Paris, his brilliant sister, Anna, has an international reputation as the former wife of Count De Castellane and as the present wife of Prince De Segan.

"Most everyone thought that the Gould family should have had a sufficiently illuminating experience with European noblemen, but it seems that this was not the case, in that George Gould has now picked out another specimen of royal blood for his prettiest daughter, Vivien, who recently married Baron Decies of London. This marriage would give Mr. Gould's suggested international banking house a London connection, and in a few years a younger daughter might be old enough to secure as a husband a frankfurter duke in Germany so that a Berlin office could be added to the string and thus the new banking institution be made more comprehensive and international in character.

"George Gould could, of course, look after the New York end of the new house, and would doubtless be quite an important factor in foreign exchange; that is, he would probably be a consistent and regular buyer of foreign credits, as well as a seller of United States securities, so that the new banking house, if it were established, would have a very distinctive character."

ON WALL-STREET.

Erickson Perkins & Co. had the following:—Stocks rallied very sharply to-day, and closed at the top. Much of the buying represented short covering. The short interest was substantially reduced at the close. Bear operators, realizing the possibilities of the rate decision as a market factor—with the possibility that the news may be out at any moment, and quite likely before the exchange reopens after the Washington holiday—concluded that the market might work higher during the remaining two business days. Of course, the air was filled with reports in regard to the purport of the rate changes, but we doubt if anybody on the outside knows anything about it. We may safely say this. Stocks have been advancing since early in January, on the belief that the commission will grant important concessions. If the railroads get them, the news will have been largely discounted.

BURT INCREASES CAPITAL.

F. N. Burt directors have decided to increase its capitol stock from $1,500,000 to $2,250,000 by the issue of 7500 preference shares of new stock of $'00 each in the same terms, and ranking equal in all respects with the outstanding preference shares of the company. A special meeting of shareholders has been called for March 3 to sanction the directors' plan. The regular annual general meeting of shareholders is lso called for Mrch 1.

TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE. TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE.

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Members All Leading Exchanges
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Toronto Stocks

	Feb. 17. Ask.	Bid.	Feb. 18. Ask.	Bid.
Amal. Asbestos	...	...	...	...
do. preferred	...	...	...	...
Black Lake com	15½	14½	16	14
do. preferred	...	...	...	...
B. C. Packers A	...	86	...	86
do. B	...	95	...	95
do. common	...	37	...	37
Bell Telephone	...	...	...	...
Burt F. N. com	103¾	103½	106½	104½
do. preferred	113	111½	113	113¾
Can Cement com	...	...	...	...
do. preferred	...	...	...	...
C.C. & F. Co., com	...	...	...	...
do. preferred	...	...	...	...
Can. Cereal com	...	...	...	...
do. preferred	...	...	...	...
Can. Gen. Electric	105	...	105	...
C. P. R.	214¾	211	213	...
Canadian Salt	...	...	...	...
City Dairy com	40	37½	40	37
do. preferred	...	100	...	100
Consumers' Gas	...	204½	203	202
Crow's Nest	77	...	77	...
Detroit United	...	...	...	...
Dom. Coal com	...	...	...	...
Dom. Steel pref	...	...	...	...
Dom. Steel Corp	...	...	...	...
Dom. Telegraph	...	...	...	...
Duluth - Superior	82	81	82	81
Elec. Dev. pref	...	...	...	...
Illinois preferred	...	...	...	...
Int. Coal & Coke	67	63	67	63
Laurentide	205	202	205	202
Lake of Woods	...	...	...	...
London Electric	...	17	...	...
Mackay common	92	...	96½	92
do. preferred	77	...	77	...
Maple Leaf com	44	...	44	...
do. preferred	91	90½	93	90½
Mexican Tramway	...	...	...	...
Mexican L. & P.	...	...	...	...
M., St. P. & S.S.M.	...	141½	...	144
Niagara Nav	...	132	...	133
Northern Nav	122¼	122	122¼	121½
N. S. Steel	...	96¼	...	96¾
Pacific Burt com	45¾	45½	46	45½
do. preferred	97½	...	...	...
Penman common	60	...	60	...
do. preferred	...	...	...	...
Porto Rico Ry	57	55¼	56	55¾
Quebec L., H. & P.	...	...	...	...
R. & O. Nav	...	...	104	103¼
Rio Jan. Tram	107⅞	107¾	108¾	108½
Rogers common	...	...	183	182½
do. preferred	115	...	115	...
St. L. & C. Nav	...	86	...	86
Sao Paulo Tram	158½	158	159	158½
S. Wheat com	56	54	56	54¾
do. preferred	100	...	100	...
Tor. Elec. Light	130	...	129	127¾
Toronto Railway	...	...	...	...
Twin City com	110	109½	...	...
Winnipeg Ry	190	...	190	...
—Mines—				
Crown Reserve	2.68	2.75	...	...
La Rose	5.00	4.98	5.00	4.95
Nipissing Mines	11.26	...	...	...
Trethewey	...	...	...	...
—Banks—				
Commerce	216	214	217½	216
Dominion	...	231½	...	231½
Hamilton	210	...	210	...
Imperial	226	224	226	224
Merchants'	...	183	...	183
Metropolitan	198	196	198	195
Molsons	...	205½	...	205½
Montreal	...	250	...	250
Nova Scotia	...	287	...	287
Ottawa	210	208	210	208
Royal	239	...	239	...
Standard	...	220½	...	220½
Toronto	...	211	...	211
Traders'	...	144½	145	144½
Union	...	150½	...	150
—Loan, Trust, Etc.—				
Agricultural Loan	...	130	...	130
Canada Landed	159	156	159	156
Canada Perm	166	...	...	165½
Central Canada	...	200	...	200
Colonial Invest	...	66	...	66
Dom. Savings	...	72	...	72
Gt. West. Perm	...	124	...	124
Hamilton Prov	...	130	...	130
Huron & Erie	...	200	...	200
do. 20 p.c. paid	...	190	...	190
Landed Banking	...	133	...	133
London & Con	...	116	...	115
National Trust	...	202	...	202
Ontario Loan	...	155	...	155
do. 20 p.c. paid	...	142	...	142
Real Estate	101	...	101	...
Tor. Gen. Trusts	...	175	...	175
Toronto Mortgage	...	150½	...	130½
Toronto Savings	...	160	...	160
Union Trust	...	165	...	165
—Bonds—				
Black Lake	...	76	75½	...
Can. Northern Ry	...	98¾	...	98¾
Dominion Steel	...	94½	...	94½
Electric Develop	...	81¼	...	81¼
Laurentide	...	108	...	108
Mexican Electric	90	88¼	88½	...
Mexican L. & P.	91½	90¾	91½	91
Penmans	...	91	...	91
Porto Rico	...	86¾	...	86¾
Prov. of Ontario	...	101	...	101
Quebec L.H. & P.	87	...	87	...
Rio Jan., 1st mort	99	98½	99	98½
Sao Paulo	...	99½	...	99½

Rio. Mackay.
200 @ 108¼ 60 @ 92
13 @ 108½ 10 @ 91¾
4 @ 108⅝ 25 @ 92¼
10 @ 92¾
45 @ 75¾*

Burt.
5 @ 103½
75 @ 104
56 @ 113*
5 @ 112¾*

14 @ 202
Con. Gas. 20 @ 82

Black Lake. City Dairy.
5 @ 15 4 @ 100*

Tor. Elec. Maple L.
35 @ 127½ 30 @ 91*

Elec. Dev.
Porto Rico. $1500 @ 81¼z
594 @ 66

Imperial.
11 @ 224

110 @ 166

R. & O.
25 @ 102¾
100 @ 103
23 @ 103¼
25 @ 103½

Commerce
26 @ 215
74 @ 216*
Twin City
5 @ 109⅜

10 @ 109¼
C.P.R.
20 @ 212½

Sao Paulo
25 @ 158

Saw.-Mas.
25 @ 85*

Penman.
10 @ 69

18 @ 201

*Preferred. zBonds.

Montreal Stocks

	Ask.	Bid.
Canadian Pacific	213¾	212½
Detroit United, xd	68¾	68¾
Halifax Railway	143	142½
Ohio Traction	45	41½
Montreal Power	146¼	146
Porto Rico	56	55¾
Quebec Railway	61	60½
Richelieu & Ontario, xd	103¼	103¼
Rio	...	108
Duluth Superior	83½	80
Soo	143¾	143½
Sao Paulo	159½	157¾
Bell Telephone	226	225
Toronto Railway	144	143½
Twin City	126	125¾
Winnipeg Railway	111	109¾
Asbestos	190	188
Black Lake	12	10½
Cement	16	14
Mackay	21¾	21
Nipissing	94	92
Ogilvie	...	11.10
Penmans	135	...
Crown Reserve	59½	59
Lake of Woods	272	269
Cement pref	138¼	137¾
Nova Scotia Steel	85¾	85½
Dom. Steel pref	97½	97
Illinois pref	102⅜	102¼
Mackay pref	94	92½
N. S. Steel pref	74	73

—Sales—
Shawinigan—130 at 111⅜, 5 at 111¼.
Porto Rico—50 at 55¾, 100 at 56¼, 4 at 55.
Merchants' Bank—5 at 184.
Cement pref.—1 at 86, 15 at 85¾, 7 at 85½.
C.P.R.—75 at 212½, 25 at 212¼, 8 at 212⅜.
Bank of Hochelaga—4 at 160.
Montreal Power bonds—$14,000 at 100.
Bell Telephone—25 at 144.
Montreal Railway—65 at 220½, 25 at 222, 25 at 224, 35 at 224½, 200 at 225, 50 at 225¾, 75 at 225½, 30 at 225¾.
Cement—2 at 21¾.
Quebec Railway bonds—$500 at 85½.
Montreal Power—190 at 146¼, 31 at 146½, 25 at 146¾.
Rio—25 at 107⅝, 75 at 108.
Montreal Bank—40 at 252½, 4 at 251½.
Montreal Cotton—25 at 149.
Soo—75 at 144, 125 at 143¾, 25 at 143¾, 125 at 143¼, 60 at 143⅜.
Ceresl—170 at 44½.
Penman—10 at 59, 25 at 58¼.
Detroit United—125 at 68¼, 5 at 68, 75 at 69, 25 at 68¾, 50 at 68¼.
Dom. Steel, pref.—75 at 102¼.
Crown Reserve—30 at 272, 25 at 270.
Car Foundry—60 at 72.
Richelieu—100 at 102¾, 20 at 102½, 50 at 102¾, 175 at 103, 25 at 102¾, 250 at 103¾, 310 at 103½, 75 at 103⅝, 75 at 103¾, 75 at 104, 25 at 103⅞, 75 at 103¾.
Halifax Rails—6 at 142.
Toronto Railway—25 at 126.
N.S. Steel—1626 at 97.
Mexican L. & P. bonds—$2000 at 97½.
Steel Corp.—10 at 57½, 50 at 57¾, 10 at 58, 256 at 58¼.
Textile—15 at 67¾; 25 at 67.

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.	Close.	Sales.
Allis. Chal.	...	...	...	...	.....
Amal. Cop.	64½	65¼	64½	65¼	800
Am. Beet S.	44¾	45¾	44¾	45¼	3,700
Am. Canners.	...	...	...	...	.....
Am. Cot. Oil.	...	...	...	...	.....
Am. Lin. pr.	31½	31½	31½	31½	.....
Am. Loco.	41¾	41¾	41¼	41¼	200
Amer. Tel.	145½	146¼	145½	146¼	2,900
Anaconda	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	100
Atchison	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	5,900
Atl. Coast	...	...	...	...	.....
B. & Ohio	104¾	105½	104¾	105¼	1,000
Brooklyn	78¾	79¾	78¾	79½	3,400
Car Fdry.	55½	56¾	55½	56¾	800
C. C. C.	...	...	...	...	.....
Cent. Leath.	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	100
Ches. & O.	85	85¾	84¾	85¾	11,400
Col. Fuel	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	100
Col. South.	...	...	...	...	.....
Corn Prod.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	300
C. P. R.	212½	212¾	212¼	213¼	800
Del. & Hud.	...	...	...	...	.....
Denver	33¾	33¾	32¾	33¾	200
do. pref	...	...	...	...	.....
Distillers	...	...	...	...	.....
Duluth S. S.	...	...	...	...	.....
do. pref.	26½	26¾	26½	26¾	300
Erie	31¾	32¼	31¾	32½	11,100
do. 1sts	60½	61¾	60½	61¾	1,300
do. 2nds	40	40¾	40	40¾	1,100
Gas	141¾	142½	141¾	142	1,100
Gen. Elec.	...	...	...	...	.....
Goldfield	6¾	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	400
Gt. Nor. Ore.	62½	62½	62½	62½	300
Gt. Nor. pr.	128¾	129⅜	128¾	129¼	1,100
Ice Secur.	21¼	21½	21¼	21½	.....
Illinois	135½	135½	135½	135½	200
Interboro	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	200
Int. Paper	10½	10½	10½	10¾	.....
Iowa Cent.	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	100
Kan. South.	...	...	...	...	.....
L. & N.	146	146	146	146	.....
Lehigh Val.	176	177¼	176	177¼	9,600
Mackay	92½	92½	92½	92½	.....
do. pref.	76	76	76	76	.....
Mex. C., 2nds.	38	38	38	38	.....
M. K. T.	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	.....
Mo. Pac.	58¼	58¼	57¾	58	.....
M., St. P. & S.	143½	143½	143	143½	.....
N. Amer.	...	...	...	...	.....
Nat. Lead	57	57	57	57	.....
Norfolk	106	106¾	106	106¾	.....
Nor. Pac.	127	127¾	126¾	127¼	.....
Northwest	147¾	147¾	147¾	147¾	.....
N. Y. C.	111½	112	111½	111¾	3,000
Ont. & West.	43	43	43	43	.....
Penna.	127½	127½	127¼	127¾	.....
Pac. Mail	...	...	...	...	.....
Peo. Gas	...	...	...	...	.....
Pitts. Coal	20	20¼	20	20¼	400
Press. Steel	35¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	200
Reading	158¼	159¼	158½	159¾	88,700
Rep. Steel	34¼	34⅝	34¼	34⅝

Wheat Markets

Receipts at Primary Centres.

Receipts of wheat in car lots at primary points, with comparisons, were as follows:

	To-day.	Week ago.	Year ago.
Chicago	16	..	8
Winnipeg	118	28	130
Duluth	36	42	17
Minneapolis	130	101	209

Winnipeg Inspection.

Winnipeg receipts of wheat to-day graded as follows: No. 1 northern, 14 cars; No. 2 northern, 49; No. 3 northern, 29; No. 4 northern, 17; No. 5 northern, 1; No. 6 northern, 4; rejected, 4.

European Grain Exchanges.

The Liverpool market closed to-day ¼d to ½d lower on wheat, and ¼d to ⅝d lower on corn. Antwerp closed unchanged from yesterday, Budapest ½c lower, and Berlin ⅜c lower.

Primaries.

Wheat receipts, 360,000; shipments, 159,000. Corn receipts, 845,000; shipments, 595,000. Oats receipts, 423,000; shipments, 502,000.

Liverpool Wheat Market.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 18.—The weakness in America yesterday and the freer offers of American winter wheat caused some realizing here, and values were off ¼d to ⅝d. The general undertone was steady, with offers light, and, following opening, market firmed under fairly good buying. Support was induced by the expectations of lighter world's shipments on Monday, fewer Plata offers, firmer Australian offers, and expectations of a large decrease in local stock here on Monday. The continent was a fair buyer of cargoes arriving. At the close the market was steady, ¼d to ⅝d lower than yesterday, with the principal pressure in July.

Winnipeg Wheat Market.

	Prev. Close.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—					
May	94¼	94¼	94½	94⅛	94⅜
July	95⅜	95⅝	95⅝	95⅜	95½
Oats—					
May	33⅝	33⅝	33¾	33⅝	33⅝
July	34⅜	34⅜	34¾	34¾	34¾

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Local grain dealers' quotations are as follows:

Oats—Canadian western oats, No. 2, 37½c; No. 3, 36½c, lake ports; Ontario, No. 2, 32½c to 33½c; No. 3, 31½c, outside.

Wheat—No. 2 red, white or mixed, 83c, outside points.

Rye—No. 2, 64c to 65c, outside.

Barley—For feed, 50c to 53c; for malting, 62c to 65c, outside.

Buckwheat—47c to 48c, outside.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 northern, 99½c; No. 2 northern, 97½c; No. 3 northern, 93c.

Corn—No. 3 yellow, new, 51c, Toronto freights, prompt shipment from Chicago.

Peas—No. 2, 89c, 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.

Millfeed—Manitoba bran, $20 per ton; shorts, $22; Ontario bran, $22 in bags; shorts, $24, track, Toronto.

Toronto Sugar Market

Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags, per cwt., as follows:

Extra granulated, Redpath's	$4 30
do. St. Lawrence	4 30
do. Acadia	4 25
Imperial granulated	4 15
Beaver, granulated	4 15
No. 1 yellow, Redpath's	3 90
do. St. Lawrence	3 90
do. Acadia	3 90
do. Acadia, unbranded	3 80

These prices are for delivery here. Car lots, 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:

	Prev. Close.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—					
May	90¾	90⅞	91⅛	90⅝	91¼
July	88¾	88⅞	89⅝	89⅛	89⅝
Sept.	83⅜	83⅝	83¾	83⅛	83
Corn—					
May	48¼	48⅜	49⅛	48⅜	49
July	49⅜	49⅞	50⅛	49⅝	50
Sept.	50⅜	50⅝	51⅛	50⅛	51
Oats—					
May	31⅝	31⅝	32	31½	31¾
July	31⅜	31½	31⅝	31⅜	31⅜
Sept.	31⅛	31¼	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛
Pork—					
May	17.67	17.70	17.75	17.67	17.70
July		17.05	17.05	16.97	16.97
Lard—					
May	9.40	9.42	9.42	9.37	9.40
July		9.37	9.37	9.35	9.35
Ribs—					
May	9.35	9.50	9.50	9.47	9.47
July		9.30	9.30	9.25	9.27

Chicago Gossip.

J. P. Bickell & Co. say at the close: Wheat—Continued dulness in cash wheat circles, and general rains in winter wheat belt were signals for heavy liquidation, and short commitments the past week. Values recording new records for recent decline and tendency apparently still downward. Immediate fluctuations difficult to forecast, as situation depending on factors that are unusual, the proposed tariff treaty being one, and, if ratified, means radical adjustment of values. Only buy on sharp declines and trade in July and September options.

New York Cotton Market.

Erickson Perkins & Co. (J. G. Beaty), 14 West King-street, reported the following prices:

	Prev. Close.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	13.79	13.90	13.95	13.90	13.94
May	13.95	14.02	14.10	13.99	14.09
July	13.97	14.08	14.13	13.99	14.12
Oct.	12.69	12.75	12.75	2.65	12.73

The Home Bank of Canada
ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854 ORIGINAL CHARTER
SIX OFFICES IN TORONTO
8 King Street West
78 Church Street
Corner Queen West and Bathurst Streets
Corner Bloor West and Bathurst Streets
Corner Queen East and Ontario Streets
1686 Dundas Street, West Toronto
Full Compound Interest Paid
On Savings Accounts of One Dollar or More

WHEAT EXPORTS LARGER

Statistics Show Increase Over Previous Two Years—Prices Lower.

May wheat at Chicago is now 20 cents below the price of last year. This is considerably more than the difference which prevails in the international market, where supplies since July 1 have been 37 per cent larger than two years ago. Up to Feb. 11 the total exports from surplus countries to importing countries were 396,556,000 bushels, compared with 350,412,000 bushels last season, and 289,974,000 bushels two years ago. Below are given some of the largest weekly movements of wheat in international trade in the current season, in bushels:

	1910-11	1909-10	1908-09
Week ended Feb. 11	12,304,000	10,752,000	12,000,000
Jan. 28	13,880,000	10,704,000	12,288,000
Dec. 9	12,460,000	9,542,000	6,807,000
Nov. 25	15,711,000	12,084,000	8,216,000
Since July 1	396,856,000	350,412,000	289,974,000
Russia's ex.	146,000,000	145,100,000	44,730,000

Russia's exports, as compared above, were 36 per cent of the total world's exports. Supplies from that country have not only been continuous in good volume, but have extended over two years, and fully counteracted the shortage in America and Argentina.

Cotton Gossip.

Erickson Perkins & Co. had the following at the close:

While speculation was at a low ebb today, the market gave a good account of itself. On the early strength, due to Liverpool advances, profit-taking for the account of a few local traders carried the market off a few points. Rumors that southern spot men were here trying to pick up stock in the local market turned speculation quickly, and the market went slowly until the close, which was at practically the best price of the day, and at a net advance of four to fifteen points over yesterday. There is no change in the situation, so far as we can see, and moderate purchases are advisabe for a turn on all signs of weakness.

CATTLE MARKETS

Record of Prices and Sales on the Leading Exchanges.

CHICAGO, Feb 18.—Cattle receipts, estimated at 200; market steady; beeves, $5 to $6.80; Texas, $4.25 to $5.50; western steers, $4.50 to $5.70; stockers and feeders, $3.80 to $5.80; cows and heifers, $2.65 to $5.75; calves, $7.60 to $9.

Hogs—Receipts, estimated at 12,000; market slow; light, $7.20 to $7.55; mixed $7.05 to $7.50; heavy, $6.95 to $7.40; roughs, $6.95 to $7.15; good to choice heavy, $7.15 to $7.40; pigs, $7.40 to $7.65; bulk of sales, $7.20 to $7.35.

Sheep—Receipts estimated at 2000; market steady; native, $3 to $4.70; western, $3 to $4.75; yearlings, $4.75 to $5.60; lambs, native, $4.90 to $6.40; western, $5 to $6.50.

Liverpool Cattle Market.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 18.—John Rogers and Co., Liverpool, cable to-day that the general conditions of trade in the Birkenhead market were in accordance with recent advice. States steers make from 12½c to 13c and Canadian from 12¼c to 12⅝c per pound, being an advance of one-quarter cent on the last quotations.

Liverpool Grain and Produce.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 18.—Closing—Wheat, spot, dull; No. 2 red western winter, no stock; futures steady; March, 7s ½d; May, 6s 11d; flour, winter patents, steady, 29s; hops in London, Pacific coast, firm, £4 6s to £5 5s.

New York Curb.

Charles Head & Co. (R. R. Bongard) report the following prices on the New York curb:

Argentum closed at 1½ to 4; Bailey, 5 to 6⅛; Buffalo, 2 to 2½; Bay State Gas, ½ to ⅝; Colonial Silver, 3-16 to 5-16; Cobalt Central, 8 to 8¼, 3000 sold at 8; Foster, 4 to 10; Green-Meehan, 1 to 3; Hargraves, 23 to 28; Kerr Lake, 6 15-16 to 7, high 7, low 6 15-16, 1000; McKinley, 1.72 to 1.78, high 1.13-16, low 1¾, 2500; May Oil, 73 to 77; Nipissing, 11¼ to 11⅝, high 11⅝, low 11 3-16, 1200; Otisse, 1 to 3; Silver Queen, 3 to 8; Silver Leaf, 6½ to 7; Trethewey, 1.10 to 1.15; Union Pacific, 1½ to 3; Yukon Gold, 3⅞ to 4 1-16.

EXPORTS INCREASE RAPIDLY

Big Increase Shown in January Figures for United States.

A general increase in exportation of breadstuffs, meats, cotton and mineral oil is a marked characteristic of the monthly statement issued by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States. It shows the number of bushels of corn exported in January, 1911, as 9,750,000 bushels, against 6,000,000 in January last year; or wheat 2,750,000 bushels, against less than 1,500,000 a year ago; of cotton, over 1,000,000 bales against less than 500,000 in January, 1910; of mineral oil, 105,000,000 gallons against 96,000,000 in the same month of last year, and of meat and dairy products, a slight increase over January, 1910. The total value of wheat, corn, flour, meat and dairy products, food animals, cotton and mineral oil exported in January, 1911, is $108,000,000 against $66,500,000 in January, 1910, and for the seven months ended Jan. 31, $630,000,000 against $545,000,000 in the corresponding period of last year.

THE SERUM CURE FOR INSANITY

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Dr. H. B. Stoddart of the Royal Bethlehem Hospital scouts the Glasgow insanity cure. He says it is possible that the serum discovered may cure insanity due to mental shock, but so many forms of insanity are due to various causes that it is impossible for the serum to be efficacious in all cases.

GERMAN COUNT SCORES SALES OF FOREIGN BONDS

Bankers Push American Bonds For Larger Profits—Debate in Reichstag.

That German financial interests are looking askance at the flooding of the German markets with foreign securities, and particularly with American railway bonds, is evident from the recent debate in the Reichstag, in which Count Von Kantz interpellated the government regarding the action of some of the leading bankers in placing enormous foreign issues in the country.

In the course of his address, the count said:

"The big banks prefer bringing out foreign issues to exploiting German loans, owing to bigger profits thus secured. Securities of Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway belong ostensibly to the best class of investment and pay seven per cent, but it is asserted without contradiction that this railway recently shows reduced earnings and that its dividends are kept up to 7 per cent only in order not to discredit the large sums placed in Germany.

"Why do not Americans keep these securities for themselves? They have more money than we have. They do not buy any railway material in Germany. Their high tariff renders this impossible and the Payne tariff law permits the raising of the rate against us to a maximum of 100 per cent. The investment of German capital in American railway securities only placed this capital at the disposal of the American iron industry which competes with ours in many over-seas markets, especially in South America."

WAGES AND PROFITS ON A LOWER BASIS

Big Mercantile House Predicts Sharp Downward Revision in Cost of Producing Manufactures.

An interesting phase of the business situation in the United States is discussed in the monthly bulletin of one of the big commercial houses of Pittsburg.

The possibility of a lower standard of wages and reduced profits, and the respective relations of capital and labor are reviewed as follows:

"The statement can be confidently made without fear of trangression upon economic principles, that the country cannot return to a basis of real prosperity until there is a substantial downward revision in costs of production, of which labor receives by far the greatest proportion, and in the amount of profit charged by manufacturers and wholesale and retail distributors. Before the appearance of the great industrial combinations, producers were satisfied with fairly moderate profits and market conditions, while sometimes suffering acutely from depressing competition, were more nearly guided by supply and demand, instead of by attempted dictates of powerful interests. The fall in prices of many commodities since mid-summer is merely recognition of a natural law. It is likely to work considerably further, and labor, by sharp reductions in costs of living, can afford to accept lower wages. This would promote production along the line of least resistance and would prepare the most stable foundation for a period of prolonged trade activity. Labor and capital have their equal responsibility and opportunity. What will be the solution?"

SOLD FOR $150,000

J. Lorne McGibbon Acquires Eight Armstrong-Booth Claims in Tisdale.

PORCUPINE CITY, Feb. 13.—(From Our Man Up North.)—It is reported here, thru the arrival of Dr. J. B. McConnell and Robert Devine, that the Armstrong-Booth holdings, eight claims in all, near the centre of Tisdale, have been sold to J. Lorne McGibbon, of the Armstrong-McGibbon syndicate, for the sum of $150,000. Just what terms are called for is not announced.

The group of claims had been presented to Dr. McConnell to be looked over and shown to the Bewick-Moreing party, but to-day, with the announcement that a sale has taken place, the group will be stricken from the list.

The Armstrong-Booth group lies in a good part of the prospective gold-bearing section, about half way on a direct line between the Smith Veteran and the Hollinger. That territory looks good at present.

It is not stated, and there is no way of knowing, if the recent purchase by J. Lorne McGibbon is to become a part of the Armstrong-McGibbon syndicate holdings.

HIBERNATING ANIMALS

Ways of the Beasts That Sleep All Winter and Are Very Much Alive in the Spring.

That certain animals retire to a concealed place and remain dormant or in a state of greater or less lethargy during the winter months is a well-known fact. That during this time they take neither food nor drink is likewise known, but just how life is sustained under those conditions no one knows.

A number of hibernating animals acquire a great amount of fat, usually just under the skin, and during the dormant period, as the naturalist theorizes on the subject, this is consumed by its possessors by absorption, and they come out of the sleep in the spring much attenuated, but in the case of serpents, frogs, toads and bats no such accumulation has been noticed. In order that a certain amount of heat may be maintained it is the habit of these creatures to conceal themselves in warm places or to congregate in secluded quarters. Bears, hedgehogs, raccoons, opossums and such animals go into holes in trees, hollow stumps, crevices in the rocks or beneath the roots of fallen trees. Woodchucks and their kind retreat to the depths of burrows made by themselves, in which they live in the summer and deepen for greater warmth and protection during the winter sleep.

Hibernating Snakes.

Snakes twist themselves together in great bunches or balls in holes in the ground or hollows of trees. In these balls of snakes will be found rattlesnakes, blacksnakes, milk snakes and every variety of snake having contiguous habitat, altho in the season of activity there was sure to be a battle between one another of their kind on occasions of meeting, the rattlesnake and blacksnake being then particularly mortal enemies.

Frogs and toads sink into the mud, as do alligators, crocodiles and all lizards. Shellfish dig down into the soft bottoms of their water holes, and the catfish and the big mouth or Oswego bass forget their summer cares and go to sleep when winter comes, the catfish going to its bed on the soft bottom of some deep hole in stream or pond and turning on its side in a position of the utmost repose. Insects that survive the winter lie in the ground or in some protected cranny.

Those who attempt to explain the phenomenon of hibernation attribute it to the effect of the cold, absence of the food on which such animals subsist and to the gradual slowing of respiration. In those animals that are perfect hibernators the instinct for storing food for the winter is entirely lacking. They betake themselves to the retreat selected and begin by falling asleep. Natural sleep is a very similar phenomenon, differing from this winter coma of animals only in degree. Human beings who are frozen to death first sleep, then get into a condition very much like hibernation, which when carried further causes death. It is so with the lower animals, and many succumb to the cold. In sleep the respiration is slower, and as a consequence the temperature of the body falls, so that clothing is necessary when one sleeps that would be too warm in the waking hours.

Thus it is in hibernation. The breathing of the subject becomes slower and slower until it is nearly suspended. The heart beats decline and the temperature falls.

Two Classes.

There are two classes of hibernators, those perfectly lethargic thru the winter and those that wake at certain intervals. The best example of perfect winter sleep is seen in bats. At the beginning of cold weather these creatures huddle together in bundles, become comatose and do not stir until warm weather comes again. An old hollow tree, or best of all a cave, affords the bats their winter protection.

Bats have a little hook at one of the joints of each wing by which they hang suspended in the air when sleeping, and the late Professor Browne of Lafayette College, whose investigations in hibernation are accepted as authority, says that during hibernation numbers of bats crowd together, clinging to each other, the weight of all being born by the central one, as many as sixty bats having been discovered in one bunch. The amount of cold which bats can withstand while in their winter sleep is almost beyond belief. It is recorded by Professor Browne that in the bunch referred to the wings of the outside bats were so frozen that they broke like icicles when touched. Some of those bats, altho so badly frozen, were soon brought to life by the application of warmth.

Squirrels as a rule are imperfect hibernators, remaining in a semi-lethargic state until a pleasant day or until the pangs of hunger induce them to arouse and eat. There is a ground squirrel, the habitat of which is in the far west, that simulates death so closely in its winter sleep that no respiration or heartbeat can be detected.

Of our familiar animals that hibernate perfectly, the woodchuck is a most striking example of the phenomenon. Its coma is so complete that a woodchuck dug from its burrow in midwinter may be tossed about like a ball without exhibiting any show of life until the exercise has started its blood into circulation and restored a normal temperature. Left to itself again, it will gradually fall into the winter sleep.

A bear routed out of his winter sleep will not travel any further than he has to, but will lop down in the first place he comes to that offers shelter and at once resume his nap. Before the law protected bears by a close season during the winter months not many bears that were thus disturbed in their hibernation were permitted by their disturbers to get the chance to resume their nap.

Fatten During Long Sleep.

Naturalists insist that hibernating animals, notably the bear, come out of their long sleep very thin, the great accumulation of flesh with which they retired to their rest having been consumed by an absorbing process, but as far as the bear is concerned, this is entirely opposed to the accepted backwoods declaration, which is that the bear appears in the spring in better flesh than he was when he sought winter quarters, altho he loses it rapidly as he begins to forage for food after his long fast.

The alligator is a remarkable hibernator and has an odd habit, according to good local authority, of taking into its stomach a bit of wood before laying itself away for the winter. "Almost anything of suitable size will answer the alligator's purpose," a citizen of Columbia, S.C., assures the writer, "but the most palatable tidbit in our alligator neighborhood seems to be a lightwood knot. Alligators have been killed in the spring with remains of these knots in their stomachs, beautifully polished. The alligator takes in this hard substance apparently to stay its stomach, for it can probably live longer without food, even in the active state, than any other creature.

"Near the spot where the female alligator made her nest and laid her eggs in the summer the winter holing up place will be made, altho the alligators may have wandered away miles from there in the fall. With its powerful feet and claws the alligator digs almost straight down from eight to twelve feet, then making a horizontal passage for some distance, takes an upward turn, coming to within a short distance of the surface of the ground and above the water level of the swamps or marsh where he may be. The big reptile then prepares a space sufficiently large to enable him to lie at full length out of water. There he takes his long winter sleep, and as no air can penetrate to his retreat it must be plain enough that he must do without breathing all that time."

Harvesting the hibernating raccoon in midwinter is a sport indulged in by natives of the Pennsylvania hemlock belt, where the coon is plentiful. In the fall at the coming of the cold weather that will drive this hibernating little beast to its sleeping place these places are marked down by the person who has it in mind to gather the occupants of them some time during the winter. When that time comes and he wants coon for dinner the harvester seeks one of the coon holing up places, chops into it if it is a hollow tree, which it usually is, uncovers the huddling group of sound asleep coons and takes out as many as he wants and plugs up the hole again, to be tapped at some other time. The coons are fat, altho they have not had anything to eat for weeks.

Plague Reaches England.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The Morning Post says there are isolated cases of the pneumonic plague at Glasgow and East Anglia.

BUICK STRIKES OIL

Buick Midway Well Comes in, Flowing 1,500 to 3,000 Barrels---Means That the Buick Properties are Worth From Two to Three Million Dollars More.

THIS TELEGRAM TELLS THE STORY:

Moron, California, Feb. 17th, 1911.

BUICK OIL CO, Room 420, Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Buick Midway number one well came in to-day at 1.30 p.m., under absolute control, flowing from fifteen hundred to three thousand barrels per day. Had sump holes ready. Capacity estimated fifteen thousand barrels. Are erecting two two-thousand-barrel tanks. Are negotiating with the Associated Co. for use of their fifty-five-thousand-barrel storage tank. Oil flowing through two five-sixteenth-inch holes. Heavy gas pressure.

D. D. BUICK.

At last we are enabled to give the public definite and specific news. We have struck our first gusher, and it is one of the best in the field.

Do you know what this means? Do you know that it answers every one of the critics and those who have scoffed and lied about Buick Oil? It tells our stockholders that their judgment has been right. More than this, it tells in direct language the value of Buick Midway holdings.

Think of an oil well that is to-day producing from 1,500 to 3,000 barrels. At the present selling price of oil this means a daily value of from $750 to $1,500 to the well. This is not the important question, however. The real proof of this well lies in the fact that our Midway forty is a proven territory. We can sink ten wells, yes, fifteen wells, to the acre. We have forty of such acres, and this is just a small proportion of our holdings in this field. We do not intend to stop now that our well has come in, but the crew that has been working upon the No. 1 well will now shift their operations to Buick Midway No. 2, and another crew will be installed as soon as possible upon Buick No. 3 and No. 4 and No. 5.

The pipe lines, as you know, are close to our property. We will have no difficulty from this course. Our oil, as it flows from our well, will flow from our settling tanks and vats into the great pipe lines close by and from there on north to Frisco or west to the Pacific Coast, where it will be loaded into vessels or trains of cars and sent to market.

We have repeatedly told the public that we would bring in this well, and that it would be a big one. We have made good our predictions. The telegram we received and quoted above bears the announcement only that the well has come in. Later we shall receive full and complete information from Mr. D. D. Buick, who is upon the field, and this information we shall send forth to our stockholders in a special report, published in the "Buick Oil News." We shall be glad to give this report also to everyone who writes to us for it. One week from to-day we shall also publish the very latest developments with respect to our No. 1 well, and our other holdings, through the press of this country. Thousands upon thousands of people have written us that they contemplated purchasing Buick Oil stock when we actually had struck oil. When this announcement appears it will demonstrate the value of Buick Oil shares and the record this company has made in the sale of its stock heretofore will be as nothing when compared to the amount of stock that will be sold within the next six or seven days.

We have repeatedly told the public to buy Buick Oil. We told you to do this when the shares were 50 cents, and thousands of stockholders did so. We now tell you to do the same when the stock is 75 cents, for it is certainly going higher.

The income which we receive from the sale of oil from our first well will not only enable this company to sink its future wells in a more rapid manner, but this single well has had the influence of stamping the Buick property as proven and valuable property. The Buick oil stock has now been taken out of the non-producing class, and is a producing company. We do not intend to rest upon our oars, but we do say that the No. 1 well proves absolutely the value of the Buick oil holdings of 640 acres. Work is soon to be started upon our 560-acre holdings in the Sunset Security field, and a little later we shall begin operations on our forty-acre tract, located in the Maricopa-Sunset field. We have told you about the Buick Midway, we now tell you about our 560-acre tract and our 40-acre tract. The oil men of the Midway field are wildly enthusiastic over the bringing in of the Buick Midway No. 1 well. This well has been the centre of attraction for the past ten days, and our reports from the oil fields have proven to us that utmost excitement has prevailed among owners of oil lands adjacent to the Buick property. Upon one side of us the Southern Pacific is reported to have paid three million dollars for a tract of land; upon the other is the California Midway, which has already brought in one gusher and is now down within a few hundred feet of oil sands. The bringing in of the Buick Midway well has proven this entire region. No wonder there is excitement. For those who are lucky enough to own land in this vicinity one can feel almost certain that every acre will net them thousands upon thousands of dollars per day in income.

The people of the United States have had faith in D. D. Buick, the founder and inventor of the Buick automobile. They have been instrumental in the bringing in of the Buick Midway well, for they have purchased Buick Oil shares because of the record of D. D. Buick. Now that Mr. Buick's predictions have come true in one instance, this company will not only enjoy the most unheard-of patronage so far as future sales of this stock is concerned, but it is enabled by this glad news to forever silence the malicious critics who have been attacking Buick Oil and who have been endeavoring to dissatisfy its stockholders.

What do you think the earnings of the Buick Oil Company will be when we have ten wells upon the Buick Midway forty, all of them bringing in 1,500 to 3,000 barrels of oil, or more, per day? Selling our oil at 50c per barrel means that we will enjoy an income of $750.00 to $1,500 per day for each and every well put down if these wells run 1,500 to 3,000 barrels per day. This means that our income would be on one acre alone $7,500 to $15,000 per day, or $2,742,000 to $5,485,000 per year. If such an income is possible upon one acre, what will the income be upon forty acres, and every acre in the Midway tract is, in our opinion, equal to the land upon which our Buick Midway No. 1 well is located. No man alive can figure out the profits to be derived from Buick oil. They are merely speculative.

We feel that Buick Oil stock will go to several times its present price and we fully anticipate being able to return to our stockholders, in the nature of large dividends, ample profit upon their investment, simply from several of these wells. When our 560-acre holdings are being operated, together with the 40-acre Maricopa Sunset, and after we have several other wells gushing upon our Midway tract, the earning power of Buick Oil stock will be colossal.

Now is the time to buy Buick shares at 75 cents. Do not wait a single day. Do not delay, but purchase as many of these shares as your present income and mode of life will enable you to do. It is our opinion that this company will not have to sell very much more of its stock, and we believe from the thousands upon thousands of letters which we have received in the past, and are receiving to-day from all sections of this country, that we will exhaust every share we have for sale within a very short time.

Our No. 2 well, which will be started immediately, should reach the oil body in 120 days, and No. 3 well should come in within a short time thereafter. It is our hope and ambition to have three producing wells on Buick Midway 40 by the middle of summer, and we believe that when these wells are producing that this company's stock cannot be purchased for two or three times the price it is selling at to-day, for then it should be earning very large dividends.

All questions of experiment are now in the past. The future of this company resolves itself down to a purely arithmetical question.

This company publishes a little paper called the "Buick Oil News," which appears twice each month. The next edition of this publication will be out in about one week, and in this issue we intend to tell the story of the bringing in of this well in full detail. We hope to be able to have photographs of the well as it came in, and we will be glad to see that each and every stockholder or person interested in this company who will send in the coupon below, receives a copy of this publication.

We know exactly, foot by foot, the character of the ground we will have to pass through in our next wells at Midway. We have all this information at hand and this experience will enable us to perform the drilling of the new wells in about one-half the length of time and with fifty per cent. of the expense.

My advice to every man and woman who reads this advertisement is to inform yourself more of Buick Oil if you are not satisfied that now is the time to buy this Company's shares.

We have published a great book entitled "The Land Where Oil is King," and in this book you will find the most interesting literature with respect to the California oil fields you have ever read. It gives you facts and figures which are almost beyond belief, but which are absolute proofs, and even the children of California are well versed in this knowledge. Those things which look to these Eastern men as almost unbelievable are matters of everyday interest to people who live in and around the great oil fields.

Men who but a few months or years ago were working for wages are to-day rich, because of the investments and money they have made out of the California oil companies. Just a few hundred dollars invested in some of these companies have netted the stockholders thousands of dollars in profits per year, and what I expect to do before very long is to prove to the world the holdings of the Buick Oil Company are among the richest in the State.

The great book, which we will send free, tells you of all these questions, and we will also send a copy of a little magazine published every two weeks, which we call the Buick Oil News, and this publication is filled with the news items, not only of the Buick Oil Company, but of all news matter which is of importance to the oil industry.

Do not hesitate to buy some of this Company's stock now, to-day, this very minute. Send in the coupon below for as many shares as you desire.

The following table will show you how to make your payments if you purchase on the installment plan.

If you want to know more, however, about this Company before you invest, send in the information coupon below and we will send this literature at once.

THE PRICE OF THESE SHARES IS 75 CENTS—PAR VALUE, $1.00

HOW TO BUY THESE SHARES

$ 7.50 Down and	$ 10.00 Monthly for 3 Months Buys	50 Shares
15.00 Down and	20.00 Monthly for 3 Months Buys	100 Shares
30.00 Down and	40.00 Monthly for 3 Months Buys	200 Shares
50.00 Down and	58.33 Monthly for 3 Months Buys	300 Shares
75.00 Down and	75.00 Monthly for 3 Months Buys	400 Shares
100.00 Down and	91.66 Monthly for 3 Months Buys	500 Shares
250.00 Down and	166.67 Monthly for 3 Months Buys	1000 Shares

A Discount of 5 Per Cent. May Be Deducted for All Cash Subscriptions Only.

Remember, we reserve the right to reject any application and return the remittance at any time within twenty-four hours after same is received in our office. Send now for our literature and you will enjoy reading it more than anything you have ever read, for it's a revelation to everyone who does not know of this great oil district. If in doubt, telegraph your reservation and then send for literature.

Information Coupon

BUICK OIL CO.,
424 Marquette Building, Chicago.

Gentlemen: Please mail me your great book, "The Land Where Oil is King," describing the Buick Oil Lands and covering in photographs, Government reports and other facts and statistics, the greatest oil field in the world, Kern County, California. I do not agree to buy shares, but will give this literature a careful reading.

Name .....
Address .....
Town ..... State..... T.W

These Shares Advanced From 50c to 75c February 5, 1911

DON'T WAIT A DAY!

Telegraph Reservations:
Address All Communications to the

BUICK OIL CO.

420 Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

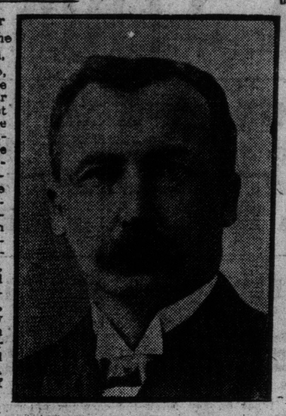
Subscription to Stock.

BUICK OIL CO.,
424 Marquette Building, Chicago.

Gentlemen: I hereby make application for ..... shares of Treasury Stock in the Buick Oil Co., at 75 cents per share of a par value of $1.00 each. Enclosed find $..... to pay for same.

Name. . . . . .
Address . . . . . .
Town ..... State..... T.W

Former Laurier Minister Who Says "Keep Out of It"



Hon. Clifford Sifton, former minister of the interior, and chairman of the Federal Conservation Commission, speaking before the Canadian Club, Montreal:—If we enter upon trade relations of an extensive character with the United States, and if the most favorable anticipations which can be entertained turn out to be well founded, and our friends south of the line use us well, and give us nearly everything we ask for, what is the inevitable conclusion? Must not our trade and business and very life become mixed with theirs so that we shall become increasingly dependant upon them, with the ultimate end of political union? * * * And if these favorable anticipations are not realized, and they will not treat us well, and want to grab and quibble on the interpretation of any reciprocity treaty, what will that mean? It will simply mean that ten or fifteen years from now we shall have to begin all over again just where we are now, and start once again to put ourselves right. * * * My view of the best way of continuing good relations between Canada and the United States is that each should do its own business independently, and to have no entanglements, nothing in the world to quarrel about. (Loud cheers.)

No Mandate, Says Dewart We Can Afford to Wait

From letter of H. H. Dewart, K.C., former Liberal candidate, to The Globe:—

The origin of the recent reciprocity movement in Canada is worth considering. It comes from the middle west, where the people have sacrificed less and benefitted more than in any other part of Canada. It is not solely due to the very considerable influx of valued settlers from the western States, but their influence is not a negligible quantity. It comes at a time when the whole of Canada has made an enormous contribution to insure the development of the new provinces, and to establish a new bond between the eastern and western provinces to bring them closer together in trade and transportation.

The proposals must be considered from the more important standpoint of their ultimate effect upon our national life and existence, and their relation to imperial diplomacy. It cannot be urged that there is any mandate from the people for such a sweeping fiscal change. Since 1896 reciprocity has not been before the people as a political issue. President Taft may need to avert a coming storm, even if he use a moribund legislative body to accomplish it. But can we not afford to wait? It is suggested that the attitude of the Democratic party, which will shortly be in the ascendency in one house, will justify us in doing so. If the people of the United States need our grain and timber and the products of our farms and fisheries they will take good care to get them, free of duty, but we can sell them or use them ourselves whether they do or not.

Some Tricks of Criminals To Evade the Law

Fugitive criminals adopt strange devices to avoid being brought to justice. Perhaps the most popular method in the case of desperate rogues is to get locked up for some trivial offence. It is well known that the jails are among the last places to be searched by the police for a malefactor who is wanted.

The records of the courts, says The London Globe, teem with such cases. A man who is being hunted by the police for some serious crime will throw a brick thru a window or pretend to be drunk and assault a constable merely in order to secure just a temporary sentence of about 14 days' imprisonment, at the expiration of which period the tension has been relieved to a considerable extent and the vigilance of the police relaxed.

Another ingenious scheme which has been practised with success more than once is for the fugitive to don the shabbiest clothes he can obtain and take casual work as a sandwich man. In this capacity, aided by an unkempt beard and a bandaged eye, which acts as a "blind" in more senses than one, arrest has been avoided for weeks.

The notorious Charles Peace was a master in the art of disguise and numerous stories are told of how he repeatedly would accost policemen and inquire whether they had yet "got on the track of that villain Peace." The most striking instance of vanished men coming again to light to take part in legal proceedings is that which occurred in a case where Daniel O'Connell was defending a man indicted for murder.

The case for the prosecution seemed as clear as possible and O'Connell contented himself with fewer questions than were to have been expected of so eminent a cross-examiner. When the case for the crown had closed he announced that he had but one witness to call, but that witness was important to the case. He was the murdered man, very much alive.

There was no doubting the man's identity; everybody knew him. The judge therefore turned to the jury and directed them to acquit the prisoner. To his amasement, however, they returned a verdict of guilty. Asked for an explanation the foreman observed that they had no doubt that the prisoner was innocent of the murder; "but," he added, "we find him guilty of stealing my old gray mare three weeks ago."

In France a man may be tried and sentenced to death by the assize court in his absence, the most recent instance being the uncaptured assailant of Dr. Herbert. This process could be carried out in this country by proceedings in outlawry, which, altho no case has occurred since 1855, still remains as part of the criminal law and is regulated by the crown office rules of 1906.

Outlawry is defined as a punishment inflicted upon a defendant, whether a peer or a commoner, for his contempt in not rendering himself amenable to justice, and a judgment of outlawry in case of treason or felony not only operates as a conviction and subjects the defendant to the prescribed punishment but in addition the outlaw forfeits to the crown his goods and chattels and all the profits of his real estate.

The Berlin police possess apparatus for the detection of criminals far superior to that at the disposal of our Scotland Yard authorities, which explains a recent statement of the Prussian home minister that out of 118 capital crimes reported to the Berlin police since 1899 only eight had remained undetected, whereas in London according to the latest statistics, the proportion of such crimes of which the perpetrators had remained undiscovered was 23½ per cent."

Investigations by the German police authorities are greatly facilitated by the "identity papers" which every man and woman in Prussia must carry about with them; and above all, the system of registration at hotels, lodging houses, etc., communicated to the police.

FARM VALUES AND WAGES IN CANADA.

OTTAWA, Feb. 9.—The Census Monthly for January says that values and wages in Canada make a good record for 1910. The total value of live stock on the farms is $593,768,000, which is $34,979,000 more than in 1909. The price per head of horses is $132.50, as against $130.72 in 1909; of milch cows $42.60, as against $38.36; of other cattle $30.90, against $28.81, and of sheep $6, against $5.89. Swine alone show a drop in average price, being $11.30 per head, against $11.80. The total value of horses is $293,398,000 for last year, against 278,789,000 for 1909; of milch cows $121,613,000, against $103,601,000; of other cattle $131,781,000, against $126,526,000, and of sheep $15,819,000, against $15,735,000. The value of swine, however, fell from $34,368,000 in 1909 to $31,157,000 in 1910.

The highest average price of horses was in Saskatchewan; of milch cows, other horned cattle and sheep, in Ontario, and of swine in Quebec. Horses, 3 years old and over, reached the highest price in British Columbia, where the average was $225. Swine, per 100 pounds live weight, ranged from $6.50 in Manitoba to $9.62 in Quebec. The price of unwashed wool was 18 cents in 1910 and 17 cents in 1909, and of washed wool 24 cents for each year.

The average value of occupied farm land in the Dominion was $38.45 per acre, or 15 cents less than for the previous year. It was highest in British Columbia, where the cost of clearing is heavy and the land is largely occupied for fruit growing—the average being $74 per acre, or 56 cents per acre more than in the previous year. Ontario comes next with $48 per acre, which is $2.22 less than in 1909.

Farm help for the summer season shows an average of $35.15 per month for males and $20.70 for females, counting board, as compared with $33.69 and $19.08 respectively in the previous year. Males have an average of $47.10 and females $209.69 per year, counting board, as against $336.29 and $206.08 respectively for 1909. The highest prices per month in summer are paid in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, where they are $40 and over for males and $25 and over for females, counting board. The average rate of board per month ranges from $8 for males and $6 for females in Prince Edward Island, to $20 and $17 respectively per month in British Columbia.

The rates of wages and board are quoted for the farm, where males are employed on the land and females in the house. They are averages computed from a large number of returns by farmers to the census office.

ARRESTED FOR FORGERY

Ottawa Traveler Charged With Raising a Note From $15 to $25.

WOODSTOCK, Feb. 18.—C. A. McDonald, salesman for the National Manufacturing Co., Ottawa, was arrested here to-day charged with forgery. It is alleged he sold a stove to Edwin Phillips of Foldens Corners, taking a note for $15 and then raising the note to $25. McDonald lives in Woodstock.

Canada First Party Making Start Here

The World on Saturday came across the following pledge which is being extensively circulated and signed. It is a new form of "Canada First," and, we imagine, while it advocates Canadianism to the full, doesn't discredit the reciprocity movement, but preaches each man for himself, judging by the objects as presented here below. No name, no connection with the pledge has yet been given out, altho a number of very prominent men, some associated with the government of the country, have signed it.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

To the Honorary Secretary of

THE CANADIAN LEAGUE

I desire to be enrolled as a member of "THE CANADIAN LEAGUE." and I agree to advocate and support the objects as laid down.

Signature .....

Occupation .....

Address .....

Sign and mail to the Honorary Secretary of "THE CANADIAN LEAGUE," 12-14 Wellington East, Toronto.

The reverse side has the following:

THE CANADIAN LEAGUE.

The Canadian League is intended to unite all patriotic Canadians in one organization which will be helpful to the nation as a whole and helpful to each individual.

The central oraginzation is to be supported by the voluntary contributions from its "patrons." No member is to pay an initiation fee or a yearly subscription. Local leagues may be formed wherever there are twenty or more members of the league, and these leagues may make their own regulations as to meetings, fees and constitution.

Canada is receiving each year many new citizens, more in proportion to her population than any other country in the world. There must be an organized effort to explain to these the nature of our government and the traditions of our past, and to inspire in them a feeling of intelligent loyalty to the country and its institutions. Hence the prime necessity for a league of this nature.

A league badge is being prepared and will be supplied at cost price to all members. A certificate of membership will be sent to every person joining the league, for which there will be no charge. Charters also will be supplied local leagues free of charge.

Objects of the Canadian League.

1. To explain to the foreigners who are pouring into Canada the nature of our government and our traditions, and to inspire in them an intelligent devotion to the country and its institutions.

2. To bring the people of Eastern and Western Canada into a closer understanding of each other and to temper the sentiments of both east and west so that, respecting each other's rights and requirements, they may unite in a common Canadianism.

3. To unite all citizens in support of things Canadian, and to discourage partisan criticism of accepted national undertakings, such as the Canadian Naval Service.

4. To encourage and further dignify agriculture as of prime importance and to support Canadian industries as necessary in the upbuilding of the country.

5. To maintain Canada as a self-governing nation within the empire.

Address all communications to the Honorary Secretary, Canadian League, 12 Wellington-street east, Toronto.

Hot Haste to Get Travers Out of "Pen"

Police Bound to Effect Rescue Before Prison Stamp is Imprinted.

If W. R. Travers was taken to Kingston on the jump, he will likely come back on the wing. Armed with the order of Judge Winchester, chairman of the general sessions of the peace, calling upon the warden of the penitentiary to deliver the man over to him by reason of the fact that he is a necessary and material witness in the trial of Col. James Munro, who comes up before the judge on Thursday, Inspector Duncan left the city for Kingston the G. T. R. train leaving the city at 1.50. The inspector arrived in Kingston shortly after seven o'clock Saturday night. He leaves there between midnight and 1 o'clock Sunday morning, and, bar accident, or further intervention, will arrive back in the city with Travers Sunday morning.

Forestalled Prison Shears.

Immediately upon the issue of the judge's order, which was made upon the application of Assistant County Crown Attorney Monahan, the Toronto police got busy on the telephone to prevent any alteration in Travers when he shall be returned. The Dominion police were called on the long-distance telephone and asked to have the justice department stay the shaving and clipping of Travers, so that he may suffer no indignity when he comes back to give evidence. In addition to this Sergeant Mackay telephoned to the warden of the penitentiary, asking that Travers be not shaved, and saying that Inspector Duncan had left with the judgee's order. The warden assured him that Travers would not be shaved and that he would be turned over to Inspector Duncan as soon as he arrived with the order, so that it is reasonably safe to expect Travers here Sunday morning.

Intimidation Feared.

One thing that was noticeable in the effort of the police to recover Travers was the evident haste to get him immediately back into their custody. Just why this was the police did not say, but others connected with the case did not hesitate to say that were Travers taken into Kingston Penitentiary he might very likely come out of that place with a much diminished desire to talk, if not with an adamantine determination to preserve silence with regard to any further disclosures in connection with the affairs of the bank.

HERO FUND FOR DENMARK

Andrew Carnegie's Offer of $100,000 Accepted by Danish Authorities.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 18.—Andrew Carnegie offered to establish a hero fund for $100,000 in Denmark. The foreign office already has expressed its gratitude for the proposed gift and is considering how the fund can be best administered.

MAKING OF CELLULOID IN JAPAN

There are two plants in course of erection in Japan for the manufacture of celluloid, one of which is located a few miles from Osaka, and the other at Aboshi.

According to The Japan Chronicle, the two companies show a wide divergence of opinions as to the success of this new undertaking. The Aboshi company's opinions, as expressed in The Chronicle, are as follows:

"One of the principal materials used in the manufacture of celluloid cannot be obtained in Japan and has to be imported entirely from Germany. Neither can the nitric acid or strong alcohol required be produced in Japan. celluloid can be procured in Japan materials imported from Germany, is exported to China, India and other countries, the freight and customs duty on the product amounts to 12 sen (six cents) per pound. Under these circumstances it will cost more to produce celluloid in Japan than in Germany."

The Osaga company holds that:

"The principal materials required for velluloid can be procured in Japan cheaper than in Germany. Alcohol strong enough to meet the requirements for the industry can be procured in Tokio. Of the materials necessary for the production of celluloid, it is contended that nitric acid is the only one that must be imported from abroad. In these circumstances the cost of raw materials will be smaller in Japan than in Europe. This advantage, combined with the lower prices of labor in Japan, will, it is thought, place the Japanese product in a position to successfully compete with the foreign product in the oriental market."

The first company holds that the cheaper labor in Japan cannot compensate for the higher price of materials which must be imported, and that state aid, in some form, will be necessary for the success of the new enterprise.

It is apparent that if the manufacturers are successful, and if celluloid can be produced in Japan at less cost than in the United States, either thru state assistance or thru the Japanese being able to secure camphor, which so largely enters into the manufacture, at a less price than is paid by the American manufacturers, the industry of the latter will be seriously affected.—Newark, N. J., News.

Hoax—One of the big department stores serves 5 o'clock tea.

Joax—It's a wonder they don't mark it down to 4.59.—Philadelphia Record.

NEURO OPHTHALMOLOGY
39 BLOOR EAST.

We make a specialty of all defects of the spine and eyes in children, whether it is inherited or acquired. Your child may complain of headaches or tired feeling, or symptoms arising from the above cause, a slight defect of the spine, may in later years grow into curvature, causing the child to be sickly all its life owing to the pressure of those abnormal bones on the nerves. A stitch in time saves a child often from a life of misery. Bring your children to our office and have them examined. Our methods are so simple and effectual that the most sensitive patients will not have the least discomfort, and will receive benefit almost from the first.

We remove eye strain by fitting correct glasses to the eyes, and we remove the cause by adjusting the spine into place. Our portable equipment is complete for treating invalids at their homes. You would say that hot water bottles and mustard applications are one hundred years behind if you see our electrical equipment in action at the bedside. A strenuous and worried life always leaves a degenerated condition of the face and eye that is almost impossible to remove. Our new system, known as the Pompi, never fails, drawing pure arterial blood into the capillaries, nourishing the nerves and muscles.

Our course of treatment consists of thirteen :

Osteopathy	$15 00
Electric	15 00
Vibratory massage	15 00
Face and neck	25 00

We do not sell any glasses to children, but charge so much per month for treatment with same.

DR. B. B. DUTTON, Manager.

Past President of Provincial Optical Association, and Chairman of Education Board, Section R.M.A., and Member of Optometrical Association and American Association of Opticians.

HOME FURNITURE CARPET CO. LIMITED

GIGANTIC CLEARANCE OF MEN'S CLOTHING

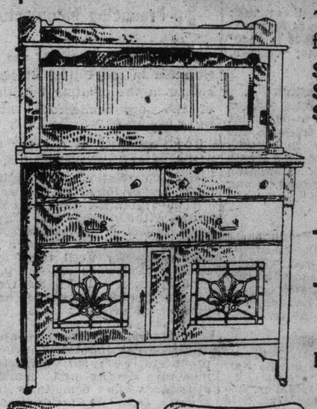
All This Season's Suits and O'coats To Be Sold NOW at 25% Off

Come Monday and Ask CREDIT

Fit-rite

25% Great Clearing Sale of LADIES' SUITS, COATS COSTUMES and FURS 25%

$82.50 DINING-ROOM OUTFIT $57.50

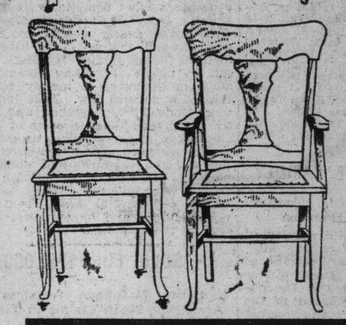


This great saving outfit bargain includes the following articles—

$23.50 Extension Table	$16.90
$32.50 Buffet	$20.70
$26.50 Diners. 5 and 1 Arm	$19.90

LONG CREDIT — GLADLY GIVEN

See Outfit Monday — Articles as Illustrated



FREE! With $50 purchase of house furnishings this handsome 8.75 Rocker

The Home Furniture Carpet Co. Limited

343 - 345 Queen Street East

Cor. Queen and Parliament

MIGRATORY BIRDS

Audubon Society Agent Writes on Need of Protection.

Writing on the "Protection of Migratory Birds," E. H. Forbush, New England agent of the National Association of Audobon Societies, says:

"It is said that our game and bird laws have failed. If so the fault lies primarily in our republican form of government. A wise and powerful monarch, ruling here, would have conserved the game and birds. He would have compelled us to protect them. The framers of the constitution showed no forethought regarding the protection of our natural resources, but left the matters to posterity. Our game laws were evolved at haphazard by the people of the different states, and so there came about a heretogenous jumble of conflicting statutes, continually juggled, and arranged not so much to protect the game and birds as to protect the rights of certain classes in hunting then. This hodge-podge of game laws, applied to states or to counties, towns, streams, lakes, bays or shores only gave real protection to certain kinds of resident game until recent years. The people never see the necessity of protecting a migratory bird until the species is nearly extinct, and sometimes not even then. Real protective laws for the passenger pigeon and the wild turkey were enacted in a few states after the birds were practically gone. The great flocks of the Eskimo curlew have passed away, and when they were nearly extinct a few states gave them a little protection. These birds were extirpated before the people realized the danger and no public sentiment was aroused for their protection until it was too late.

"Our people are now awakening to the fact that our resident game—that we have with us the year round—must be taken care of; but thus far it has been impossible to get adequate uniform legislation to protect migratory birds. The pendulum of legislation swung back and forth. Certain birds were protected one year and not protected the next and there was no great change for the better until the United States biological survey was given some supervision over the game protection. Since then there has been a growing tendency toward uniformity. Laws prohibiting spring shooting have been passed and retained in many states. Non-export and non-sale laws, are increasing. The hunters' license law which provides means for the enforcement of bird and game laws has swept the country The Audobon societies, the sportsmen and the farmers are beginning to work along similar lines. The tendency now is toward centralizing the power of making regulations for the conservation of game birds. Bills have been introduced into congress with the intent of placing the control of migratory birds in the hands of the federal goyernment. This is the best solution of the problem. The nation's experts have full information regarding the numbers, distribution and migration of these birds. They know where and how much protection is needed. Why should a bird be protected at all times in one state and unprotected in another? The people of one state often refuse protection, not because they do not realize its necessity, but because the neighboring states do not protect.

"There are two methods by which uniform regulations for the protection of migratory birds may be secured. The first is national control. The second is control by national societies like the Audubon society, all working together to influence public sentiment thruout the land. The first is best. The second the only alternative.

"The Weeks bill for the protection of migratory birds, now in the national house of representatives, aims to bring about federal control. This plan is equitable and right. The migratory birds are not the property of any one state. Their range is continental. They should be protected by national laws and agreements between nations should secure their conservation thruout this hemisphere.—Manchester, N. H., Union.

Mark Twain as a Poet.

The following is said to have been written by Mark Twain and published in California about 1864:

HE DONE HIS LEVEL BEST.

Was he a mining on the flat—
He done it with a zest;
Was he a leading of the choir—
He done his level best.

If he'd a regular task to,
He never took to rest;
Or if 'twas off and on—the same—
He done his level best.

If he was preaching on his beat,
He'd tramp from East to West,
And North to South—in cold and heat,
He done his level best.

He'd curse and sing and howl and pray,
And dance and drink and jest,
And lie and steal—all one to him—
He done his level best.

Whate'er this man was set to do,
He done it with a zest;
No matter what his contract was,
He'd do his level best.

A Bit Mixed.

Griggs—New hat, eh! It makes you look like a clergyman.

Briggs—Don't you think it becoming?"

Griggs—No; you look like the devil in it.—Boston Transcript.

ILLUSTRATED SECTION OF THE TORONTO SUNDAY WORLD

31ST YEAR.—PAGES 1 TO 8 TORONTO SUNDAY MORNING FEBRUARY 19 1911 PRICE FIVE CENTS

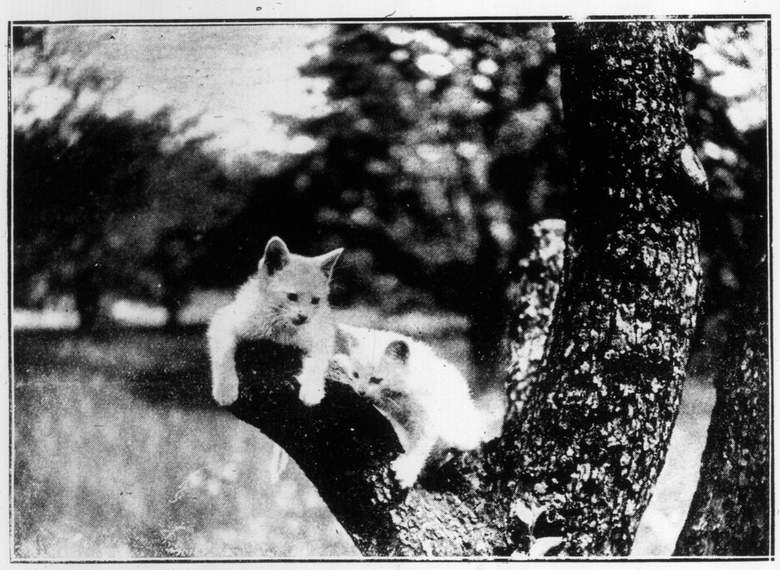
Fur-Famed, Fascinating, Fashionable, Femininity

(Toronto Girls Caught by The Sunday World Camera)

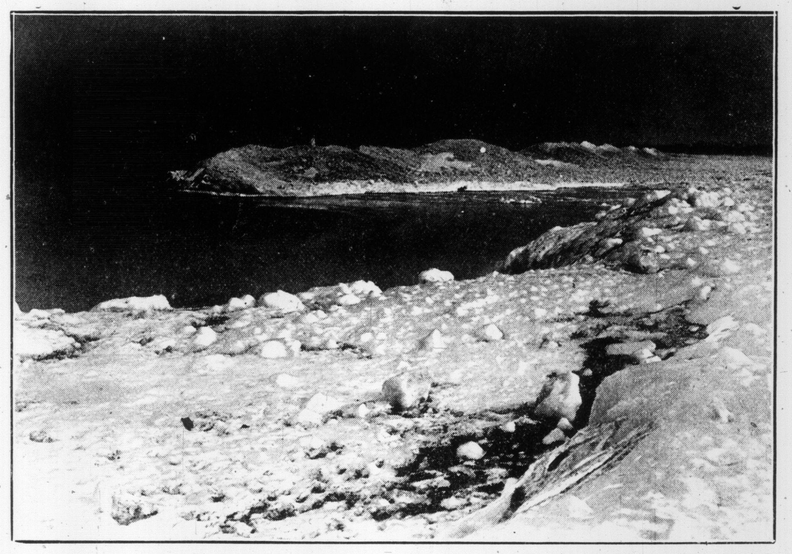
GALLERY OF CANADIAN NOTABLES, PAST AND PRESENT

GOVERNORS AND PREMIERS: TOP ROW (LEFT TO RIGHT): SIR OLIVER MOWAT, LORD STANLEY OF PRESTON, MARQUIS OF LANS DOWNE, MARQUIS OF LORNE, LORD MINTO. BOTTOM ROW: SIR MORTIMER CLARK, SIR JOHN THOMPSON, HON. J. C. ABBOTT, LORD DUFFERIN, LORD METCALFE, LORD ABERDEEN.

PREMIERS OF CANADA: TOP ROW (LEFT TO RIGHT): SIR CHARLES TUPPER, HON. JOHN SANDFIELD MACDONALD, SIR FRANCIS HINCKS, SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD. BOTTOM ROW: SIR WILFRID LAURIER, HON. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, HON. GEORGE BROWN, HON EDWARD BLAKE.



PUSSY IN THE ORCHARD, MEANS THAT SHE IS ON THE LOOKOUT FOR BIRDS.



WHERE THE ICE FORMS ON LAKE HURON AND FROM WHICH IT IS BROKEN AWAY TO PACK THE RIVER STRETCHES OF THE ST. CLAIR, ULTIMATELY FINDING ITS WAY OVER NIAGARA FALLS.

LAWRENCE EDWARD SCHNEIDER
4-year-old son of J. P. Schneider.

An Expert.

"How's your daughter coming along in business college?"

"Her spelling's a little bad yet, but she's careful—I read several letters she wrote on her typewriter and every 't' is dotted and every 't' is crossed."—Toledo Blade.

VERY LIKE A SHOE: A MOTOR SLEIGH WITH AN AEROPLANE ENGINE AND PROPELLER.

This remarkable motor sleigh, which looks like some strange quadruped, with a body that suggests the shoe in which the old woman lived, is driven by an aeroplane engine with a propeller and is steered like a motor car. The machine hails from the Automobile School at Mainz.

LESS FASHIONABLE THAN SKIJORING: A SKI-RUNNER DRAWN OVER THE SNOW BY A DOG.

QUEEN OF ROUMANIA, MOST EX ALTED AUTHOR OF THE SEASON.—"CARMEN SYLVA" HAS JUST PUBLISHED A VOLUME CALLED "THE ROYAL STORY BOOK."

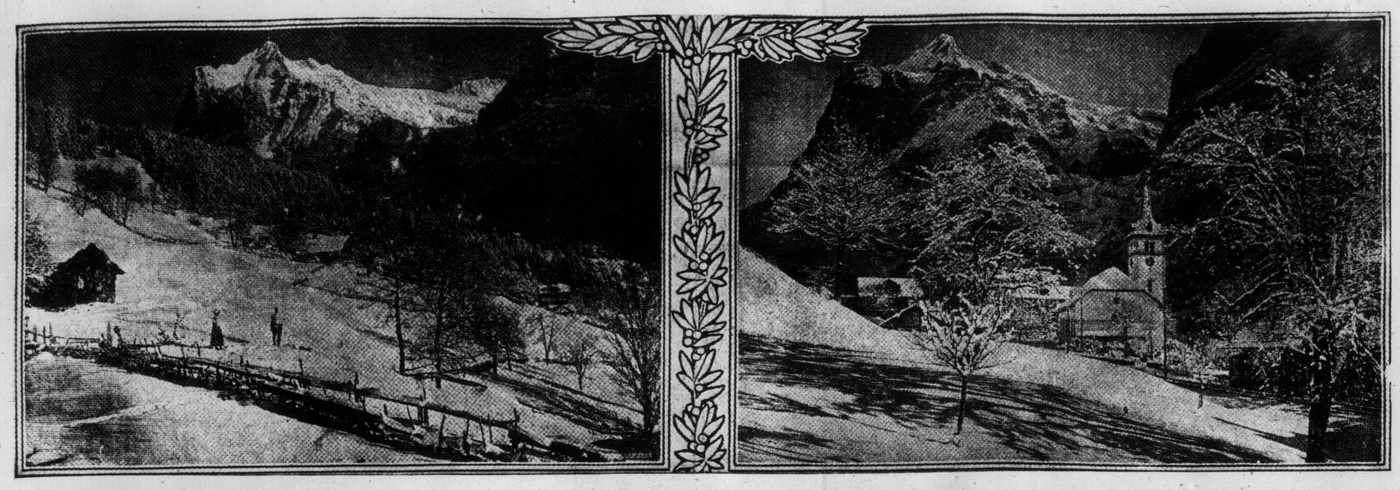
ED. MORTON, THE POPULAR SINGING COMEDIAN, WITH PHIL SHERIDAN'S "MARATHON GIRLS," AT GAYETY THIS WEEK.

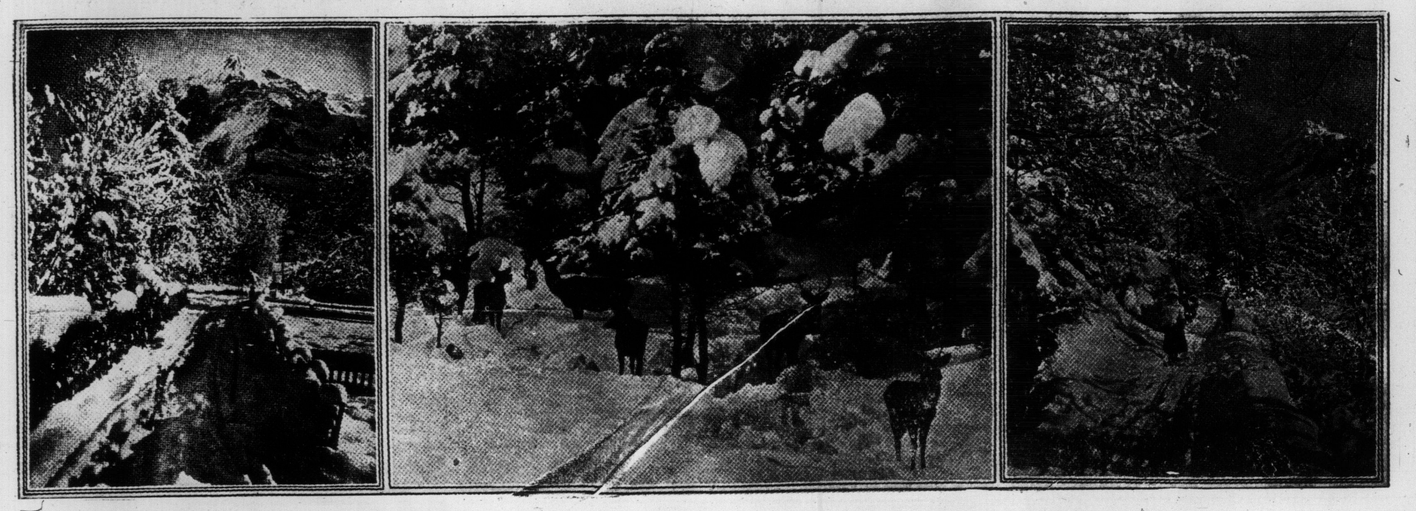
The Wise Judge.

The Complainant—You see, judge, I was a little to happy, as you might say, when I went home, and me wife was ironin'. We had had a word or two in the mornin' an' so I steps up prepared to make peace. I said, "Let's forget th' quarrel—we were both wrong," when what does she do but shove the hot iron against me head.

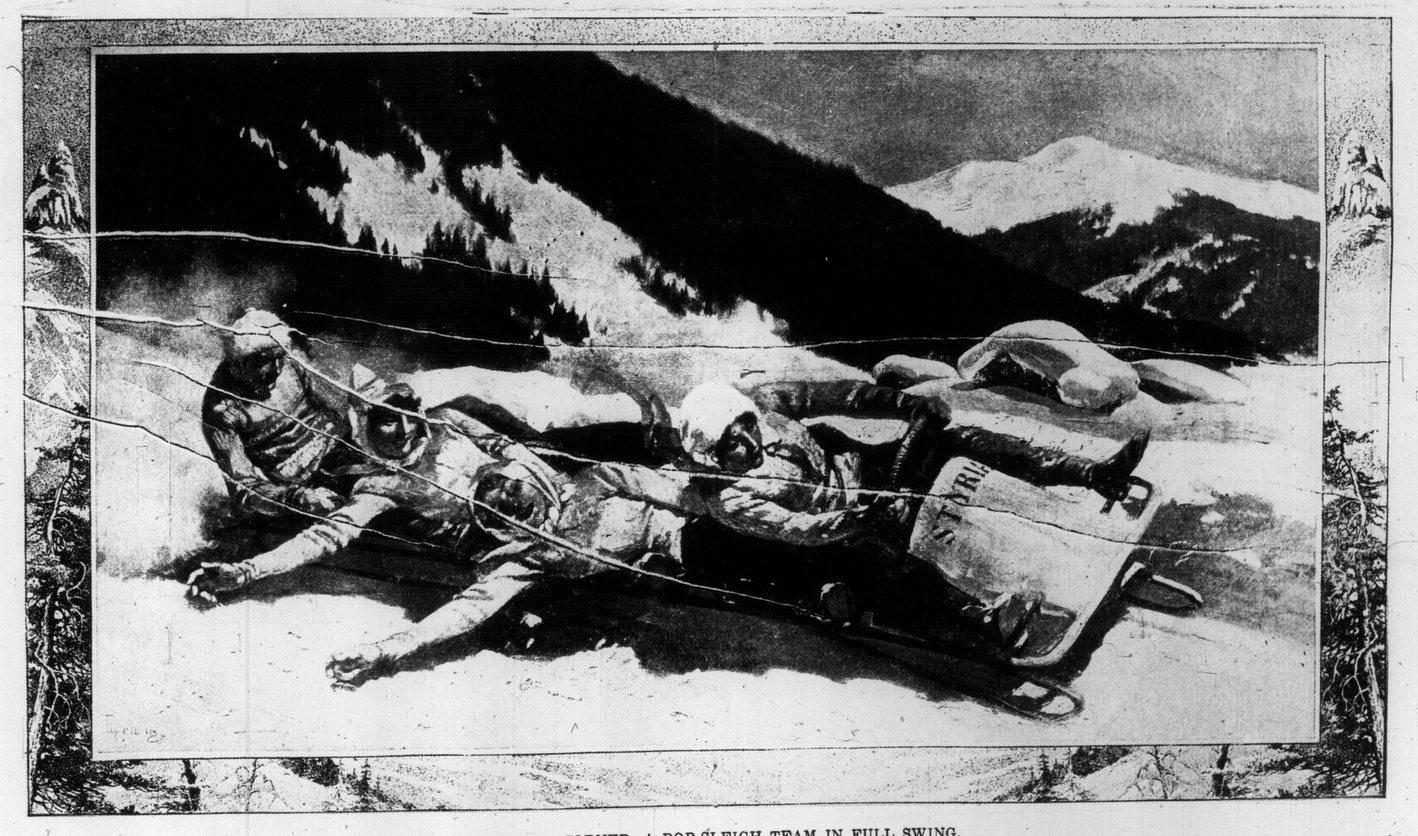
The Judge—Trying to smooth it over, of course. You can't blame her for that. Go home, both of you.—Exchange.

WINTER SCENES IN SWITZERLAND





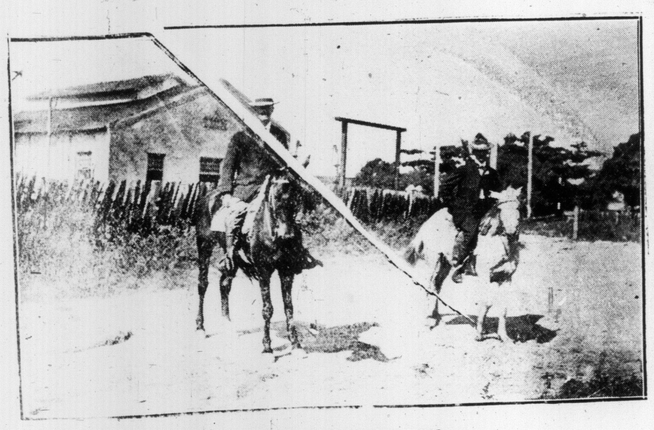
A BEAUTIFUL WATERFALL IN CAVE, ON THE WANGANUI, NEW ZEALAND'S SCENIC RIVER.



TAKING A CORNER: A BOB-SLEIGH TEAM IN FULL SWING.

Bob-sleigh competitions have a habit of being speed-tests—a fact which leads to many attempts to set up remarkable speed-records. Bobbing at sixty miles or so an hour is not rare. As a rule, a team consists of four, including one woman. In this case it will be noted that there are three women to one man. Steering is in the hands of the "bobber" in front; the brake in those of the one behind. —London Illustrated News.

CANADIANS IN CUBA FOR THE WINTER SEASON



ON A CUBAN PLANTATION.

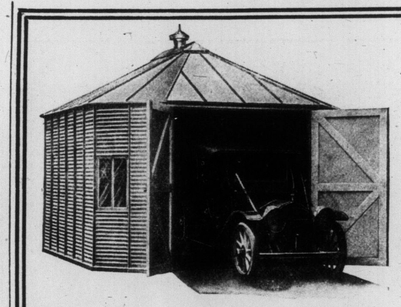
On left: W. E. Todgham of Toronto. On right, W. MacDonald, formerly of Toronto, now manager of the Royal Bank of Canada, at Mayari, Cuba.

ON A CUBAN GRAPE FRUIT PLANTATION.

Left to right: Dr. E. A. Dolson, Toronto; Dr. Murray Douglas, Stellarton, N.S.; W. E. Todgham, Toronto; John Robson, Toronto.

TORONTO PEOPLE IN CUBA.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Todgham, Toronto; Dr. Douglas, Stellarton, N.S.; Mrs. Dr. Dolson, Toronto, and John Robson, Toronto, on their way to Cuba



Cut the Cost

Of your Automobile Maintenance by keeping your car at home. Of interest to all automobile owners and parties who are building, that have not a garage, also contractors and farmers: The McMartin Portable Automobile Garages are made of best open-hearth steel galvanized. They are Rust-Proof, Lightning-Proof, Weather-Proof, Strong, Lasting and Attractive in Appearance; made in sections and shipped knocked down; put together with bolts; easily taken apart or set up; can be moved wherever you move; Especially adapted as Automobile Garages, Outing Cottages, Boat and Bath Houses, Hunting Lodges, Storehouses, Contractors' Storage and Tool Houses.

For cottages it may be sub-divided into two or more rooms, with metal lath and plastered partitions. When walls are lathed and plastered, you have a building as warm as any brick or wood-walled building.

Maintenance cost either makes the automobile practical or extravagant. The garage charge is the big item in up-keep cost, and is a perpetual expense. Keeping your car at home, in your own garage, does away with all storage charges. The saving in one season by having your own garage will generally amount to more than the garage charges. The home garage also tends to reduce repair expenses. The man who keeps his own car at home soon becomes accustomed to doing more or less fixing of his own machine that would otherwise be done at the garage. Particulars as to cost, etc., by

R. FLEMING, 120 YORKVILLE AVENUE, TORONTO.

Agent for the Duluth Corrugating & Roofing Co., Duluth.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE

For Alcoholic and Drug Addictions. 1253 Dundas St. Toronto.

THREE OF THE PILSEN GIRLS, WITH THE "PRINCE OF PILSEN," AT THE ROYAL ALEXANDRA THIS WEEK.

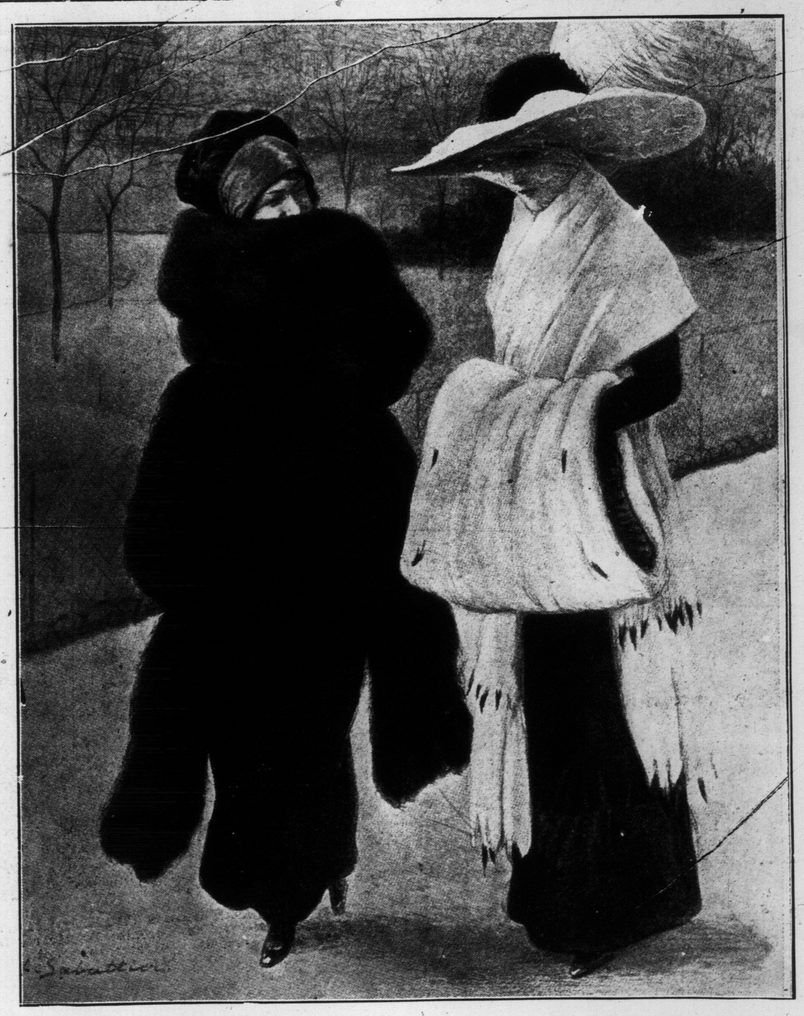
THE LAND OF PROMISE: EMIGRANTS CATCHING THEIR FIRST GLIMPSE OF CANADA.

Mr. Frank Craig has here depicted the soul-stirring moment in the life of the immigrant to the land of the twentieth century when he catches the first glimpse of his future home. In the immigrants' quarters all crowd to the side to see the low hills of the new country showing up on the horizon as the vessel enters the St. Lawrence River. Last year the total number of immigrants to Canada was 350,000. Of these 150,000 came from the United States, and nearly all the countries of Europe contributed their quota to the remaining 200,000, of whom the great majority entered the country by the St. Lawrence route, "Canada's Gateway," which is open to navigation from May to November.—The Graphic.

TRAFFIC ON THE BAY. HERE ARE SEEN THE TRUCK HORSE, THE AUTOMOBILE AND THE PERAMBULATOR.

MEMBERS OF THE TORONTO SKI-ING CLUB. FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: NORMAL SMALLPIECE, R. B. CHILLAS, GEORGE VARTY.

AFTERMATH OF THE CHARING CROSS BANK FAILURE.—A PATHETIC SCENE AT BANKRUPTCY BUILDINGS, CAREY-STREET, LONDON.—The Graphic.



CLOTHED AS WARMLY AS POLE-SEEKERS—BUT MORE ELEGANTLY.

The woman of fashion, and especially the French woman, is so fond of her furs that, on occasion, she will wear them when they are not necessary to her comfort—indeed, incommode her. .—London Illustrated News.

Our Tailor-made Suits are in styles that command attention and made of materials of exquisite texture, such as French Serge, Scotch hand-loom Tweeds and Mixtures, and white Florentine embroidered Linens.
Beautiful new cloths—styles most necessary for your Southern trip.

G. L. Mackay
495 YONGE STREET

LAST WEEK OF OUR SPECIAL SALE

There are several lines which we must clear before we open up our new spring ranges.

2 doz. Knitted and Cloth Vests; regular value up to $3.00.
Sale price, 1.00

10 doz. Ribbed and Worsted Socks; regular 35c.
Sale price, pair, 19c

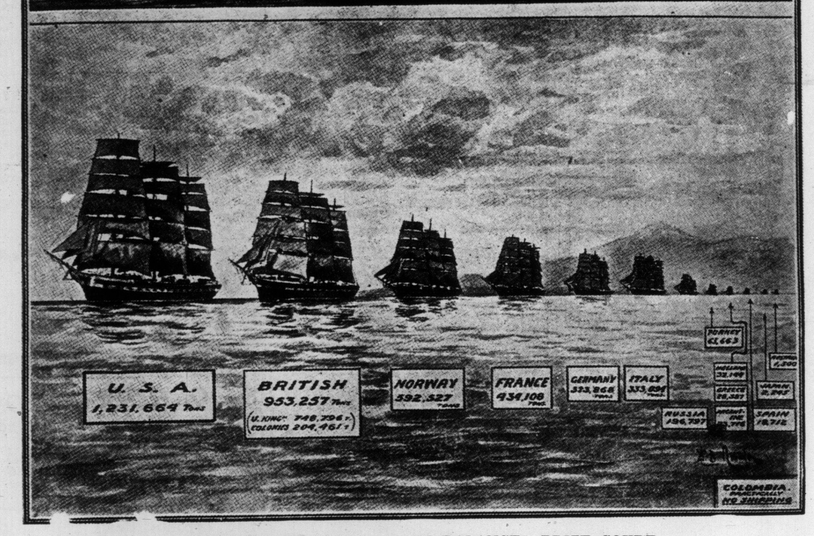
3 doz. Men's Flannel and Oxford Pyjamas; regular up to $3.00.
Sale price, suit, $1.00

5 doz. Soft Fleecy Storm Caps—the kind that pulls down, lined and unlined.
Sale price, 75c

Imported Fine All-Wool Underwear, odd lines worth as high as $3.00 garment.
Sale price, per garment, $1.00

Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention.

Wreyford & Co.,
85 King St. W.



ONE PEOPLE, ONE VOTE: AN ILL-BALANCED PRIZE COURT.

The steamships and the sailing vessels owned by the countries of the world compared, to show the injustice of the composition of the new Hague International Prize Court. This court will consist of one judge for each of the following: Britain, France, Germany, the United States, Japan, Russia, Italy, Austria, Norway, Spain, Greece, Turkey, Holland, Argentina and Colombia. To many it will probably seem more than extraordinary that, altho one-half the world's shipping is under the British flag, Britain's voting power during that time will be of exactly the same value as that of Colombia, which, to all intents and purposes, has no shipping. Illustrated London News.

NATIVE VILLAGE IN NEW ZEALAND, SHOWING THATCHED HUTS.

THE MAORI AT HOME.—THE NATIVE DRESS OF THE MAORI IS HAND-MADE OF FINE FLAX, TRIMMED WITH RARE LURID FEATHERS AND REEDS AND BEADS.

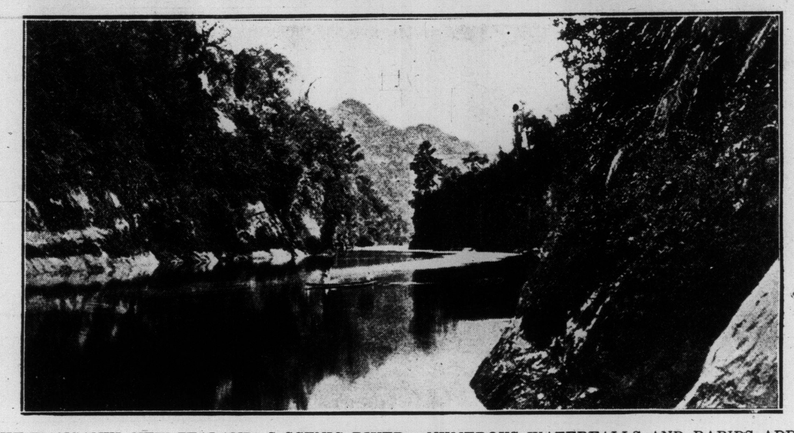
For treasurers of small clubs or societies there is no better means of keeping accurate records than opening a checking account. When all monies received are deposited and all payments are made by cheque, the bank book is a record in itself. The cancelled cheques are the only receipts required.

THE TRADERS BANK of CANADA

CAPITAL and SURPLUS....$6,650,000

MR. STEVE HEWGILL,

the popular President of the Eaton A.A. ten-pin bowling league.



THE WANGANUI, NEW ZEALAND'S SCENIC RIVER. NUMEROUS WATERFALLS AND RAPIDS ADD TO THE CHARM OF A TRIP ALONG THIS STRIP OF WATER.

SELBINI AND GROVINI, WITH "WASHINGTON SOCIETY GIRLS," AT THE STAR THIS WEEK.

A SOAP-BOX SLEIGH ON RIVERDALE PARK HILL.

FOUR GENERATIONS.—SEATED: MR. MUIR, MRS. CLARK. STANDING: MRS. RENARDSON AND BABY RENARDSON.

LUSIA TETRAZZINI, FAMOUS COLORATURE SOPRANO, AT MASSEY HALL, MARCH 3RD.

NEW OFFICES UNION TRUST CO., TEMPLE BLDG. THEY ARE HANDSOMELY FITTED UP FOR EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND STAFF OF HEAD OFFICE.

Architectural Suggestions Artistic and Practical

HOW OTHERS HAVE BUILT

Edited by FRANKLIN E. BELFRY

In the residence of Mr. H. S. Harwood, on Admiral-road, we are presenting another example of the adaptability of the old colonial work to our present-day requirements.

The colonial is a stately, dignified style of simple lines and considerable refinement in its detail, sometimes inclined to slight appearance of stiffness, if it is not treated with a certain amount of modern freedom.

In this case, instead of using the symmetrical lines, coresponding at each side of the centre according to tradition, the designer has allowed the windows to suit the rooms in which they are arranged. The scheme shows that it has been laid out to suit the ordinary, everyday requirements of its owner, and in that way may be regarded as a plain, sensible type, void of all frills and pretentious experiments.

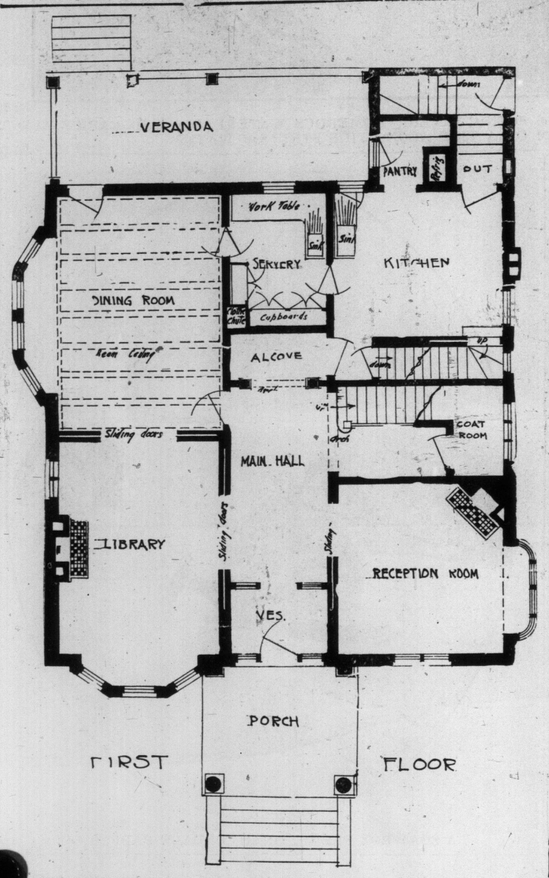
The color scheme is well selected and adopted, using contrasting colors in every group of detail.

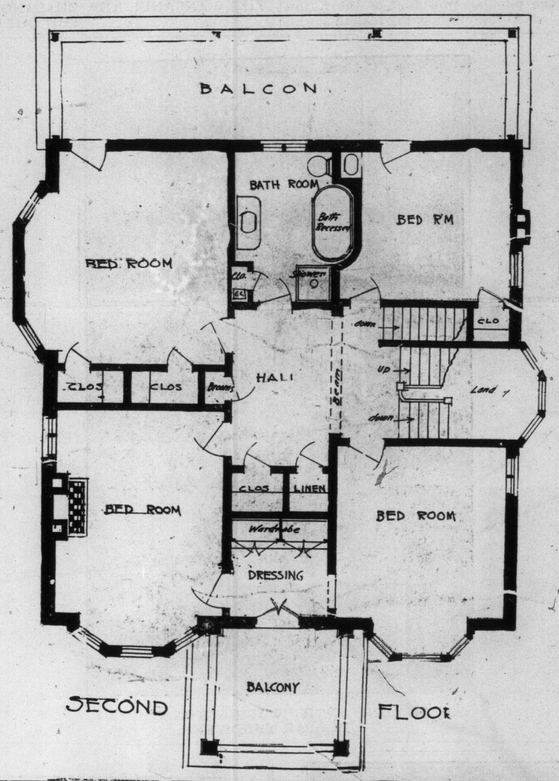
The layout on plan shows a very pretty approach into the main hall, because of the wide openings and also the alcove at the end, which not only adds to the decoration, but forms an ante-space upon the approach to the kitchen.

Nt only are the rooms of good size and shape but the minor spaces, such as pantries, cupboards, closets, etc., have been well studied and applied with greatest convenience. Particular mention may be made of the bathroom, and the bath specially made with extra broad rim, and built into a recess in the wall.

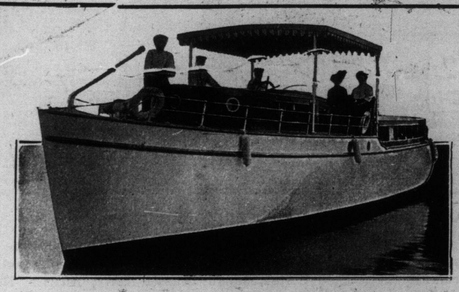
Other rooms not shown here consist of three bedrooms and bath in the attic, and large billiard-room in basement. James Thomson was the architect.

THE RESIDENCE OF H. S. HARWOOD, ADMIRAL-ROAD.



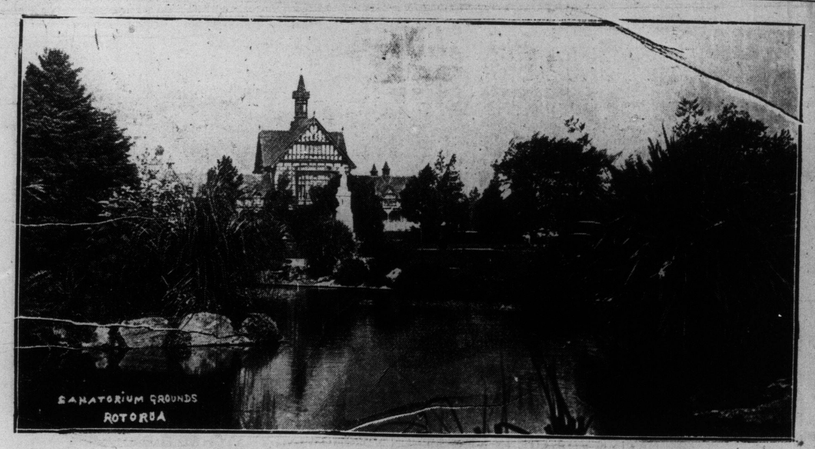


VIOLET M'KNIGHT, DAUGHTER OF HENRY M'KNIGHT, 180 GEORGE-ST., WHO IS PLAYING IN "THE PRINCE OF PILSEN" COMPANY.



We are designers and builders of racing and cruising motor launches. Compare our prices before placing orders. Estimates free. A few second-hand launches cheap.

JUTTEN'S BOAT AND LAUNCH WORKS, HAMILTON



A GLIMPSE OF NEW ZEALAND'S SANITARIUM AND GROUNDS, ROTORUI, KEPT UP BY THE GOVERNMENT. GEYSERS AND BOILING SPRINGS ARE PLAYING CONTINUALLY.

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.

Send us postal for descriptive booklet. 260

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

FINE HARDWOOD FLOORS

Most economical, healthful and satisfactory, for old or new houses.

If you contemplate building or refurnishing, it is safe to consider that no outlay will so furnish and enrich a dwelling as fine hardwood floors.

I have 18 years' experience in Toronto and know how. Estimates free. Write for prices.

George Knowles 51 Hewitt Avenue, Toronto (High Park)

FITS CURED By TRENCH'S REMEDY! A simple home treatment; over 25 years' success. Senator Kerr, K.C., says: "My gardener has had no attack for past year and a half." Price, $3.75, $6.50, $12.00, postage extra.

Pamphlet free from
TRENCH'S REMEDIES, LIMITED.
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Funeral Director and Embalmer
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SCENIC ARTISTS and CHURCH DECORATORS.
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LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S
NEW YORK HAT WORKS
486 Yonge St. Phone N. 5165

ADA M. SHIELDS, PLAYING THE LEADING ROLE IN "THE RED CROSS PRINCESS," MILITARY COMIC OPERA, AT PRINCESS THIS WEEK.

DEWSON-STREET SCHOOL BASKETBALL TEAM 1910.

Financial Calamity.

Mr. Pneer had dropped a nickel thru a crack in the sidewalk of the elevated railway station platform.

"There goes the 40,000th part of my entire year's income," he groaned.—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Sequence.

"It was very romantic," says the friend. "He proposed to her in the automobile."

"Yes?" we murmur encouragingly.

"And she accepted him in the hospital."—Life.

A general Course

New methods and new men hold sway,
New processes compelling;
And colleges will find a way
To teach their students spelling.
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

CANADA'S NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL.
The Duke of Connaught as he looked in winter dress in Montreal in 1868.

911

ng Cough
STHMA COUGHS
CATARRH COLDS
resolene
LISHED 1879
ffective treatment for bron-
g drugs. Vaporized Creso-
rms of Whooping Cough
nces. It is a boon to suf-
The air rendered strongly
with every breath, makes
es the sore throat and stops
ssful nights. It is invalu-
oung children.
escriptive booklet. 309
Cures While You Sleep
M.st economical, healthful and satisfactory, for old or new houses.
If you contemplate building or refurnishing, it is safe to consider that no outlay will so furnish and en
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ates free. Write for prices.
WOOD ORS
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ENCH'S REMEDY!
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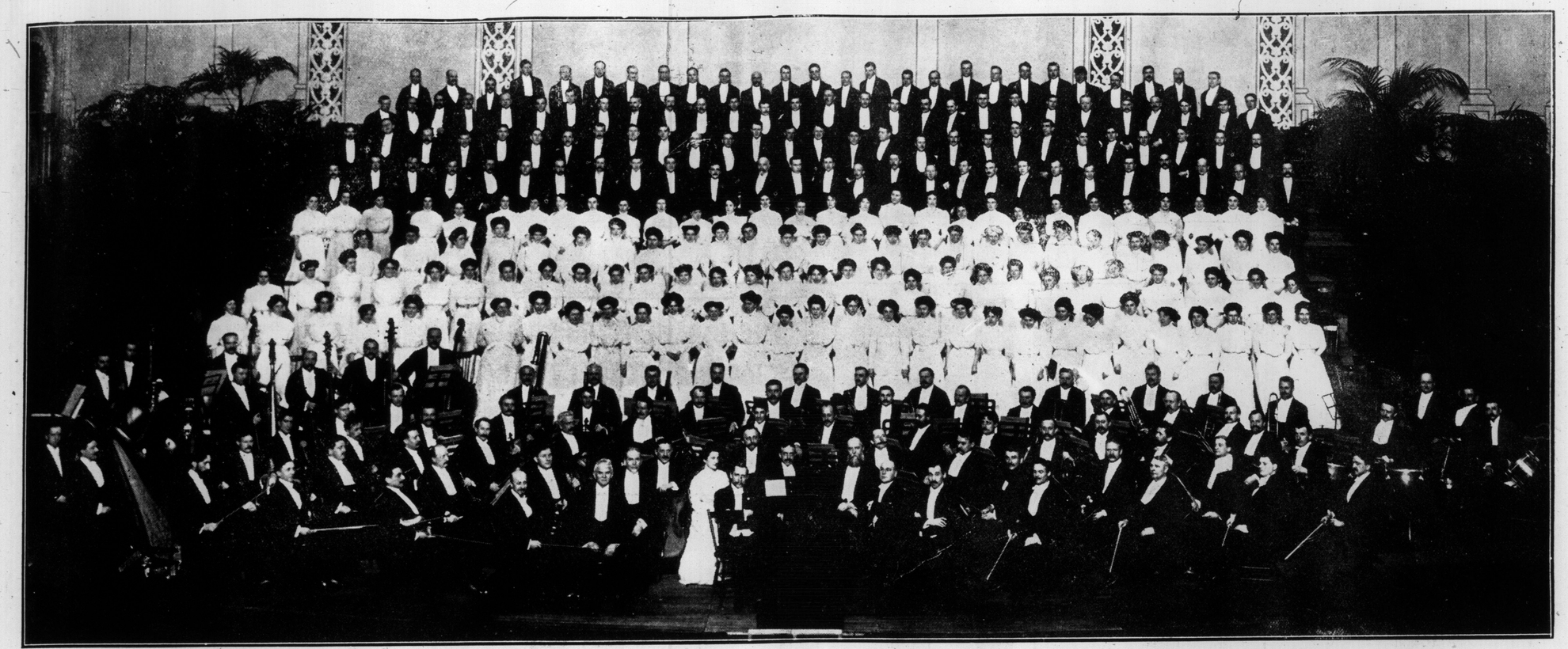
TORONTO'S GREATEST MUSICAL ORGANIZATION, THE MENDELSSOHN CHOIR



UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF DR. VOGT, THIS SUPERB CHOIR SCORED A NEW TRIUMPH WEEK BEFORE LAST. WHEN SEVERAL CONCERTS WERE GIVEN IN MASSEY HALL, BEFORE LARGE AND DELIGHTED CROWDS. THE CHOIR WAS ASSISTED BY THE CELEBRATED THEODORE THOMAS ORCHESTRA, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF DR. S TOCK. IN THE FRONT ARE SEEN SIR BYRON WALKER, ONE OF THE CHOIR'S MOST ENTHUSIASTIC SUPPORTERS; DR. VOGT, DR STOCK AND THE VOCALISTS. WHO ABLY CONTRIBUTED TO THE RECENT TRIUMPH.

THE ISLAND IN WINTER.—BRIDGE OVER THE LAGOON.

FLEET OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN YACHT CLUB IN WINTER QUARTERS AT THE ISLAND CLUB HOUSE.

Not Consistent.

In studying mankind one finds
Some freakish moods,
He'll stuff himself with forty kinds
Of heavy foods.

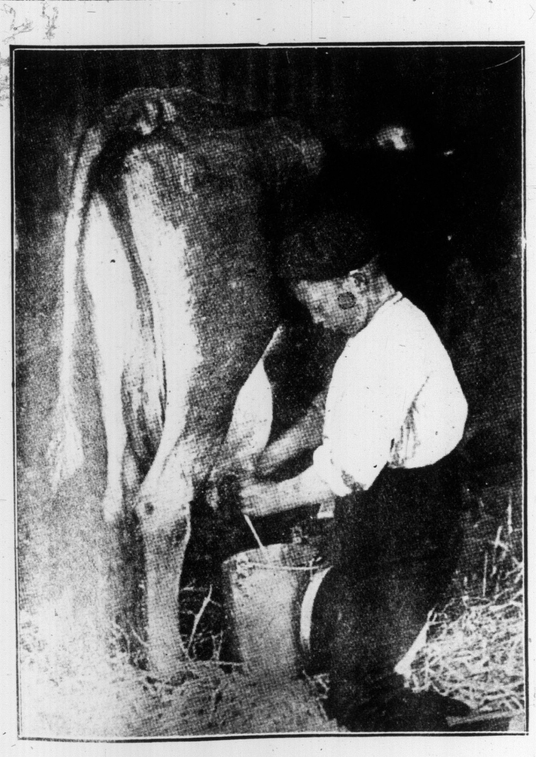
Whereat he gets a stomach ache
With other ills,
Yet kicks because he has to take
Two kinds of pills.

The largest oak tree in Huntington town, Adams County, was cut last week on the farm of John R. Sadler. The tree was five feet across the stump and took the men several hours to place it prostrate. Eleven hundred and three large wagon spokes were taken from the trunk and twelve cords of wood were cut from the top and branches.—Philadelphia Record.

Who Will?

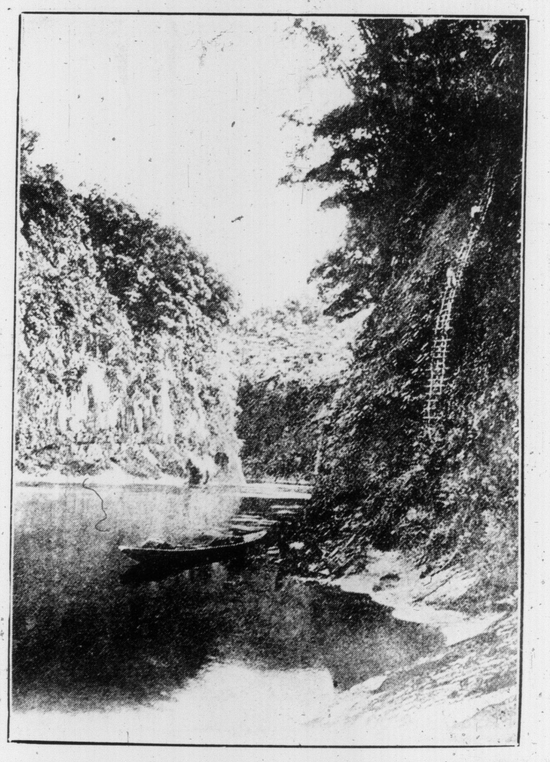
"I understand that the hair grows after death?" said the man in the chair.

"Yes," replied the barber; "but remember, it will not be me who will singe your hair in the next world."—Yonkers Statesman.



A YOUTHFUL MILKER AT WORK.

ICE JAM ON ST. CLAIR RIVER.



PICTURESQUE NEW ZEALAND.—ON THE WANGANUI RIVER.

MATINEES WED & SAT BEST SEATS 25 & 50c.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

PRICES NEVER CHANGE

MATINEES WED & SAT BEST SEATS 25 & 50c.

"LIZZIE"
SHE DRAWS THE PRIZE

THE LOTTERY MAN

THE BIG NEW YORK LAUGHING SUCCESS, EXACTLY AS PRESENTED IN THIS CITY AT HIGH PRICES LAST SEPTEMBER

FIRST TIME HERE AT THE GRAND'S NEVER-CHANGING SCALE OF MODERATE PRICES

IT TOOK NEW YORK A WHOLE YEAR to laugh "The Lottery Man" out of town, and Alan Dale says he is "still laughing at Lizzie."

TORONTO said:

"Bright up-to-date comedy, with innumerable chances for laughter."—The Evening Telegram.

"You'll laugh until you limp if you sit through 'The Lottery Man.'—Toronto Daily Star.

"It retains its interest until the final curtain."—The Mail and Empire.

"Theme that is full of genuine comedy—received with constant laughter." — Daily World.

"Clever comedy more than pleased a large audience."—The News.

"Serves its purpose of causing people to laugh throughout its whole three acts."—The Globe.

"There isn't a healthy person alive who wouldn't enjoy it."—Star Weekly.

WINNIPEG said:

"An epidemic of uproarious laughter—few present escaped a severe attack of hysteria."—Manitoba Free Press.

"'The Lottery Man' is a laughing symposium to which amusement seekers are invited as to a feast."—The Winnipeg Tribune.

"Theme serves to provide a continuous scream from beginning to end—situations at all times are excruciatingly funny."—The Winnipeg Telegram.

MONTREAL said:

"A series of laughs all the way through; good, wholesome, hearty laughs, that continue to the end."—Montreal Daily Star.

"Large audience laughed itself into limpness."—Montreal Daily Herald.

"Serves up many a refreshing laugh."—Montreal Gazette.

NEXT WEEK— POSITIVELY THE BIGGEST AND BEST MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT EVER GIVEN IN TORONTO AT THE GRAND PRICES "THE GODDESS OF LIBERTY"

"THE LOTTERY MAN" A "SURE THING".

Probably no play of the past season was so enthusiastically received by the big newspaper critics as "The Lottery Man," Rida Johnson Young's comedy, which will be the offering at the Grand this week. Alan Dale, who to a large portion of the theatregoers in New York, is a combination of Webster's Dictionary and the Holy Bible welded into one, says: "The Lottery Man" is a sure thing. It comes at the right time. There are not too many new ideas in the world, nd its birth at the Bijou Theatre is a bit startling. A little play like this does a great deal of good. It's no use pretending that it is frivolous and inconsequential. Nothing that cures the blues is frivolous and inconsequential. People go to doctors for relief and get pills and powders and an expensive prescription. Then why not go and see a play that works on the grouch and pulverizes it. Get busy and see it, poor melancholic ones!" Frederic Edward McKay, the wise man of the "Mail," says that "The Lottery Man" is destined to be as big a hit as "The Blue Mouse." Acton Davies of "The Evening Sun" remarks: "Don't miss 'The Lottery Man,' and if you have got any fat women in your family, take them along with you; it might reduce them."

Adolph Klauber of The Times says: "That if 'The Lottery Man' were any funnier than it is, it would be a record breaker." In fact, all the New York critics were unanimous in pronouncing that "The Lottery Man" was the greatest success of the year, which has been notable for having produced more good farces than the New York stage has known for the past decade.

Moving pictures as an aid in the treatment of insanity are the latest. The superintendent of the Illinois State Hospital at Elgin proposes to try them.

LENORE HALSTEAD.

Who will be seen as "Helene Heyer," in the famous production of Rida Johnson Young's popular comedy, "The Lottery Man," at the Grand this week.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT, FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN ON THE OCCASION OF THEIR VISIT TO MONTREAL IN 1890.

Wires for Aeroplanes.

The arrival of the aeroplane has given us a new industry, or rather a modification of an old one—namely, that of manufacturing aviator cord and aviator wore. The Roeblings have devised a special kind of wire aviator cord to be used for stays on aeroplanes. The cord consists of a number of fine wires of great strength stranded together. The strength of the different sizes runs approximately from 2000 to 2300 pounds. For steering gear a more flexible cord is provided, composed of six strands of seven wires each, with a centre of either cotton or wire. The aviator wire differs from aviator cord in that it consists of a single wire instead of a number of wires twisted together. The wire is made in 12 sizes, with a breaking strength that varies from 2000 pounds to 175.—Scientific American.

"Best Sellers" in China.

Chinese translations of western works are by no means uncommon in the Flowery Kingdom, but it is surprising to learn that among the most popular are those with which our own youth are told "every young person should be familiar." Chinese readers dote on "Treasure Island," which they deem quite equal to "Robinson Crusoe," another favorite in China.

"Ivanhoe," "The Talisman," "Les Miserables" and "Uncle Tom's Cabin" are also much read in China, while a translation of the "Sherlock Holmes" detective stories has found many readers.

The western love story is said to imbue the Chinese with a profound disgust. He regards the hero of such a story as of doubtful sanity, if not of uncertain morals. This view is due to the different social standards under which he has been trained.—Harper's Weekly.

A BUNCH OF DEAF MUTES OF THE DOVERCOURT MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL SKATING ON GRENADIER POND.

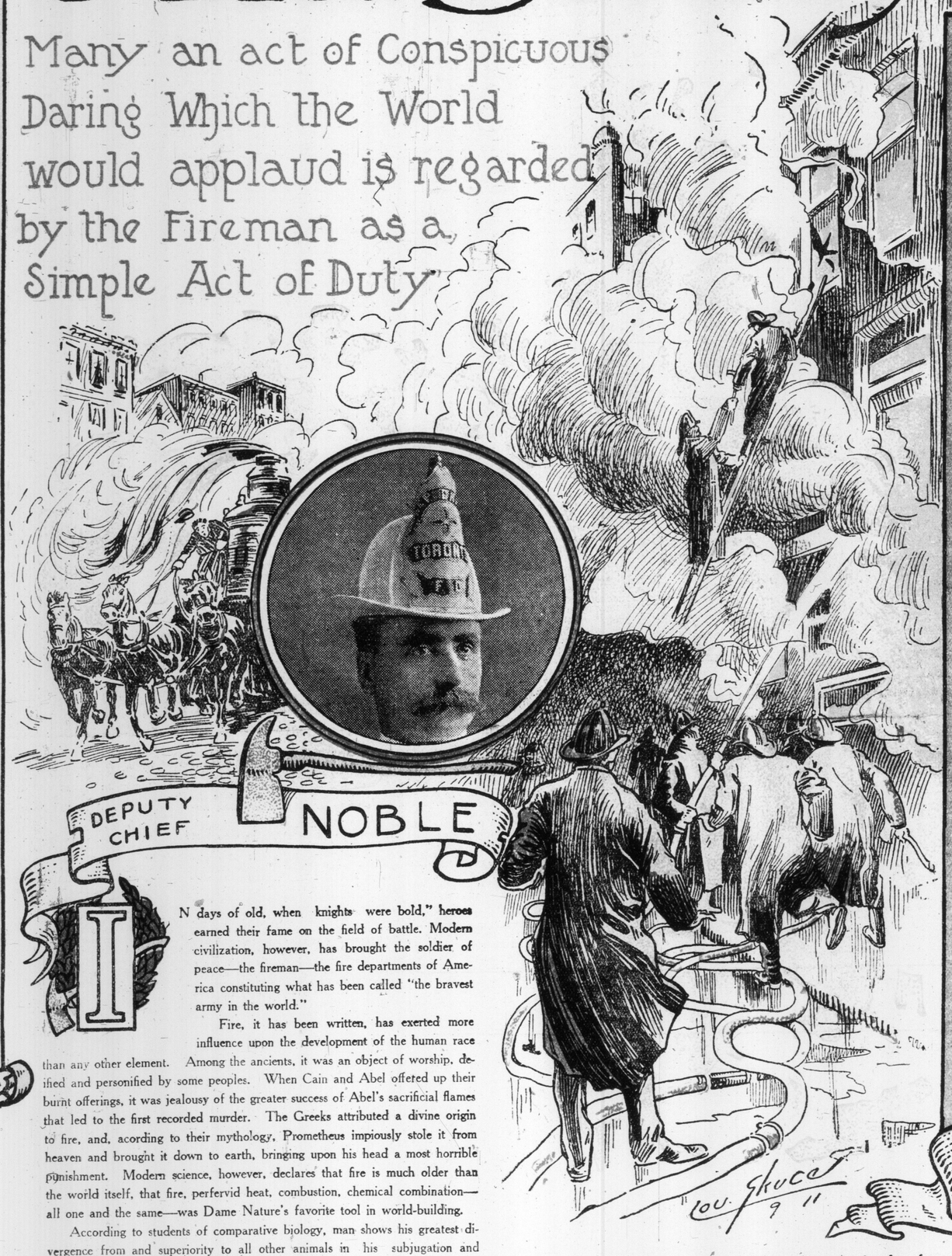
GEORGE VARTY HURDLING A WIRE FENCE IN RIVERDALE PARK.

Editorial Section of The Toronto Sunday World

31ST YEAR—PAGES 1 TO 10 TORONTO SUNDAY MORNING FEBRUARY 19 1911 PRICE FIVE CENTS.

The Bravest Army in the World

Many an act of Conspicuous Daring Which the World would applaud is regarded by the Fireman as a Simple Act of Duty



IN days of old, when knights were bold," heroes earned their fame on the field of battle. Modern civilization, however, has brought the soldier of peace—the fireman—the fire departments of America constituting what has been called "the bravest army in the world."

Fire, it has been written, has exerted more influence upon the development of the human race than any other element. Among the ancients, it was an object of worship, deified and personified by some peoples. When Cain and Abel offeted up their burnt offerings, it was jealousy of the greater success of Abel's sacrificial flames that led to the first recorded murder. The Greeks attributed a divine origin to fire, and, acording to their mythology, Prometheus impiously stole it from heaven and brought it down to earth, bringing upon his head a most horrible punishment. Modern science, however, declares that fire is much older than the world itself, that fire, perfervid heat, combustion, chemical combination—all one and the same—was Dame Nature's favorite tool in world-building.

According to students of comparative biology, man shows his greatest divergence from and superiority to all other animals in his subjugation and adaption to his own needs of fire. Yet, despite the progress of humanity, fire is just as tyrannical a master when opportunity offers—and how often that is!—as in the olden days. Altho science has wrought wonders in the development of fire-preventing and fire-fighting devices, the conflagration hazard still exists, even where science has done most to aid the courage of man for the protection of life and property.

The science of fighting fire is peculiarly American, just as that of preventing fire is peculiarly European. Building construction makes American cities an easy prey to conflagrations. That's why high water-pressure systems, cumbrous aerial trucks, massive fire engines, water towers and the numerous ingenious devices for fighting flames have been evolved. As far back as 1836, the first steam fire engine was built, and in 1849 the first chemical engine, which utilized carbonate of soda and sulphuric acid in the speedy extinction of incipient blazes. And yet, as in primitive times, without water they are all as nothing.

As fire departments have, from decade to decade, been improved in their apparatus, so, too, have they been bettered in organization. To-day the average fire department in America is the most competent thing of its kind on earth. How literally our everyday security—of which we think, if we think at all, as a mere matter of course—is built upon the supreme sacrifice of these deed men, we realize at intervals. From the moment the fireman leaves his quarters, behind plunging horses, until he has returned, he takes a risk that may at any moment place him face to face with death in its most cruel form. The recent tragedies in Philadelphia and Chicago sent a thrill of horror, mixed with admiration, thruout the country. And the dangers that the fireman in the great cities of the continent face are ever present here. Who in Toronto does not recall the sorrow of that July morning a few years since when five of our own fire fighters were suddenly crushed beneath tumbling walls?

Many an act of conspicuous daring which the world would applaud is regarded by the fireman as a matter of simple duty, that had to be done that way because there was no other way. Nor is it always, or even usually, the hardest duty as he sees it.

What makes a fireman? Croker of New York asks for muscle and good lungs—and obedience. He would like stevedores and truck-drivers. But, whoever he gets, it isn't the lure of an easy job that attracts. There is everything in the life to appeal to the imagination of the finer grained: There is the spectacular side to fire-fighting, to which even danger adds, that takes many a man into the job. Then, day and night, he leads a kind of hair-trigger life, that feeds naturally upon excitement, even as relief from the irksome restraint of the station. That's the wearing part of it. With the clang of the gong dull care is gone. There comes the wild dash thru the streets. Then the crowd see helmeted, rubber-coated men crawl up a ladder, or perhaps down into cellarways, and lug a line of hose thru a window from which dense smoke is pouring. Could they follow, they would see the firemen down on hands and knees,, crawling with face close to the floor, seeking the fire that is somewhere hidden but that may at any moment break forth in its full glory. It is there in the smoke, which he has been trained to "eat," away from the crowd, taking his "punishment" without a grouch, with nothing to give him the thrill of excitement, that the fireman's hardest work is done. How often he just avoids being caught like a rat in a trap only he himself knows; it's something the public never hears of.

There's one thing to remember. It isn't how well a department can handle a big fire that should alone go to their credit. It's how successful they are in preventing it. Last year, the Toronto fire department turned out on 1267 alarms, and kept the loss down to $257,000. In 19 9 there were 1103 alarms and the loss was $740,931. These are facts the city council ought to remember when it comes to dealing pretty soon with the men's application for an increase in pay. Toronto is getting to be a big place, and the responsibilities upon the fire department are increasing daily—with every new building that is completed, with every new family that comes here to live. Care must be taken that the personnel of the department is not allowed to deteriorate. You can't expect to get the proper kind of man to face the risks of a fireman's life, coupled with its inconveniences of long hours of duty and the almost utter lack of home life, at a rate of pay that hardly compares with that of the street laborer.

The Toronto fire department has a right to demand a first-class man for the job. Away back in 1826, when the first fire companies were organized in "Muddy York," they included "some of the most respectable merchants and tradesmen." In 1855, when the volunteer companies were first brought under city control, there were six manual engines, with from 25 to 35 men to each, a ladder company of 25 men and a hose company of 40 men, with ten hose reels and 2 ladded trucks. The city then had 40,000 population. In 1876, just after the organization of the first paid department, there was a chief engineer, a superintendent of fire alarms and an assistant, 57 men and drivers, 4 steam fire engines, 11 hose reels, 2 trucks and a salvage wagon. To-day there are 300 men, with a score of modern hose wagons, 7 ladder trucks, 8 steam engines, 2 aerial trucks, a water tower, 2 high-pressure hose wagons, 2 chemical engines and a salvage wagon, with a modern high-pressure water system.

Chief Thompson and those of the "old guard" who can count their service back to the days of '76, have seen wondrous changes; what will the next 25 years do for the department, when Toronto will have her million or more of population?

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EDITORIAL

Reciprocity and Nationhood

While the reciprocity arrangement now under consideration by the Dominion Parliament and the United States Congress may neither fulfil the expectation of its supporters nor result so adversely as its opponents maintain, the balance of argument undoubtedly rests with those who regard it as a menace to Canadian and Imperial interests. Hitherto the markets of Canada and the United States have been in material measure independent. That of Canada admittedly has been influenced to some extent by the financial and commercial conditions of her bigger neighbor, but there has not been that measure of identification which absolutely involves both in one common fate. The Dominion suffered far less seriously than did the Republic in the depression of 1907, and exhibited at once greater stability and more power of resistance and recuperation. That difference means no slight advantage which ought not to be discarded without serious consideration.

Under the National Policy, initiated by Sir John A. Macdonald and substantially maintained by the present Liberal Government, Canada has enjoyed wonderful prosperity, and progressed at a rate which has not been paralleled Common sense teaches that the conditions which have resulted so favorably ought not to be lightly changed. Disturbance, when development is making magnificent headway, is always dangerous. It entails readjustment to the altered circumstances with consequences at the best uncertain and at the worst fatal. Assuredly no public men, worthy of the name of statesmen, will seek to turn the course of the nation's policy without full assurance that the new channel will lead to better achievement. Leaps in the dark are not the acts of foresight, but the refuge of the reckless, and there are none so reckless as those who sacrifice national progress to satisfy the demand of an exacting theory.

Hitherto, Canadians have pursued with undeviating loyalty the noble ambition of nationhood. They have kept clearly before their minds the idea of building themselves into a strong, independent and self-reliant people. They have set themselves assiduously to the task of creating on this continent a parliamentary democracy imbued with the best British traditions and following forth a system which without friction permits the will of the people to receive full force and effect. To attain that end they have maintained their freedom of action, have refused continental entanglements and rejected proposals which, however fair in promise, have appeared to conflict with the purpose dominating their conscious determination to achieve their goal. Now there has been suddenly sprung upon them a departure so extensive and vital as to demand the utmost caution before accepting responsibility for its authorization.

If anything more than another were calculated to give Canadians pause it is the manner of its reception in the United States. By President Taft himself and by many leading public men and influential newspapers the identification, even tho partial, of the Canadian market with their own is welcomed as the first step towards the unification of the North American continent. They have become alive to the fact that Canada may yet be tempted to prefer continentalism to closer union within the British Empire, or at any rate, may be lured into a course which will inevitably compel her to make that choice. Reciprocity men in Canada scout the possibility, but scepticism, real or feigned, does not alter the risk of close commercial union diminishing the strength of the imperial sentiment. Reciprocity has come too soon to be an unmixed advantage, supposing it to have any present advantage. Whatever that may be it is not worth the price which is being paid. If it has none the abandonment of the National Policy is all the more inexcusable.

Has anybody here seen Sifton?

Improved Railway Terminals

The surprising thing in connection with modern railroading is the expense that the big companies now have to go to in order to handle business in cities. Take the case of New York, where the New York Central and the Pennsylvania, the two great roads of the eastern states, are spending between them hundreds of millions to provide stations and other terminal accommodation, including tunnels, in the heart of New York City.

Here in Canada a similar condition of affairs is developing, tho of course on a much more moderate scale, but the fact that the Canadian Pacific Railway is about to spend from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 in Toronto for improved terminals, including stations, conveys the fact nevertheless in a pointed way.

For a long time the Canadian Pacific was content to devote its main energies to the expansion of its business in the west; building new lines, acquiring existing lines, building steamers and steamships, putting up hotels, enlarging its telegraph service and the like. It has spent very little money in Ontario in improving its system, but now the management have decided to carry on these big works in Toronto and to build a high-class standard wheat line from Midland to Montreal, to run a new line from Toronto to Smith's Falls via Belleville and the lake front, and a number of other extensions of more or less importance. The general standard of the roadbed is being improved; steel is being substituted for wood in bridges and new equipment of various kinds is being put into use.

What the Canadian Pacific is doing and is about to do will have to be done by both the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Northern.

It is more than likely now that there will be a new union station on the Esplanade front and that the viaduct will have to be built to elevate the tracks leading to the station, but the C. P. R. refuse to commit themselves in this respect until their appeal is decided by the Privy Council in England.

As to North Toronto it is quite evident now that both the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Northern will bring a lot of their trains in that way and ultimately they may bring them all in. Hence a new station or stations up there. There is now pending a dispute between these two roads as to some property in North Toronto necessary to their purposes and it is not unlikely that the Railway Board when it comes to settle it will order some kind of joint arrangement of North Toronto terminals, including stations and the elevation of the tracks from Avenue-road to east of Yonge-street. The great merit of the North Toronto station and right-of-way across the city is that it will allow thru passengers to save at least an hour now lost by going into Union Station whether for the Niagara or Detroit Rivers or intervening points, and the same thing applies to thru passengers going the opposite way.

All the indications point to Toronto becoming a city of a million population at no distant date and therefore the railways are showing good sense in looking ahead. What Mr. McNicoll said when he was here the other day is also true, namely that it will not be long before everything south of King-street and west of York-street will be railway property.

The net results of all these improvements will be faster time, better accommodation for passengers and freight, and we hope also an improvement of revenue to the railways.

Once again, where is that grand old imperialist, Sir George W. Ross?

Uncle Has His, Too

Editor Sunday World: Why should there be a great outcry about the reciprocity treaty, and the possibility of the annexation of this country to the United States? I have always been for Canada and agin' the United States, but I have begun to despair of my country and I am almost at the point of hoping for the merger that you and so many good Canadians fear so much. Why?

First of all. If Canada had been a part of the American Union would the Roman Catholic Church have been strong enough to force congress to fasten the incubus of separate schools upon the two new provinces (states) recently created in the west?

Next. Would the United States Government have condoned the action of the speaker of our parliament, in his robes of office of the judges of the courts, in their official robes, and of a regiment of soldiers, carrying arms, in turning out to welcome the representative of the Roman Catholic Church, thus giving official cognizance to a gathering the chief object of which was the Romanizing of the northern half of this continent.

There are other reasons, but these are sufficient for me.

Yours, Protestant Horse.

The Sunday World does not believe that there is any sentiment for annexation of Canada to the United States except in the latter country. And even among those who think as does "Protestant Horse" about the participation of the state in the celebrations of the Roman Catholic Church we fancy there will be no sympathy for the Champ Clark's and the Taft's and Knox's of the United States, who expect that we are going to be beguiled into political union by the offer of a trade treaty.

We have got along pretty well without the aid of the United States. Canada has prospered as no other country on earth has prospered. The tie that binds us to the Mother Country is a sentimental one, to be sure, but trade follows the flag and the empire's markets are only beginning to open to us. We would much rather stick to the old flag, with all the disadvantages that the union might involve. Does our correspondent ever think that the United States too has its race problems. There's the negro question, not by any means settled. There are twelve million or more negroes in the States, and the question what to do with them is ever menacing. Then in the north they have the problem always associated with congestion of population and the pouring in of undesirables from the countries of Europe. We are absorbing our immigrants nicely, but the United States has begun rather late to make them all qualify for citizenship before opening her doors. The best people we are getting in the northwest are the Americanized foreigners who have come from the crucible of the great Republic. It has taken years to mold them into shape, but there are millions of the raw material that we would rather Uncle Sam would finish than ourselves. No, while we have some perplexing problems, Uncle Sam has greater ones, but it would not advantage us to hitch our wagon to his stars.

Aiviuk—The Walrus

The spirit-crushing solitude of the long darksome winter of the Arctic ice-world fled at the approach of the genius of spring. The days gradually lengthened until from mid-day to mid-day there was no night. And, under the cheery, insistent influence of the sun the frost-cement of winter's wondrous works loosened up and set free the icy coverings of land and sea. Mighty ice-caps slid down the mountain sides to the shore-line, floated and then burst away to drift southward to warmer seas. Great avalanches of ice and snow hurled themselves down the precipitous glaciers, and from ice-cap and avalanche were born the menacing icebergs, dreaded by the shipmen of the thronged routes of commerce. The rugged, monotonous ice-field, with many heavings and groanings wrenched itself free from the coastward ice and sailed away with its burden of seals, to provide a welcome harvest for the fishermen to the south, and on all hands was continually heard the commotion betokening the birth of a new season.

On the edge of a great, detached ice-floe slept Aiviuk, the walrus, sea-leviathan and land monster. Fresh from a plunge into the dark, icy depths, he lay supinely content in the warm, cheerful rays of the sun. Save for his huge bulk and a few early sea birds that circled screaming overhead, the broad drifting ice-field was utterly deserted.

A great splash in the water and another walrus popped into sight, his long, tapering tusks and thick, bristling whiskers lending him an appearance of the utmost ferocity. Around him rose many others of the great creatures, snorting loudly as they shook the icy water from their glistening heads. Here and there a mother walrus clasped her baby between her foreflippers and each small dark face, innocent of tusks, had a strangely human appearance as it looked up from the surface of the water.

The whole herd moved toward the ice and each walrus, using its mighty tusks as a lever, slowly lifted its elephantine bulk into the floe, sprawling supinely in the sun right at the water's edge. But the other members of the herd came onward in their thousands, forcing the unwilling first-comers to retreat further and further toward the middle of the floe. There was much roaring, much clumsy floundering and many a grunt of discontent ere the gigantic sea-horses finally settled down contentedly to sleep.

It was a watchful walrus at the edge of the floe who gave warning of the approach of danger. His neighbors roused themselves at his hoarse bellow and soon the whole herd was again in motion, plunging clumsily into the sea. Comical was the progress of the walrus farthest removed from the water as they hastened jerkily toward their favorite element. But all were diving deep down and beyond ere the disappointed Eskimo in their Kayaks reached the deserted icefloe.

In the water Aiviuk was entirely at home. His motions, slow and ridiculously clumsy on ice or shore, because singularly swift and graceful and he swam and rolled and tumbled with the greatest ease and enjoyment. His partner kept close by the side and with her he ranged along in search of food from sea-bottom and surface waters. A shoal of small fish provided a welcome meal and sharpened the appetites of the great creatures for further feasting on the seaweed which is scraped from the bed of the ocean with their tusks. Always the walrus pair kept with the herd for Aiviuk is above all other things sociable and loves the companionship of his fellows.

In early summer a baby Walrus was born to Aiviuk and his mate. It was a tiny creature, black as a coal and, except that it bore no tusks, in all respects the image of its parents. Family ties meant much to Aiviuk and his kind and he vied with his mate in lavishing unstinted affection on his offspring. Careless of his own safety at all times and usually peaceloving to a fault, he now became entirely reckless and bold in his anxiety to preserve the little one from danger. And all over the walrus herd appeared the helpless babe, welcome responsibilities to the thousand of greyhaired old ones.

Many were the creatures of the north who would gladly have preyed on the weaklings of the walrus herd. Nannook, the polar bear, lean and ravenously hungry after a long winter's fast, looked longingly at the babes of Aiviuk and his companions as they sunned themselves contentedly close beside their elders, but bitter experience had long ago taught him that not even his agility and sharp claws could match these thick hides and sharp tusks. There was not even an opportunity of stealing unawares upon some isolated family, for the sentinel walrus were continually on the watch for the approach of danger from every quarter. So, the land life of the walrus was compartitively unmolested by the wild dweller in the northern wastes.

In the sea, the swordfish, foe to all the creatures of the deep kept Aiviuk and his mate constantly on the alert to ward off harm from their offspring. The keen thrusts of his long, powerful sword were of nothing to their thick, tough hides, to the tender body of their little one they would have meant cruel, instant death. So the mother walrus kept the baby always at her breast, continually and effectively protected by her broad fore-flippers and sometimes, as she slept on the surface of the sea the little black creature, reposed safely on her own broad back.

One day the walrus family clamored onto a wide field of ice, marked near the water's edge by a few high pinnacles which hid the section beyond. The trio stretched themselves with lazy content in the pleasant sunlight and Aiviuk and his mate caressed their fast-growing baby, with a gentleness scarce believable in creatures so ungainly in appearance. And, the little one, plump and well-fed, sprawled happily beneath his mother's breast. Suddenly the watchful eye of Aiviuk espied a dark shape creeping out round an ice-pinnacle, and with much suspicious grunting he conveyed the warning to his mate. The mother walrus hastily set the youngster on her back and set out jerkily for the safety of the water that sparkled in the sunlight beyond. A lance whizzed thru the air, missed the male walrus, who was zealously endeavoring to cover the retreat of his mate, and transfixed the little walrus on his mother's back. The trio reached the water and the old walrus dived immediately; but the struggling, writhing little one floated along on the surface, done to death by the Eskimo weapon.

Soon Aiviuk and his mate reappeared in arduous search of their babe. For a little while they nosed inquiringly about the little body, then, when they realized it was dead, gave savage expression to their rage and grief, thrashing furiously round in the water and awakening the icy solitude with hoarse, grieving bellows.

Up from the depths came the vast army of their fellows, presently joining with the bereaved ones in a terrifying chorus of agonized protest. Suddenly the herd caught sight of the man on the ice, and, as if actuated by a single impulse, dived quickly beneath the floe. But the man was experienced in the ways of the wild and he hastily abandoned his position, running hastily toward his dog-team tethered a little distance away.

Crash! and the fierce head of Aiviuk, the walrus, rose up thru a breach in the ice, his dark eyes ablaze with rage, the thick bristly whiskers along his snarling lips quivering with resentment and grief and desire to be at the slayer of his first born. And the whole icefield in the neighborhood crashed and heaved and tossed as the disturbed by an earthquake, as the other walrus rose to join their fellow in his fight with the enemy. Ungovernable rage and fury had transformed the injured resentful walrus from peaceloving, inoffensive creatures, into types of hatred, vengeance and blood-lust. But the Eskimo was already far away across the ice, his willing dogs carrying him swiftly from the dangerous neighborhood and far from the vengeance of Aiviuk and his sympathizing fellows.

"AIVIUK, THE WALRUS, WAITED ON AN ICE-FLOE FOR HIS COMPANIONS TO APPEAR."

PLUM PUDDING FOR TWO

CRUSTS & CRUMBS
BY
Albert Ernest Stafford.

Some difficulty has been met by readers over the suggestion that the throne of labor was not very well established as long as the buttons came off one's clothes the first time they were worn, and in various other parallel cases. It was objected that the worker could not help himself; that he was sweated; that he only got so much thread for so many buttons; that he had only so much time to give to each button; that the buttons were sown on by machinery. Of course all of these objections only make more valid the original position. Machinery is never adopted unless it does better work than the average hand labor. As a matter of fact the machine sown buttons do not come off readily. In the other cases we have merely examples of incapacity which would be discreditable to any throne. Yet that does not involve any condemnation for the incapacitated in his own place unless his incapacity be wilful. Those who regard life as an opportunity of evolution where every man and woman has the chance to unfold his or her character, to acquire all possible faculties and develop all the latent talents that humanity possesses do not have any complaint to make because the child is not a grown up man, or because one man who has lived only a few lives comparatively is not equal to another who has passed thru many incarnations. Those who understand allot blame according to opportunity neglected, not according to inability. We do not blame the blind man for not seeing. We pity him. But we do not set him on the lookout. The inefficient laborer is not to be blamed unless he is careless and indifferent. He is to be pitied for his weakness, commended for his diligence. But he cannot be regarded as a leader.

Our ignorance of certain facts as a nation or as a race makes it difficult for us to understand the apparent tangle humanity is involved in, but the whole situation is really very simple once we get rid of a few absurd notions that have grown up in the last thousand years or more while we were devoting our attention to something else. The new development of what we call civilization; the new game, as it were, proved so fascinating to our baby souls that we forgot all the useful things we had learned, or indeed always knew, about the life that is longer than the body. As we grow more experienced in the long evolution of the soul which carries us back into planets that preceded the earth we take larger views of the universe, and waste less energy over the trifles which seem tremendous to the infant egoes of humanity. It is higher important that a little girl dress her doll neatly, and learn to be kind to it, and keep it clean, and treat it like a little lady. But if the doll happens to be broken or destroyed we know that the tragedy is in the child's mind altogether, and that dolls can be multiplied infinitely. Children of a larger growth have their mental and intellectual dollies towards which it is quite proper that they learn to behave with due respect. But the wise man knows that some day the mental dollies—creeds, philosophies, political systems, whatever they may be—will be broken or discredited or perhaps abandoned, outgrown as the little girl's dolls are, and the tragedy is in the man and not in the doll, unless he has entered on the larger interests that follow.

It was the wise Shakspere who told us that "each man in his time plays many parts." A little girl who was told she must rise again reasoned it out for herself that if she was to rise again she must have risen before, and if she was risen now when she rose again the rising would be in the same fashion. She must have been here before somehow as she was here now, and she must rise again just as she had arisen this time. There was no further difficulty for her. There was a mystery certainly, for it was a very wonderful thing how she had come this time, and it would be equally wonderful another time. It was even more wonderful than the going away, but it was ever so much more certain and joyful, for she had arisen among those who loved her more than any others could; and who thought all the world of her. And when she arose again she was sure there would be just as much love and care and kindness. And from that she concluded that the going away must after all be very like the coming back, and wherever people went they would find those who loved them and wanted them to be happy. It is no trouble at all for this little girl to understand that life is just a big school with many different classes, and all kinds of scholars and all kinds of teachers, and that while some of the teachers are teaching in school they are also studying in the university. And that is not a bad conception of the universe and our relation to it. We may be learned men or soldiers, or merchants or laborers, but until we have been all these things, we have not been all that we might. When we have all gone thru all the courses and have taken all the degrees of perfection it will be a time when the greatest and highest and most skilful will be taking birth among the lowliest and doing the works of the lowest most perfectly.

And so when the workman is not perfect at his work, and is more careless about what he does than about what he gets, and thinks more of the food he takes into his body than of the things he makes with his hands, and does not understand that his place and his work and his output are as important as that of any one else in the universe, even the little girl would know that he is not a teacher taking part in the class work, but only a pupil climbing up from below. Every 25,868 years or so, according to the length of the great solar year, there is a kind of revolution in the classes and the mighty are put down from their seat and the humble and meek are exalted. At any rate, those who have been careful with their tasks have one experience and those who have not been the other, and the big school opens for another term, and the successful pupils graduate as teachers, and there is always an infinity of new things to learn. It is easy to see then that those who have risen from the lowliest ranks to be rulers and sages will take their places once more ever lowlier and lowlier, carrying their dignity and nobleness with them, and doing common tasks with kingly ability and royal grace. When all men have ascended to the throne and descended once more to the carpenter's bench, we will be living in a world of wonderful beauty and truth and goodness. There will not be any need for bosses, for every man will be eager to do what is needed of him, and will know what best to do, and how best to do it. And he will be more grieved at not having done his best work than at anything else in the world, except at having been the means of one of his fellows not having done the best of which he was capable. So it comes about in orderly relation that for long periods the four classes each in turn govern the world. And in a lesser way the nations are subject to the same rule and sometimes kingly men, warriors, soldiers, and some times philosophers and sages, and some times merchants and shop-keepers, like Napoleon's enemies, have dominance, and sometimes the workers have the power of the sceptre.

It seems to many that the sceptre has passed to labor in these days of ours, and so I said I doubted whether the throne could be secure when the buttons came off at the first trial, and the other accidents happen that the kingly man, the man who truly kens, would never permit to happen. And if it be but a baby soul beginning his class-work with buttons, and having yet to be a farmer and merchant, and a ruler and a priest, the time of the rule of labor cannot yet have arrived, for only men who are perfect and do their work in that spirit could reign. But I am not unhopeful, for one snow bird does not make a winter, and the folly of the rich shows that the wise men are most generally now born to work. And this is a very wonderful thought which the world is slowly waking up to know—that labor is as divine as any function. And that the divine spirit will come into a man while he labors if he wills it, as truly as into the priest while he blesses, or the king while he judges, or the warrior while he battles against wrong. It was an old teaching in the east and was known in Egypt and India and Babylon, and the people of Israel learned it, and in the book of their law-giver, which nobody ever reads, there is a fine story about it. For the great law-giver himself was no more honored than the men who were able to labor with their hands and do good work. You can read it in Exodus xxxv-xxxvi. I will quote it from the American revision. "And Moses said unto the children of Israel, See, Jehovah hath called by name Bezalel, the son of Uri, the son of Hur, of the tribe of Judah (the royal tribe, note) and he hath filled him with the Spirit of God, in wisdom, in understanding, and in knowledge, and in all manner of workmanship; and to devise skilful works, to work in gold, and in silver, and in brass, and in cutting of stones for setting, and in carving of wood, to work in all manner of skilful workmanship. And He hath put in his heart that he may teach, both he and Oholiab, the son of Ahisamach, of the tribe of Dan. Them hath he filled with wisdom of heart, to work all manner of workmanship, of the engraver, and of the skilful workman, and of the embroiderer, in blue and in purple, in scarlet, and in fine linen, and of the weaver, even of them that do any workmanship, and of those that devise skilful works. And Bezalel and Oholiab shall work, and every wise-hearted man, in whom Jehovah hath put wisdom and understandin g to know how to work all the work for the service of the sanctuary according to all that Jehovah commended." It was in that spirit that Bezalel sewed on buttons or clasps and loops on the temple curtains, not a whit more sacred work than the clothing of the naked. There are many who do not know their responsibility, children yet in the great life-classes, and they shall be beaten with few stripes, but it is a pitiful thing for him who knows his obligation and ignores it. The true man will suffer the death rather than bow to slave standards.

OBSERVATIONS

While smoking my last pipe I got to recalling old days in Toronto and a funny story came to my mind. I had a friend, a broker on Toronto-street, with whom I had many happy times. He boasted, and not without reason, that he had the prettiest lady-typewriter in the city. She certainly was a "lallapalooza"; tall, blonde, exquisitely draped, with a dignity all her own and those violet eyes by which way lies madness. I was called away to New York City on business and was absent three months. On my return I visited by friend's office with the idea of going out to lunch with him. He was out, so I sat in the private office and waited. Thru the glass partition I noticed a prim and—well-say middle-aged—feminine person, whose atmosphere breathed erudition, occupying our divinity's desk.

On my friend's appearance, after salutations, I aked after the missing typist. "Two good looking for the missus, eh?" I hazarded, mischieviously.

"No, it was not that," he said, gazing with a reminiscent sigh at the now vacant chair. "The wife is not fool enough to be jealous. Simply had to get rid of her—spelling was too abominable. For some time I used to correct her errors in punctuation and spelling, when not too bad, and let it go at that. One day I came in, at odds with the world in general. Things were slumping,—you understand? I had given her a most important letter of quotations to a prominent firm, from which I expected results, and she had positively gone out of her way to be incorrect."

"Look here, Miss H—," I said, 'I cannot stand for this. Forty is not spelled f-o-u-r-t-y."

"Dear me!" she said, sweetly, looking over my shoulder. "How stupid of me! I left out the g-h, didn't I?"

We are going into this reciprocity arrangement with our eyes open and we will have only ourselves to blame if our worst fears are realized. The United States papers have with almost one voice indicated the enthusiasm for a measure which they say will lead to the absorption of Canada by the United States.

It was back to the days of old last week, with the water carts peddling the stuff in barrels from door to door.

Casual Comment

In last Sunday's World it was asserted that everything points to the likelihood of a parliamentary election in Canada probably in September. This prophesy seems to be either inspired or confirmed by a price list of "Cheap Eggs" from Chicago published on the same page. The prices of the eggs however seem almost to suggest that unless the election is hurried on they will develop into arguments too strong for any candidate to get "ova."

* * * * * *

An answer to an enquirer, given by a contemporary, reads: "An odd costume is to let the hair hang over the face, put a false face behind, and put the coat on backwards. You then have the puzzling appearance of skating backwards." I do not see how "letting the hair hang over the face" can be called either odd, or a costume. That is where it usually hangs, isn't it? And the face is to be put behind what? The only garment, apparently, is a coat—doubtless an ulster, but, when you have gotten yourself up as suggested, why you should "have the appearance of skating backward," I cannot understand. To me it seems that a person made up as per prescription would have the appearance of a blithering idiot.

* * *

Two things strike me in connection with the Reciprocity tangle. One is that the American newspapers seem to be so calmly assured that it is a "sure thing" that they can afford to adorn their illustrated papers with cartoons, the point of which, in all cases, is that Uncle Sam is a remarkably smart man, while John Bull is a slumbering old fool. The other thing is that practically all the aversion, and that seems to be considerable, to the proposed agreement, comes from Canada. I do not pretend to be sufficiently "in the movement" to be able to decide, even for myself, exactly how far the scheme might advantage or disadvantage Canada, but, if I had to do so, in a matter of the sort, and under conditions which at this moment obtain in the Reciprocity deal, I would think that the scarcely veiled satisfaction of my protagonist would prescribe extreme caution for myself—that is to say that the scarcely veiled satisfaction in the U. S. A. and the very apparent disapproval in Canada, might—indeed asks to—be taken as prima facie evidence that a very much better bargain than that now outlined could be obtained for Canada. I hope I may be forgiven for, so to speak, butting in with my opinion. I can only excuse it by pleading that "lookers-on" sometimes have opportunities of seeing things differently to the players.

* * *

RECIPROCITY. (?)

A feeling of ferocity,
A volume of verbosity
Approaching animosity,
A marked impetuosity
Foretelling the velocity
Of impecuniosity,
If ever "Reciprocity"
A term of subtle craft
Is introduced to yo'r city
By Uncle Sam and Taft.

* * *

Mr. Andrew Carnegie should be satisfied that "money talks," and let it go at that, unless he can either buy a reputation as a professional humorist, or avoid such a sentence as "I would rather be born poor than a millionaire, and I have had experience in both directions." The question seems to arise, whether, seeing he was born poor once, and a millionaire once, he is not twins.

* * *

Mr. Carnegie uttered the remark I have quoted in the course of a speech he was making to a group of working girls employed in a factory. You can imagine how absolutely fatuous it must have sounded to a lot of wretched disheartened slaves, afraid to spend a miserable quarter in a little fun or a new bit of finery. Then he advised them: "Don't refuse to marry a man simply because he's a millionaire" and yet, later, he told them "Most millionaire's wives are not happy." I have never been a millionaire myself, so I do not know how many wives a millionaire is allowed, but if all millionaires show the same carelessness of a girl's feelings as this one did, I doubt if they would keep one for long. Possibly the girls might have believed, on the evidence before them, that a millionaire's wife might be unhappy, but I would like to bet on any girl employed in a factory being liable to be persuaded by a millionaire, even if he had quite a lot of counterbalancing disadvantages.

* * *

CHORUS OF FACTORY GIRLS.

Never mind about the color of the Iris of his eyes,
You may disregard the contour of his nose,
Let him wear around his collar quite the loudest tinted ties,
Do not comment on the fashion of his clothes:
It will make but little difference if he wears a beard—or what
Is the quantity or color of his hair,
The only thing we loving little girls have got to spot
It just—is, or is he not a millionaire—
ne'er, ne'er,
Would we dream of marrying a millionaire.
A millionaire, just judging by the specimens we've met,
Will spend nearly all his moments that are free,
Softly sobbing in his office—for his life's a constant fret
Because he's not as poor as you and me;
"His wife has too much luxury"—and that we should not like,
"She is very seldom happy"—which seems funny.
But 'tis possible her misery may be more due to the MAN
Than to the hideous fact that he has pots of money.
Still! ma honey,
You must wed the MAN if you would spend his MONEY.

* * *

The Toronto Master Printers met at a banquet last week. "Pie" was rigidly excluded from the menu, and all the spirits were "case."

* * *

Women when they come to think, and express their thoughts in mixed currency, very often get a little mixed themselves. Miss Pankhurst, at the Massey Hall meeting indignantly informed her hearers that in her own country "the average wage paid to working women was seven shillings and sixpence per week, but in Quebec she had heard of women working for even as low as $1.80 per." It seems to me that the difference between seven shillings and sixpence and $1.80 is exactly the same as that between our old friends Tweedledum and Tweedledee, only more so, if anything.

* * *

Then she urged the Toronto Suffrage Association to try and induce the government here to grant women votes. "Perhaps," she said, "if you go and ask them, they will say yes." On the other hand—perhaps not. "But," continued the lady, "if not, there is one policy that I can confidently recommend to you. That is the policy of opposing the government candidate at election time." She did not say her sisters were to oppose him "tooth and nail." So far, however, it appears that the only constitutional method of catching the opposition candidate a jab on his political solar plexus, is to do it with a vote, and so long as the ladies have no vote to cast in the horrid thing's disfavor, it does not seem quite clear how Miss Pankhurst's doubtless well meant advice is to be of practical value.

* * *

Honestly I think women are better out of politics, and honestly I do not believe that one in a thousand has the slightest desire to have anything to do with them. Without doubt they, the women I mean, can be much more useful in other spheres—I don't mean other worlds, just other directions in this world. The direction of philanthrophy is one of these. Look how many nice little Toronto girls might have been saved from bad colds in the chest this cold weather by the simple unostentatious gift of a diamond brooch. So easy—and yet so very, very effectual. No delicate girl should be without one.

* * *

Mayor Geary took the chair at Miss Pankhurst's meeting, and I must suspect the worthy mayor of a little gentle sarcasm when he said "among all modern movements none had made more spectacular progress than the suffraget movement." In truth its pregress has been entirely spectacular, but, paradoxically, it does not appear that said spectacular progress has advanced it much.

* * *

"How are we to get at the cost of living?" asked Mr. Coates. I dunno—but it seems to me that any departure from the old-fashined way of working for it is apt to be fraught, if I may so put it, with distinctly unpleasant consequences.

* * *

The schooner "Cardinia" had an extremely rough time on her voyage from Newfoundland to Halifax. The Master reports that during the storm fifty-seven barrels of herring were swept from the deck. The heavy seas made it impossible to put the boats out to the rescue, and there can be very little doubt that the unfortunate fish were all drowned.

* * *

Another sad case is that reported in The Mail and Empire. A big, black heading tells its readers: "Death Followed Mother's Suicide." It is surprising how often death does follow upon a really determined and fatal attempt on one's own life.

G. T. B.

That Which We Give, We Receive---By Nell Brinkley

We reconstruct our own nature in the things we create—a white, unselfish, untainted love brings to us an unalloyed, flawless love in return, while a jealous, black, meagre love can inspire only a misshapen, incomplete love.

THE LONDON POLICE AND CRIME

By Charles H. Heydemann, Ph.D.

LONDON, Feb. 18—The story goes that an Irishman, newly arrived in New York, venturing to ask a policeman the time, was hit over the head by his truncheon. "Just struck one," said Mr. Constable, pleasantly. Pat rubbed his head ruefully, "Begorra, O'im glad Oi didn't go here an hour ago." . . . And this story may serve to illustrate the difference between the American keeper of law and order (and for the matter of that of the continental policeman) and the English Bobby. The London policeman is essentially a watchman, a guarder of the public's property, a lighter-up of dark areas, with his bull's-eye, a statue of liberty, not perched, like Bartholdi's, upon the top of a column in New York Harbor, but, in spite of the proverbial rhyme, "There, where he's wanted," in the street, an oasis for nursemaids and elderly ladies in the whirl of traffic, a ready and willing guide to foreigner and countryman, with, his, "first to right, second to left, cross the square, and ask again."

Kindd-Hearted Robert

Courteous, ubiquitous, stalwart, flirtatious, kind-hearted Robert. He is not, like the continental towns, one of an army of occupation, exercising martial law among a hostile population, but one of us, in his sober suit of black, and the clump, clump, of the regulation boot, dear to the ear of the belated wayfarer, threading his mazy way with uncertain latchkey home to the wife of his suburban bosom. "When you want know the time, ask a policeman." Guide, philosopher, and friend, his duties are many and ever increasing. Originally instituted for the special purpose of preventing and detecting crime (one remembers the 18th century "Charlies" locked up in their own sand-boxes by the wild "Mohocks," and the Bow-street runners of Charles Dickens), they now have to deal with weights and measures, the Contagious Diseases (animals) Act, the foods and drugs, explosives, swine and cattle licenses, and (in the country) sheep dipping, and local taxation duties. In 1829 the Metropolitan Police numbered but 3000 "able men," but now it comprises a small army of some 16,000 officers (not including those picked 1000 of the city police), policing an area of seven hundred square miles, and a population of 7,000,000. It is a sign of the inherent respect for law and order in the British race that thus in London there are not quite three constables required for each 1000 of the population. The duties of a police constable are intensely irksome; the hours, from 6 a. m. to 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. to 6 p. m. for one set, and 10 a. m. to 2 p. m., and 6 p. m. to 10 p. m. for another, being the day's work divided; while night duty is taken in one spell, lasting from 10 p. m. to 6 a. m. Night is more disagreeable than day work, and a fixed point than a "beat."

Recruited From Country.

As a rule the bulk of the police recruits are countrymen, not too highly educated, who conform more easily than Londoners, who know they can earn more at a trade, to the ordinary routine duties. The net yearly cost of a city police constable is $566, a shade more than that of the ordinary metropolitan policeman at $550. Of the weekly pay the city constable's minimum wage is $8.50 per week, with a maximum of $9.50. In all probability a constable will become a sergeant after five and before ten years' service. Sub-inspectors and sergeants start at $9.75 and can reach $9.00 per week. The position of inspector or sub-inspector may be reached in from ten to fifteen years, and that of superintendent after twenty years. An inspector's salary ranges from $975 to $1300 per annum. The yearly pay of a superintendent is $1500 to $2250, with an allowance of $190. In the metropolitan police the pay all round is slightly less, beginning at $3.50 for the constable (rising to $4.50) and from $4.00 (to $7.50) for a sergeant. The extra service money does not amount to much, but after twenty-six years' service the pension is equal to two-thirds of the pay.

One imagines that the police, in their ways and walks, are continually in touch with criminals. But we have very few so-called habitual or irreclaimable criminals. Whereas the number of indictable offences in 1907 were only 1.76 per 1000 of population, those of non-indictable offences were 19.6 and of drunkenness 6.61. Less than one-sixth of the increase of crime during 1908 arose in London and the adjacent counties; nearly the whole of the remaining five-sixths occurred in principal mining and manufacturing towns. Thus the majority of cases the police have to deal with are, to begin with, traffic; the increase in offences by cartowners and drivers being 7449, with motor-cars coming next with 4188 (for all England). Motor traffic has accelerated the stream of London traffic to anything from twelve to twenty miles an hour, making it thus much more dangerous to the pedestrian and difficult to handle by the police-constable on point duty.

Main Offences.

The three main offences of a big city like London next in order of cases are cruelty to animals, (increased by 1854 cases in 1908), drunkenness, (tho on the decrease by over 7000 cases), Prostitution and betting. "Impossible to stop betting without changing the character of the workingman, which in twenty-one years shows no change," says one authority. Tobacconists and newsvendors act as agents on the quiet and so do barbers (always the confidents of their customers), and a great deal is still done in the streets in the dinner-hour. The Jews especially are great gamblers. Mr. Booth quotes a little Jew boy in a very poor street, playing a pitch-and-toss all by himself, studying the laws of chance. Gambling clubs are equally irresponsible. They are raided and perhaps closed, but are opened again somewhere else.

The penny dreadfuls have too often attributed to their police heroes the qualities of a Sherlock Holmes, and the tracking instincts of a sleuth hound. Robert has none of these qualities. As one of the chief inspectors at Scotland Yard told me the other day quite frankly, even the criminal investigation department is peopled with ordinary policemen who have worked their way up. Scientific methods are poohpoohed. The works of a Bertillon, of anthrometric fame, of Lombrose, the criminologist; of Krafft-Ebing, the sexual psycho-pathologist, are as much Greek to these honest empirics, who believe in muddling thru by rule of thumbs, and as often as not getting there because of the fundamental instinct in the British nature to side with the policeman. On the other hand, there is the increasing tendency on the part of the magistrate to censure the police; hence they are charry about charging many disorderly cases. What is wanted (say the rank and file) is not more men "run in," but magistrates on the bench who will convict and not be too ready to believe any tales prisoners tell. "So capricious are the decisions that the police do not know how to act."

Flogging in London Prisons.

Flogging, claimed by some to be a survival of barbarism in England, is given credit by others of being the most potent factor in ridding London of petty criminals and assuring public safety. Many criminals become so familiar with the prison routine as to lose all horror of it. In fact, life is so wretched for certain classes of undesirables in London that they would commit petty crimes as a means of gaining entrance to a prison, were it not for the wholesome fear of floggings.

The cat-'o-nine-tails used for the floggings has been deprived of its knots and is not laid on as strenuously as in the old days, while with young offenders the birch rod is brought into play. A physician is always on hand to stop the flogging should the culprit evince signs of fainting. Altho the flogging punishment has thus been mitigated, it does not seem to have lost its effectiveness.—Popular Mechanics.

The Diagnosis.

The Doctor—I find that your blood is deficient in red corpusoles.

Mrs. Swelhed—Anyone could have told you that there's nothing but blue blood in our family.

No Harm Done.

Lady—Why, Jane, surely that's my new hat you have on?

Cook—Yis, mum; you're not going out this afternoon, so I thought ye'd not be needing it.

Gems of Canadian Poetry

We have come to the ways, O brothers,
To the grim considering place;
And is it to be together,
Or chaos, and end of the race?

We of the ancient people,
We of the lion line;
Will a shoulder of earthhills hold us apart,
Or billowy leagues of brine?

We of the speech of Shakspere,
We of that breed of men
Who of old in earth's stern battle,
Conquered as one to ten.

Is our world-wide task eternal?
Ever new lands to win?
Is it trade forever and ever,
And never a thought of kin?

Lands to northward and southward,
Continents east and west,
Freed by our liberty, genius, ...
Where alien peoples are blest!

Ae we to scatter and scatter,
Losing our olden dream;
And all for a curse of commerce and trade,
*An ignis fatuus gleam * * * **

Will it ever be business, business,
Eternal markets to win;
Trade and its curse forever,
And never a thought of kin;

While the sors of the race are drifting
Slowly and surely apart;
And the giant soul of a people is crushed
In the greed of the world's wide mart.

—William Wilfred Campbell.

That Also.

"In spite of everything they can do to restrict the illegal use of cocaine enormous quantities are being sold, I am told."

"Is that so? Why, I understood it was a drug on the market."

Told in the Twilight

By Peripatetic

The P.A.Y.E. system in its working was not devoid of its humorous side. I know a maiden of Toronto, who, by sheer merit and integrity, has risen to the managership of an office. She is the soul of business, and private, honor, a resolute church-goer and, I would say; an absolutely consistent Christian. But she is very small in stature and enconsed in a seat between a base-ball magnate with his legs agape (you know the type), and a dowager in a coon-coat, she is simply lost. Hence comes the temptation we all dread:

"Bother the pay-as-you-enter system!" she said to me. "It is a nuisance."

"But why?" I asked. "You always buy tickets. You have only to get one ready and drop it in the box as you enter the car."

"Yes;" she replied without a blush, "but in the old days I have travelled for a week at a time without the conductor asking for my fare."

Personally I do not greatly blame her. A thousand times have I paid five cents for a seat to my destination and tired out as I was, have had to hang on to a strap. That is a distinct breach of contract; directly, on the part of the company—indirectly, on that of the city which draws a percentage of the earnings. It is a scandal anyway. Of course everyone blames R. J. F. It might be more to the point to go further back. When Fleming was mayor noone fought the Street Railway Company so fiercely as he. You cannot fight a foe without learning both his strength and his weakness. That knowledge is very valuable.

Here is a story to illustrate my point. Some thirty years ago the world was startled by the advent of a certain big speculator known as Baron Albert Grant. His real name was Oppenheim, a German of Jewish descent; but he dealt in millions where other men handled thousands and he was accepted. He traded largely in Great Britain and the United States and his name was on everyone's tongue. He built a gigantic palace in the West-end of London, but; 'Time brought in its revenges, and he never occupied it. However, that's another story.

On one occasion he got into litigation with a certain London bank. Grant had, as he thought, a clear case, but the young lawyer, representing the other side, fought so hard that the celebrated baron only gained a bare verdict, each side to pay its own costs —and those costs were appalling.

The next day the young lawyer received a communication saying that Baron Grant would like to see him at his convenience. In some trepidation he called at the money-king's office. The following was the conversation:

"You represented the ——bank?"

"Yes, baron, as junior counsel."

"You nearly licked me. What salary do you get?"

"Two thousand pounds a year, sir."

"Well, if ten will appeal to you, call on me again in two days. Good morning."

Bell. Dismissed.

That young man for many years ruled over the Grant destinies and, when the baron went under as he was bound to do, found himself a millionaire.

"Bought wit is best," says the old English proverb.

I am glad to hear that the authorities are going to look more closely into the conditions of cheap lodging-houses, and, particularly, into the characters of the inmates. Many a crook or undesirable harbors in those unsavory resorts. There are one or two points that should be insisted on. Every house should be compelled to have indoor toilet and bath-room; linen should be changed once a week and drunken men should not be allowed in the rooms in daytime to sleep off their debauches. Of course, if a man is sober and has paid for his bed, he ought to be allowed in at any time, but save us from the drunkard.

However, before Toronto is thoroly cleansed, there are other things to be done. She must be cleaned morally as well as physically. What have the morality department done except issuing childish and ridiculous laws concerning theatre-posters and indecent literature; which laws have made us a laughing-stock to other cities? Of course, one could hardly expect the gentlemen in control to be able to understand that high-art can be pure and beautiful without being sensual and indecent, or, that an excess of modesty betrays a dirty mind. They have certainly chased a few unfortunate women up and down Adelaide-street; while half a dozen burly constables and as many detectives have, with great valor, raided houses on York-street, where a few boys in their teens were "shooting craps," for nickels.

"Toronto the Good" was applied to us, in sarcasm, by outside communities and I was sorry to find it a by-word in cities of the states; where one man said, "Toronto has more churches to the square yard than any town on this continent and more hidden vice," and he was of a sporting clique that knows. This is a stain that must be washed away. Let me make a suggestion to the morality department, altho I fear they will not dare to tackle it. "Leave off hounding the poor for a time and turn your attention to the rich. Search into conditions on St. George and Jarvis and kindred streets and, especially, into one or two of the fashionable hotels. If you have sufficient energy left, gentlemen, to stand a shock, summon it to your aid; for a shock you will get. That is, presuming that you do not know facts already. Anyway, our summer visitors know and so do I. We cannot have one law for the rich and another for the poor. That is not what built the strength of the little island of Britain. The rich must not be allowed to dictate to the poor on matters of sobriety, gambling or morality until they can show a clean slate themselves. The policeman on night-beats, on the streets I mentioned, and near the hotels, know perfectly well what I mean; or else they are absolute fools." I leave these remarks to the gentlemen of the morality department. The City of Toronto is too prosperous, too beautiful and has too great a future before her, to be stigmatized as unclean. Let us start our spring-cleaning at once.

Being a Woman.

The Actress—What is the secret of your success?

The Dramatist—I'm afraid you couldn't keep a secret.

Emaciated.

Mamie—Hullo, Jimmie, I haven't seen you for a week. Where've ye been?

Jimmie (importantly)—I've been sick. Don't I look awfully emaciated?

Motors

NEW HIGHWAY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND MONTREAL

Fine Road to Be Built Connecting Great American and Canadian Cities.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Thru the activity of good roads advocates in the state legislature it becomes evident that the much desired route to Montreal, thru sections that will appeal strongly to the tourist, is not far from an actuality. While by no means the shortest possible route, it will more than make up in beauty of scenery what it lacks in directness.

The Canadian people are urging the building of a stone road from Rouses Point to Montreal, Que., a distance of about fifty miles. It is likely that this will be brought about within a year. When the State of New York and the Province of Quebec have completed this road then New York City and Montreal and intervening points will be connected by a magnificent highway, passing thru a section which, for beauty and historic interest, cannot be surpassed.

The Route.

The route from New York City lies north by either bank of the Hudson River to Albany; then thru the world-famous Saratoga Springs; thru Glens Falls; along Lake George, one of the beauty spots of the world; thru the Adirondacks, with their lakes, streams, forests and lofty peaks; thence via Elizabethtown to Ausable Chasm; from there along Lake Champlain, with its magnificent scenery and historic spots like Ticonderoga, Crown Point, Plattsburg, etc.; thence via Cliff Haven, crossing the Canadian boundary line at Rouses Point and from there to Montreal, running along the Richelieu River and the Chambly Canal, thru a quaint, old fashioned but prosperous farming country, rich in historic memories.

It was along the beautiful portion of this road from Chambly to Rouses Point that the French and Canadian troops with their Huron and Algonquin allies, fought many a fierce struggle; Montcalm passed along here in 1758, so did the British under Haviland in 1760, only they went north and, joining Amherst, captured Montreal. Ethan Allen, the Green Mountain boy, after taking Crown Point in 1775, led a party up this way, but had to retreat. Benedict Arnold retreated along this road. Burgoyne in 1778 went down this way. In the Papineau war of 1837 this Richelieu region was the hotbed of the fight. It is one of the most famous routes in American history. Finally the traveler over this route makes his way via the renowned Victoria Bridge across the St. Lawrence to Montreal.

COUNTRY BOYS MAKE BEST CHAUFFEURS

Motor Driving Offers Great Opportunities for Right Sort of Youth.

The word "chauffeur" has become a magical one in many rural districts. Country boys are realizing more and more that the life of an automobile driver opens new fields—not grain and vegetable fields but new experiences, sights and pleasures. "Some of the best chauffeurs we have are recruited from the smaller towns and cities," says H. A. Grant, a mechanical engineer of Tarrytown, N. Y., formerly of the testing and experimental department of the Maxwell-Briscoe Motor Co. Automobile owners are learning that such young men make better drivers than usual "hangers on" around some garage or repair shop. During a recent tour of the Western States Mr. Grant was so much impressed with the opportunities afforded to young men that he has prepared for free distribution a leaflet describing how any ambitious man can enter the automobile business. By addressing him at Tarrytown, N. Y., a copy can be had for the asking.

Mr. Roosevelt, in one of his Knoxville addresses, said of certain dishonest politicians:

"They quibble and shuffle, but they are as plainly guilty as the man they lynched in Dakota.

"'So George Hood got lynched for stealing, eh?' said a visitor to the town. 'I thought George was too slick for that. Was the stolen property on him?'

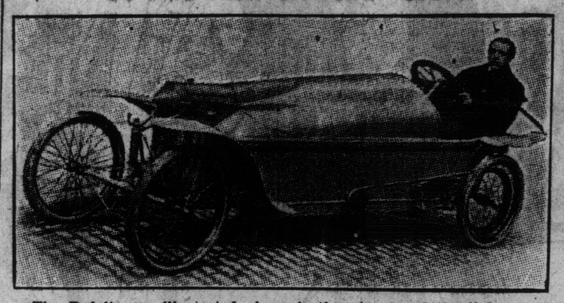
"'No,' replied a bystander, 'but he was on the stolen property. It was a mule.'"

Heckling.

The Impassioned Orator (quoting)—The mountains labored and brought forth a mouse.

A Voice from the Rear—Is that why the Catskill Mountains?

A NOVEL LIGHT CAR



The Bedelia car illustrated above is the pioneer of the light car on motor-cycle lines. Tho of French production it is equipped with the well-known J.A.P. engine. The shield shown in picture can be removed and a hammock seat provided for a second passenger sitting tandem-wise.

The First Airman

It is certain that in the not too distant future the question as to whom belongs the honor and glory of having been first to rise from the ground on a mechanically-driven heavier-than-air machine—to wit, an aeroplane—might have been seriously debated. Until lately the world at large has given the credit of first blood to M. Santos-Dumont—in double honor, for he was thought to have been equally first with the lighter as the heavier-than-air machine. But a lengthy and particular discussion which found space a short time ago in the columns of certain French papers would seem to settle this question of priority. It appears that no less than fourteen years ago a M. Clement Ader actually few a distance of some three hundred yards on a steam-propelled machine called the Avior. The feat was regarded as a most important one by the military authorities of the pioneer's country; but notwithstanding this then most wonderful performance, a parsimonious and short-sighted war minister nipped progress in the bud by stopping supplies. Had M. Ader been enabled to continue, it is probable that the obvious necessity for a light motor might have greatly hastened the development of the internal-combustion engine.

GEAR RATIOS

Sliding gears do not always work well; sometimes the gears refuse, perhaps on second, or, in other cases, on third, but always to the great annoyance of the driver, and, if he is also to be classed as the owner of the car, his pocketbook is reminded of the cost of a new set of gears, for, as one might well suppose, it is not in the nature of things to go on clashing metal to metal and not have the parts give out as a result. In determining the proper increments of change of the gear-ratio as it is brought about thru a sliding gear system, there seems to be very little data from which to establish a case. If the gear system affords four speeds and the final speed is to be so arranged that the automobile will go at, say, 60 miles per hour, the question is what should be the speed of the car considering the remaining speed changes, assuming that the motor is maintained at a constant speed?

Fixing the changes on a basis involving a geometrical progression would result in changes as follows:

8-16-32-64 (which is near enough for the purpose here).

This would make the difference between the third and the fourth speed very great, but the idea is not so bad, due to the fact that the greatest difference in speed would correspond with the best ability of the motor, and the flywheel effect of the wheels of the automobile would be maximum. A slight modification is as follows: 7½-15-30-60.

The assumption is that the reverse gear would give a lower speed than the low gear. The difference might be quite a little. It is comparatively seldom that an automobile is required to back up at high speed.

In comparison with the geometrical plan as above outlined there is the arithmetical ratio which might read as follows:

15-30-45-60.

This idea, while it sounds good, does not seem to accord with the main considerations, and, while there may be cases in which it might seem desirable to provide for the narrowing of the gap below that which obtains when a geometrical ratio is used, the fact remains that, when a motor is overloaded, it is generally on a patch of bad roadway, or when the motor is out of order, so that it is a very low gear that will be needed.

AMERICAN MOTORS.

V. A. Longaker, the veteran manufacturer who has for the past six years so successfully conducted the affairs of the American Motor Car Company, builders of the famous American roadster, has been elected chairman of the executive board and general manager of the American Motors Company, the big new company recently organized for the purpose of taking over and greatly enlarging the properties of the old company.

Six years ago Mr. Longaker organized and launched the American Motor Car Company. Prior to that time he was prominently associated with the executive end of one of the largest industrial organizations of the country and in that connection proved his ability to handle affairs of magnitude. His business experience and natural conservatism assure the handling of the policy of expansion, contemplated by the new company, along practical lines.

"V. A." as he is familiarly known in motor car circles, is called the father of the "underslung" frame, having pioneered and developed this idea of automobile construction, and his "I told you so" smile continues to expand as his pet theory grows in favor among other successful manufacturers.

It is whispered about the shop that a smaller model is now the all-absorbing topic of the drafting rooms, and is expected to become a matter of especial interest to the "discriminating few" at an early date.

A FINE ELECTRIC.

One of the handsomest catalogs that has reached the Automobile Editor this year is that of Messrs. Rauch & Lang, of Detroit. This firm manufactures and sells a very high class of electric vehicle in several models. The firm is an old and experienced one and all their knowledge has been used to make their product perfect in every detail.

The electric carriage is becoming more and more popular among people who desire to get about quickly, cheaply and easily and no one should think of purchasing without investigating the Rauch Lang line.

This car is handled in Toronto by the McLaughlin Motor Car Company.

New Enterprise.

"Lady, kindly give me a dime. I'm saving up for a great enterprise."

"What are you saving up for now?"

"Saving up to get $10,000,000 together an' den I'll telegraph to Mars."

1000 Mile "Ideal Tour"

and seven miles of the eight-mile

Climb of Mt. Washington

6229 feet—accomplished by a

"Detroit" Electric

equipped with

THE NEW EDISON STORAGE BATTERY

A "DETROIT" Electric with its crew of two men and some 300 pounds of extra weight in the shape of clothing, extra tools and tires, left New York in September last and sucessfully completed what is known as the "Ideal Tour."

At the Mt. Washington House, Bretton Woods, it was decided to climb Mt. Washington.

Mt. Washington rises 6229 feet into the air and the grades of the eight-mile wagon road vary from the 14 per cent. average to a maximum of 27 per cent.

That a small Electric, equipped with merely a 2½ h. p. motor and its storage battery should make this climb, which taxes to the limit the high-powered gas and steam cars, was a revelation to all who witnessed it.

Seven miles of the eight-mile climb were accomplished, the last mile being made impossible by blinding rains and terrific winds.

Regarding battery charging, along the route, it was found that nearly every Electric Light Station, with but very small alterations, could recharge the batteries.

Practically the trip with the Electrics was as readily carried out as with the gas cars, proving that the New Edison Storage Battery will drive any kind of a vehicle over any road that a gas car can negotiate, and make the usual mileage that is customary on long family tours.

See the New Edison Battery, "Detroit" Electric and "Lansden" Electric wagons at our exhibit at the Automobile Show, Feb. 25th to March 4th.

CANADIAN VEHICLES Limited, Toronto

OFFICES: 33 SCOTT ST. - - - GARAGE: 519 CHURCH ST.

AGENCIES WILL BE ESTABLISHED IN ALL PRINCIPAL CENTRES

Nicholas

Czar of Russia

Uses a Knight Motor

The Empress Dowager of Russia

Uses a Knight Motor

In the purchase of an automobile by Royalty the most searching examination is made by the foremost mechanical authorities in the employ of the Government.

The Knight Motor, with its prestige from "the greatest engine test on record," has been chosen by practically every Royal household in Europe.

Price restrictions are unknown to these buyers. If there was anything better they would have it.

We own the Knight Motor rights for Canada. Russell "22" has been produced this season at $2,850, the lowest price at which a Knight engine car with motor of this power has ever been sold.

See this car at the Automobile show, Feb. 25 to March 4, or call at our nearest branch.

CANADA CYCLE & MOTOR CO., LIMITED,
Makers of High-Grade Automobiles
WEST TORONTO.

TORONTO BRANCH:—100 Richmond Street West.
OTHER BRANCHES:—Montreal, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver, Melbourne, Aus.

"Made up to a standard—not down to a price."

NON-STOP RUN

Record Made by Maxwell Car Still Stands

Samuel M. Butler, chairman of the contest board of the American Automobile Association, has declined to accept as a record the claim of a non-stop run at Los Angeles, Cal., in which an automobile is alleged to have covered 10,872 miles without stopping its motor. The performance was not sanctioned by the contest board and and no official recognition can be given to it.

The world's non-stop record of 10,000 miles, made by a Maxwell car from March 18 to April 12, 1909, therefore stands unbeaten. This run was sanctioned by the American Automobile Association, started by its former president, Lewis R. Spears, and conducted by the Bay State Automobile Association in conjunction with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. No performance having the ear marks of authenticity has approached the Maxwell record.

Mr. Butler's refusal to accept the Los Angeles performance is based on the fact that the run was not held in accordance with the rules of the Contest Board.

R. P. Hillman, president of the Automobile Club of California, specifically stated in a report to the American Automobile Association that while the club appointed two observers for the run, it was not governed by the A.A.A. rules and cannot be accepted.

An Expert Opinion.

"Say, Reggy, 'wot's de difference between a man wit' de artistic temperament an' a plain bum?"

"Dere ain't much difference, only de guy wit de artistic temperament is generally supported by his folks."

LOW COST PER MILE.

Low mile costs are often made by cars in economy contests, but the opinion among the majority of motorists is that an ordinary driver can not operate a car with this economy.

Dr. A. E. Mackay of Portland, Ore., has overthrown this opinion by driving a car 4700 miles the past year with a total cost of but $110, an expense of but $.023 per mile. This figure is lower than that made by some cars in contests. Dr. Mackay drives a four-cylinder, eighteen-horse-power Franklin runabout, the motor being cooled by the Franklin air cooling system.

The car has been given all sorts of service by the physician, it being called upon to do the regular line of work required of a car used by a man in the medical profession. The $110 includes every cost, gasoline, oil, washing, etc. There were no repairs, no punctures, and the original spark plugs are still in the car.

Motoring

The Rubber Industry

While no serious root disease has attasked the rubber trees in the Malaysia plantations, there are great armies of white aunts to be contended with. These industrious little creatures manage to burrow in the soil of the estates with all the energy of their black kin of other countries. They have their officers who cut out their work for them and the "privates" delve away while their superiors look on, the slaves meanwhile scurrying about as tho they were controlled by the inflexible rules of a labor union. The fondness that the white aunts of the Malaysia territory show for the roots of rubber trees as a steady diet has the effect of devasting whole plantations at a time, and efforts are on foot to devise plans for the extinction of the white pests.

Inasmuch as the Philippines lie within the zone of the rubber belt, if we consider the location of the Malay States, the soil is especially adapted to the cultivation of plantation rubber. The five thousand Para rubber seeds recently ordered to be sent from Singapore are intended to start the industry on the right track. Wild rubber is being gathered in the Philippines at the present day. The method is to cut down the trees, instead of tapping them for the latex, as is being done in the Bartica section of British Guiana and in the Malay States. The proposed extension of the railway system thruout the islands by the United States government will, it is expected, have the effect of stimulating the plantation rubber industry to a paying commercial basis.

A New Product.

Experts claim that in time the oil produced from rubber seeds within the zone of the Malay States will become a marketable commodity and as such will develop into an important commercial factor. The Botanical Gardens in Singapore, which are regarded as being the birthplace of the plantation rubber industry of Malaysia, and which furnished great quantities of rubber seeds to the plantations in other sections seem to be incapable at the present time to supply the demand for Hevea seeds, and it will no doubt be spring before it is possible to fill the orders that are now on file.

While it is true that the natural resources of the Province of Mozambique, Portugese East Africa, are but slightly developed, it is fact that wild forest rubber has been exploited here commercially for upward of half a century. Within the last few months the possibilities of developing the trade in rubber so that it shall become a greater source of revenue have merged into bright probabilities. Various species of the root called landlophia have been found growing in profusion in Lourence Marquez, which is in the extreme south of the province; also as far north as Ibo, the very extreme end of Portugese East Africa. The plan is being exploited extensively from, Inhambane, Biera, Quelinane, Moma, Angoche and Ibo, respectively, the plants in the case of the last three named places being handled thru the town and island of Mozambique. The landlophia grows south of Zambezi. As a vine it frequently attains to great length, and many specimens are found as thick as a man's arm. There is also the vine distinguished as landlophia kirkii, which is capable of producing rubber after it has grown to be one inch in diameter. The method of tapping is by a series of long blazes.

A Large Plantation.

What is said to be the largest rubber plantation in the world, containing twenty-nine square miles, is located in the Department of Soconusco, Mexico. It is situated at an elevation of from fifty to three hundred and fifty feet. It consists of seven million trees. The first plantings were made in the shade, as the planters of that day deemed it necessary to protect the young plants from the excessive heat. But it has since been decided that shade is not a necessary factor in the rubber plantation industry. Several trees that were planted by the original owners now form "a beautiful forest, with an absolutely clear 'floor,' and there are numberless seedlings" within the space. The plantation is divided into areas, or blocks, of about 1148 feet on each side, the individual areas containing approximately thirty and one-half acres. Each acre is intended to hold 300 trees. Avenues twenty-four feet wide run between the respective areas. Small hills are thrown up six feet apart as soon as possible after the work of clearing and burning off the waste and undergrowth is finished. Lines are run every twelve feet, thereby producing plats of ground each six feet by twelve. The tappers go out at 2 o'clock in the morning and by sunrise they complete their task, the early hour being chosen because the cool morning temperature aids the flow of the latex. An expert tapper will get on an average of five gallons of sap, representing five pounds of rubber.

Down in British Guiana, where the colonial government is interested in the cultivation of plantation Para rubber, 250 acres of the hills out of the 15,000 acres have been planted with sisal and 200 more acres will soon be planted. Along the division lines 3200 Para rubber trees have been planted and clearings are being made as fast as possible to plant the remaining part of the territory with rubber trees.

The first tapping of plantation rubber trees in British North Borneo, the whilom camping-ground of the vicious "head-hunters," took place on June 11, 1910. The operation was absolutely successful, and the latex flowed freely. The occasion marked a new epoch in the development of the interior of this Rajah-ruled country. Appropriate celebrations were observed. One factory has been built and plantation rubber is already being exported as a commercial commodity.

Mexican Plantations.

In certain parts of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Mexico, the ground is prepared for planting after a system of staking off the plats in the areas, instead of throwing up the soil into small hills.

Many coffee plantations in Dutch East India have changed hands and have been laid out into rubber plantations since the industry was introduced there. The capital involved is mainly foreign. The sum of $33,000,000 has been invested. People criticise the enterprise pro and con. By some it is considered gratifying that the new industry is proceeding on a large scale. They claim that its effect upon the general prosperity of the Dutch colonies will result favorably. Other people do not look upon the enterprise in such a charitable light.

It is estimated that by 1915 the facilities of the Malay States will be sufficient to warrant the production of 90,000,000 pounds of plantation Para rubber yearly.

Dr. Carlos Spegazzini, government botanist, is authority for the statement that guayule rubber of the sort found in Mexico does not exist in Argentina. He says that the rubber found in the latter country is a growth of guyaule arbustivo, known as yarillas. The product being poor in rubber and rich in resin, is only fit for use in the manufacture of varnishes.

Fine Para rubber is the standard in the manufacture of automobile tires. 1554 in 1908), drunkenness, (tho not on No other rubber will withstand the strain and the wear and tear.

STUDY FORD SYSTEM.

It was to secure facts about the American methods for the manufacture of a large quantity of small automobiles that Carl Neumaier, General Manager of the Benz Auto Company of Man heim, Germany, George Diehl, the chief engineer of the company and Fritz Wurmall, his assistant, recently spent a week in Detroit.

"The Ford plant is the most remarkable in the world. It is the very best in equipment and method," said Mr. Neumaier. "We have wondered how it was that an American company could turn out so many cars as the Ford does, and whether the methods by which they do it could be applied to our manufacture. They have a wonderful plant.

We are looking into the advisability of building a small car, but we have not decided yet. We don't make our decisions quickly and we do not go into a thing and then drop it. After we have considered the matter thoroly we will decide what is to be done with it.

George Diehl is the engineer who designed and built the 200 horse-power Benz with which Barney Oldfied broke the world's record. He has now completed a new car which is capable of an additional 10 miles an hour making a possible speed of 150 miles in sixty minutes.

Sunday World Auto Directory

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Builders of high-grade Automobile Coach work. Auto bodies of all kinds made, upholstered, and painted to order.
We have unexcelled facilities for repainting, repairing tops, trimming, etc.
Orders for Fore Doors, Wind Shields and Mud Guards promptly attended to.
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LIMOUSINE SUBURBAN
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WITH THE FAMOUS PIERCE ENGINE.
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A Wonderful Car

That Mrs. Leslie Carter's ambition to own the most distinctive, beautiful and costliest creation of the automobile and carriage builder's craft has at last been realized, was very apparent when her mammoth limousine was driven into place at the E. R. Thomas Motor Company's exhibit at the Buffalo show.

The car is built on a Model K, 70 horse-power, Thomas chassis, and in body and design and interior decoration is unlike anything ever seen in this country. The coach work was designed by Herman A. Brunn of the firm of Brunn & Co.

When Mrs. Carter placed her order for the car she gave strict instructions that not a bit of expense was to be spared to satisfy her fancy or to make it the most beautiful motor-car in the country. Her own ideas were followed out and are decidedly of the Parisian type. The color scheme is yellow and green, the yellow being mixed especially for her and has since been standardized as "Carter" yellow.

The upper panels of the body are yellow and are worked over with imported white French cane work, this toning them down to an exquisite ivory shade. The upper panels of the doors have been treated in the same manner. The lower panels are green. The back is plain yellow with Mrs. Carter's crest and coat-of-arms worked in the centre. The coat- of-arms is also worked on the doors.

Two large oval windows are built in each side of the car and two smaller ones in the back. The driver's seat is enclosed with foredoors but it is not protected with a glass front, a mammoth searchlight, which is to be operated by the footman, taking up the space. This searchlight Mrs. Carter deems necessary in driving to her country home. The roof of the car is circled by a heavy brass railing and a metal tire case containing extra tires is built on top.

The interior decorations are the most expensive and gorgeous obtainable. Over $500 worth of gold lace from the original design made for the Sultan of Turkey is used. The permission to use this design was obtained by Mrs. Carter personally from the sultan and it has been made only for these two notables. The sultan's coat-of-arms is woven in the design every three inches. The upholstering is of cream colored hand buffed leather, also imported from Paris.

Concealed cabinets are built in each side of the car and open when a hidden spring is touched. A gold speedometer and clock are among the many lavish interior fittings and in fact all of the inside work is in gold, including manicure and toilet cases and a rare French mirror. Costly Turkish rugs cover the floor and the car is heated electrically.

Mrs. Carter retains her own mechanic and driver, who was present when the car was assembled. She also carries a footman, who sits on the driver's seat and blows a French le testophone, an imported winding-shaped horn of five notes. The commonplace "honk-honk" of the ordinary automobile horn, Mrs. Carter declared, cheapened her beautiful car. The mellow tones of the le testophone, she said, also carry a great distance and give warning to the attendants at her country home at New Rochelle that she is approaching.

The Auto Show

Such has been the development of the motor car the past year that the automobile show at the armories beginning February 25, will have little similarity to any other ever held in this city. Even to the man whose purse will not stand a sixty horse power flyer, the subject of the 'horseless carriage' has endless interest. It was with a view of stepping outside the merely technical end of an automobile exhibit that Manager E. M. Wilcox attended the immense auto show in New York recently returning with many attractive ideas to please the general public and enthuse the motor-car owner. While the prominent place given to various types of military cars will doubtless appeal to every class of sight-seer, the development of the commercial car, and the racer will be strong rivals. Since curiosity has been so aroused by feats of aviation, Manager Wilcox has arranged for three models of the most successful aeroplanes to be operated in the big arena under their own power. This will be carried out every day and evening. With contests of many kinds added and novelties on every hand, it is not hard to see that the automobile show will be the pedestrian's show quite as much as for the most ardent driver.

The Light Car.

A compilation of the automobile accidents recorded in the daily papers fails to show serious accidents to light weight cars; the accidents recorded being mostly confined to heavy cars.

These statistics include the fatalities of the automobile racing season which has just closed. It was at my instigation that these statistics were gathered. Many motorists wonder why the heavier, freight-engine type of automobile is not the safer.

A heavy car running at high speed along country roads suddenly comes upon a grade crossing around a curve. An express train is seen 100 feet away. Brakes are applied, but the momentum of the two or three ton load cannot be overcome.

Or, again, a car running around a track at whirlwind speed, the centrifugal force of the heavy car throws the car off the tires and whirls it into the fence. The papers next day refer to this as "a tire came off" or "a tire exploded." The tire did not come off—the car came off the tire. The tire was the connecting link between the car and the earth, and the car was too heavy for the tire to hold.

Substitute a light car, tear along the same roads, approach the same crossing at the same proportional speed. The less weight with its consequently decreased momentum is stopped perhaps only a few feet away, but is stopped and no one is hurt. The light car is always subject to the control of the driver, has less tire troubles and has practically no accidents.

The heaviest passenger locomotive in the world, the Pacific type used on the Pennsylvannia lines west, has a capacity of fifteen passenger coaches at a speed of sixty miles an hour, at which speed it develops 5,000 pounds horse-power. The engine weighs 269,000 pounds or about 53.8 pounds per horse-power. The FORD Model T weighs about sixty pounds per horse-power; in other words the Model T car is practically the same weight in proportion to power as the heaviest locomotive.

The new Ford Model T torpedo runabout the latest style of this famous car, has arrived in Toronto. This new model is fitted with all steel body of the fore door torpedo type. Many improvements such as a re-enforced rear axle construction, a greatly strengthened radiator, numerous refinements in the details a longer hood, abundance of leg room, etc. are noticeable at a glance. The snappy appearance, graceful lines and fine finish of the car have caused general comment among the many visitors who have inspected the new car.

THE TORONTO AUTO SHOW

That the predictions of a few years ago concerning the "cheapening" of automobiles in the future down to the level of the average man have not, and probably never will be, fulfilled, needs only a glance at the lines of cars to be exhibited at the Toronto Automobile Show, the week of Feb. 25.

While some cheap cars will be on display it will be found that the average prices have not been materially lowered from last year and are several points beyond the range of two or three years back.

Five years ago, it will be remembered, cars could be bought in Ontario for as low as $600 and the average was below $1000. But the demand for better quality forced the manufacturer to newer standards and now the average stands at approximately $1600.

For a prospective buyer, an automobile show such as the one about to take place offers a valuable opportunity for inspection and comparison. Even more than was true of last year's show, the sales of a great many cars will be determined by means of the Armouries exhibition. All of the older and better-known makers whose names are a by-word amongst automobile owners will be on hand, thus concentrating every branch of the industry within four walls.

The value of the total display of motor cars alone is placed at $500,000 and a blanket fire insurance policy covering the chances of loss has been placed on the cars and building. As not a drop of gasolene will be permitted in the Armouries, even in the tanks of cars, electricity will be utilized as the sole means of running the many mechanical devices in the various booths and in supplying motive power to the whirling aeroplane models in the upper section of the building.

In many of the automobile factories of Ontario this week, the finishing touches will be placed upon an entirely new departure built especially for the show, namely, fighting-models for army service, which may be either an armored truck mounted with a pom-pom, an ambulance car, an auto-searchlight, or one equipped with all the devices and protections of an armored train, and containing rifle racks and ammunition for a scouting crew of four. The military exhibit is entirely new to the eyes of Toronto people, and has been made possible only thru the generous co-operation of General Cotton and his officers.

KEEN INTEREST IN AUTOS.

Visitors to the Motor Show From All Canada Indicates Its Importance.

The Motor Show of Canada in the armories, from February 25 to March 4 is attracting a great deal of interest thruout the country. Letters have been received from parties from as far distant as Calgary, Alta., and Halifax, N. S. stating that they are coming to the show, and there will undoubtedly be a large attendance, judging from present indications, from all parts of the province.

The show is national in character as distinguished from the local city shows held in the United States and will rank in size after the New York, Chicago and Boston shows.

Owing to the prosperity of the country the demand for cars for pleasure and commerical use is very keen and a great many new firms have gone into the business.

The exhibitors are sparing no pains to show the latest designs in cars, and a number of special exhibits are being brought to the show at heavy expense. The exhibits will occupy the entire floor space of both the main hall of the armories and the riding school.

CASE CARS.

Case cars insteal of the Pierce-Racine automobiles will be sold far and wide this year by the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company which has taken over the entire output of the Pierce Motor Company of Racine, Wisconsin. The line includes the roadster, rumble seated or a three passenger runabout; the four passenger torpedo and suburban cars, the five passenger touring and the Case limousine with a large luxurious body. The touring car is being built for 1911 with forward doors, giving it the appearance of the torpedo and making it more comfortable in the cool hours of autumn and spring.

SPLENDID STELLAR CAST THAT HENRY W. SAVAGE IS SENDING TO THE ROYAL ALEXANDRA THEATRE THIS WEEK IN HIS BIG REVIVAL OF "THE PRINCE OF PILSEN."

THE INCOMPARALE ALL-STAR SHOW
PHIL SHERIDAN'S
MARATHON GIRLS
Join the Gayety Club, let us enter your name for Honorary Membership. You benefit by having the same seat reserved for you, at any performance. For particulars, call on the Club Committee, Gayety Theatre Box Office; Out-of-Town Membership rapidly increasing. All that you are obliged to do is to call for same before 7 p.m. on date of use.

GAYETY DAILY MATS. LADIES-10¢
BURLESQUE & VAUDEVILLE
EVENING PRICES 15, 25, 35, 50, 75c. MATINEE PRICES 15, 25, 35, 50c

PRESENTING THE TIMELY BURLESQUE IN TWO ACTS
By Aaron Hoffman, Entitled
'CRAZY FINANCE'
SEE THE FARMERS RUN THE DOORS CLOSE WONDERFUL MINE HEAR THE 'SUCKERS' ROAR THE WISEGUYS TALK $25 BILLS JINGLE
FEB. 27—"WEBER'S "PARISIAN WIDOWS."

THE Stage

ALEXANDRA—
"THE PRINCE OF PILSEN."
PRINCESS—
"RED CROSS PRINCESS."
"THE GIRL IN THE TRAIN."
GRAND—
"THE LOTTERY MAN."
SHEA'S—
VAUDEVILLE.
MAJESTIC—
"VAUDEVILLE"
STAR
WASHINGTON SOCIETY GIRLS.
GAYETY—
"MARATHON GIRLS."

"Prince of Pilsen" Delightful Opera

Jess Dandy, as Hans Wagner, a Cincinnati Alderman, as Funny as Ever.

"The Prince of Pilsen," the best musical comedy written in collaboration by Frank Pixley and Gustav Luders will be played at the Royal Alexandra Theatre for one week beginning to-morrow night, with usual popular-priced Thursday and Saturday matinees.

In sending this tuneful and popular entertainment on its eighth season's travels Henry W. Savage has limited its presentation to one company which in its personnel represents a judicious distribution of the various characters among those artists who evidenced their superiority in previous casts of this play. Jess Dandy continues his humorous impersonation of Hans Wagner, a Cincinnati alderman, who, on a holiday trip to Nice, is mistaken for the Prince of Pilsen, and has an embarrassing flood of honors showered upon him. Frances Cameron, recalled for her splendid interpretation of "The Merry Widow's" titular role, is playing Mrs. Madison Crocker, the coquettish widow, a character in which she appeared during the London production of the play a few seasons ago. Edward Mora has the part of the real prince and Jethro Warner plays the American naval officer. The Vera Stanley brings to the role of Nellie Wagner a voice of quality and a pretty personality. Lillian Lawson and Robert O'Connor, as the dancing Parisians, add much to the lively character of the performance. Stella Hoban is the bewitching Edith and Wallace Beery is the Sergeant Brie. The tuneful familiar airs of "The Prince of Pilsen," "The Message of the Violet," "The Tale of the Sea Shell," "The Stein Song," "Pictures in the Smoke," and all their melodious companion songs have attained popularity seldom possessed by the score of a musical comedy. Gustav Hinrichs, formerly conductor at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York, will direct the special orchestra of "The Prince of Pilsen" and a chorus of pretty girls contribute their charms of voice and beauty to the general ensemble of the popular piece.

"Red Cross Princess" Work of Toronto Men

Novel Treatment of Romantic Theme by Ambrose T. Pike and J. Ernest Lawrence.

Ambrose T. Pike and J. Ernest Lawrence are librettist and composer respectively of the Red Cross Princess, the military comic opera which occupies the stage of the Princess Theatre for the first half of this week. In their first collaboration, they have undertaken to produce opera comique of the pure variety as distinct from musical comedies and melanges—quite an ambitious task but indicative of the progress which Toronto is making muiscally and histrionically. Mr. Lawrence has already one successful musical piece to his credit in "The Westerners" produced in this city last season. The favor with which it was received encouraged a second venture, with the result that The Red Cross Princess has been written. The theme of the piece is a story of love and war written round about German principalities of mythical origin. It is the romance of the Prince of Carpathia and Princess Hildegarde of Danubia. The first act setting is the palace garden of Danubia en fete, in honor of the bethrothal of the princess, not to the man of her choice, but to the Duke of Rhineland. In consequence of her refusal of the alliance, the two principalities declare war and the second act

CARRIE COOPER, DAINTY COMEDIENNE, WITH PHIL SHERIDAN'S MARATHON GIRLS AT THE GAYETY THIS WEEK.

EDNA HYLAND WITH PHIL SHERIDAN'S MARATHON GIRLS, AT THE GAYETY THIS WEEK.

shows the field hospital of the Prince of Carpathia's army, which the princess has joined as the head of a corps of red cross nurses. Thru the strategy of Ermengarde, a maid-of-honor, the tangle is eventually unwound with the usual felicitous ending. The music of the piece is characteristic in military swing and dash and contains ballads of delicate sentiment and topical humor. The company of 75 people includes Ada M. Shields, Thos. A. Ross, Charles H. Downey, James D. Broomhall, Mildred Martin, Campbell H. Duncan, Muriel Buckley, Frank Secretan and Eldridge Stanton. The orchestra, under the baton of Ernest R. Bowles will consist of 20 pieces. The stage directors are Fred M. Fisher and Robert Stuart Pigott, assisted by Mabel Dalby. There will be a matinee on Wednesday.

"The Lottery Man" A Great Comedy

Will Be Presented at the Grand Opera House for the First Time at the Grand Prices.

"The Lottery Man," which ran for six months at the Bijou Theatre, New York, will be the offering at the Grand this week, when Rida Johnson Young's comedy will have its first local hearing at less than dollar-fifty prices. During the past season, Mrs. Young has made rapid strides as a writer of comedy, having done the book for Lulu Glaser's success, "Just One of the Boys," one or two vaudeville sketches and "The Lottery Man," the most promising and refreshing comedy that New York has seen for many years.

Before bringing the play into New York the Shuberts devoted several weeks to the selection of a proper cast. It is believed that they have put together one of the best acting companies that has played in a piece of the lighter vein since the days of the Hoyt farces. In the list of players will be found such well known and popular nomes as Joseph Yanner, John W. Lott, Ernest Shield, Grant Clarke, Carolyn Lee, Lenore Halstead, Nettie Black, Calara Coleman and Helen E. Davidge.

Jack Wright, a reporter, arranges a lottery with himself as the capital prize. The scheme is taken up by the paper, which is one of the leading New York dailies, and coupons are sold at a dollar apiece. The demand for chances becomes so great that the contestants demand a sight of the victim. Wright enters into the game good naturedly. By and by, he falls in love with a charming young lady. He realizes the impossibility of marrying the girl of his choice unless, of course, he can get possession of the winning number. He uses every effort to this end. Even his aged mother pawns some family trinkets in order to help her son. One of the amusing characters in the play is Lizzie, an old maid, who is employed by the mother of the proprietor of the paper. Lizzie is required to taste every new medicine, apply every kind of face cream—in fact, act as a sort of mechanical "dog" for her mistress. Lizzie hears the talk about wishing a husband. It appeals to her especially, as she knows what a handsome man may be won for so small a sum. She steals a coupon from the cook and it is the ticket which bears the lucky number—1323. When Wright and his sweetheart hear the news, they set about to discover how Lizzie came into possession of the coupon. They learn of the theft and promptly threaten her with arrest, whereupon she disgorges and the play ends happily.

Frank Daniels In 'The Girl in the Train'

Funny Man Will Appear as Divorce Court Judge at Princess This Week.

Frank Daniels will come to the Princess Theatre for half of a week, beginning Thursday, Feb. 23, in the funniest role of his entire career, when he appears as the judge of the divorce court in Charles Dillingham's big new musical comedy production, "The Girl in the Train." This operetta, by Leo Fall, has been the rage of all Europe for the past year, and has been playing in every big city of Europe with unvarying success. Charles Dillingham bought the American rights last spring, and engaged Harry B. Smith to make the American adaptation from the original German of Victor Leon, who, by the way, first attained fame as the author of "The Merry Widow." The story of "The Girl in the Train" relates to an adventure on a sleeping car, when a young husband gives up his sleeping compartment to an actress traveling alone. This incident leads to the first act, a divorce court scene in Holland, where the young man's wife sues for divorce, and the actress appears to defend herself. Mr. Daniels appears as the judge and is screamingly funny. The company is a large one and includes Miss Sallie Fisher and Miss Vera Michelena, with a chorus of sixty and an enlarged orchestra. The three acts are picturesque scenes in modern Holland.

FRANK DANIELS IN "THE GIRL IN THE TRAIN," AT THE PRINCESS FEB. 23, 24, 25.

World's Greatest Dancer M'lle Genee at Shea's

Queen of Terpsichorean Art Will Head Bill of Novelties at Big Vaudeville House.

Mlle. Genee, the world's greatest dancer, the queen of the Terpsichorean art, the highest salaried artiste on the stage the sensation of two continents, will head the vaudeville bill at Shea's Theatre this week. This engagement may be called the triumph of vaudeville, and Manager Shea is to be congratulated on the fact that he is one of the few managers in this country who has secured Mlle. Genee. She is well remembered as the star of "The Bachelor Belles," "The Silver Star" and "The Soul Kiss" in which she appeared in Toronto and danced her way into the hearts of local theatregoers Shea-goers will give the dainty Danish dancer a royal welcome as the advance sale of seats is already the largest in the history of the house. Mlle. Genee is assisted by her own company of ten, including Mons. Alexis Kosloff, and will be seen in the famous ballet of "Roses and Butterflies," "The Dance of the Hunt" and her marvelous solo dance.

A worthy bill will surround Mlle. Genee, which will include Monroe Hopkins, Lola Axtell and company, who are newcomers at Shea's in "Travel Troubles." Mr. Hopkins and Miss Axtell tell of their mishaps in three scenes, a pier in New York Harbour, a Pullman car and a street car, and each trouble is more amusing and complicating than the last. The Howard Brothers are justly called the Banjo Wizards and have not been seen in several seasons. Their offering is new and in their "Flying Banjos" specialty they are manipulating six banjos at once.

"Washington Society Girls" at the Star

Burlesques That Are All New and an Olio Filled With Novelties.

This week the Star Theatre will have for its attraction the popular "Washington Society Girls." This aggregation is not a new one to the patrons of the Star but the company, the production, and the burlesques are all new this season and the vaudeville olio is filled with novelties. Larry Smith and Miss Mamie Champion are the leading spirits. Mr. Smith is a good eccentric comedian and stage manager. His idea of the humorous possibilities of the common-place things of life is keen and when developed and evolved into comedy situations and burlesque stunts will bring smiles from the sedate and a roar of laughter from the more susceptible. Miss Champion is one of the handsomest ladies on the stage. She is also versatile, a real singer with a good voice and clear idea of the requirements for getting either sentiment or humor be they in song or the dialog of the show over the footlights. Her artistic temperament is also wonderfully creative. She has designed all of the costumes and various make-ups of the chorus and of the characters used in the show. This is a guarantee for a beautifully staged production.

There are twenty-five good looking girls in the chorus. They are singers and dancers and the numbers and marches they intersperse during the performance are unique and very enticing sometimes. All of the music used by this company was specially written for this season's production and it is sure to stick to you over night. Some of the songs are great hits and are already being imitated but they haven't as yet been duplicated. Some of the supporting company are: Charles Douglass, Blanche Washburn, Hazelton & Hunt, Sam Goldem, the best singer of Italian songs before the public. The great feature of the olio is the wonderful acrobats, jugglers and cyclists, Selbini and Grovini.

"COME ON LIZZIE—BE A SPORT."..CAROLYN LEE AND JOSEPH YANNER AS "LIZZIE" AND "THE LOTTERY MAN," AT THE GRAND THIS WEEK.

MAJESTIC THEATRE
ALWAYS LEADING | MODERN VAUDEVILLE NOVELTIES | WHERE EVERYBODY GOES
MATS.: 1 and 3 EVGS.: 7 and 9
PRICES Matinees 2500 SEATS AT 10c
Evenings 10c and 20c
THIS WEEK'S BILL
THE SUGIMOTO JAPS
The Acrobatic Marvels.
MUSICAL STEWART
The Wizard of Musicians.
THE HARRIS BROTHERS
The Gymnastic Specialists.
PEARL LESTER
The Dashing Soubrette.
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"Fun in Southland."
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The English Conjuror-Pantomimist.
THE MUSICAL COPES.
Refined Musicians.
MAJESTICOGRAPH,
Latest and Best Subjects, Comic and Otherwise.
WE LEAD AS USUAL——WATCH OTHERS FOLLOW.

STAR
Matinee Daily THE HOME OF REAL BURLESQUE
WEEK OF FEBRUARY 20.
"THE WASHINGTON SOCIETY GIRLS"
2—MONSTER BURLETTAS—2
AND
OLIO OF ADVANCE VAUDEVILLE ACTS
SMITH & CHAMPION DOUGLAS & WASHBURN
HAZLETON & HUNT SAM GOLDEN
EXTRA ADDED ATTRACTION, DIRECT FROM LONDON MUSIC HALL
SELBINI & GROVINI
WONDERFUL ACROBATS AND BICYCLISTS
THE BREEZY CURTAIN RAISER
"OH, YOU PALM BEACH"
A FUNNY BURLESQUE, ENTITLED
"HOTEL UPSIDE DOWN"
In both of which are introduced Entire Mammoth Company, Thirty Dashing Darling Damsels.
NEXT WEEK—SAM T. JACKS.

ROYAL ALEXANDRA

MATS WED. BEST SAT. SEATS $1

SEATS BELL PIANO CO., 146 YONGE ST.

—THIS WEEK—

"VAS YOU EVER IN CINCINNATY?"

HENRY W. SAVAGE Offers

AMERICA'S BEST MUSICAL COMEDY

IN STELLAR CAST

THE PRINCE OF PILSEN

BY

GUS LUDERS & FRANK PIXLEY

WITH A

SPECIAL ORCHESTRA

UNDER DIRECTION OF GUSTAV HINRICHS

A SPLENDID CAST

JESS DANDY, VERA STANLEY, WALTER CATLETT, DOROTHY DELMORE, FRANCES CAMERON, JETHRO WARNER, LILLIAN LAWSON, WALLACE BEERY, FLORENCE MACKIE, ROBERT O'CONNOR, STELLA HOBAN, EDWARD MORA

AND

BEAUTY CHORUS

INCLUDING THE

PRETTY PILSEN PULLETS

EVENINGS—50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.50.

NEXT WEEK SEATS. THURS.

ENGLAND'S FAMOUS COMEDIAN

ALBERT CHEVALIER

(LIEBLER & CO. Managers)

SUPPORTED BY HIS OWN COMPANY

IN A CHARACTER COMEDY

"DADDY DUFARD"

DIRECT FROM HIS SUCCESSFUL NEW YORK AND CHICAGO ENGAGEMENTS

"Goddess of Liberty" Big Musical Comedy

Coming to the Grand Opera House for the First Visit to this City.

The rain storm scene at the opening of the third act of "The Goddess of Liberty," has proved to be one of the immense hits of the production from a scenic standpoint and is promised as the rarest treat of its kind in the history of the modern stake.

Mr. Ned Wayburn, who staged the entire production of "The Goddess of Liberty," is famed no little these days, for his rain scenes. But in this play he has surpassed all former efforts in at least one direction—the realistic stroke of lightning that flashes across the heavens, and fells, within an instant, a giant tree that forms part of the shelter of the play's hero and heroine.

Whole audiences have been held spellbound for several seconds after the tree has crashed to the stage-ground, debating in their minds whether they had witnessed a reality or only a surpassing piece of modern stagecraft.

One of the critics in Chicago, where popular demand kept the show running continually for one solid year at the Princess Theatre before Mr. Mort H. Singer, its producer, could start it on its tour that the rest of the country might be permitted to share in the excellent entertainment, "The Goddess of Liberty" affords declared that the storm scene itself was "well worth a trip to the theatre, not to mention the multitude of other goods things offered."

This musical comedy possesses more catchy music, more pretty girls than any other production of this character now on tour.

It might be well to add that Mr. Joseph E. Howard, who wrote this play, is also the author of the music of other successes, including "The Prince of To-night," "The Flirting Princess," "The Golden Girl" and "Miss Nobody from Starland."

This production will be seen here at the Grand next week and is said to be the biggest and best entertainment ever offered in this city at less than dollar-fifty prices.

PRINCESS THREE NIGHTS ONLY FEB. 23, 24, 25

SPECIAL SATURDAY MATINEE

FRANK DANIELS

AND 99 OTHERS IN

CHARLES DILLINGHAM'S

NEW MUSICAL COMEDY PRODUCTION, (FROM THE GLOBE THEATRE, NEW YORK)

"THE GIRL IN THE TRAIN"

BY HARRY B. SMITH, FROM THE GERMAN OF VICTOR LEON. MUSIC BY LEO FALL

CAST INCLUDES SALLIE FISHER, VERA MICHELENA AND CHORUS OF 65

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LYRICS BY O. A. HAUERBACH MUSIC BY KARL HOSCHNA

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Phil Sheridan's Marathon Girls

Merry Two-Act Farce, "Crazy Finance" to be Given at Gayety This Week.

The merry, rollicking two-act musical farce, "Crazy Finance," by Aaron Hoffman, will be presented this week at the Gayety Theatre, by Phil Sheridan's Marathon Girls, an exceedingly popular organization, and this season comprising an all-star cast of players, who have been especially selected with a view to their fitness, for the telling of the very funny story, and also for the fact that they have made themselves popular favorites, not only in our prominent vaudeville theatres, but in the burlesque theatres as well.

Included in the company are, Ed. Morton, the well-known singing comedian; Alfred K. Hall, eccentric comedian and dancer; Hastings and Wilson, who style themselves, "The Lunatics;" Mark Adams and Louis Rashman, German character comedians; Joe Mills, Edna Hyland and the Australian contralto, Miss Fyvie Dench, together with a singing and dancing corps of thirty singing and dancing beauties. Manager Sheridan has made a record for originality and progressive methods, but his offering this season combines more genuine amusement, together with a careful blending with well chosen musical numbers, and specialties by such a list of all-star players, that it is not surprising that capacity attendance has ruled wherever the company has appeared this season.

The author, Mr. Hoffman, has written many clever and up-to-date farces, but he certainly must have been in a funny mood when he wrote, "Crazy Finance,' 'as all patrons of the Gayety Theatre will testify. The scenic equipment and the varied assortment of costumes are thoroly adequate, rich in coloring, and all that could be desired.

In Boston.

Mrs. Beans—How rapidly Emerson grows!

Mrs. Cod—Yes: he will be in short specs very soon.—Harper's Bazar.

FRANK DANIELS AND VERA MICHELENA IN "THE GIRL IN THE TRAIN," AT THE PRINCESS, FEB. 23, 24, 25.

BAROFF SISTERS WITH "WASHINGTON SOCIETY GIRLS," AT THE STAR THEATRE THIS WEEK.

Cathedral as a Theatre.

Few people know that plays in England, Germany, Italy and France were fostered for religious purposes by the church centuries before they were taken up as a separate secular business. Moreover, few visitors to St. Paul's Cathedral in London realize that that church, during Elizabeth's reign, and the first years of the reign of James I., set aside one of its adjacent buildings for use as a secular theatre. Its little stage was famous, and the company of choir boys as actors presented many of the great plays of Shakspere's time. They acted from about 1598 to 1608 under the management of Edward Pierce, their great master in music, who as church almoner had business control of these adjacent buildings owned by the church.—London Chronicle.

NOTICE

See the Huge Display "Ad" for the Grand Opera House on Last Page of Illustrated Section

Mlle. Adeline Genee

One of the most important and extraordinary bookings of the year is that of the great Danish dancer, Adeline Genee, conceded by all critics to be the most beautiful, finished and versatile te, psichorean artiste in the world. This is Mlle. Genee's first vaudeville appearance. Previous to this the dainty dancer has been star feature in many productions that have met with metropolitan success, including "The Soul Kiss," "The Silver Star" and "The Bachelor Belles." Everywhere that Mlle. Genee has appeared she has been a positive sensation. During her last engagement in a gorgeous production in this city, she was a positive riot and the town talk. Her appearance in this city once more, but for the first time in vaudeville, will doubtless be the event of the season. The Danish wonder will be assisted by a company of ten women and the accomplished French dancer, Mons. Alexis. Her program is divided into three parts. The first is called "Roses and Butterflies," in which Mons. Alexis appears with music by Gounod, DeBussy and Moszkowski. The second is called "Dance DeChasse," a musical interlude, representing a brilliant hunting scene. The third part is a solo dance by Mlle Genee, with some original music, in which number the Danish marvel displays of all the wild abandon, the whirlwind fury and the consummate mastery of her art. An eminent New York critic made the following comment upon Mlle. Genee's debut in vaudeville only a few days ago at the Colonial Theatre, in New York: "The Danish queen of the dance has, beyond any question of doubt, given the greatest specialty in her particular art that has ever been offered in any vaudeville house in this country. Genee is simply marvelous. Backing her dancing feature with ten stunning girls all daintily dressed and perfectly trained, with Mons. Alexis as an excellent assistant, and an orchestra that played to perfection, here was a combination that fairly drew a tremendous audience out of their seats with applause. Mlle. Genee's work is far superior to anything that has been brought from the other side, and it is no wonder that American vaudeville audiences enthuse over her." Patrons of Shea's Theatre will now have an opportunity to discover for themselves just how far the metropolitan critic is justified in his praise. Mlle. Genee will be the rage in Toronto before her single week's engagment is over. Patrons will do well to remember the date the week of February 13 and to secure their seats well in advance, as there is certain to be an unprecedented demand and seats are now on sale at the box office.

A Duel to be Fought In Toronto This Week

Owing to the corrective influences of public opinion, the duel, at one time the means of settling differences of opinion between men of "honor," finds favor now only with the "Odds Bobkins!" characters of historical novelists. In France, once the home of the code, where "no gentleman of honor" could afford not to have a notch on his gun or a nick on his sword, the duel still exists, among such bantam chanteclers as the Comte de Castellane and noble gentlemen like the Prince de Segan; quite a change from a generation ago, when prominent editors, like Henri Rochefort, were forced to be equally proficient with the sword, the pistol and the pen. Of late the duel in France has descended from tragedy to farce, while in Germany and Russia the code is still taken seriously among army officers.

Tho duels by the code have disappeared from the English-speaking world, both Great Britain and America have had their quota of tragic arguments among gentlemen. During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries there was scarcely an English personage who had not fought his man. The greatest statesmen: Pitt, Fox, Walpole, Sheridan, Burke, all had settled quarrels by resort to arms.

This century's most famous duel was that between Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr, in which the former was killed, and thru which Burr precipitated upon himself an avalanche of obloguy. Commodore Decantur and Captain Barron, as the result of a feud of thirteen years' standing, fought a duel in which Decatur was mortally wounded. Other notable American duels were those between Clay and Randolph, Jackson and Dickinson, into which the name of the former's wife was dragged; Silley and Graves, Yerry and Broderick, and Bainbridge and Cochrane.

History and fiction are filled with famous duels. The encounter between David and Goliath might properly be called a duel, altho the code, especially in the choice of weapons, was hardly adhereed to. Homer sings the duel between Hector and Achilles, and Virgil that of the Horatii and Curiatii. Scott in his novels has duels galore. In "Henry Esmond" Thackeray brilliantly describes the duel between the Duke of Hamilton and Lord Mohum. Dumas' heroes, of course, are most unhappy, save when lunging at the lung of some unfortunate enemy, and sword play furnishes the thrills of the more recent historical romances, notably where "A Gentleman of France" engages six opponents from the head of a staircase.

As humorously treated, what could be funnier than the triangular duel in Marryatt's "Midshipman Easy," or the inimitable duel in "The Rivals" where Bob Acres' courage drips from the ends of his fingers when he sees the weapon of his opponent.

AMBROSE T. PIKE AND J. ERNEST LAWRENCE, CREATORS OF THE RED CROSS PRINCESS.

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Pouring, Sprinkling, Immersion

SERMON BY BISHOP R. C. EVANS

Permit me to draw your attention to the 28th chapter of the Gospel as recorded by St. Matthew, 18th and 20th verses, inclusive: "And Jesus came and spoke unto them saying, 'All power is given unto me in heaven and earth; go ye, therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost; teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you, and, lo, I am with you always even unto the end of the world. Amen.'"

Three Different Words.

From this commission men claim the right to baptize the people. One man will sprinkle water upon them and call it baptism; another will pour water on them and call it baptism; another will immerse them and call it baptism. Now, which is correct? They cannot all three be right, because Paul declared in Ephesians 4 and 6, there is but "one Lord, one faith, one baptism." If some one came along here preaching two Lords, two faiths, one diametrically opposed to the other, how soon would be fly to the Scriptures and say, "There should be no division among us. We should all speak the same thing and be of one mind." Should we not use the same cry with regard to baptism? Remember that the same verse says, one Lord, one faith, one baptism.

Dr. Benson once said, "What can be more absurd than to imagine that the doctrines or rules of practice which relate to man's everlasting salvation should be delivered in such ambiguous terms as to be capable of many meanings." The apostles were inspired to write the words as they fell from the lips of the Master of men. Matthew wrote in Greek and when he came to this part of the disclosure of Jesus—the commission to go and baptize—he used the Greek word "baptizo." Now, upon that word depends the question, did Christ command them to sprinkle, pour or immerse. It is an axiom in logic that things which are equal to the same things are equal to one another. Now notice this carefully. The Hebrew word "tava" is rendered in the Greek by the word "baptizo." When the Jews translated their scriptures into Greek, whenever they came to this word they rendered it "baptizo," and when our translators came to this same word they rendered it by the English word "dip." It follows, therefore, since "dip" in English, "baptizo" in Greek, are equal to "taval" in Hebrew, they must be equal to each other. The translators of the King James Bible testified that the Hebrew word "tavah," the equivalent of the Greek "baptizo"—signified to "dip." "Taval" occurs fifteen times in the Old Testament. In the common version it is rendered "dip" fourteen times and "plunge" once.

Voice of Authority.

Now, let us go to the authorities for a moment on this question. Maimondes, a great Jewish authority, says, "Whenever in the law of Moses washing clothes or flesh is mentioned it means nothing else than the dipping of the whole body in the bath; for if anyone dipped himself all over except the tip of his little finger, he is still in his uncleanliness. (Helch Mikva, chap. 1, sec. 2).

"Dr. Kleeburg, a renowned Jewish rabbi, says that taval means to immerse, to dip. It never means to sprinkle or pour." (Leonsville, debate, page 62). Now, we come to the word sprinkle itself. In Hebrews, 10 and 22, we read, "Let us draw near with a true heart in full assurance of faith having our hearts sprinkled from an evil conscience and our bodies washed with pure water." Remember here that it is the heart to be sprinkled, not the body. It has reference to the type and anti-type. As the blood of bulls and goats was sprinkled under the old law so our hearts would be touched by the divine influence of the love of Christ which would lead us to have our bodies washed with pure water. The word "washed" here is taken from the word "louo." Almost every lexicographer defines the word "to immerse."

In Hebrews 9 and 10 we have another statement. "Which stood only in meats and drinks and divers washings and carnal ordinances imposed on them until the time of reformation." "divers washings under the law was to give way in the gospel economy to the "one baptism." I have already discoursed to you several Sundays ago on the washing and dipping of Naaman, the leper, 2nd Kings, 5th chapter, urging there in an abundant array of authorities, both from the Bible and from the lexicographers and church historians, that the dip there referred to immersion: that the washing or louo referred to immersion, so that the divers washings referred to immersion, and they were to be superceded in the New Testament in the gospel law by the "one baptism," which I will try to prove to-night to be immersion.

Sprinkling Never Commanded.

Now, I admit that there are sprinklings and washings refered to in the Old Testament. There are eight sprinklings of blood, three of blood and oil, two of blood or in the ashes of a red heifer. God with water and oil—the all twenty, and there are eighteen bathings. In those sprinklings there are only six in water. Now, notice this. The water is never unmixed; it is always mixed with oil and blood or in the ashed of a red heifer. God nowhere in the Bible commanded any man to sprinkle clean water on any other man, woman or child. "Well," says one, "what are you going to do with the quotation in support of sprinkling as found in Ezekiel 36, 24 and 25? Why I am going right after that. I have no disposition to forget any of these pet passages, nor refuse to examine them. I have nothing to lose, my friends. If sprinkling was the proper mode I would just as soon have it that way as any other way. What difference would it make to me? We will read the two verses referred to. Ezekiel 36, 24 and 25. "For I (notice the pronoun I referring to God himself), for I will take you (Israel) from among the heathen and gather you out of all countries and will bring you into your own land. Then will I (God) sprinkle clean water upon you and ye shall be clean from all your filthiness and from all your idols will I cleanse you. A new heart also will I give you and a new spirit will I put within you; and I will take away the stony heart out of your flesh and I will give you a heart of flesh." Do any churches to-day who sprinkle either babies or adults claim that as the result of this sprinkling they are taken away from the heathen countries and placed in Palestine? This sprinkling, remember, is to be done in Palestine. It is not to be done by man; it is to be done by God Almighty. When it is done the results will be, "They are to be made clean from their filthiness." Do you claim that sprinkling in your baptism to-day cleanses you from filthiness? Does it cleanse you from all your idols? Does it give you a right spirit? Does it take away your stony heart and give you a heart of flesh?

Ezekiel delivered this prophecy B.C. 587. Israel's return to Jerusalem under Zerubabel was B.C. 536. When the prophecy was fulfilled, fifty-one years after Ezekiel had the prophecy, Zerubabel with 50,000 Jews returned to Jerusalem and rebuilt the walls. Nine years afterwards Nehemia, the prophet, went to Jerusalem and rebuilt the temple. The land became fruitful; the temple was still standing. That is the strongest text they claim in favor of sprinkling. It has no reference to Christian baptism.

One Way Only, Right.

Now, we sometimes hear the argument in a kind of begging the question way, that it don't matter which mode—sprinkling, poring or immersion—is used, they are all synonymous. Now those words are not interchangeable at all as the following will prove. I cite you to Leviticus, 14th chapter, 15 and 16 verses, where you will find these three words separate and distinct, "And the priest shall take some of the log of oil and pour it into the palm of his own left hand. And the priest shall dip his right finger in the oil that is in his left hand, and shall sprinkle of the oil with his finger seven times before the Lord." Here are three words used, separate and distinct, so that they do not mean the same thing:

Let us see: Hebrew, Yatsaq; Greek, cheo: English, pour; Hebrew, nozia; Greek, raino; English, sprinkle; Hebrew, taval; Greek, baptizo; English, dip. Now, there are these three languages represented and giving to you these three words: Dip, pour, sprinkle.

History of Sprinkling.

Now, I want to give you the history of sprinkling. Dr. Wall says: "The first case of affusion is that of Novitian in A.D. 251, while reclining in bed from sickness received what they called clinic baptism. This is the most ancient case on record." If this celebrated author is to be believed the first case of sprinkling in Christian baptism was 251 years this side of Jesus Christ. How are you going to dug that in as a Christian ordinance? Eusebius, the father of Church historians, relating how aspersion or sprinkling water upon the individual was applied in baptism in the case of Novitian says, "Who aided by the exorcists when attacked with an extended disease and being supposed at the point of death was baptized by aspersion in the bed in which he lay. When he recovered from disease did he partake of other things which the rule of the church prescribes, nor was he sealed in confirmation by the bishop, but as he did not obtain this how could he obtain the Holy Spirit?"

Bishop Smith of the Presbyterian Episcopalian Church says, "We have only to go back six or eight hundred years and immersion was the only mode except in the case of the few baptized on their beds when death came near." (This was called clinic baptism, as I have already stated, "but in regard to such cases it disqualified its recipient from holy orders in case he recovered. Immersion was almost universal six or eight hundred years ago, and was both primitive and apostolic. There is no case of baptism standing on record for the first three hundred years, except the few cases of this baptism clinically, that is lying in bed." "If any one practice of the early church is clearly established it is immersion." (Bliss' letters on Baptism, page 24).

Now, let me show you the first law that was made on this question of sprinkling. The Monks of Cressy, A.D. 745, inquired as to whether it was lawful in case of necessity, occasioned by sickness, to baptize an infant by pouring water on its head from a cup or the hands, and Pope Steven III. made the following reply, "Such a baptism performed in such a case of necessity shall be accounted valid." (Labbei Concilia. Tom 6. Basnage, speaking of the foregoing, says, "This is accounted the first law against immersion." The Pontiff, however, did not endorse immersion except in the case of extreme necessity. This law, therefore, did not change the mode of dipping in baptism, and it was not until the year 1311 that the legislature declared immersion and pouring to be indifferent. (Robinson's History on Baptism, chap. 33).

What Dictionaries Say.

Now let us hear from the encyclopedias on this matter, just as briefly as I can make it. Brand's Encyclopedia says, "Baptism was originally administered by immersion." Without reading the others, let me say that Zells, Edinburg, Shaff, Herzog, and Britannica Encyclopedias all admit the same thing: that immersion was the original Christian mode of baptism, and that sprinkling was introduced hundreds of years after Christ had ascended into Heaven. Dean Stanley stands in the front rank. At one time he was chaplain to Queen Victoria. He visited Russia and the east, and his history of the eastern church is now the standard authority on that phase of church questions. . . . He said, "There is no question that the original form of baptism, the very meaning of the word was a complete immersion in the deep baptismal waters, and that for at least six centuries at least any other form was little known or regarded except in the case of dangerous illness and an exceptional and an almost monstrous case. To this form the eastern church still rigidly adheres. (History of the Eastern Church).

Now, I want to go to the lexicographers on this question just for a moment or two. William Grenfell in his New Testament Lexicon says, "Baptizo means to immerse, submerge, sink." Thomas Sheldon Green in his New Testament Lexicon says, "Baptizo means properly to immerse, to cleanse." John Pickering, "Baptizo, to dip, immerse, submerge, plunge, sink." John Calvin in his Institute says, "The word baptizo signifies to immerse, and the rite of immersion was performed by the ancient church." Martin Luther, "Baptizo is a Greek word and may be translated immersion as when we immerse something in water that it may be wholly covered." I could read to you for an hour on this question, but I close this part of it by reading from Dr. Charles Anthon, professor of Knox College, Columbia, New York, in a letter to Dr. E. Palmer, March 24, 1843, "The primary meaning of the word baptizo is to dip or immerse, and its secondary meaning, if it ever had one, referred in

BISHOP EVANS.

some way or other to the same leading idea. Sprinkling, pouring, etc., are entirely out of the question. (Fuller on Baptism, page 62)."

Now, dear friends, we are told that Christ authorized his servants to baptize. Those servants wrote in Greek. They used the word "baptizo." I have presented to you the lexicographers, the church historians and the word "taval" in the Hebrew; "baptizo" in the Greek and "baptize" in the English, and they all agree, and every respectable lexicographer on the earth agrees, that these words mean to dip, plunge, immerse, and that they do not refer to sprinkling or pouring.

Time to Speak Out.

Now, you wonder why I am so firm upon this. I want to show you one great reason. It is time that some one spoke out. John Wesley in his "Notes on the New Testament" on Romans 6 and 4 says, "We are buried with Him (alluding to the ancient method of baptizing by immersion) that as Christ was raised from the dead by the glory of the Father, so we also by the same power should rise again."

I hope that every Methodist in this audience will take notice of this, and if you have not got them all here, tell it to them. You have heard what Wesley says of Romans 6 and 4, and Colossians 2 and 12. Now, let us see what the Methodist Conference said in Toronto of these two passages. At the general conference of the Methodist Church, held in Toronto, Ontario, in 1886, a sub-committee was appointed to revise the discipline of the church. The following is noticeable: "The committee recommend that the passages from Romans, 6, 3 and 4, and Colossians 2 and 12 be eliminated from the baptismal service, as they do not refer to water baptism and are therefore misleading in this connection." (Carried.)

And they are now taken out of the Methodist discipline. Here is Methodism against John Wesley himself. Here is Methodism against the church historians, against the lexicographers, against the Bible. Is it not time that somebody spoke out, especially when the first page of the Methodist discipline shows that every Methodist ordained must admit that he believes in John Wesley's "Notes on the New Testament." That very discipline that was revised has that statement in it. Well, what shall we do about this? Hundreds of them have said to me, "Well, I don't know anything about our discipline. What do you quote discipline to me for?" Brethren, the time has come in this day of priestcraft, superstition and idolatry, that men must begin to read, to think and examine for themselves, not put their brains upon a shelf and allow a preacher to do their thinking for them. The time has come that Christianity should speak with one voice. The Bible, speaking of Christianity says, "See that you all speak the same thing. Be of the same mind, having one Lord, one faith, one baptism, and that there be no division among you, for God is not the author of confusion but of peace in all the churches of the saints." Who is the author of all this confusionZ If God is not, who is? I leave that part with you.

The Bible.

Now to the Bible. Mark 1, 4 and 5. "John did baptize in the wilderness and preach the baptism of repentance for the remission of sins. And there went out unto him all the land of Judea, and they of Jerusalem, and were all baptized of him in the River of Jordan, confessing their sins." "Oh," says one, "we believe that, we admit they were all baptized in Jordan, but that does not say whether it was sprinkling, pouring or immersion." I have proven to you that wherever the word baptize is found in the Bible there it is taken from the Greek "baptizo" and means to immerse, so that it does mean immersion. Second, the reading of it indicates immersion. Let us see. You tell me that sprinkling and pouring are words used interchangeably with immersion. Let us apply this now and see if we can make good grammar and common sense out of it. Let me just place the word sprinkle where the word baptized is used. "And all Jerusalem and Judea round about Jordan came out to John and were sprinkled of him in the River Jordan." Just imagine John taking a handful of people and sprinkling them in the Jordan. That doesn't read right. Well, let us try the word pour. "And all Jerusalem and Judea round about Jordan came out to John and were all poured of him in the River Jordan." Now place the word immerse or dip or plunge there. "And all Jerusalem and Judea came unto John and were immersed of him in Jordan, dipped in Jordan, plunged in Jordan."

Matthew 3, 16 and 17, "Then cometh Jesus from Galilee from Jordan unto John to be baptized of him," not sprinkled of him, not poured of him, but immersed of him. I read the 16th verse, "And Jesus when he was baptized went up straightway out of the water." I want to ask the audience, do you think that Jesus had as much common sense as you have? "Oh," says one, "yes, He was the divine personification of wisdom and goodness and holiness." True. Now, if you wanted a little water poured on your head would you go a hundred miles to the river to have somebody sprinkle a little on your head? No. Would you go away down to the river to have somebody pour a little on your head? No. Why no one with any common sense would have that done. I would stay in the house and have it done out of a teacup or something. And yet you want me to believe that Jesus did it. Worse and more of it."

Against Commonsense.

I have a little book here written by Rev. A. McKay, B.A., of Woodstock and published in Toronto. The front page contains a picture of Jesus standing up to the waist in water in the Jordan and John leaning over pouring some water on him. Would you do that if you wanted to baptize somebody pour water on your head? Would you not have the man standing up to your waist in water to have a little water put on you, either by sprinkling or pouring? Now the record says we are buried with Christ by baptism into death. Does pouring represent a birth? Does sprinkling represent a burial? But when we are taken from the element of air and placed in the element of water that represents a burial. When we are taken from the element of water and placed in the element of air that represents a birth, and so, "Born of water," "buried with Christ by baptism." Now, if you would not go to the river and stand up to your waist in order to have a little water poured on your head you can never make me believe that Jesus would do such a nonsensical trick as that.

John 3, 23 says, "And John was also baptizing in Aenon near to Salim, because there was much water there."

Acts 8, 5, 6 and 9, gives the story of Phillip and the eunuch where the eunuch is converted and asks for baptism, saying, "See, here is water. What doth hinder me to be baptized?" Phillip said, "If thou believest with all thy heart thou mayest." And according to the Scriptural statement, "they both went down into the water, both Phillip and the eunuch."

Objections Answered.

Well, now for some objections. We are told that in the second chapter of the Acts of the Apostles that 3000 people were baptized at one time, and that there was not water enough in all that part of the country to immerse them and that there was not time enough for the apostles to immerse them in that one day. Is is true that they did not have time to immerse them? Let figures answer. Two thousand two hundred and twenty-six people were immersed in one day by six administrators, only two baptizing at a time. They took six hours to do it. The above was published in Calcutta Jan., 1883. This baptism took place at Onongole, India. Baptizing at that rate twelve administrators could have baptized 4444 in six hours. One-third of them baptizing at a time, or if all of them worked for six hours at that rate would have baptized 13,332. For the twelve apostles to baptize 3000 they would only have to baptize 250 each to accomplish their work. Rev. R. R. Williams, president of Ramapatam Seminary, baptized 700 persons in one day without leaving the water. Rev. T. E. Wilson of Munsey, Indiana, immersed 87 persons in 127 minutes. This was taken from the London Echo, so that you see that the twelve could very easily have baptized the 3000 if there were 3000 to baptize. It does not state that 3000 were baptized. But if 7000 were baptized, and by the twelve only—250 to be baptized by each apostle—it was the third hour of the day (Acts 2, 15), that means 9 o'clock in the morning, the twelve starting in at 9 o'clock and taking two minutes to baptize each person could have had the work done by 5.20 p.m. But the Bible does not say that 7000 were baptized on that day. It says that "they gladly received the word, were baptized," and the same day there was added to the church about 3000 souls, but it does not say the whole 3000 were baptized that day. There may have been hundreds of them baptized anterior to that, but the church being organized at Jerusalem that day they all made their statement, brought in their certificates of baptism, perhaps from Christ, perhaps from John or the apostles or the 70. We do not know how many were baptized that day.

Now, we are told by both Methodist and Presbyterian authorities that there was not enough water in that country to do the work. They did not have sufficient water and the Rev. Mr. Mackay makes the argument that the pools around Jerusalem were used for drinking purposes, and that the people would not be permitted to get into these pools for immersion. That was not the Jewish idea of cleanliness. Well, now let us examine that for a minute. You would almost believe that the hundreds of thousands of people living in Jerusalem did not know anything about water and that water was scarce there. Let me read. The pool of Bethsaida was 200 feet long and 120 feet broad; the pool of Upper Gihon, 316 feet long and 209 feet broad; the pool of Lower Gihon, 555 long and 275 feet broad; the pool of Siloam, 53 long and 18 broad; the King's pool, 70 long and 6 feet broad. Let Jesus speak on this matter. Perhaps he knew just as much about these pools as did Rev. Mr. Mackay. John 5, 1-7. Now, there is at Jerusalem by the sheep market a pool which is called in the Hebrew tongue Bethesda, having five porches. I may just say that this chapter says that sick people gathered round the pool and an angel was said to some down and trouble the waters and that the people would get into the pool and be healed. And Jesus coming along one day found a man that had an infirmity thirty-eight years, and Jesus saw him lie and knew that he had been a long time in that case and said unto him, "Wilt thou be made whole?" "I have no man when the water is troubled to put me in," he answered. And yet these men will tell us that these pools around Jerusalem were just for drinking purposes. The first one was the pool of Bethsaida, John 9-7. Now this is the pool of Siloam, "Go wash in the pool of Siloam." He went straightway and washed and came seeing.

"The baptizing spot where John baptized has been minutely examined by many intelligent and credible travelers who tell us that here the River Jordan is of considerable width, the water turbulent, the bottom rocky, and close in to the shore the water is six or seven feet deep. Unless men and women in John's time were twice as tall as at the present day, I contend that dipping persons in the Jordan was altogether impracticable, and unhesitatingly conclude that they were only affused or sprinkled with the water of it." (Dipping, not baptizing, by Rev. W. Thorn, pages 18-19).

Rev. Mr. McKay, in his "Immersion a Romish Invention," says: "Nor can we for a moment suppose that the enraged people and authorities of Jerusalem who had just crucified Jesus would have put the reservoirs from which the people of Jerusalem were supplied with water for drinking, cooking and other purposes, at the disposal of the hated followers of Jesus for plunging 3000 persons into them, such were not the Jewish ideas of cleanliness or decency." "Thus there were two customary places at which the Jordan was fordable, and it must have been at one of these, if not at both, that baptism was afterwards administered by St. John and by the disciples of our Lord, and it is believed that the place where our Lord was baptized was at the usual ford." (Wm. Smith's Dictionary, Article Jordan).

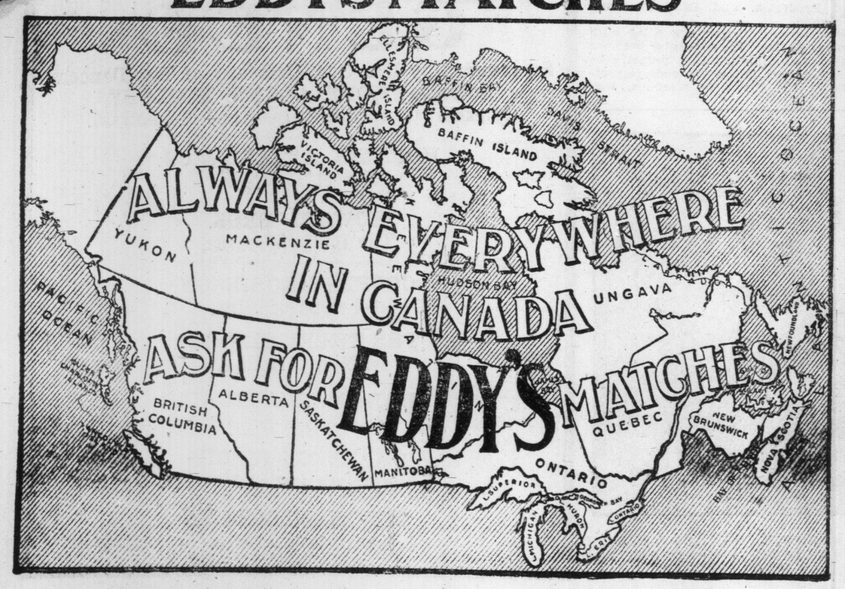
Is Baptism Indecent?

Now, I close this examination with one thought. Those who do not believe in immersion now declare that that act is not only a Romish invention without any support whatever in the Bible, but that it is indecent. Decent men and women will not submit to being baptized by immersion. This is quite a charge and so I will read you the statements. "The fact is that the water-logged bulk of immersion is one of the greatest pieces of nonsense and superstition ever heard of. (Rev. T. L. Wilkinson, in his debate, page 67). "Again, I repudiate the miserable dipping business with all the emphasis of my soul. I tell you it is a superstition, it was born and bred in the lap of superstition, and it is not fit as a mere matter of decency to be imported into decent society." (Page 99). Page 44 of Dr. Mackay's work says, "We deny the dipping altogether and sustain the denial by the absence of fact and precept, and the pronounced impropriety of the age, as to the dipping of females into water, publicly by men. It will not do to say that those who practiced the d'pping of females by men in the water see no impropriety in it. Females were dipped naked into water for a thousand years, and they who did it saw no impropriety in it . . . and the feeling of the millions to-day is against the becomingness of the public dipping into water by men."

I could read for an hour but just think. It is tantamount to saying that those who have been baptized by immersion have not a sense of decency or propriety. Is it not time that somebody came out and told the facts regarding this matter? If immersion is wrong, let it be examined. If it is the scriptural mode, then for the sake of the Christ we love let us abandon the church and the parson that declares it indecent, that declares it to be unscriptural and that declares it to be a Romish invention, born in the lap of superstition. This matter ought to be settled, but the funniest thing of all is this. Go to one of these men and they will say, "We will baptize you by sprinkling if you want to; by pouring if you say so, and by immersion if you insist upon it. They would not mind then stooping down to do something indecent if you insist upon it. It is a Romish invention without any support in the Bible whatever, but they will do it if you insist. I tell you when the salaries are at stake some men will do almost anything. Now, I ask you if the Methodist Church took it out of their discipline as being a statement decentive and misleading, why in the name of common honesty, why would any of them immerse you even upon your request.

I trust that those of you who are convinced that it is your duty to render perfect obedience to the perfect law that emanated from the perfect God as found in the Gospel of Jesus Christ, will come up and hear us in our church at Soho-street, where we are baptizing nearly every week and where we will instruct you more perfectly that you may learn the law of God and that you may reioice in the promises that He has made as found in the text that if a man will properly believe, repent and be baptized by proper authority that He will be with him always even unto the end of the world.

The bishop will speak in the Princess Theatre to-night at 7.30 on "Priesthood."



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205

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.

Date, Feb. 12, 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.

February 12th, 1911.

(Copyright 1911 by Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

Elijah's Victory Over the Prophets of Baal. I. Kings xviii., 1-2, 17-40.

Golden Text—Choose you this day whom ye will serve. Joshua xxiv., 15.

(1) Verses 1-2—How long had the famine lasted in the land?

(2) Did the Lord speak to Elijah in any different manner to what He speaks to those who serve Him to-day?

(3) Why had God kept Elijah away from Ahab for three years or during the continuance of the famine?

(4) Would the suffering caused Ahab by the famine have put him into a better frame of mind to realize his sin, and, whether or not, does suffering as a rule bring about repentance?

(5) Verses 17-20—What law in sinful human nature did Ahab demonstrate in the way he accosted Elijah?

(6) Why is it that sinners, when they suffer for their sins, generally put the blame on some one else?

(7) In what respects was it true that Ahab and his house were the troublers of Israel?

(8) Verse 21—What test did Elijah propose to Ahab and the people?

(9) Why did not Ahab slay Elijah when he was in his power and seeing he had been hunting him for that purpose?

(10) Verse 21—Which is the more harmful condition, to be almost persuaded to be a Christian or to be definitely decided that we will not? Why?

(11) Why had the people of Israel been halting between serving God and Baal?

(12) Why could not the people answer the challenge of Elijah?

(13) What can you say about the value of Elijah's advice to the people?

(14) Verse 22—Was Elijah correct in his opinion taat he was the only prophet remaining true to God? (See chap, xix. 18.)

(15) In what sense is the proverb always true, that "one man and God are always a majority"?

(16) Is it always God's plan to give the victory to every man of God, no matter if he is alone and all the people are against him? Give your reasons.

(17) Verses 23-25—Was the plan Elijah adopted to prove that Baal was no god his own or had it been given to him by God? Give your reasons. (See verse 36.)

(18) Why would it be either wisdom or folly, in this day, for any good man to adopt the same sort of test to prove that those who opposed Christianity were wrong?

(19) What is the supreme test, or proof, to-day that our God is real; and a present help in trouble, and all other gods are false? (This question must be answered in writing by members of the club.)

(20) Verses 26-29—What reason is there to believe that these prophets of Baal believed in their god?

(21) How much value can you get for the truth of any cause from the evidence that its advocates are willing to suffer or even die to prove their faith in it?

(22) Verses 30-39—What proof have we to-day that the Lord is God fully as convincing as this miracle?

(23) How much value do you place upon conversions produced by such wonders as were here displayed?

(24) Verse 40—What evidence is there that the wholesale slaughter of four hundred and fifty men by Elijah was done at the command of God?

February 19th, 1911.

(Copyright, 1911, by Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

Elijah's Flight and Return. I. Kings xviii., 41; xix., 21.

Golden Text—They that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength. Isaiah xl., 31.

(1) Verse 41—What is the best way to treat an enemy?

(2) How did Elijah know there was to be rain?

(3) Verse 42—Why did Elijah have to pray for rain, seeing he had told Ahab it was coming?

(4) When God gives us the assurance of a thing is it right or wrong to be anxious about it?

(5) What is the proper bodily attitude when we pray?

(6) Verses 43-46—Why is it our duty when we pray for a thing to look out for the answer?

(7) Is "the hand of the Lord" on a godly man any more at one time than at another, or is the difference only in its realization?

(8) Verses 1-2—Did Ahab tell Jezebel all that Elijah had done simply for information or to stir her anger against him?

(9) If Jezebel meant what she said, why did she warn Elijah?

(10) What did Jezebel do that her name has become a synonym for badness?

(11) How do you account for Jezebel's hatred for Elijah?

(12) If Jezebel had made a similar threat when Elijah made his challenge to the prophets of Baal what effect would it then have had on Elijah?

(12) Verses 3-4—Is it a rule that great spiritual elation is generally followed by corresponding dejection, as in this case of Elijah, and, if so, how do you account for it?

(14) Why is a good man more likely to be tripped by the devil when he has been having unusual success than at other times?

(15) How do you account for it that such a mighty man as Elijah ran away from a woman?

(16) Verses 5-8—Had Elijah been in the habit of getting orders direct from God, and is there any evidence that he was sleeping under this juniper tree at God's command?

(17) Was this "angel" a spirit or a human being?

(18) Verses 9-10—If Elijah had waited to get God's direction, would he have been in this cave?

(19) What connection is there between Elijah's answer and God's uestion?

(20) Verses 11-14—What is the significance of the wind, the earthuake, the fire, and then the "still small voice"?

(21) Are the great events or the so-called little ones the more important in shaping our destiny? Give your reasons. (This question must be answered in writing by members of the club.)

(22) Is melancholy always wrong or does it sometimes accomplish a good purpose? (Give your reasons.)

(23) Verses 15-18—Could we be saved from every unnecessary journey and be prevented from making mistakes if we thought of God in all our plans? Why?

24) Does God to-day plan for the rulers of the nations as he did in those days?

(25) What reason is there for the belief that God gives every good man his work as he here lays it out for Elijah?

(26) Does God plan for the future of the nations as in this case?

(27) Verses 19-21—Should the call to the ministry or any other occupation to-day be as distince as the call of Elijah?

Lesson for Sunday, Feb. 26, 1911.—Elijah meets Ahab in Naboth's vineyard, I. Kings xxi.

THE WEEK IN SOCIETY

SOCIAL NOTES

GLADSTONE SOCIETY BANQUET.

The fourth annual banquet of the Gladstone Literary and Debating Society was held Tuesday, Feb. 14, at the Avonmore.

Among those present were: Mr. and Jno. Brick, Mr. and Mrs. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. W. Gregg (representatives from Saturday night L. & D. Society); Miss H. Miller, Miss R. Haines, Miss Gilbert, Miss B. Kelly, Miss N. Green, Miss A. Brick, Miss F. McFaul, Miss K. Cook, Miss M. Durand, Miss Hugo, Miss F. Shrier, Miss Edgar, Miss E. Motton, Miss Dunning, Messrs. E. Darlington (representative from New Century L. & D. S.); G. Bennet, S. Crouch, R. R. Cook, T. Kelly, E. Shrier, A. G. Liss, J. Hutchinson, A. Shrier, W. Jackson, L. Self, R. Self, F. G. Watson, L. Eagleton, W. Miller, H. Harvey, D. Gilbert.

* * *

Mrs. McDutcheon, 86 Lowther-ave., will receive on Freiday 24 for the last time this season.

* * *

Mrs. T. T. Stewart and daughter, of 245 Wellesley-street, are now in London, staying with Mr. and Mrs. Joe Brown of London, Ont.

* * *

Miss Proudfoot of New York will be in Toronto (at 21 Aylmer-avenue), on Monday and Tuesday, Feb. 20 and 21, if anyone wishes to see her in regard to Norwegian tour. Telephone North 3034.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. H. Becker, 30 Kingsstreet west, have gone away for ten days.

VALENTINE PARTY.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Scott, Matheson Hall, 599 Yonge-street, gave there daughter, Dorothy, a valentine party on Tuesday. The large drawing-rooms were decorated with pink roses, violets and ferns, between which suspended arrows and hearts. The tea table being decorated with pink satin and a large basket of roses in the center. Miss Dorothy Scott looked very pretty in white mull and pink satin ribbons. Among those present were: Miss Jean McDonald, Miss Edith Pickles, Miss Florence Pickles, Miss Elena Melhuish, Miss Gladys Melhuish, MissPhyllis Brotherton, Mr. Jack Holden, Mr. Herbert Shannessy, Mr. Ernest Green, Mr. Dick Green, Mr. Fraser Richie, Jack Ollie, Justus Ollie, Nollis Savage.

RIVERDALE CLUB'S SOCIAL.

The progressive euchre party at the residence of Thomas Care, Withrow-avenue, last Saturday night, was most successful in every respect.

The winners were: W. Renshaw, W. Perry, E. Mannah, W. Henderson, J. Fogg, R. Crew, T. Coady, H. Webb, J. McGlone won the booby prize. At the conclusion of the game the club adjourned to the prettily decorated banquet table that reflected great credit on the ladies of the house. After the banquet came the musical entertainment, which was a feature in itself. The singing and playing of the Misses Care was especially good. U. Perry, Frank Nichols and Ed. Wandby also assisted. Mr. T. Care made a most efficient chairman.

MRS. SMALL'S DANCE.

Mrs. Ambrose Small gave a valentine dance on Tuesday evening for about 90 not-outs in honor of her niece, Miss Madeleine Small, who looked dainty and pretty in a frock of pink satin veiled with white embroidered ninon and carrying an armful of Richmond roses; the hostess wearing a handsome French gown of golden satin with heavy silk fringes of the same shade and some fine diamond ornaments. The decorations were all of scarlet and white flowers in honor of the day and supper was served from a table bright with red roses and carnations in cut glass and silver with red shaded candles. Among the guests were: The Misses Kelly, in white lace over pink and in Dresden silk respectively; Mr. Kelly, Miss Marjory Hutchins in pale blue, Messrs. Wallace, Miss Muriel McEchran, Mr. Frank Bowden, Mr. Eugene Lockhart, Mr. Dion Holford, Miss O'Neil wearing white satin and rose ribbons, Miss Johnson of London, England, who is the guest of Mrs. Boone; Miss Hodson, in yellow, Miss Hilda Applegath wearing pink satin and ninon, Mr. Lyn Devaney, Mr. Frank Phelan, Miss Devaney in white chiffon over pale blue; Miss Jean Fletcher wearing pink and white, Miss Cecil McLaughlin, white and pink; Miss Ruth Atkinson, a lingerie frock with pink satin; Mr. Stamford Warrington, Mr. Percy Small, Mr. Fraser Allen, Mr Vandervoort, Mr. Frank Loudon, Mr. Ross Staker, Mr. Rudolph Brazil, Messrs. Meredith, Mr. Paul Ward, Mr. Allan, Mr. Fred McLaughlin, Mr. Charles Gregory, Mr. Fred Mills, Mr. S Sullivan, Miss Verna Kerman, Miss Marguerite Kelly, Miss Nora Wood, Miss Kathleen O'Neil, Mr. J. Shaw, Mr. Barry Hayes and others.

MRS. BILTON'S TEA.

Mrs. Bilton of Huntley-street gave a large and enjoyable tea on Tuesday afternoon in honor of her two daughters, who received with her, Miss Bilton in pale blue chiffon cloth and silver and Miss Gladys Bilton wearing a becoming gown of emerald green ninon, the hostess being in amethyst satin with real lace and amethyst ornaments. The decorations were of carnations and tulips and the tea-table had a centre basket of crimson carnations with a shower of valentine hearts and red ribbons, small gold baskets of lilies being at the four corners. The girls assisting were: Miss Sutherland of Hamilton, Miss Muriel Goggin, Miss Marguerite Cotton, Miss Carrier, Miss Edna Meredith and Miss Mary Morley, while Mrs. Robert Coryell, Mrs. Percy Taylor and Mrs. Cecil Moore looked after the guests in the drawing room. A few who enjoyed the afternoon were: Mrs. R. J. Copeland, Mrs. Gordon Gooderham, Miss Enid Alexander, Mrs. Deacon, Mrs. Barrett, Miss Clara Flavelle, Mrs. Harry B. Johnstone, Miss Winona Carroll, Miss Adele Thomas, Miss Jean

NEW COUNTESS OF ANCASTER, FORMERLY MISS ELOISE BREESE, HER CHILDREN AND HUSBAND, WHO CONFESSES HE KNITS HIS OWN SOCKS.

He was presiding at a meeting at Bourne, Lincolnshire, held for the object of fostering home industries, and said:

"There is one great enemy when one works at home—that's tobacco. I must confess that the fragrant weed is one of my vices, but I find that knitting is the great preventive to smoking.

"Now, I've knitted many pairs of socks and stockings in my time, and I still knit them. I can guarantee that my hand-made socks are three times as comfortable as machine-made, and last ten times as long."

There was something of a titter at this, and Lady Ancaster, who was present, seemed considerably embarrassed. She had known her husband's prowess with the knitting needles, but she seriously objected to this publication of her husband's feminine weakness.

Bellingham, Miss Delia Davies, Miss Vera Barker, Miss Marie Eyre, Miss Marjorie Murray, Miss Sybil Boomer, Miss Doris Suckling, Miss Irene Gage, Miss Marjorie Malcolm, Mrs. Jack Bigley, Miss Molly Maclean, Miss Dora Howe.

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Decorations Designs

WEDDING NOTICES

BUTLER—SMITH.

A very pretty wedding took place at 72 Clinton-street, Toronto, when Miss Elma L. Smith, eldest daughter of Mrs. D. L. Smith, was united in marriage to Mr. William J. J. Butler.

The bride entered the drawing-room on the arm of her brother, Mr. Melville Smith, and looked charming in an ivory duchess satin gown trimmed with pearls, and carrying a shower bouquet of white roses and lilies-of-the valley. She was attended by her sister, Miss Edna L. Smith, dressed in a shell pink gown and carrying pink roses.

Mr. J. C. Boyles assisted the groom and Rev. W. A. Cameron officiated. The house decorations were of red and white carnations and silk valentine hearts, ferns and palms.

Miss Birdie Smith sang "O, Perfect Love" during the signing of the register. The gift to the bride was a sunburst of pearls; to the bridesmaid a triple pearl ring, and a heart of pearls scarf pin to the groomsman.

Owing to the large family connection the reception afterwards was limited to the immediate relatives and friends. Mrs. Smith looked nice in black satin gown trimmed with jet, and Mrs. A. Butler wore black sequin and satin.

The bride's going-away suit was a tailor-made of pearl grey broadcloth with picture hat and plumes to match, and they left amid an avalanche of good wishes and confetti to reside in their new home at 499 Euclid-avenue.

ST. ANNE'S CONCERTS.

A novel and decidedly interesting series of concerts will be given in St. Anne's Schoolhouse, Dundas and Dufferin-streets, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday nights, entitled "H. M. C. S. Niobe," an operetta in two acts. The music is based on airs from a well-known opera but the plot and libretto are entirely original being the work of Edward W. Miller, organist and choirmaster of St. Anne's Church, dealing with the arrival of the new Canadian warship "Niobe" in Toronto Bay and a visit to her paid by the mayor and city officials. A decidedly humorous political and civic atmosphere pervades the operetta, the characters including such well-known celebrities as Mayor Weary, Controller Knocken, Skirts, Expense and Hap Ward, Chief Inspector Shooze, City Engineer Bust, R. J. Shamming and many others. A chorus of forty of the choirmen represent the company and a number of special scenic and electrical effects assure an artistic performance.

ELMSLEY—LAWSON.

The marriage of Miss Rosalie Fullerton, daughter of Mrs. Lawson, took place in St. Mary's Church, Barrie, on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock, to Mr. G. J. Elmsley, of Toronto, youngest son of the late Reme Elmsley, and Mrs. Elmsley of Barnstable. The bride was given away by Capt. Lawson, and wore a becoming dress of white cloth, with marabout furs, and hat to match. She was attended by Miss Myriam Elmley, sister of the groom, who wore levender cloth, and Miss bitt. Kirchhoffer, Miss Betty Poe of Washington, (Mrs. Harriss' guest), Mrs. George Desbarats, Mrs. Gerald Bate, Mrs. W. B. Northrup, Mrs. Barrett Dewar, Mrs. T. C. Bate, Mrs. Vidal, Mrs. Hugh McLachlin and Mrs. Charles Reade. An enjoyable game of bridge occupied the early part of the afternoon Other bridge hostesses of the week were: Mrs. J. J. Codville, Mrs. E. B. Echlin, Mrs. Watson, wife of Hon. Senator Watson, who gave a girls' bridge for her daughters, and Mrs. T. Cameron Bate who entertained in special honor of Miss Poe of Washington.

Hon. Angus MacDonnell, who has recently been visiting his parents, the Earl and Countess of Antrim, in England, has been spending a short time at Government House with their Excellencies on his way back to Victoria, B. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Patton of Winnipeg are spending a short time in town (en route to New York) with Mrs. Patton's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. Berkeley Powell.

Miss Frances Watson, daughter of Hon. Senator and Mrs. Watson, who has been visiting friends in Montreal, has unfortunately been taken ill there with an attack of typhoid fever, and Hon. Mr. Watson and Miss Florence Watson left for Montreal early in the week.

Miss Muriel Jarvis of Toronto is the guest of Miss Hilda Murphy who expects Miss Enid Hendrie of Hamilton to visit her also in a few days.

Miss Rosamond Chadwick, whose marriage to Mr. D. J. McDougall, M. L. A., is to be celebrated on Thursday, has been much feted during the week. Mrs. Tussell Blackburn entertained in her honor at a delightful luncheon at the Country Club on Monday; Mr. and Mrs. D'Arcy Scott gave a very well arranged dinner in honor of Miss Chadwick and her fiance one evening recently; Miss Pauline Lemoine was the hostess of a charming tea on Tuesday afternoon, and Mr. John Thompson was the host of a jolly dinner at the Golf Club.

Another of the much entertained prospective brides was Miss Edith Wade in whose honor Miss Kathleen Ross entertained at tea on Monday and Mrs. Fred Paget also made her special guest at a tea on Thursday.

Col. S. H. P. Graves, who has been visiting in England and India for the past three or four months, has returned to town.

Mrs. Frank Oliver's luncheon last week was one of the brightest of the season and her guests included her visitor, Miss Dorothy Dickie of Edmonton, in whose honor the gathering was arranged, Lady Winnifred Gore, who is a guest at Government House, Miss Fanny Pipes of Amherst, N. S., Miss Gladys Howland of London, England, Miss Dorothy White, Miss Katherine Foster, Miss Katie Christie, Miss Marguerite Crombie, Miss Dennis, Miss Elsie Burn and Miss Jessie Clarke.

Mrs. George P. Graham, wife of Hon. Geo. Graham, minister of railways and canals, held a large reception in the ladies reception rooms in the house of commons on Monday evening in honor of several guests who are paying her a short visit, her daughter-in-law, Mrs. W. N. Graham, Mrs. J. W. Conklin, Miss Mallory, Miss McGlade and Miss Alice McHenry, all of Brockville. The cafe was converted into a ball-room, one-half of which was given up to dancing and the other half was used as a sitting-out room where the non-dancers sat and chatted. An orchestra furnished excellent music. Palms were banked around the rooms and crimson carnations and other cut flowers were abundantly utilised as decorations. Refreshments were served at a prettily decorated buffet. The hostess was handsomely gowned in black jetted net over satin and was assisted by her husband in receiving her very large number of guests, among whom were a party from Government House, including the Countess of Arran, Lady Winifred Gore, Mr. and Mrs. Dugald O. Malcolm, Earl Percy, A. D. C., all the cabinet ministers with their wives and daughters, and a large number of M. P.'s and senators as well as a large contingent of Ottawa's citizens.

Hon. L. P. Brodeur, minister of marine and fisheries, and Madame Brodeur, entertained recently at a well-appointed dinner their guests being: Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier, Hon J. K. and Mrs. Kerr, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Kingsmill, Hon. J. H. and Mrs. Cloran, Mr. George Tate Blackstock, K C., Mr. E. N. Macdonald, M. P., of Pictou and Mrs. Macdonald, Mons. and Madame Ketels, Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Davis of Montreal, Mrs. Vidal, and Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Ling. American Beauty, roses made a charming table arangement.

Miss Natalie Wilson of Philadelphia is the guest of Miss Edith Fielding.

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MARTIN—BULLIVER.

The marriage took place at St. Matthew's Church on Saturday afternoon last, the Rev. J. B. Fotheringham, B. A., officiating, of Miss Ethel Bulliver, youngest daughter of the late James R. Bulliver, to Mr. L. J. Martin. The bride, who was unattended, wore a tailor-made gown of Prussian blue broadcloth, with velvet hat to match, trimmed with a willow plume, and ermine furs. Mr. and Mrs. Martin left on the evening train for New York. On their return they will reside in Withrow-avenue.

I WAS A SIGHT FROM SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

I Cured It Quickly So It Never Returned.

I Will Send Free To Any Other Woman the Secret of How They Too Can Remove All Trace.

For years I was the victim of a horrid hair growth on my face. I knew I was a sight and every time I met another woman with this 'mannish' mark and saw how it spoiled her looks, I became the more distracted, for I had tried all the pastes, powders, liquids, and other "hair-removers" seemingly highly endorsed, that I had ever heard of, but always with the same unsatisfactory result. My time, money and patience were about exhausted, when a friend persuaded me to try a secret from Japan, almost against my will, for I had little faith owing to former experiences.

What w... ...en I found that it actually did what was claimed for it. It was so simple that it took but a few minutes time to work a complete transformation in my appearance. Any woman who is troubled with superfluous hair can readily appreciate what a difference it would make to her looks if it were removed, for no woman can be beautiful if she is afflicted with a hairy growth on her face, neck or arms. My experience with this wonderful remedy was so remarkable that I feel it my duty to put my sensitive feelings aside and tell my experience to my sisters in distress, in order that they may profit by it, and not waste their time and money on worthless "concoctions" as I did.

Therefore, to any lady who will write me within the next few days and who will send me a two-cent stamp for actual return postage, I will send quite free in a plain, sealed envelope, full information which will enable you to forever end all trace of embarrasing hair by the wonderful method that cured me. Address your letter, Mrs. Caroline Osgood, 592 B. V., Old P. O. St., Providence, R. I.

SPECIAL ENDORSEMENT: As the method above referred to has been endorsed by doctors, true specialists and many other publishers, we advise all readers thus afflicted, to take advantage of Mrs. Osgood's offer and write her at once at above address.

Society at the Capital

Bridge, combined with either luncheon or tea, has been the most popular mode of entertainment of late. Mrs. J. S. Ewart was the hostess of the former recently when her guests numbered eighteen at luncheon, among them being: Lady Laurier and her visitor, Mrs. Girouard of Smith's Falls; Lady Alyesworth, Mrs. Frank Oliver, Mrs. Charles A. E. Harriss, Mrs. Nesbitt, Kirchhoffer, Miss Betty Poe of Washington, (Mrs. Harriss' guest), Mrs. George Desbarats, Mrs. Gerald Bate, Mrs. W. B. Northrup, Mrs. Barrett Dewar, Mrs. T. C. Bate, Mrs. Vidal, Mrs. Hugh McLachlin and Mrs. Charles Reade. An enjoyable game of bridge occupied the early part of the afternoon Other bridge hostesses of the week were: Mrs. J. J. Codville, Mrs. E. B. Echlin, Mrs. Watson, wife of Hon. Senator Watson, who gave a girls' bridge for her daughters, and Mrs. T. Cameron Bate who entertained in special honor of Miss Poe of Washington.

Hon. Angus MacDonnell, who has recently been visiting his parents, the Earl and Countess of Antrim, in England, has been spending a short time at Government House with their Excellencies on his way back to Victoria, B. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Patton of Winnipeg are spending a short time in town (en route to New York) with Mrs. Patton's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. Berkeley Powell.

Miss Frances Watson, daughter of Hon. Senator and Mrs. Watson, who has been visiting friends in Montreal, has unfortunately been taken ill there with an attack of typhoid fever, and Hon. Mr. Watson and Miss Florence Watson left for Montreal early in the week.

Miss Muriel Jarvis of Toronto is the guest of Miss Hilda Murphy who expects Miss Enid Hendrie of Hamilton to visit her also in a few days.

Miss Rosamond Chadwick, whose marriage to Mr. D. J. McDougall, M. L. A., is to be celebrated on Thursday, has been much feted during the week. Mrs. Tussell Blackburn entertained in her honor at a delightful luncheon at the Country Club on Monday; Mr. and Mrs. D'Arcy Scott gave a very well arranged dinner in honor of Miss Chadwick and her fiance one evening recently; Miss Pauline Lemoine was the hostess of a charming tea on Tuesday afternoon, and Mr. John Thompson was the host of a jolly dinner at the Golf Club.

Another of the much entertained prospective brides was Miss Edith Wade in whose honor Miss Kathleen Ross entertained at tea on Monday and Mrs. Fred Paget also made her special guest at a tea on Thursday.

Col. S. H. P. Graves, who has been visiting in England and India for the past three or four months, has returned to town.

Mrs. Frank Oliver's luncheon last week was one of the brightest of the season and her guests included her visitor, Miss Dorothy Dickie of Edmonton, in whose honor the gathering was arranged, Lady Winnifred Gore, who is a guest at Government House, Miss Fanny Pipes of Amherst, N. S., Miss Gladys Howland of London, England, Miss Dorothy White, Miss Katherine Foster, Miss Katie Christie, Miss Marguerite Crombie, Miss Dennis, Miss Elsie Burn and Miss Jessie Clarke.

Mrs. George P. Graham, wife of Hon. Geo. Graham, minister of railways and canals, held a large reception in the ladies reception rooms in the house of commons on Monday evening in honor of several guests who are paying her a short visit, her daughter-in-law, Mrs. W. N. Graham, Mrs. J. W. Conklin, Miss Mallory, Miss McGlade and Miss Alice McHenry, all of Brockville. The cafe was converted into a ball-room, one-half of which was given up to dancing and the other half was used as a sitting-out room where the non-dancers sat and chatted. An orchestra furnished excellent music. Palms were banked around the rooms and crimson carnations and other cut flowers were abundantly utilised as decorations. Refreshments were served at a prettily decorated buffet. The hostess was handsomely gowned in black jetted net over satin and was assisted by her husband in receiving her very large number of guests, among whom were a party from Government House, including the Countess of Arran, Lady Winifred Gore, Mr. and Mrs. Dugald O. Malcolm, Earl Percy, A. D. C., all the cabinet ministers with their wives and daughters, and a large number of M. P.'s and senators as well as a large contingent of Ottawa's citizens.

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Going Around With Bare Feet

BEFORE

Would attract unpleasant attention, and yet it would be no more strange and if custom had not sanctioned it—than going around without one's hair. So many gentlemen have had the misfortune through overwork, sickness, and other causes, to lose their hair, that it is not noticed in some degree as if only a few were bald. There are thousands of men to-day who are partially or wholly bald who would gladly give

Almost Anything

If they could get their hair back again, and the purpose of this talk is to convince them that they can. Not a growth of natural hair—that is impossible when the roots are dead, but a Pember Toupee, which instantaneously restores the head to its former appearance, and does it so naturally and cleverly, that very few indeed would know the difference from the wearer's own hair. There are many kinds of toupees, mostly poor affairs. We invite a call from any gentleman who would like proof that A Pember toupee is the best.

AFTER

The Pember Store Next Yonge Street Arcade

Specialists in Natural Toupees

MR. SHERLOCK'S ENGAGEMENTS.

Mr. J. M. Sherlock, the well-known tenor, has been unusually busy this season filling engagements thruout the province. Last week in company with the other members of his popular concert company, he sang in Moorefield, Harriston and Hanover, while the Sherlock Male Quartet gave one of their popular concerts in the Presbyterian Church in Oakville. In its comments on the concert given in Hanover on Thursday, The Post says: "Of the artists, Mr. J. M. Sherlock is the chief and possesses a remarkable voice, a tenor, showing careful training, sympathetic and flexible, and with clear enunciation. He was especially fine in his solo 'Adieu Marie.' Miss Hudson, the soprano, shows in her beautiful voice the result of intelligent study her "Song of the Swallows" being a real treat. Her tones are true to pitch and her style is finished, the phrasing and enunciation being perfect. Altho quite young we understand that she had been tutored for some years by Mr. Sherlock." Mr. Sherlock will, with his Male Quartet, sing in Elmvale for the Presbyterian Church there on Monday next and the same artists will provide the program at the annual soiree of the Woodstock college on Friday.

DINNER AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor entertained at dinner at Government House on Wednesday evening. The following had the honor of being invited: Mr. Justice Riddell, Mr. Justice Magee, Mr. Justice Clute, Mr. Justice Teetzel, His Honor Judge Winchester, His Honor Judge Snider (Hamilton), Lt.-Col. D. M. Robertson, 48th Highlanders, Lt.-Col. A. E. Gooderham, 10th Royal Grenadiers, Lt.-Col W. H. Bruce, 91st Highlanders, Lt.-Col. S. C. Mewburn, 3th Royal Regiment, Lt.-Col. P. L. Mason, 2nd Regt., G. O. R., Lt.-Col. J. M. Delamere, R. O., Lt.-Col. W. H. Merritt, R. O., Rev. Dr. Eakin, Rev. W. F. Wilson, George Tate Blackstock, K. C., E. F. B. Johnston, K. C., S. F. Lazier, K. C. (Hamilton), Wm. Bell, K. C. (Hamilton), Mr. J. H. Plummer, Mr. Hugh Blain, Mr. P. C. Larkin, Prof. Ramsay Wright, Mr. Peter Ryan, Mr. P. S. Spence, Mr. A. B. Ingram, J. G. Scott, K. C., Rev. W. H. Sedgwick (Hamilton), Mr. S. A. Armstrong, Mr. Thos. W. Gibson, Geo. S. Holmested, K. C., Mr. R. G. Webster (London, Eng.), And the following members of the provincial legislature; Mr. W. H. Hoyle, Lt.-Col. Hugh Clark, Dr. D. Jamieson, Lt.-Col. J. J. Craig, Dr. R. F. Preston, Mr. S. J. Fox, Mr. J. H. Fisher, Mr. G. Pattinson, Mr. F. G. McDiarmid, Dr. Forbes Godfrey, Mr. J. J. Preston, Mr. J. W. Johnson, Mr. W. F. Nickle, Mr. John Shaw, Mr. J. S. Gallagher, Mr. F. E. Bradburn, Mr. P. H. Bowyer, Mr. S. Charters, Mr. A. W. Nixon, Mr. I. H. Lennox, Mr. S. Clarke, Mr. W. Proudfoot, Mr. C. M. Bowman, Mr. Valentine Stock, Mr. J. McEwing, Mr. J. B. Tudhope, Mr. R. E. Truax, Dr. Andrew Mackay, Mr. A. Studholme, Mr. R. R. Gamey, Dr. E. Jessop, Mr. A. McCowan, Mr. T. R. Whitesides, Mr. J. Gaina, Mr. W. J. McCart, Mr. C. R. McKenna, Mr. W. J. Paul, Mr. R. T. Shillington, Captain A. C. Machin, Mr. H. Morel, Mr. A. A. Mahaffy, Mr. J. Kohler, Mr. D. Reed, Mr. R. J. McCormick.

MRS. KEMPS' DANCE.

Mrs. W. A. Kemp of Wellesley Crescent, gave a not-out dance on Tuesday evening in honor of her daughter, Aileen, and her guest, Miss Robb, of Valleyfield, P. Q. Mrs. Kemp wore a black satin and jetted net gown and her daughter was in pale satin with apricot ninon and silver, while the guest of honor wore yellow satin and embroidery. The entire lower floor was used for dancing and supper was served from a table decorated with red roses and lily-of-the-valley, the same flowers being used about the rooms and the programs done with red hearts and pencils. A few of the guests were: Miss Maida McLachlin, Mrs. Gladys Huestis, Miss Irene Leishman, Miss Ione Henitzman, Miss Juanita Cargill, Miss Marjorie Miller, Miss Mildred Thompson, Miss Rita Dunbar, Miss Winnifred Adams, Miss Beatrice and Miss Carrie Kent, Miss Lena Ellis, Miss Edna Reid, Miss Yvonne Hobbs, Miss Smith of Halifax, Miss Dorothy Wright, Beatrice Davison, Miss Jeane Ballingham, Miss Mary Walton, Mr. Hugh Donald, Mr. L. McLaughlin, Mr. Jack Hope, Mr. Allan Dyment, Mr. Jack Webster, Mr. A. Tress, Mr. T. Knox, Mr. F. McEachren, Mr. John McCaul, Mr. Fraser Allan, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Gordon Mills, Mr. Carson, Mr. Cormack, Mr. Allan Gilmour, Mr. Clayton Crawford, Mr. Vaughan Clark, Mr. Paul Sheard, Mr. Norman Copping, Mr. B. Cox, Mr. McLean, Mr. Harold Macdonald, Mr. J. Gilmour.

Parkdale Elocution and Dramatic School

Cor. Tyndall Ave. and King West.

IRENE M. SHEAHAN,

Bachelor of Interpretation, Concert Reader and Teacher.

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.

For prospectus phone Park 1879.

THE TEA POT INN

18 Adelaide St. W.

Opp. Grand Opera House

LUNCHEON, TEA, ICES

Open From 11 to 6

Smoking Room. *No Branches*

MASSAGE

Massage, electricity, Swedish movements and facial massage. Patients treated at their residence if desired. Miss Howells, 432 Jarvis-street. Telephone North 3745. 7tf

ELGAR TRIO

(Piano, Violin, 'Cello)

Teas, Receptions, Etc.

Phone Coll. 1696.

MISS STERNBERG

Dancing — Physical Culture — Fencing

Simpson Hall, 734 Yonge St.

Ladies' Society Dancing Friday afternoon. Ladies' Fancy Dancing Wednesday afternoon. Prospectus on application.

Meyer's Parlors Events During Week

Feb. 13.—Young Ladies' of Holy Family At Home.

" 14.—T. D. K. Club Dance.

" 17.—Waverly Club At Home.

" 18.—Sunnyside Saturday Dance.

The Genuine Antique Co.

Cor. Yonge and Gerrard Sts.

Are offering this week special values in fine old Rosewood and Mahogany Furniture. A delightful old African Rosewood sofa, arm chairs, and small chairs to match. Beautifully carved and in a perfect state of preservation. Very desirable for comfortable living room; also a drop leaf tea table in Spanish Mahogany with bell shaped pedestal, (very old).

Summer in Norway.

Two Canadian ladies going to the "Land of the Midnight Sun," are prepared to chaperon a limited party. Highest references given and required. Address, Miss Proudfoot, 319 West 57th-street, New York.

Stitt & Company

LIMITED

Milliners, Ladies' Tailors and Costumiers

ARTISTIC

Dinner and Evening Gowns

Wedding Trousseaux

ADVANCE

Consignments of Spring Suitings are now ready.

MILLINERY

New Models are now being shown.

PARIS KID GLOVE STORE

Gloves in the newest shades

Evening Gloves in all lengths

Ladies' Silk Hosiery a specialty.

REDFERN—CORSETS—LA SPIRITE

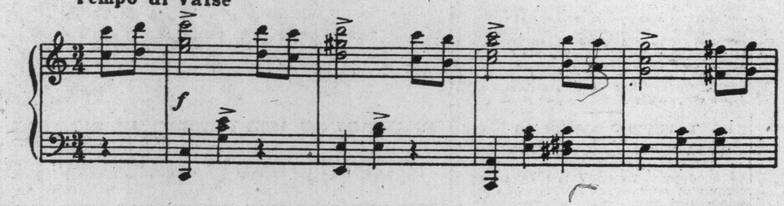
11-13 King St. East. - - Toronto, Ont.

"By the Moss Covered Well, Dear Estelle"

Words by
EARLE C JONES

Music by
L'ALBERT

INTRO
Tempo di Valse



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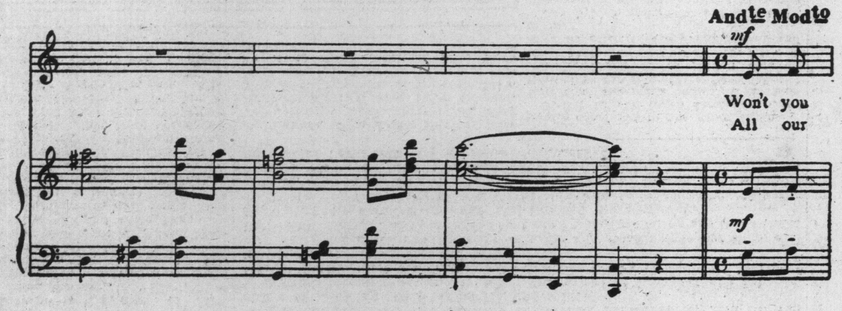

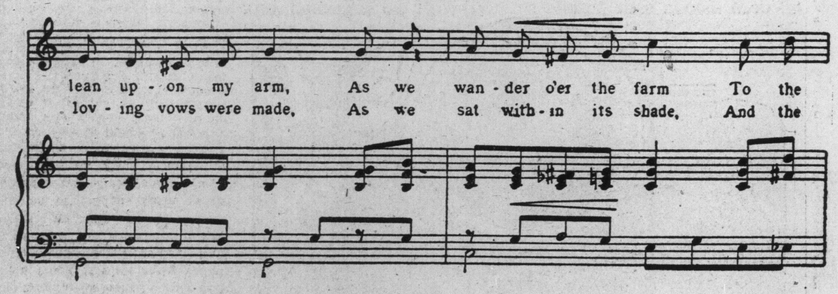

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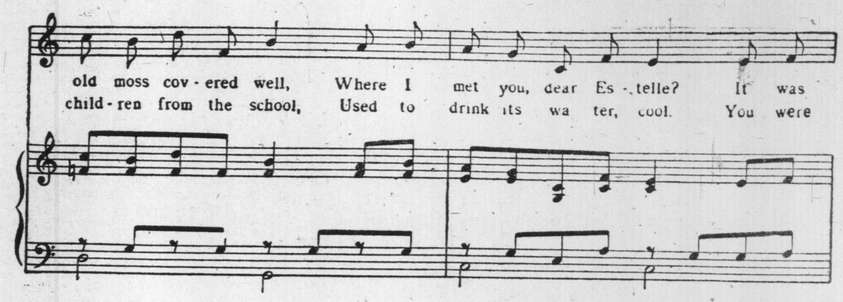

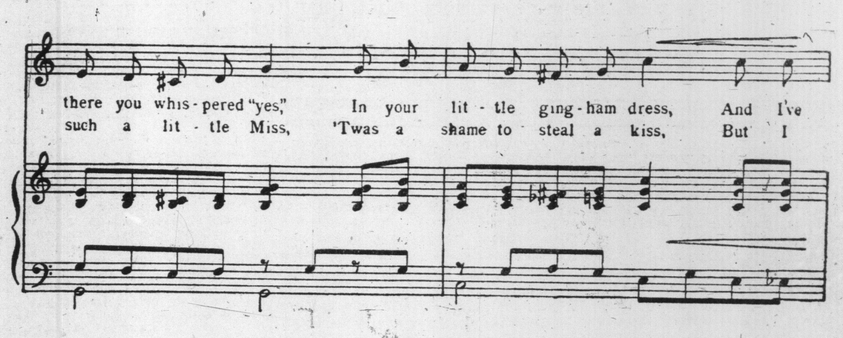

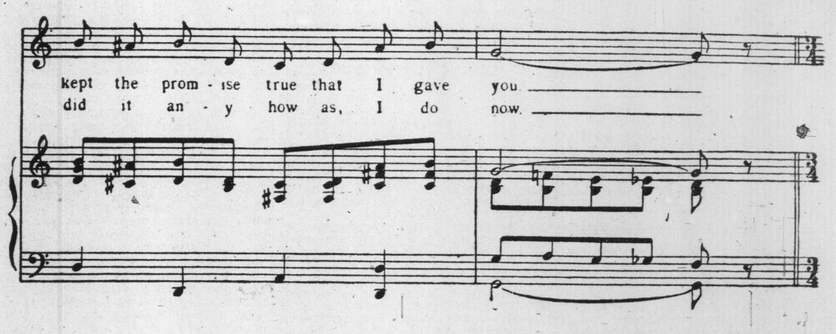

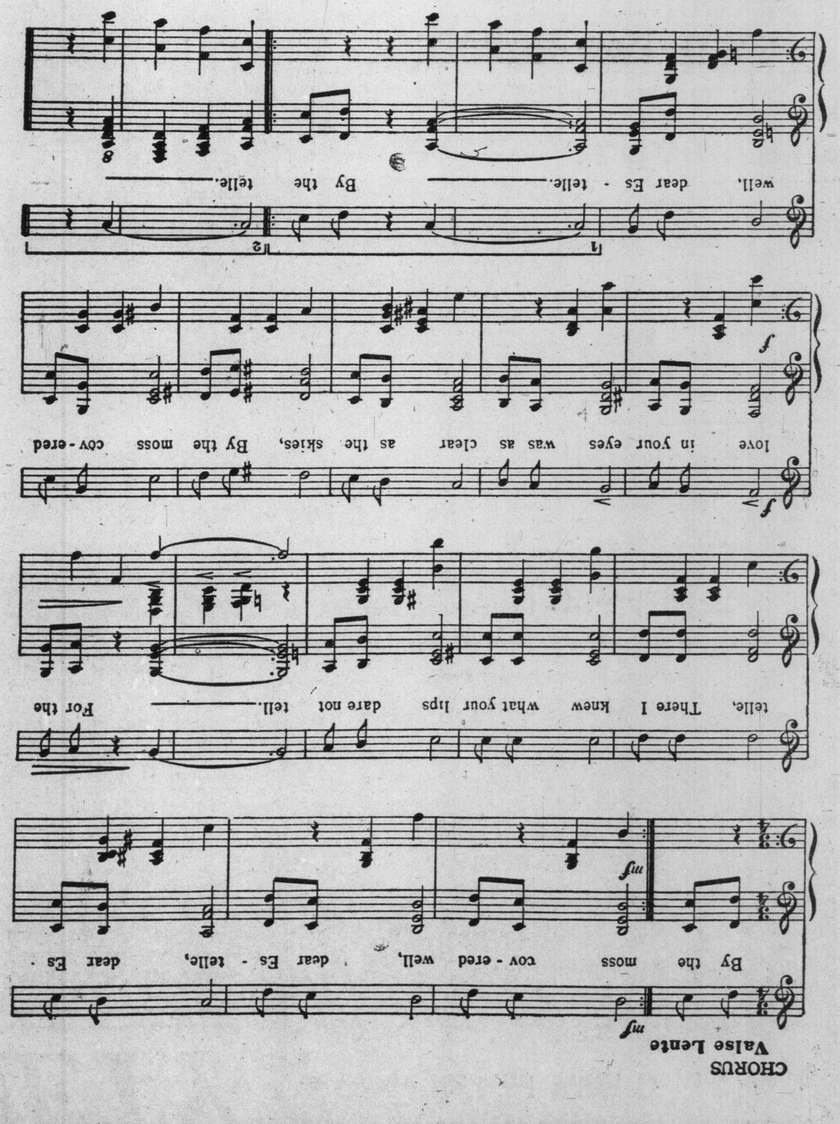

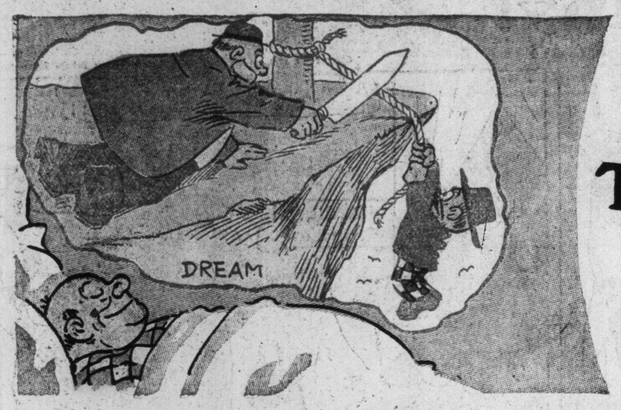

Comic Section of the Toronto World

February 19th 1911

A Cheerful Party at Howson Lott's!

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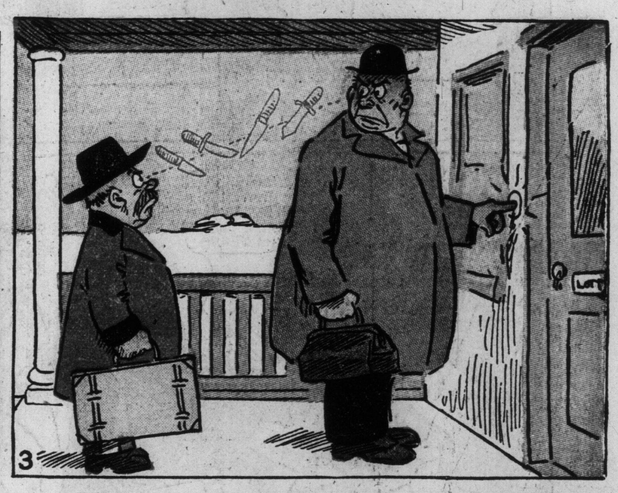

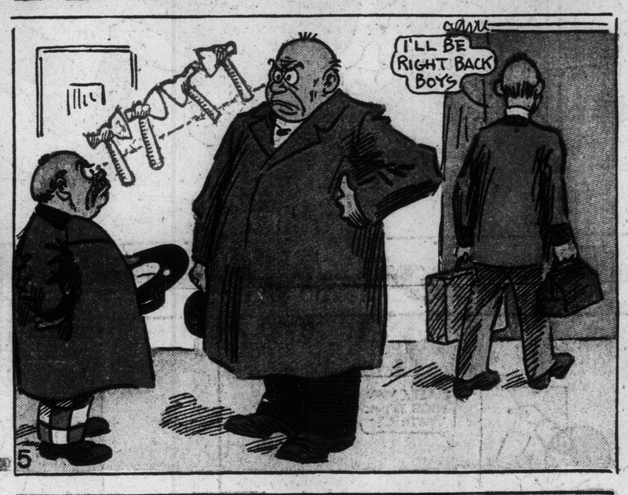

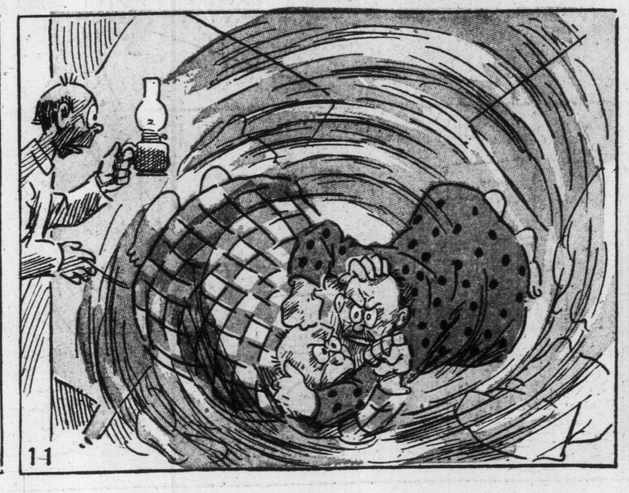

The Man of Destiny!

Napoleon Bonaparte? Nix! Happy Hooligan!

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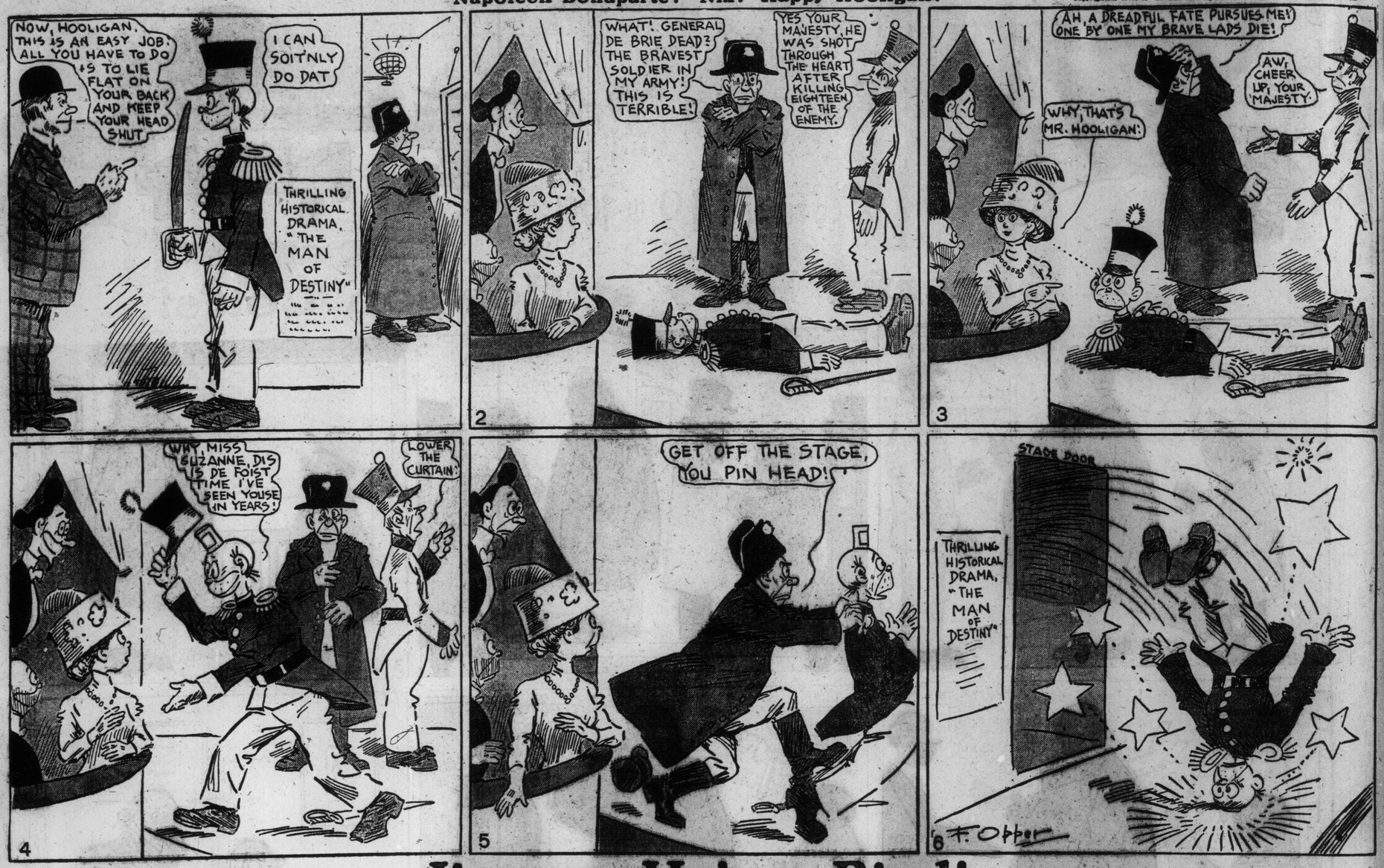

Jimmy--He's a Bird!

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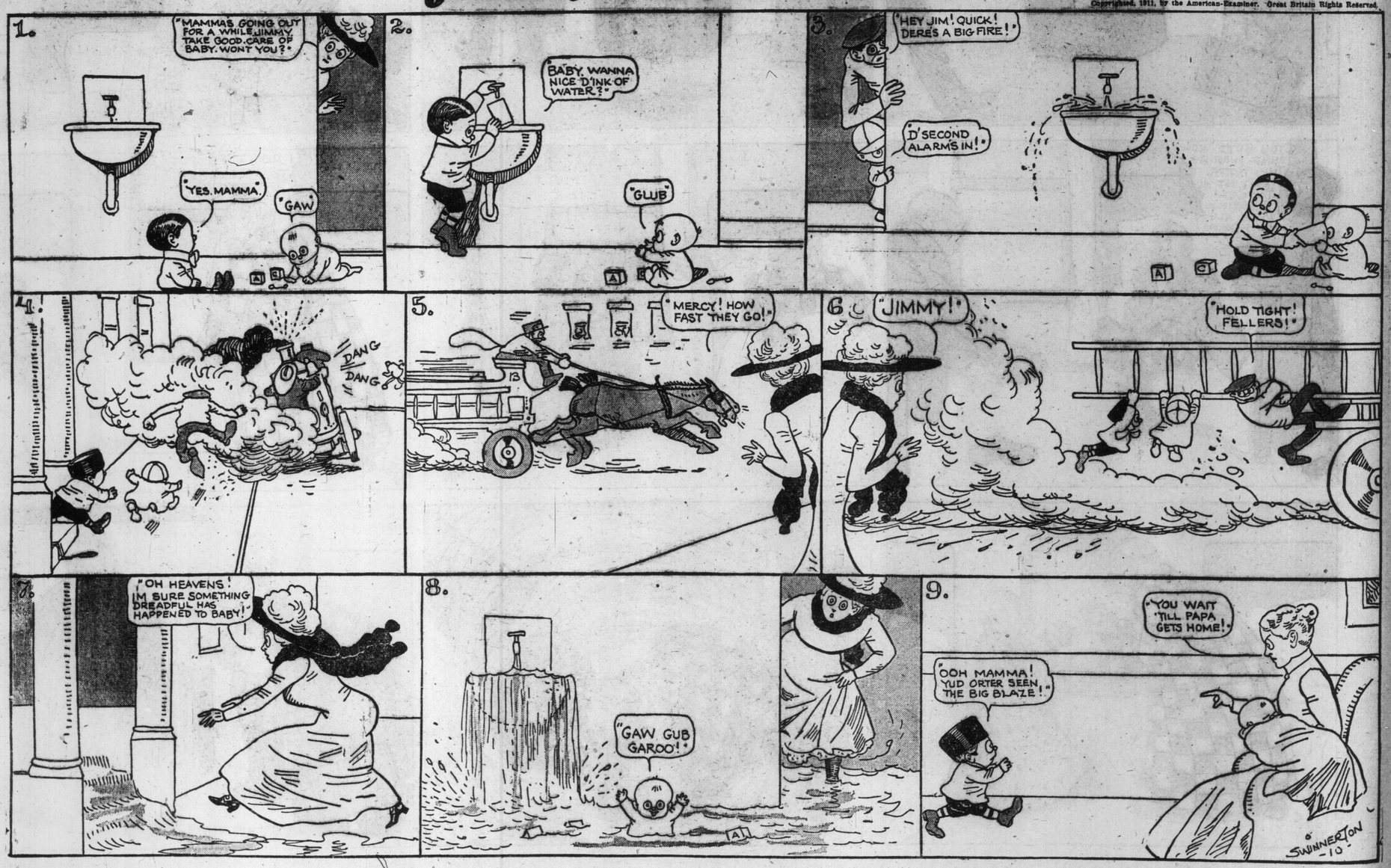

Der Captain Gets Exercise!

My! But It's Hard Work for a Fat Man to Get Thin!

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1
DR. SPECK
FAT FOLKS MADE THIN! HONEST!
VUN HUNDERT UNT SIGS TEEN! MY, VOT A MEASURE! YOU MUST AT VUNCE COMMENCE MY PUNCH-BAG EX--ERCISE! IT'S LUCKY YOU CAME TO ME!
BY GOLLY VOT A SIZE!

2
LEAD DER RIGHT FIST STRAIGHT FROM DER SHOULDER OUT- UND SOAK DER BAG SMART--LY IN DER MIDDLE!

3
BING! VOT A SKINCH, DOT'S DER EASIEST EXERCISE VOT I KNOW!

4
WHFFF!

5
I GUESS I'M TOO STRONG FOR DOT VUN! MAYBE VE TRY DER UPPER CUTTERS!

6
AH! DOT'S DER STUFF - A LEFT UPPER CUTTER!

7
RRFFF!

8
H-M-M- IT STANDS NOTHING IN DER BOOK ABOUT DESE BACK -SLAPPERS-?-?-?

9
OUCH!

10
NOW I KNOW IT SUMP--TING ISS NOT VOT IT SHOULD BE!

11
UG!

12
AHA! SO!

13
VAIT A MINUTE FRITZ, I DON'T HEAR A SOUND! MAYBE HE ISS TAKING A REST!
I GUESS WE'LL TAKE A PEEK UND SEE!

14
HAW! HAW! DER BAG ISS DERE BUT DER CAPTAIN ISS NOT! HE'S GOT ENOUGH EXER--CISE FOR VUN DAY!
GET DOWN A MINUTE UND LET ME GIFF A LOOK!

15
ENOUGH EXERCISE FOR VUN DAY HEY! VELL VOT'S DER MATTER MIT DISS, YOU DOD-ROTTED LITTLE LUBBERS!

Bad Mans!--He Sees Stars!

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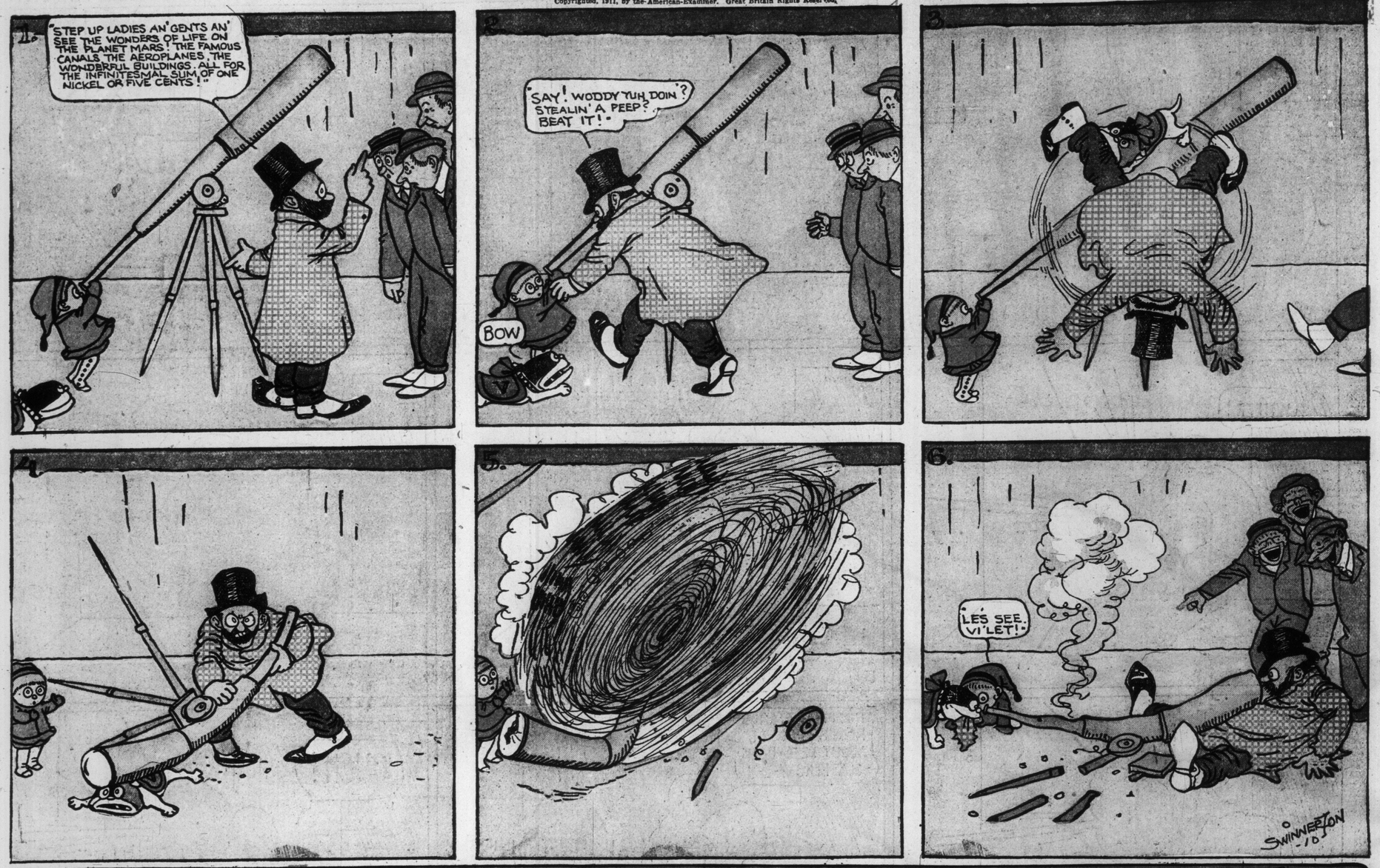
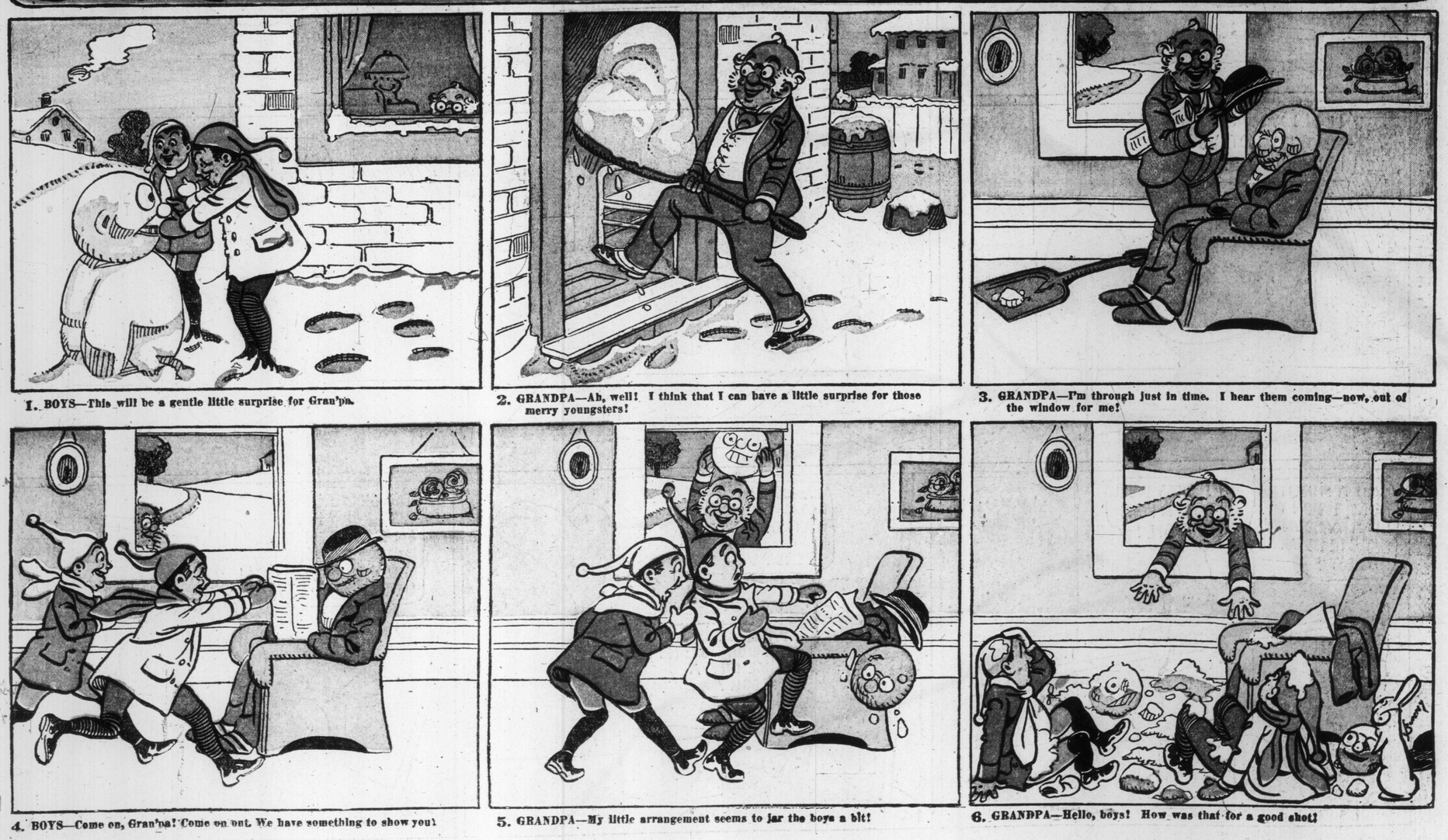


FOXY GRANDPA

He Shows the Boys That Surprises Are Not Always One-Sided.



1. BOYS—This will be a gentle little surprise for Gran'pa.

2. GRANDPA—Ah, well! I think that I can have a little surprise for those merry youngsters!

3. GRANDPA—I'm through just in time. I hear them coming—now, out of the window for me!

4. BOYS—Come on, Gran'pa! Come on out. We have something to show you!

5. GRANDPA—My little arrangement seems to jar the boys a bit!

6. GRANDPA—Hello, boys! How was that for a good shot!

Magazine Section of The Toronto Sunday World

Was Queen Elizabeth a Man?

Curious New Facts, Legends and Corroborative Evidence, that England's Most Famous Queen Was Not a Woman After All!

H. B. Eddy.

CONTEMPORARY PORTRAIT OF ELIZABETH BY GERARD, SHOWING HER MASCULINE FEATURES.

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S SIGNATURE ON THE WARRANT FOR QUEEN MARY'S EXECUTION, SHOWING HER MASCULINE HANDWRITING.

ANCIENT ENGRAVING OF ELIZABETH, REMARKABLE FOR THE ABSENCE OF FEMININE CHARACTERISTICS.

HOLBEIN'S FAMOUS PORTRAIT OF HENRY VIII., QUEEN ELIZABETH'S "FATHER."

ELIZABETH, IN UNBRIDLED RAGE, ORDERING THE ARREST OF SIR WILLIAM DAVISON FOR EXECUTING MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS. — BY W. EBBINGHAUS.

WAS Queen Elizabeth, England's greatest ruler, a man?

Bram Stoker, the well-known English author, has collected a mass of interesting evidence and documents tending to show that she was. His discoveries are contained in a book entitled "Famous Impostors," published by Sturgis & Walton, New York.

Mr. Stoker was led to investigate this subject by hearing an ancient tradition, which had existed and been generally accepted by the natives of Bisley ever since the supposed Elizabeth lived among them. Bisley is a little isolated village among the Cotswold Hills, in the west of England, where Elizabeth lived during her youth. The house in which she lived, Overcourt Manor, is to-day preserved in virtually the same condition as when she lived in it. A little stone coffin still stands in the garden, in which it is said the real Princess Elizabeth was buried.

The tradition is that about the year 1540, when the real Princess Elizabeth was seven years old, she was taken ill with a fever and died. King Henry VIII., the terrible "bluff King Hal," was about to arrive on a visit. Nobody dared to cause him displeasure. Too often it meant the headman's axe for the offender. The Princess' governess, Mistress Ashley, decided to provide a substitute for the dead child. The only one she could find was a boy of the same age. The King paid a brief visit, and was satisfied.

As the changeling grew up he made every effort to keep up the deception which had been practised, for if he had been exposed he would have lost his head. He succeeded in becoming one of the greatest sovereigns of history. Mr. Stoker has examined nearly all the recorded facts of history, and has found none that disprove the tradition and many that confirm it. The facts that tend to support the theory that Elizabeth was a man fall into three groups: 1. Her lifelong devotion to her governess, Mistress Ashley, and her "Cofferer," Sir Thomas Parry. 2. Her refusal to get married, despite the fact that the most brilliant men in Europe sought her hand. 3. Her well-known masculine characteristics.

Many historians have remarked that there appeared to be a secret between Queen Elizabeth and Mistress Ashley and Sir Thomas Parry. She remained faithful to them, and continued to heap benefits on them to the

(Continued on Next Page.)

The Open Road Towards Democracy

By Flora MacD. Denison

Editorial.

The hours spent a week ago with Sylvia Pankhurst were full of incident and interest. Miss Pankhurst is the daughter of a great woman—what she herself may become the future will tell. She was bright, gracious and very much in earnest with the spirit of a real suffraget. She did not spare herself while here and we all felt very unhappy that she was so terribly overworked.

It was thru her special request, however, that we took her to visit the Mercer Reformatory, and there, thru the courtesy of Mrs. O'Sullivan, she was able to thoroly acquaint herself with the methods and aims of this institution, which she declared was the best of its kind she had ever visited. The inmates had just finished dinner when Miss Pankhurst was asked to speak to them and a very pathetic note was struck when she addressed them as fellow prisoners. Her words were of sympathy rather than advice and she considered them victims, the result of a system rather than criminals as the state did.

To quickly go from a group of women wearing the stripes of criminals, shut in cells by night and guarded at their work by day, to the banquet hall of the King Edward Hotel, where two hundred of Toronto's leading women were gathered to partake of a delicious luncheon, in her honor, did not add flavor to the food nor attractiveness to the scene. In the dress and feathers, the white gloved waiters and the brilliant lights, the tears of those unfortunates too closely mingled and it was plain to be seen that Miss Pankhurst's sympathy was with the victims, while her advice was to the fortunates. How can women be contented in their own well-kept homes while young girls are robbed of every virtue in our streets.

And then at Massey Hall at night this tired young girl spoke to over two thousand people. She simply told her story nor did she seem flattered with bouquets and compliments. Old and earnest beyond her years, a credit to an illustrious father and mother and a cause that is bound to win. On hurrying to catch a late train she said: "I would gladly let a chariot run over my neck if it would help the cause of woman's suffrage."

That the cause is gaining in numbers and earnestness in Toronto there is no doubt and the fact that an audience, having already paid for their seats gave nearly a hundred dollars in collection shows that the cause has sympathizers willing to substantially back it with money.

THE MERCER REFORMATORY

Some Aspects of the Service Rendered by this Institution to the Delinquent Women of the Province.

This is the provincial institution where women and girls who have transgressed the law are sentenced for terms varying from two months to two years according to their misdemeanor.

Any institution soon becomes the lengthened shadow of one man or woman at its head and the reason that the Mercer Reformatory ranks high in this class of institutions is because the government has been fortunate in securing as its head a woman of rare personality, broad sympathy, coupled with remarkable powers of discipline and a conscientious desire that every inmate will leave the institution better than when she entered it.

No price can be put on the value of the services of such a woman in such a place.

Tales of woe and distress are every day poured into her ears, but she shed tears and spoke words of sympathy to girl after girl whose particular case appealed to her.

That this institution approaches the model is not due to the fact that it is a fine building but rather to the fact that this noble woman is putting her soul's best into it and we believe that Dr. King has put his soul's best into it too for the last thirty years, for his voice quivers and its tones soften as he speaks of the sad case of girl after girl that his kindness and help has followed outside the prison walls.

And after all who are the inmates—just girls and women with aspirations and longings and needs, just the same as girls and women everywhere.

Many did beautiful fancy work—many were well educated—and some were poor weak wretches not well balanced, but take any block of women in our city and they differ only in that they are more fortunate. We have silly weak society women but they have been protected instead of victimized that is all.

And now about our methods of punishment? These women are arrested, tried and condemned, and no other woman has an opportunity to use authority or influence.

They are locked in cells at night and most of them do laundry work during the day.

Do you know that the laundry work of the General Hospital is done by these condemned women? And I wondered if they were not fulfilling a public service, keeping the sick of our city clean, as commendable as any service rendered by those not condemned.

The whole building was clean—far too clean to be comfortable, for yards and yards of corridors with spotless white floors suggested such a terrible amount of scrubbing that I could have shrieked at the barrenness of it all and at the unproductive waste of energy. What a dreary undignified thing to kneel and scrub a board to walk on. Nothing reformative or elevating about that. How much better if this energy could be utilized in gardens and greenhouses—growing things, producing something and encouraging the workers. If we have bad habits or bad thoughts we are not helped by being shut up by ourselves in cells. A bad habit can only be replaced by a good one and a bad thought by something better. In some of the cells there was a growing plant, in others a picture of Him who was crucified.

It is all pathetic and heartrending but at least they are housed and fed and kept warm but heaven help many of them when they leave.

No friends to go to but perhaps the old ones who dragged them down. No better equipped to earn a living than when they entered, for even a woman of Mrs. O'Sullivan's ability cannot work miracles in two or three months. A girl can be taught very little in this time. There are seldom over one hundred and fifty in this institution at one time.

There are easily fifteen hundred women in our city who have money and leisure. If each one hundred of these women looked after one girl coming out of this institution and saw that she was placed where she would not only earn a living but be encouraged and helped with friendship and sympathy and kindness, what a help it would be. Some women are doing this very thing. Some women are even taking girls to their own homes till they can place them. This is real social service—we need the best brought out in our girls, not the worst. Let us all help.

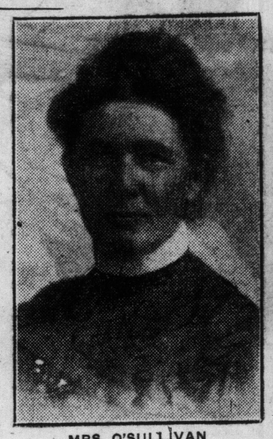
There are two chapels in the Mercer, a Protestant one and a Catholic one. The proportion of these two sects are about one-third Catholic and two-thirds Protestant, showing that one religion is about as good as another for keeping women within the law. Religion undoubtedly has a restraining influence but to many the creeds and dogmas are ununderstandable, but human kindness and sympathy is a universal language that all may understand. I saw negro women, Irish and English and Canadians, but I saw no Jewesses. Is something lacking in Christianity or is it only that something is lacking in its followers?

The "Brotherhood of Man" should be all right but evidently the Jews practise this fundamental doctrine, getting more practical results than we do. The fact that there in an association for the protection of Jewish girls in this city possibly accounts for the lack of their presence at the Mercer.

Dr. King, in discussing the women, said: "You women are so hard on your own sex. A girl makes a mistake and you draw aside your virtuous skirts. Forgive in woman what you do in men and there would be more of these girls take heart and start over again. But once down always down in what they see is thought about them and once let a girl think she is ruined and sure enough she is. The double moral standard is the great curse."

No girl is ruined unless she thinks so is an old truism and the keynote of the reform work done in this institution is that Mrs. O'Sullivan tries to instill courage and hope in these unfortunates and many are the letters she receives from women all over the country telling how they learned under her to take heart and in new environments became again self-respecting.

But Mrs. O'Sullivan's is a colossal task and she needs the help and support of many able women outside the institution.



MRS. O'SULLIVAN
Supt. Mercer Reformatory.

Could Use the Egg.

Dr. J. S. Slack, the English food expert, said in a recent lecture in Duluth:

"The secret of health is two meals a day, with an occasional fast. But people won't avail themselves of this superb secret. It is too unpleasant—like the fresh egg.

"A gentleman, after cutting the top off a soft-boiled egg, summoned the waiter and said:

" 'Waiter, take this egg back to the kitchen, wring its neck and grill it for me.' "—St. Louis Globe-democrat.

Madame Nordica.

The appearance of Nordica in Massey Hall for the next two nights in connection with the Schubert Choir, is an event to which all music lovers are looking forward, but apart from this Madam Nordica comes to us as a woman not only a success as a great artist and the wife of a noted millionaire but as a strong, splendid personality bent on being of service. She has founded in New York a free school where working girls may have the advantage of having their voices trained and those showing special talent will be given every opportunity and advantage to the end that they may not only make use of their talents to earn a better livelihood but they may be able to delight the many as she herself has done. Already thirty-nine are taking advantage of this gracious gift.

Madam Nordica is a very pronounced suffragist and not long since she gave a musical to her neighbors on the Hudson, the receipts of which were over a hundred dollars and this she handed over to the suffrage society to assist in carry on its work. Madam Nordica has expressed a desire to be of service to Toronto suffragists while she is in the city and declares that were her time and energies not so completely taken up she would be glad to take an active part in the campaign now being carried on in her own state. She has no patience whatever with women who oppose this movement and says their main argument seems to be that woman should exert a silent influence. Then she added: "I wish they would do this and not bother us." The suffragists of Toronto extend a hearty welcome to this great prima donna, and may added success be hers.

MME. NORDICA
Who is giving 39 poor New York girls a musical education.

The Minor Key.

Were you ever face to face with dull despair and felt utterly helpless to give assistance or advice.

I have a friend, a talented and beautiful woman, who has given of her time and talents and money not only to her own circle but publicly. Her dearest friend was a woman still more gifted but not so beautiful. Her only daughter was the idol of both these women and a more delightful and happy group only last Christmas it would be hard to find. To-day all is misery, and it looks as the suicide or the asylum will claim a victim.

My friend's husband has gone away with her dearest friend and her daughter has married a man over double her age and a dissolute, immoral wretch at that. Now here is a case where there is no economic stress, no lack of education, no lack of apparent ideals and yet these are the hard, cruel facts this woman has to face. The one thing that may save her is her determination to keep the thing private. If her pride is greater than her love she may survive the shock, but as I saw her helplessly staring into space, with nerves shattered, ambition gone, a shrinking, crushed thing, I began to feel that there were problems beside the economic one, or the child labor problem or the medical inspection of schools. Yes, when all these social questions are settled there will still be that vast one of the human heart to be settled. I wonder if Carpenter's advice would do any good. I am afraid that in order to take wise advice one must be wise and so few of us seem to be that. But it may help some and so I give it:

"Never before could I have believed it,
but I see it all now;
There is nothing like it—no happiness—
when you have clean dropped
thinking about yourself,
But you must not do it by halves—
while ever there is the least grain
of self left—it will spoil all;
You must just leave it all behind—and
yourself be the same as others;
If you want anything and they want it
well it is the same who gets it.
You cannot be disappointed then.
I do not say it is not hard, but I do
know there is nothing—no happiness like it;
It is a new life and those that have
never tasted it, they have no
idea what it is."

His Money's Worth.

"Sixtane shilluns a da' did they charge me for my room at the hotel in Lunnon!" roared Sandy, indignantly, on his return to Corburgh Burghs from a sight-seeing expedition.

"Ou' aye, it wasna cheap," agreed his father; "but ye must 'a' had a gey fine time seein' the sichts."

"Seein' the sichts!" roared Sandy. "I didna see a sicht a' the time I was in Lunnon. Mon mon, ye dinna suppose I was going to be stuck that much for a room, an' then not get the proper use o't!"—Tit-Bits.

H. M. FLETCHER

Leader of the Schubert Choir, who has given every young woman of Toronto an opportunity to have her voice trained without cost.

H. M. Fletcher.

I know of no citizen of Toronto whom deserves the gratitude and support of the public generally and of those interested in social betterment especially, than does Mr. H. M. Fletcher, the able director of the Schubert Choir. Of all the arts that bless humanity and act as an elevating influence none stands so pre-eminently first as music and of the many tone producing instruments none as yet compare with the human voice. Potentially we all have voices but practically a limited few human voices can produce tones of sufficient valua to be marketable. To be born in a castle does not insure a good voice and a slum baby may not frighten a good voice away. Genius creeps in around in queer places but even genius might be born to blush unseen did not opportunity step in and discover it.

Mr. Fletcher has proved the opportunity thru which many a young man and woman of Toronto has been able to develop nature's kindest gift—a good voice. Undoubtedly Massey Hall will be packed the next two nights not only to hear a magnificent choir, a noted prima donna and a splendid orchestra but also to show Toronto's appreciation of the work done by Mr. Fletcher.

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.

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She rose and went to the stove, and while there heard him sigh heavily. Startled, she swung round in time to see his head sinking upon the table. With a cry, she dropped the cup and sprang to his side. He was sound asleep, or seemed to be, and no effort of her own availed to rouse him. She cried aloud to him, shook him, dashed cold water in his face, and at length, in an extremity of anguish, rushed to the speaking-tube connecting with the lamproom of the tower and whistling for Willing.

The assistant keeper responded instantly, and as promptly—hardly waiting to hear her stammered explanation—told her he would come down at once, which he did.

If there was any noticeable change in his demeanor as he dashed into the room the frantic girl was in no suitable state of mind to remark it. Her father had not stirred, nor could she see that, for all her attentions, there was any change in his condition, unless it were that his stupor became the sounder.

"Best get him on the sofy," commanded Willing, with an assumption of authority that she welcomed, not knowing what to do. "Let me take his head and shoulders and you his feet," continued the man. "He'll rest easier so."

She obeyed, almost weeping with anxiety. Nothing of this sort had ever affected John Topellus within her memory, and she feared—Heaven knows what she did fear.

It was not until they had the headkeeper laid at length upon the sofa that she got an inkling of the truth; and then it was only when, having sent her to the kitchen for water, Willing stealthily followed her and without a word of warning seized her suddenly round the waist, caught both her hands in one of his own and held them helpless, and fairly flung her into the passageway into the tower, accomplishing so much almost before she could recover from her surprise and understand what had happened.

The iron door clanged upon her, a prisoner, and the key was turned in the lock before she could rise. The man had flung her brutally against the stairs, and only by chance had she escaped a serious injury. Then, not knowing—what she did or said, she flung herself against the barrier, beating it with her clinched hands and shrieking to be freed and allowed to return to her father. It was some little while before she was calmed sufficiently to listen to the explanation which—with inexplicable consideration, in view of what he had just done—he waited to make.

"There's no use wasting your breath screaming, Miss Todd," he told her in his ordinary tone, precisely as if nothing unusual had happened.

"There's no one but me to listen, and I've got other things to 'tend to. It won't help the Cap'n. He ain't in no danger whatever. He's just had a drop of dope in his coffee that'll keep him quiet five or six hours—maybe not so long—and he'll wake up feeling all the better for it. You mark my words. Now, you go and look after the light, like a good girl, and don't worry."

With that he went away. She heard his footsteps passing thru the house and out of the front door. When they were gone the silence was absolute, and she could not have guessed how long it was that she sat there in the blackness, waiting and listening, numb with misery.

Very likely it was not long. She was a young woman of many characteristics which are not, as a rule, either looked for or found in her sex. Once she recognized the fact that she was a prisoner she cast about for means to escape, and sat up, composing herself, stifling her sobs, drying her eyes, forgetting whatever of indignity she had suffered, remembering only that her father needed her assistance—her father and, for all she knew to the contrary, the man she loved.

For by the last quarter of an hour's work Willing had finally and irrevocably thrown off his mask. He stood revealed for what he was, and his purpose was as clearly defined. There was a treasure-trove in the house on the hill, to his belief as much as to Cadogan's, and he had put her father and herself out of the way in order that he might deal with Cadogan and Creagh without interference and undeterred make his departure from the island with his booty.

The girl's heart was heavy with apprehension for Cadogan; of her father she knew the worst. There was no reason for believing that Willing would have troubled to deceive her further. If she should continue for hours to scream at the top of her lungs she would rouse nothing but the echoes in the tower.

But to escape?

The door she instantly eliminated from the category of possibilities. It was a solid sheet of iron, equipped with a stout lock. She had no means of forcing it—a task that would require a giant's strength, and a sledge hammer as well. Aside from the windows and the door to the balcony at the top, it was the only opening into the tower.

Of the windows she had some hope, tho the lowermost was so high above the rocks that she might not hope to drop from it without breaking a limb. But there was a chance—she was not sure—that from one of them she might be able to reach the hoisting tackle used to lift barrels of oil to the service-room.

From the level of the lamproom floor—that is, the first above the service-room—a heavy beam projected from the brickword a distance of about four feet. At the end of this beam a heavy block had been rigged, and thru this ran a stout cable, by means of which an active man might lower himself to the ground. Why not a girl, if she is not only active, but young and hardy and trained to the use of her muscles as well?

She rose and ran swiftly up the stairs to the embrasure in which was set the first window. As usual in warm weather, it was open wide, its two sides swinging back flat with the wall. From the sill it was some 40 feet to the ground. She stepped to its brink without fear or hesitation. The cable swung a good two feet beyond her reach.

With a gasp of disappointment, she turned back and went on up.

The windows were set in the wall, not one above another, but on various arcs of its circumference, one facing one way, one another. From the majority of them the rope was not even visible. The girl worked her way up gradually, pausing in each embrasure from which there seemed the slightest probability of her being able to reach it—in every case only to have her hopes dashed.

But she perserved, thro it was with a sinking heart that she at last stepped out into the service-room. From such a height?

She steeled her nerves and her resolution, going at once to the door and out upon the balcony. The elevation was so great as to cause her a faint sensation of giddiness if she looked directly down. This she knew from former experience, and avoided repeating the experiment. She dared not test her strength of purpose—she might prove wanting, and if she did——

Of that she must not think; she must not admit the possibility of failure. The beam hung black against the sky above her head; the cable was at last within her grasp. She leaned out and caught the inside length of rope and began to pull it thru the block, hand over hand, letting the slack fall into the void beneath. In her excitement the task seemed interminable. She began to believe that she would never reach the end long ere it caught against the block.

At the end a steel eye was spliced into the rope and from it swung a heavy hook of steel. The girl pulled this in upon the balcony, and left it there while she returned to the service-room and found a length of new rope somewhat slighter than the cable. Hitching the former twice round her waist, she attached it to the cable about a yard above the eye. She had no time to cast about for any more safe and comfortable device.

It was with a prayer that she finally, cable, swung herself up on the giddy cable, swung herself upon the giddy half-inch iron railing, her feet overhanging the abyss. Very coolly, slowly and calmly, she lifted the hook over the rail and set her feet in it; there was just space enough to hold them both.

And there she faltered for the first time. The final step was the hardest to take. Once taken, it was irretrievable, and if her strength proved sufficient——Her soul quaked. One hundred and fifty feet!

Suddenly—it seemed hardly of her own volition—she found herself suspended in mid-air, the whole of her weight supported by the two small hands that clung to the cable. She was swinging in sickening fashion, oscillating like a pendulum, and slowly twirling. The sky swam about her, streaked with whirling lines of light. Her eyes closed, and she became very pale beneath her tan.

But there was now no turning back. She began to pay out the rope, inch by inch, jealously, yet in a breath she had dropped beneath the floor of the balcony. Her jaws and teeth ached with the pressure she put upon them to hold her self-control. If she should lose her consciousness for a single instant——

Slowly, grudgingly, inch by inch, she was descending, swinging between heaven and earth. If she opened her eyes it was now to face the blank red wall of brick, now to see the vastness of space revolving round her. The voice of the crawling, cold, cruel sea came up to her ears, a dull, thick, inarticulate menace, like the growl of a hungry monster. Tho she might not look, she knew that it was watching her with every eye in its myriad facets, watching her eagerly, licking its chops with anticipation, for if she fell and escaped the rocks the sea would claim her.

A little wind roared about her like a mighty booming gale. The least swaying of the rope was as if she were swung around a great circle.

With every foot of descent the weight of so much rope was added to her own, and by the time she had covered a third of the drop the strain had grown to seem intolerable; her hands, moreover, were cut and bleeding from the rough, fierce contact with the hemp, and the pain was like fire. To ease the strain, she managed to twist the cable twice around her left arm, which gave her additional purchase upon it and made her task seem a little less difficult.

But the relief was not much. She was faint with agony long ere she reached the rock at the bottom—so faint that for a time she hardly realized that she had gained it at last, and lay in a half-stupor for many moments, dazed, quivering, spent.

This phase passing, she roused to the belief that hours must have elapsed since Willing had locked her within the tower. She took no account of the aspect of the sky and the sea, which could have told a different tale, but rose, trembling, chilled, and torn with apprehensions both on her father's behalf and on Cadogan's, and somehow with her poor raw hands managed to unfasten the rope from about her waist, and then she hobbled around the tower to the cottage.

There the blandly legible face of the clock was the first thing that met her eyes. It was 12.45 o'clock. Less than three-quarters of an hour! But what might not have happened even in that interval?

She flew to her father's side. He was as he had been left, sleeping soundly, with no notable difficulty of respiration, and the fingers that she put lightly upon his wrist discovered a pulse-action neither fast nor slow. But he did not respond to her vigorous attempts to waken him; nor would he (she thought), in all likelihood, until the drug had worked out its potency.

Slightly reassured, her thoughts turned to Cadogan. What mischief might not Willing have been able to accomplish in those age-long minutes?

CHAPTER XIV.
In Which the Ghost is Laid.

Within its walls, behind its mask of trees and shrubbery, the great mansion sat in dark silence. In the starglamour its pallid face gleamed thru the black-shadowed foliage like a death mask, the replica of a countenance wherefrom the light of life has flown.

To the girl who, under the lash of fear and anxiety, set foot within those precincts for the first time in many years (for by tacit understanding Topelius and his daughter had regarded it as no longer theirs, nor had they entered it from the day that it was put on the market to be sold)—to this panting, tortured, overwrought girl—the house seemed to breathe a menace and a defiance, as tho it waited there in dumb hostility, daring her to trespass further.

So pronounced was this impression that involuntarily she paused on the outer edge of the lawn, searching the pillared facade with anxious eyes for some sign to guide her. She discovered none. There were no lights—something tending to confirm her direst apprehensions—and she heard nothing beyond the familiar small sounds of the night, nothing definite.

Yet she knew that Willing had been there. He might still be there. But what had he accomplished?

The lights Cadogan had set as a protection against the malice that walks in darkness were gone. It augured ill—the worst, in fact. And what now were it best to do? What step should the girl take first in order to undo the evil that this man had done or to set at naught the evil which he contemplated?

All the way from the lighthouse to the gate she had flown on eager feet, hoping against hope that her eyes deceived her, that the masses of the trees and the inequalities of the ways concealed from her those lights; hoping that they still burned, that still her beloved lived unharmed. But now——

Upon leaving her father she had delayed in the cottage only long enough to wash and bandage with soft cloths her injured hands—something that she dared not neglect if she were to depend upon them in whatever further emergency the night might bring forth—and had donned a dark rainproof coat, more to hide the shimmer of her gray dress than for protection against the dew or the growing coolness.

Now shrugging this closer about her, so that she seemed a moving shadow with pale, frightened face, she called upon her unbroken courage and proceeded across the neglected lawn to the portico. In another moment she had stepped lightly upon the veranda and found what had not before been apparent because of the darkness—that doors and windows alike were open, and dark.

But now she heard a very faint sound—a curious, untranslatable sound—metal clinking softly against metal, somewhere far in the dark fastnesses of the house. It ceased, and there arose a mutter of voices—a dull, inarticulate grumble, emanating from a source as mysterious as the former noise. And yet she fancied—indeed, she was sure—that it came from somewhere beneath her feet, say from the cellar.

Boldly enough she stepped into the room. Its darkness might teem with nameless terrors, but they could not daunt her. A dominant thought urged her on. Cadogan was in peril—that seemed momentarely more dreadful when she realized what depths of unscrupulous mischief had been masked by Willing's guise of open-hearted, artless good humor. Though she had before suspected him, and blamed herself for the uncharitable spirit that could rouse in her such aversion, not until this night had she dreamed he could be so malign.

On tip-toe, with footsteps as light and noiseless as thistle-down drifting across a meadow, she sped thru the main hall, never for an instant dreaming that its shadows concealed from her that which she sought—a man who, lying now on his face to alleviate as much as he could the pain of his strangle wrist-veins, speculated upon the almost inaudible swish of her skirts and the little breath of air that they blew against his check, and finaly concluded that he had heard a rat scurrying in the wainscoting.

Once in the broad corridor behind the hall, the girl turned to the left. Her memory retained a distinct impression of the geography of the house, tho she had not been in it for years. She knew that the entrance to the cellars was the door to a flight of steps leading down directly beneath the great staircase. Surely enough, she found that door and found it open.

Was Queen Elizabeth a Man?

(Contiued From Preceding Page.)

end of their lives in spite of serious charges against them.

"This conduct," says Miss Strickland, a high authority, "naturally induces a suspicion that secrets of great moment had been confided to him—weighty secrets that probably would have touched not only the maiden name of his royal mistress, but placed her life in jeopardy, and that he had preserved these inviolate. The same may be supposed with respect to Mrs. Ashley."

Elizabeth's rejection of the many proposals of marriage made to her seems very remarkable in one who took pleasure in the society of men and women, and was by no means an ascetic. This has always been a puzzle to historians. In a letter to Lord Admiral Seymour, Elizabeth says:

"I have not the slightest intention of being married, and if ever I should think of it—which I do not believe is possible"—etc.

Similar phrases occur again and again in her letters. Why should she have so often referred to the impossibility of being married?

If boundless ambition, unswerving determination and merciless severity to her enemies are masculine characteristics, then certain Queen Elizabeth was masculine in a high degree. She sent her most favored suitor, the Earl of Essex, and her cousin and fellow sovereign, Mary Queen of Scots, to the headsman's block. It is true that on hearing that Queen Mary had actually been executed she displayed great emotion, and ordered the arrest of Sir William Davison, who had carried out her warrant, but there is every reason to believe this conduct was due to policy, like all her other acts. When we remember that on her mother's side Queen Elizabeth was only the granddaughter of a London merchant, while Queen Mary was allied to the greatest royal houses in Europe, we can appreciate Elizabeth's courage.

Again and again she boxed the ears of a courtier who displeased her. She intimidated the wisest and boldest of her counsellors, such as Lord Burleigh, by her loud voice and terrifying manner. When the greatest power in Europe—Spain—with many allies, threatened her with annihilation, she put courage into her soldiers and sailors by her ringing words and martial bearing. No emergency ever found her lacking in courage and resource. Even on her deathbed her spirit never forsook her.

"The constitution of her mind is exempt from female weakness, and she is endowed with a masculine power of application," wrote Roger Ascham, the great scholar of the day.

Could a woman have displayed all the qualities mentioned? Many persons will doubtless say that she could, but certainly these facts tend to support the view that "she" was a man.

My Secrets of Beauty

No. 112—The Secret of Remaining Young

By Mme. Lina Cavalieri, the Most Famous Living Beauty.

By Mme. Lina Cavalieri

THERE is touring your country a marvelous woman of sixty-eight, who does not look more than forty. Why?

The reasons she gives are chiefly psychological, reasons of the soul, the spirit. This woman of wonder when asked why she is young, though a great-grandmother, makes strange answer.

Every one has answered for Sarah Bernhardt according to his own leaning. Vegetarians have said she ate little or no meat. But she does eat meat when she likes. Prohibitionists have said she drank nothing more stimulating than water, but I have seen her lift a glass of champagne to her ever smiling lips and drink deeply and thirstily of it.

There was a foolish rumor that she lived chiefly upon lemons to make her everlastingly youthful, but she, when some one seeing her drink lemonade nad asked her if it was the fountain of youth made her stereotyped new English answer, "Perhaps."

Those good folk who think that less than eight hours' sleep in the twenty-four means suicide, or jail, or the insane asylum, have theorized about her long, undisturbed sleep. The truth is she sleeps little and then not regularly nor soundly; that, in fact, she has always slept as little as possible.

She has snapped her fingers at theories and deduced from her long, rich life these facts:

TO REMAIN YOUNG.

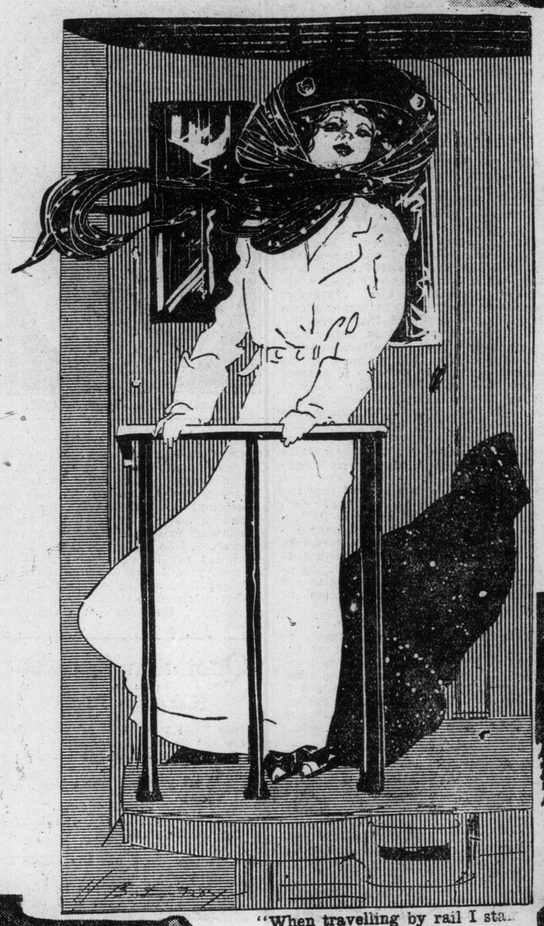
Eat what you like when you like, but not as much as you like. I have never given my body an excess baggage of a cumbersome amount of food. I have eaten just so much as would prevent weakness, no more.

The lack of food I have made good by a great amount of water. I learned as a child that seven-eighths of the body is made of water, and I have endeavored to constantly renew the supply.

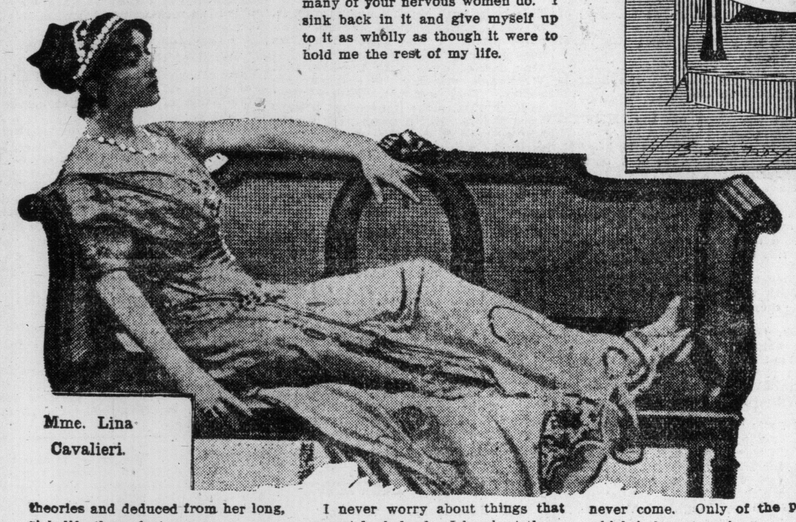
Another fact which I learned as a pupil in the convent was that one-half the waste matter of the body is given out through the lungs. Therefore I have kept the lungs free by deep breathing. Never in my life have I worn a corset. I would never ruin my voice by constricting my diaphragm.

I have learned that those who work hard must rest well. But resting does not mean lolling for many lazy hours in bed. It means frequent instead of long relaxation. It means stopping in the midst of the task, closing the eyes, relaxing the muscles, letting the hands lie loose, with the fingers apart, in the lap. It means for two or three minutes letting life's stream rush past you instead of trying to keep up with it. I rest for a few minutes, many times a day, sitting with my eyes closed. Then I am up and at work again as fresh as when I began in the morning.

But when I take these rests I do not sit on the edge of a chair as so many of your nervous women do. I sink back in it and give myself up to it as wholly as though it were to hold me the rest of my life.



"I sink back into a reclining chair and give myself up to it as wholly as though it were to hold me the rest of my life."



Mme. Lina Cavalieri.

I never worry about things that cannot be helped. I laugh at them. I never think of the past. It is over. Nor of the future. It may never come. Only of the present, which is here to enjoy.

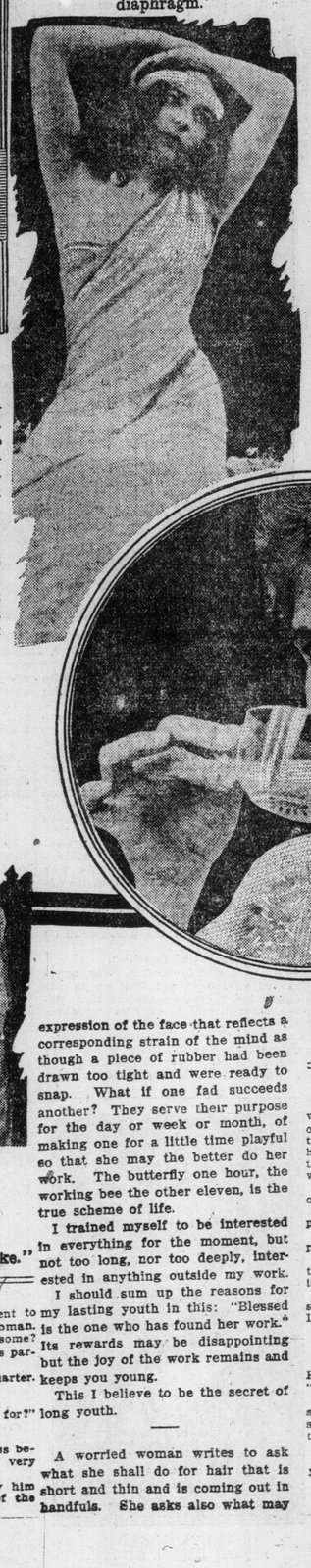
Those who live much out of doors remain young, at least in spirit, and that is the real youth. I have lived out of doors as much as I could, and when I have been housed in hot hotel rooms or warm cars, I have thought of the out-of-doors. When travelling by rail I stand on the platform to enjoy the outside air. I have had pictures of hunting scenes and of restless seas and eternal mountains about me to give me the sense of the strength and the vastness of the out-of-doors.

"When travelling by rail I sta... on the platform to enjoy the outside air."

I have always had one chief, absorbing interest in life, my work. Everything else was secondary to it. But, and this is most important, having found my work I regarded it not as a penalty, but a pleasure.

I have had other interests, "petit" (little) interests, of life. They have kept me from becoming one sided. In other words, I have played a little, as well as worked a great deal. The little interests have kept me from becoming one sided, work hardened. My life, aside from my work, has been a whirling succession of fads. I have painted pictures and sculptured images. I have ascended the air in balloons. I have written essays, stories, my memoirs, even plays. All this to amuse me, to make me light, to prevent that strained

"I would never ruin my voice by constricting the diaphragm."



expression of the face that reflects a corresponding strain of the mind as though a piece of rubber had been drawn too tight and were ready to snap. What if one fad succeeds another? They serve their purpose for the day or week or month, of making one for a little time playful so that she may the better do her work. The butterfly one hour, the working bee the other eleven, is the true scheme of life.

I trained myself to be interested in everything for the moment, but not too long, nor too deeply, interested in anything outside my work.

I should sum up the reasons for my lasting youth in this: "Blessed is the one who has found her work." Its rewards may be disappointing but the joy of the work remains and keeps you young.

This I believe to be the secret of long youth.

A worried woman writes to ask what she shall do for hair that is short and thin and is coming out in handfuls. She asks also what may be done for sparse eyebrows and eyelashes.

I have many times told exactly this in this newspaper. I would be glad if my correspondents would clip the formulae that interest them, save them and spare my other readers who have done so the need of seeing them repeated. I should like to give you new ideas and new formulae.

Again and again I have said that the best reinvigorant of the scalp is massaging it. The extra supply of blood thus given to the scalp freshens it and provides better soil in which the hair will grow.

Massage the scalp every night until it begins to seem tender. Rub into the roots this preparation:

Crude oil, 1 oz.
Bay rum, 1 pint.

This is another corrective for falling hair:

Cocoanut oil, 1 oz.
Cologne, 2 ozs.
Tincture Nux Vomica, 2 drams.
Tincture of cantharides, 1 dram.
Tincture of capsicum, ½ dram.

If the hair is dry this tonic is stimulating:

Sweet almond oil, 3 ozs.
Oil of rosemary, 1 dram.
Oil of cinnamon, 30 drops.
Shake thoroughly before using.

It is a mistake to suppose that oily hair is necessarily thick and strong. Often excessive oiliness of the hair is a disease.

Should the hair be oily and yet falling, this tonic is especially adapted to it:

Alcohol, 3 ozs.
Cocoanut oil, 1 oz.
Tincture of nux vomica, 2 drams.
Tincture of cantharides, 1 dram.
Tincture of capsicum, ½ dram.

For thin eyebrows massage is as helpful as for thin hair. But the massage should be lighter so that the surrounding skin shall not be drawn. In fact, I prefer patting to stroking the brows, for a strong stroke may pull the delicate hair from its roots.

I have known thin eyebrows to grow thick and beautiful through massaging them lightly every night with a little olive oil.

Another tonic that has been used with success is:

Vaseline, ½ oz.
Tincture of cantharides, ¼ dram.
Oil of rosemary, 6 drops.

This tonic has been applied with a camel's hair brush to the rims of the eyelids to promote the growth of the hair:

Vaseline, 10 grams.
Boric acid, 20 centigrams.

Care must be taken to avoid the mixture getting into the eyes. A steady hand only should apply it.

As the scalp must be kept clean by massage, brushing and shampooing, so must the eyelids be kept free from encrustations and the brows from dust by brushing.

"Perhaps lemonade is the fountain of youth."

"Eat what you like when you like, but not as much as you like."

He Hates to Let a Dollar Go

'TIS not because I like to knock,
But here's the truth concerning Jones;
The fellow's steady as a clock;
He works, and he despises drones.
But talk about your frigid zones!
Just touch him for a five or so
And listen to the way he groans.
He hates to let a dollar go.

A dollar! That's a merry mock.
A nickel, and the miser moans;
He's got most lightwads skinned a block;
Waste's not a thing that he condones.
He never pays for telephones,
He never pays to see a show.
It's mighty close he picks his bones.
He hates to let a dollar go.

His heart is hard as any rock,
Far harder than the flinty stones.
He keeps his money in his sock
And lives on husks and rusks and scones.
He never uses razor hones;
They wear the razors out, you know.
I'd not be he for all he owns.
He hates to let a dollar go.

L'ENVOI.

I asked him once, in dulcet tones,
A question—when my funds were low;
He said he was not making loans.
He hates to let a dollar go.

THEY BELIEVED HER.

Husband (to wife, who has returned from party in tears) — My dear Ethel, what on earth is the matter? Are you ill? Have they been rude to you?

Musical Wife (sobbing)—I never was so unhappy in my life. They—they asked me to sing, and, of c-course, I said I couldn't at f-first, and—and——

Husband—Well, dear, well?

Musical Wife—And they b-b-be..eved me!

"Some day that boy will have the keys of a city handed to him."

"Perhaps. Or he may get to be so handy with a jimmy that he won't need any keys."

SEEING THE SIGHTS.

"I spent Christmas in Cuyahoga Falls," says a valued friend, "and I put on my best Sunday clothes before I started. My new fuzzy hat I thought was pretty catish, and I had some other recent wrinkles. Cuyahoga Falls not being a lively place on Sundays, I spake to a native:

"'Do you ever go to the city.'

"'Nope,' says he, 'why should I?'

"'Why to see the sights.'

"'What's the use?' he asked, looking me over. 'The sights come down and see us, if we wait long enough!'"

SHE KNEADED THE DOUGH.

A young man, who had not been married long, remarked at the dinner table the other day:

"My dear, I wish you could make bread such as mother used to make.'"

The bride smiled and answered in a voice that did not tremble:

"Well, dear, I wish you could make the dough that father used to make."

A COLLEGE CRITICISM.

"Those ancient gladiatorial combats must have been something fierce."

"Oh, I don't know. No system. Now, if they had formed the gladiators into elevens there might have been some snappy work."

ON DANGEROUS GROUND.

The great reformer set about to abolish all sinecures. Then he paused and looked worried.

"What's the trouble?" asked the faithful friend.

"I'm up against a paradox," he answered. "When I get through reforming things and abolish all these sinecures, I'll have one myself."

MEMORIES.

"Now you shut up and get back to your flat. You'll get steam when I get ready to fire up and not before!" shouted the janitor.

"Ah," sighed the man, "and just to think that is the gentleman to whom I gave a dollar for Christmas."

"My books are in very bad shape," said the high financier.

"Shall I send for an expert accountant?" inquired the confidential man.

"No. Send for an alienist."

TO SMOOTH THINGS OVER.

Magistrate — Then when your wife seized the weapon you ran from the house?

Plaintiff—Yes, sir.

Magistrate—But one might not have used it.

Plaintiff—True, your worship. Maybe she picked up the flat-iron just to smooth things over.

Tramp (to lady of the house)—Is that your husband going down the street?

Lady—Yes.

Tramp—I know then that you will not be insensible to some slight bond between us when I tell you that I asked that man for a dime.

AIDING A VICTIM.

The bell rang and when she went to the door she found a sad faced woman.

"Please, mum, can you help me some? I got six children an' me husband is paralyzed."

"Why, certainly; here's a quarter. Where is your husband?"

"He's in jail, mum."

"In jail! Why, what is he in jail for?"

"For gittin' paralyzed, mum!"

"Can't we patch up this coolness between you and Wombat? Is it very serious?"

"Yes, it is. I promised to pay him what I owed him on the first of the month and then couldn't."

THIS WAS SOME DOG.

A little boy was entertaining the minister the other day while his mother was in the kitchen. The minister, to make congenial conversation, inquired:

"Have you a dog?"

"Yes, sir; a dachshund," responded the lad.

"Where is he?" questioned the dominie, knowing the way to a boy's heart.

"Father sends him away for the Winter. He says it takes him so long to go in and out the door he cools the whole house off."

STRIKING THE HOUR.

It was an old custom among highwaymen to stop prosperous looking men on the street at night and inquire the time and then when the obliging party had pulled out his watch and named the hour to snatch the watch and run off wih it.

One night one of these footpads accosted an athlete.

"What time is it?" inquired the footpad.

The athlete dealt the crook a hard punch on the jaw.

"Just struck one," said the athlete, as the footpad went down before his stinging blow.

"Gee!" said the crook, as myriads of stars were clouding his vision. "I'm glad I didn't meet you an hour ago."

HAD DONE ITS TURN.

"That coat looks shabby," remarked Hicks to his intimate friend the poet; "why don't you have it turned?"

"Do you think this coat has three sides?" asked the impecunious one sadly, and nothing more was said on the subject.

"Well, little girl, what did you get in your stocking?"

"I got it full of candy."

"What else did you get?"

"I got sick."

CUPID'S DARTS

The darts of the wee god are mostly aimed at the young man or woman with pleasing looks, not at the owners of spotted, blotched, or pimpled faces. To the unlucky owners of these we advise the home use of

OUR CLEAR SKIN TREATMENT

It makes healthy faces when other treatments fail. Don't pick at and press out pimples and blackheads, making scars and coarse pores, but consult us at office or by mail. No expense. Hours, 9 to 6. Phone Main 831.

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LITERATURE · SCIENCE · EDUCATION

EDITED BY DONALD G. FRENCH.

Man Perfects Himself By Working

For there is a perennial nobleness, and even sacredness, in Work. Were he never so benighted, forgetful of his high calling, there is always hope for the man that actually and earnestly works: in Idleness alone is there perpetual despair.

Work, never so Mammonish, mean, IS in communication with Nature; the real desire to get Work done will lead one more and more to truth, to Nature's appointments and regulations, which are truth.

The latest Gospel in this world is, "Know thy work and do it." "Know thyself": long enough has that poor "self" of thine tormented thee: thou never wilt get to know it, I believe! Think it not thy business, this knowing of thyself: Know what thou canst work at and work at it like a Hercules!

It has been written: "An endless significance lies in Work"; a man perfects himself by working. Foul jungles are cleared away, fair seed-fields rise instead, and stately cities; and withal the man himself first ceases to be a jungle and foul unwholesome desert thereby.

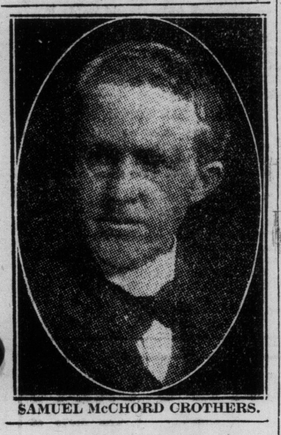
Blessed is he who has found his work; let him ask no other blessedness.—From "Past and Present," by Thomas Carlyle.

NEW BOOKS

"Among Friends."

In his new volume of essays and fantasies, "Among Friends,"[2] Mr. Crothers, in his very individual vein of whimsical wisdom, discourses on the valuable operation of the leaven of friendship in politics, taking as his text the well-known saying of a New York politician: "What's the constitution among friends?" By one of those quaint turns of illustration, in which he employs his wide reading with such a delightful unexpectedness of application, he shows us that the saying was very human and proper, after all. The rightness or the wrongness of a sentiment depends so much on our attitude toward the utterer of it. If, for instance, the highly respected John Selden, friend of Hampden and Pym, says precisely the same thing as the New York politician, we instantly agree and applaud. And here is Mr. Crothers' anecdote:

"One day the question arises as to the place of the house of commons in the scheme of government. Appeal is made to certain acts of parliament as if they settled the question once for all. To this Selden replies: 'The house of commons is called the lower house in twenty acts of parliament; but what are



SAMUEL McCHORD CROTHERS.

twenty acts of parliament among friends?'"

In another essay, "In Praise of Politicians," Mr. Crothers, with refreshing wit and common sense, vindicates politics against its customary mistreatment, "as a black art," but the one inimitable success of his volume is the whimsical fantasy of "The Anglo-American School of Polite Unlearning," in which he affects to introduce us to the president of a school on which he accidentally stumbled in a London side street, having for its object the eradication, the "unlearning" of national and racial prejudices. Thus the president would take in hand some Englishman about to visit America, and by a series of lessons disabuse his mind of certain preconceptions liable, if taken England. Mr. Crothers works out his fancy with delightful humor. What could be more delicious than his picture of the Oxford man, whom we first meet "unwillingly engaged in studying a large wall map of Oklahoma," and leave "in a dejected attitude listening to the phonograph monotonously informing him of the glories of Chicago over sea with him, to increase the sum of misunderstanding between the two peoples; and similarly he undertakes to "unlearn" Americans about to visit and the exact floor space of Marshall Field's store?" "He will have to hear these things sometimes," said the principal, "and he might as well do so now." It is seldom nowadays that we have to upbraid a man for not writing enough, but Mr. Crothers is such a charming companion, so genuinely witty, so full of quaint surprises of fancy and unexpected turns of thought, and so rich in a wise humanity that it is his "bounden duty" to write more.

"Marie-Claire."

"Marie-Claire" was the most-talked-of book of 1910, writes Alvin F. Sanborn in "The Book News Monthly." Just before the end of the year, it was awarded the annual prize of La Vie Heureuse—an honor second only to that of the Goncourt Academy prize. It describes in a simple, but impressive manner the gradual awakening of the intelligence and of the emotional nature of a poor little country girl, who, having lost her mother and been abandoned by her sot of a father, is cared for during her tender years by the Sisters of Charity and is then "bound out" to a family of farmers in Sologne. "Its merit," explains the critic Jules Sageret, "lies in the fact that it practices what we may call external psychology. Instead of recounting what goes on in a soul, it contents itself with remarking what everybody may see; attitudes, gestures; but it remarks only those that are significant. And this is, to my thinking, the loftiest and the most complete artistic formula, since it satisfies, at one and the same time, the two essential needs of our intelligence, which, if it aspires to emotion, also desires truth."

Rarely, if ever, has girlhood been presented so fully in so few words. Rarely, if ever, have the impressions, the sensations, the aspirations, the day-dreams and the nocturnal fears and visions, of this peculiarly sensitive period been painted with so little apparent effort and with such unerring strokes.

Furthermore, "Marie-Claire" reproduces faithfully and vividly the happenings and the atmosphere of an orphan asylum ("a big house where there were a great many little girls"), and it contains descriptions of rural life which Frederic Mistral would not be ashamed to sign.

"Marie-Claire" is Marguerite Audoux's first novel, and it is confessedly autobiographical. Having ruined her eyesight by overwork at her trade of dressmaking, which brought her only the scantiest sort of a living, Madame Audoux, who was passionately fond of reading, but had never dabbled in writing, devoted her enforced leisure to committing to paper her memories of her childhood—with no thought, at least not in the beginning, of publishing her work. The result was a novel of such rare simplicity, sincerity, purity, sweetness and quiet dignity, that its author, like Byron, awoke one morning to find herself famous.

"Marie-Claire" closes with the departure of the heroine, in her eighteenth year, for Paris. Madame Audoux owes it to her admirers, therefore, to take them into her confidence regarding her Parisian vicissitudes; and it is safe to predict that she will do so (so great has been the success of this first literary venture), if her delicate health permits. We shall then see whether her eminently succinct manner, which she had proved to be well-night ideal for the interpretation of the simple experiences of childhood and youth, is equally well adapted to the interpretation of the more complex experiences of womanhood.

WITH THE GOSSIPS

Five years ago Mr. Herbert B. Turner, a Boston publisher of that time, was offered the American rights in "The Ghost," with which it was Mr. Arnold Bennett's intention to surprise both England and the United States. He promptly accepted and prepared the book for publication. No sooner were the reviewers' copies distributed and the booksellers copies ready than a fire destroyed the bindery in which the first edition was stored. Only a few score copies remained, and it was decided not to reprint: and when the firm dissolved the copyright passed into other hands, and now the story is to go forth under the original title. It does not in the least resemble "Clayhanger," or "The Old Wives' Tale," or any of the author's later tales, but is a genuine ghost-story, with chills and terrors and thrills and mysteries and a beautiful heroine and handsome hero; and it remains to be seen whether these features will even for a moment exalt it above the latest favorite of Mr. Bennett's creation. It plainly calls itself "A Modern Fantasy," and must in fairness be accepted as such.

The reader whose only impression of the Russian language has been gained from occasional proper names in newspapers is unprepared for this statement of Prof. William Lyon Phelps, in his forthcoming "Essays on Russian Novelists":

"If we may trust the testimony of those who know, we are forced to the conclusion that the English language, ing but an awkward dialect. Compared compared with the Russian, is nothwith Russian, the English language is decidedly weak in synonyms, and in various shades of meaning that make for precision. Indeed, with the exception of Polish, Russian is probably the greatest language in the world, in richness, variety, definiteness, and elegance. It is also capable of saying much in little, and saying it with tremendous force."

"You are the author of "The Morals of Marcus Ordeyne," are you not? said the elevator boy of a New York hotel to Mr. W. J. Locke during a trip up or down, it matters not which. One does not need to dwell on the fine manner with which this would have been said, because the frequent trips to high altitudes that an elevator boy makes stimulate him, by reason of the rarity of the air, to an excellent confidence in himself. Mr. Locke admitted that he was the writer of "Marcus Ordeyne," whereupon the Young Hopeful went on: "Ah, a bully book, a bully book. I'm just reading it myself."

Alfred Austin, England's poet-laureate is writing a book of reminiscences.

ANIMAL ORGANS AND TISSUES GROWN APART FROM BODY

Surprising Results of Biological Study—Kidneys, Glands and Tissue Live and Grow Severed From Body—Cultures of Cancer and Tumor in Plasmic Solution of Tissue—New Era of Surgical Methods.

The adult—that is, the full grown—organs and tissues of the higher animals, that presumably reach their full development only in the body, can be made to continue to grow outside of the body, entirely removed from any connection with its general vitality. Hence, as Doctor Albert R. Ledoux explains in a recent number of The Outlook, it is apparent that man is on the eve of a totally new development in his notions of the operation of the mysterious thing called life. The inference of Doctor Ledoux is amply confirmed in the announcement of two experimenters at the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research thru The Journal of the American Medical Association (Chicago). The facts were disputed when the original report was made a few weeks ago, but the evidence is now so clear and so overwhelming that all skepticism has vanished. While some of us may shrink, to cite the words of Doctor Ledoux, from facing such a change in our conception as these things imply, it must be remembered that to the biologist nothing is impossible, however improbable at first it may seem.

Growing Animal Tissues.

Comprehension of the recent development will be facilitated by what Doctor Ledoux says on the subject of plasma. The plasma is the viscous fluid in animal tissues, such as the blood and lymph, exclusive of their iron, sodium, and other mineral salts. The experimenters at the Rockefeller Institute found that small fragments of organs severed from mammals and placed in a plasma medium drawn from an animal could be made to grow under their gaze, between hollow glass covers, entirely separated from their original owner. Heretofore no one would have guessed that a fragment of a kidney, for instance, separated from the animal, could be kept indefinitely alive (altho it might be preserved from decay) and still less that it could be made to grow under glass. Yet these experimenters have proved that kidneys and glands, the marrow, bones and cartilage and even the skin will thus live and grow, under certain conditions, as if still endowed with some of the life principle of their living owner, tho severd from him. Cultures of the thyroid gland grew rapidily. After twenty-four hours it was noted that a few cells had wandered away from the original substance into a new position. Thirty-six hours later one of these cells was fusiform or spindle-shaped and its activity was so great that the experimenters could follow, under the microscope, the motion of its more solid nucleus and observe the changes in its shape.

Results of Grafting.

Long ago, as we measure time, surgeons succeeded in grafting on to the human body certain glands and tissues immediately after they were removed from a living animal, and found that they could perform in their new host the functions for which they were intended. Arteries and veins can be preserved for long periods in sterilized vaseline, at certain temperatures, ready to be grafted on to and united with the blood vessels of the body. These arteries and veins will unite with them and replace those locally injured or diseased. Neither these glands nor tissues nor blood vessels, however, would grow or multiply in any known medium or thru any known process outside of a living body. Perhaps some day, conjectures Doctor Ledoux, the surgeon may secure from his ice-box or culture tubes the nucleus of some gland or of the liver, especially grown and kept alive for an emergency.

Cultivating Tumors.

But the Rockefeller experimenters have shown that not only will these things grow outside, but to these artificially progagated extra-corporeal organs and tissues can be imparted certain diseases to which the naturat organ or tissue is subject. For example, cancer of a fowl was introduced and grew by cell multiplication in a plasmic solution just as it does when injected into a living bird. Moreover, they have grown tumors under glass. To quote the words of their report:

"We have succeeded in cultivating a very malignant sarcoma (tumor) outside of the body. The purpose of the experiment was to develop a general method which would permit a study of the tumor tissue under known conditions and to observe living cancer cells at every instant of their growth. .....

"These results show that sarcomatous tissue grows luxuriantly outside of the organism, that a second generation can be produced by the cells grown in the first culture, and that the whole process can be observed with ease at every instant of its evolution. It is probable that the malignant tumors of the human organism can in a similar manner be made to grow outside of the body. The method, therefore, will be a valuable addition to our means of studying the problem of cancer."

New Artificial Tissues.

These experiments demonstrate, to quote further from the report of the experimenters that adult tissues grow easily outside of the body. Even renal or kidney subsantces can be caused to develop in something like a normal manner under entirely new conditions. The cultivation of normal cells would appear to be no more difficult than the cultivation of many microbes. This discovery, to revert to Doctor Ledoux's estimate of its importance, is possibly the first step in the direction of making artifially new tissues or even the nuclei of organs to be grafted upon or to replace such as may become diseased in the human system—Current Literature.

HOMES OF FAMOUS AUTHORS.

2. The birthplace of Joseph Addison, the Parsonage House, Milton, Wiltshire, England.

CHARLES GARVICE, Popular English novelist.

SERVICE VISITS TORONTO.

Robert W. Service, Yukon poet and novelist, paid a brief and quiet visit to the city last week on his way from New York to the west. He spent a short time with his brother, who is employed on the General Hospital staff; he also visited Dr. Brown and talked over experiences on the Yukon trails. Service says that he will write nothing more for at least a year and a half. From here he went to visit his mother at Edmonton, Alta. He intends to make New York his home.

Politics a Disease.

A politican, who is a great walker, was out enjoying his favorite recreation. After going a few miles he sat down to rest.

"Want a lift, mister?" asked a good-natured farmer, driving that way.

"Thank you," responded the politican; "I will avail myself of your kind offer."

The two rode on in silence for a while. Presently the farmer asked—

"Professional man?"

"Yes," answered the politician, who was thinking of a bill he had pending before the house.

After another long pause, the farmer observed—

"You ain't a lawyer, or you'd be talkin'; you ain't no doctor, 'cause you ain't got a bag; and you ain't a preacher, from the looks of you. What is your profession?"

"I am a politician," was the reply.

The farmer gave a snort of disgust.

"Politics ain't no profession; politics is a disease," said he.

Young at the Business.

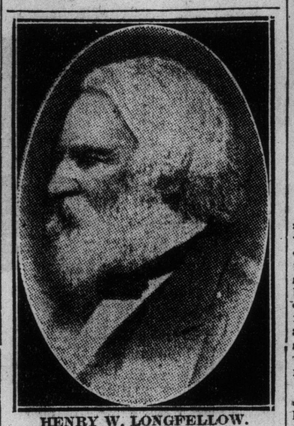
Gen. Howard was an invited guest at a dinner given by a boys' patriotic club. "You eat very well, my boy," said the general to a doughty young trencherman. "If you love your flag as well as your dinner, you'll make a good patriot."

"Yes, sir," said the boy, "but I've been practising eating twelve years, and I ain't owned a gun but six months."

Our Birthday Book.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow was born in Portland, Maine, on February 27, 1807. His father was a lawyer of Portland and his mother a descendant of Priscilla Alden, whom the poet immortalized in "Miles Standish."

Longfellow's life was devoted to literature, as a teacher, writer and



HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

translator. He held the position of professor of modern languages at Bowdoin College and afterwards at Harvard.

"The Song of Hiawatha" is one of his most popular poems. This is not an original creation, but is a retelling of Indian legends in verse written in a peculiar metre imitated from the Swedish. Altho Lonfellow's work was not noted for its creative originality, his poetry still has a strong hold on everyday life, voicing as it often does in simple language many noble lessons of conduct. He died at Cambridge, Mass., in 1882.

Qnotation Contest.

(Canadian Poets)

From what poem and by what author are the following quotations:

1. There is a beauty at the goal of life,
   A beauty growing since the world began.

2. Awake, my country, the hour is great with change!

3. But the Men of the Midnight effort—
   To them will the truth be known,
   For the breed that was born to suffer
   Have a language of their own.

4. O, the East is but the West, with the sun a little hotter;
   And the pine becomes a palm by this dark Egyptian water.

5. They were a couple well content
   With what they earned and what they spent.

6. Oh, the ships of Greece and the ships of Tyre
   Went out, and where are they?
   In the port they made, they are delayed
   With the ships of yesterday.

7. This is God's house—the blue sky is the ceiling,
   This wood's the soft green carpet for His feet,
   These hills His stairs, down which the brooks come stealing,
   With baby laughter making earth more sweet.

8. My axe and I—we do immortal tasks—
   We build up nations—this, my axe and I.

9. For liberty reigns in the land of the leal,
   Our brothers are round her throne;
   A Southerner never shall place his heel
   On the men of the Northern Zone.

10 Miles and miles of lake and forest,
   Miles and miles of sky and mist.
   Marsh and shoreland where the rushes
   Rustle, wind and water kissed.

Answers will be received up to March 22. Two prize books will be given for neatest and best lists—first and second.

DAY DREAMS.

Literary Values.

Somebody has been looking for the "most beautiful line in the English language." He hasn't found it yet, for every high authority to whom he has appealed gives him a different answer. Which is as might be expected—and which is as it should be, if we human beings are to retain our individualities. Not only to one man will one line appear as the most beautiful, while something entirely different will be regarded as the superlative of beauty by another: Even to the same man, at different times, different lines appeal with equal force. Beauty in literature appeals to our emotions; and the very existence of an emotional side to man precludes the possibility of immovable and unalterable valuations in literature. Man without his varying moods, without the waking of the hidden chords of emotion, without the unbidden and unexpected responses to the touch of magic fairy fingers upon his farthest heart strings, would be a human automaton and no longer a human BEING.

The Canadian Home Journal for February is an excellent one. This journal should have the hearty support of all Canadian home-makers. The February issue is a special "Home-building" number, splendidly illustrated, dealing with: Fireproof homes, houses that fit, heart of the home, heating systems, sanitation, decorations, etc. There are also several good stories and a full supply of excellent matter in the special departments.

TALKS WITH THE AMATEUR POETS.

2. Rhyme and Motion

The repetition of similar sounds always adds to the musical effects of verse. When these are found at the end of the line we have rhyme. This rhyme may consist of one or more syllables. The initial consonants must be different, but all sounds after the consonants, alike; to produce effective rhyme these must be contrast as well as similarity. The repetition of identical sounds is not rhyme: "falls" rhymes with "walls," but "air" and "heir" do not make a rhyme.

The amateur poet does not, however, err so often with respect to rhyme as he does with respect to rhythm. In fact, there is among many persons a prevalent opinion that all you have to do to produce poetry is to cast a number of words into rhymed lines. An example of this class of "poetry" is hereby submitted by a contributor from Hamilton, who sends no name:

"I am very much pleased, to let you know it,
That I accept your invitation as an amateur poet,
My hair is straight, but it almost curled,
When I read your advertisement in The Sunday World."

A few more stanzas of that would not only make you hair curl but would snap your emotional chords. Let us pass on to another poem by "Tag," addressed to "Autumn":

"Farewell, sweet Summer,
Your work has closed once more,
But not for long—for Autumn cannot stay
Beyond her stated time."

This lacks both rhythm and rhyme, is, in fact, nothing more or less than plain prose. I fear that "Tag" has been reading Walt Whitman and has been carried away with the idea that Whitman's staccato utterances are poetry. They are not. Poetry must have rhythm, altho it need not always have rhyme. But a poem such as the above—were it a poem—would necessarily be a lyric and therefore necessarily rhymed.

In English versification we find only one metrical form in general use without rhyme and that is the five foot line such as:

"In sooth I know not why I am so sad." You will find this in Shakspere, in the speeches of the chief characters, but you will notice that the intermingled songs and also specially emotional passages are rhymed.

There is a certain order of rhyme in each stanza of a poem. Study the works of standard poets and watch this. Also notice that rhymes may consist of one, two, or three syllables; the first is commonest, while the latter is found in light or humorous verse. Rhymes also occur at the middle and end of a line, in which case they quicken the movement or accentuate the effect.

As an example of the arrangement of rhyme within a stanza, we will quote from a contributed poem, "A Winter Knight":

"The Lord of the North
From his lair came forth,
In the land of the six months' night;
To himself he said
As he southward fled:
'I'll paint the whole country white.'"

The order here should be followed in each stanza thruout the poem, and may be indicated thus: aabccb, or 112331, the lettering or numbering indicating the lines which rhyme.

Motion in Poetry.

Almost anyone can recognize the difference between the slow, solemn tones of the Dead March and the quick, cheerful movement of an Irish jig; the dreamy music of the waltz is readily distinguished from the "ragtime" negro melody. The different in effect is caused by a difference in the length of the notes used and the number grouped in each measure, and a consequent variation of the accent. The fewer and longer the notes in a bar the more solemn and stately the music, while several short notes in succession produce a lively effect.

We find precisely the same ting in poetry; long vowels and short measures are in keeping with verse of dignity and deep thought; longer measures and shorter vowel sounds produce a form of metre suitable to lighter themes.

Compare these lines:

1. Roll on, thou deep and dark blue ocean, roll;
2. I sprang to the stirrup and Joris and he,
   I galloped, Dick galloped, we galloped, all three.

You can almost feel the steady, even swell of the ocean in the one, while in the other you have the lively galloping movement of the horses. This effect can be secured by dropping a syllable from a foot and putting in a single long one. Read Tennyson's "Lullaby" and observe the way in which the rocking movement is obtained:

Sweet and low, sweet and low,
Wind of the western sea.

Many other effects are obtained by the variations of motion secured by the application of the principles mentioned above.

It is necessary to have your rhythmical motion in keeping with the thought and feeling of your poem. In "Hope" by Mr. Jennings we are handed a serious disquisition, in which he speaks of sorrow, despair, trials, death, yet the movement thruout is the same as what we get in the first two lines:

"From reason's first dawn until reason's decay,
You have charmed man with higher thoughts day after day."

Compare this with the motion in Browning's "Ride." You will find that it is too lively to harmonize with the serious thoughts which we find to follow.

Next week we will have a short talk about "Language and Emotional Effects." The prize poem for this week is "To W. W. Campbell," contributed by "Dreamer."

Readers' Reviews

2—Jane Austen's "Emma."

Delicate as a cameo, exquisite as one of Tissot's marvelous watercolors, are those charming girls of a century ago, who move so gracefully across the pages of Jane Austen's novels. Altho, as Goldwin Smith, her biographer, says, "Her novels are respectfully spoken of as classics, and as such are allowed to rest on the shelves," there are men and women who love true literature well enough to read with pleasure these delightful stories. With most people, "Emma" is, I believe, the favorite.

"Emma" is the daughter of Mr. Woodhouse of Hartfield, motherless and as her loved governess and companion has married Mr. Weston a near neighbor, Emma finds her life very lonely, especially as Mrs. Weston finds so many new interests into which Emma cannot enter. Her father's health is delicate, and his interest in the well-being of those around him most solicitous, and generally inconvenient, as on one evening when some friends were playing cards with him, instead of the dainty supper Emma had planned, he proposed bowls of gruel for his guests!

Emma soon finds a new companion in the village boarding-school, Harriet Smith, a commonplace girl who attracts Emma by her prettiness and amiability. Mr. Knightly, a sensible man, intimate with the family, objects to the friendship because it can only make Harriet dissatisfied with her own station in life. The latter is about to become engaged to a worthy young farmer, but Emma selects for Harriet the curate, Mr. Elton, and the situation, described as only Miss Austen could, is both amusing and embarrassing, for Mr. Elton proposes to Emma, and being refused, departs in anger for Bath, whence, very shortly, comes the news that he has married a wealthy Miss Hawkins!

The next exciting occurrence in quiet Highbury life, is the arrival of Frank Churchill, Mr. Weston's son, by a former marriage, and of Jane Fairfax, Miss Bates' niece, whom Emma dislikes because of her reserved manner. Frank Churchill forms a charming addition to Highbury society, and Emma plans a match between him and Harriet!

So the story goes on—the arrival of Mrs. Elton, whom Emma characterizes as "pert and familiar"—the revelation of Frank Churchill's real attraction to Highbury—the marriage of Harriet—up to the day when "it darted thru Emma with the speed of an arrow that Mr. Knightly must marry no one but herself"—all is told in a limited number of words that impress upon one's mind an indelible picture of the scenes of the story and of the various characters. Emma's charms and faults, her father's whims, Mrs. Elton's vulgar ostentation—all are drawn with wonderful conciseness, and fidelity to detail.

There is no inspiring philosophy in "Emma," and no special lesson to be learned, for the book was written for the author's love of her art. But if you become acquainted with Emma, you will agree that she and all the others are charming.—Erna A. Vaughan, Toronto.

To W. Wilfred Campbell

Thou art the dreaming Celt, with vision broad,
All Nature seeing—Naught is hid from thee—
Thou see'st a beauty both in Heaven and sea.
And Earth to thee is where the Fairies trod.
And pixies lurk 'neath every greening sod;
Beauty in Earth and curling-crested brine,
Beauty in Heaven—Beauty all divine—
The keynote of thy song is love of God.

What but the Gael's God-given vision could
See what is hid to eyes of mortal man,
See in a moment in the mystic wood
What we men see not in a full Life's Span.
Nay, Campbell, but a Gael could write as thou
Tho' Canada binds bay-leaves on thy brow.

"Dreamer."

MUSIC

More Opera Than Ever for Montreal

Session of Ten Weeks Planned for 1911-12 With Longer Out-of-Town Tour.

MONTREAL, Feb. 16.—The heads of the Montreal Opera, Director Jeannotte and Manager Lamontagne, have returned to Montreal at the conclusion of the company's tour of four weeks. While they are quite frank about the financial sacrifice involved by the tour they do not think it was excessive for the object attained. "We started out," said Mr. Jeannotte, "with the name of the Montreal Opera a handicap of the severest kind wherever we went; we have made it an asset which will assure us a most cordial reception whenever we return. Nobody could be made to believe, in advance of our coming, that high-class operatic performances were being given by a Montreal organization; in Toronto we found a fixed conviction, even among the most intelligent people, whom one would expect to follow artistic developments in other Canadian cities, that we were an organization of amateurs. However, by the end of our engagement in every city we visited we had made sufficient impression to draw big houses."

The artistic success of the Rochester visit has had an unexpected result, for a number of residents in that city have provided a guarantee fund which will ensure a two-weeks' visit next season, and dates have been made also in Buffalo and Syracuse, thus providing a return route for the company on the south side of Lake Ontario and considerably reducing the proportion of traveling expenses. Mr. Jeannotte states that the Canadian trip will again include Ottawa, Quebec and Toronto.

The Montreal season will be extended to ten weeks: it will open on November 6, a week later than last season, and last till January 15, or three weeks later. Conductor Jacchia, Esther Ferrabini, Ugo Colombini and Hugh Allan have already been re-engaged. Clement will again be with the company for part of the season. His Majesty's Theatre will be provided with a horseshoe of boxes, the idea of building a new opera house having been abandoned for the present.

Col. Meighen, president of the opera syndicate, left for Europe recently, and will look around for artists. Mr. Jeannotte will leave on a similar mission in about a week.

A most gratifying feature of the tour of the company was the absolute unanimity of the critics. Some of the most flattering notices given to Mr. Jeannotte's singers and orchestra were from the pen of Dr. Redfern Mason of The Rochester Post-Express, who was one of the foremost writers in bringing to the notice of Americans the work of the Toronto Mendelssohn Choir, and who is now taking a prominent part in working up an interest in the Montreal Opera in the cities of Northern New York.

The third symphony concert on Friday showed no improvement over its predecessors so far as the work of the orchestra was concerned. The soloists were both local artists—Emile Taranto, violinist, giving his familiar performance of Saint-Saens' Caprice-cioso with the orchestra, and Beatrice Fraser, a contralto of much charm and distinction, singing Brahms' "Der Schmied" and other songs. There was a fair-sized audience.

The New Orleans Opera Company is announced to appear at the Shubert House here for a fortnight at the end of February.

General Education Needed by Musicians

The popular notion that musicians are freaks and know nothing but music does not apply as a rule to great artists. Anyone who engages Paderewski in conversation is invariably surprised at his wealth of knowledge. Josef Hofmann, Harold Bauer and Josef Lhevinne are exceedingly well read. Likewise Ernest Hutcheson, the Australian pianist. An omnivorous reader as a lad, Hutcheson mapped out a systematic course of serious study—philosophy, history, art, science—and at twenty-two had acquired such learning that George Ainsley Hight, the English philosopher and author of "Units of Will" (an authority on Nietsche), pronounced him "one of the best read men he had ever met." Art standards have become so high, and nowadays those who would become eminent in music must bring to bear in their interpretations a scholarly intelligence and cultivated mind, without which a permanent success and well-established fame are impossible. The example of Hutcheson, Paderewski and such artists is of great benefit to all art students, showing as they do the importance of good reading and serious study as essential to the best development of artistic gifts.

The Generous Caruso

The Dresden correspondent of "The Musical Courier" writes as follows regarding the latest Strauss Opera:

After attending the Dresden "Rosenkavalier" premiere I am in a position to confirm the brilliant success of the work and the ovation tendered to Strauss, even if the new opera did not prove to be quite the sensation expected. The musical characteristics of "Rosenkavalier" are simplicity in the harmonic scheme and orchestral architecture, with extensive use of real Viennese waltz rhythms. The vocal parts are largely "Sprechgesang," but there are also several very beautiful lyric ensemble numbers. The performance was admirable in every respect. Marc A. Blumenberg was one of the interested auditors.

English Chorus to Tour Whole World

Sheffield Chorus Will Reach Halifax Next Month to Begin Canadian Visit.

Dr. C. A. E. Harriss of Ottawa announces some of the details of the round-the-world tour of the Sheffield Choir, the biggest project of its kind ever undertaken by any choral society consisting of amateurs. The choir sails the second week in March.

The choir in its traveling trim will consist of two hundred regular members and twenty soloists, with Dr. Coward as conductor. They will be accompanied to Canada by Sir Edward Elgar himself, who will conduct them in two performances of his famous "Dream of Gerontius," one in Montreal and one in Toronto, both with the accompaniment of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra.

The choir will land at Halifax about March 20 and will give five concerts in the Maritime Provinces before reaching Montreal. In that city there will be three concerts.

The choir gives twenty-three concerts in Canada, and in order to break the long trip from Winnipeg to British Columbia it will make a deviation south to Minneapolis and other United States cities of the prairie states.

The soloists include Messrs. Wilfrid Virgo, Charlesworth and Chignell, Lady Norah Noel, Gertrude Lonsdale, Miss Wilby and other well-known English singers. From Vancouver the choir will proceed to New Zealand and Australia, and thence to South Africa. The entire trip is being financed by Dr. Harriss without a cent of guarantee from any of the cities to be visited, his object being to increase mutual musical interest and co-operation thruout the empire.

The management of the Montreal concerts is in the hands of F. A. Veitch, who is the only Canadian local manager to have a share in the work of organization; in the other cities Dr. Harriss is looking after it himself.

Tertazzini Is Patti's Successor.

Musical experts who have heard all the great soprano of the last thirty years say that since Patti, no singer combines all the elements of the perfect songstress to the same extent as Luisa Tetrazzini. The statement seems to be borne out by facts in the light of the soprano's career, which has been one of signal brilliance. Until five years ago, Mme. Tetrazzini's magnificent gifts and splendid artistic development were scarcely known. Those who know, say that then she sang almost as well as she does now, but opportunity had not touched her shoulder, so to speak.

It was San Francisco that first recognized the Tetrazzini as one called to assume the mantle of Adelina Patti. Her first appearance at the Tivoli Theatre in opera resulted in a furore seldom witnessed in any opera house in the world. But because she had not sung in New York and in certain other operative institutions, there was created a feeling that, perhaps, the San Francisco people had not judged the abilities of the Italian songbird aright.

However, when the habitually cold audiences of London forgot appearances to the extent of rising to their feet and shouting, and after New York had placed its stamp of considerably more than approval on the modest Tetrazzini, matters assumed a new aspect. The people asked: "Why haven't we hear this marvelous woman before," Now that her musical efficiency is a known quantity, Mme. Tetrazzini receives more offers of engagements, probably, than any other singer in the profession. And this, too, despite the fact that she is the highest paid artist available.

The story of the Tetrazzini's rise from a plain little singer into a prima donna able to sway her audiences at will, is interesting. For years she worked faithfully under the direction of one of the most eminent masters in the teaching of voice. The young aspirant for singing honors plodded steadily on, looking neither to right nor left, musically, until her voice was a technically perfect instrument. When that day arrived, her sister, then a famous dramatic soprano and now the wife of Maestro Oleofonte Campanini, general musical director of the Chicago-Philadelphia Opera Company, said to her, "Luisa, you are ready to make your debut."

That occasion was filled with anxieties for the inexperienced young soprano but there was success awaiting her. Then, for several years, she sang in the leading roles in smaller companies to gain experience. Gradually her voice broadened and grew into an organ of marvelous beauty and resourcefulness. Gradually, too, Luisa Tetrazzini grew into an artist who knew the meaning of the word "finish."

Then, one day, she journeyed to a foreign land, and almost before people were aware of the fact, a new songbird was heralded as the greatest of the decade. There are many reasons for the triumphs won by Luisa Tetrazzini, and one of the most important is her willingness to work. "Success has no time for the indolent" is an adage which was early set down in Mme. Tetrazzini's list of successful maxims. She has always insisted upon accomplishing a certain task each day and of making a certain advance in her art.

Every season finds Tetrazzini a step farther along in sheer musical and vocal ability. If she sings an aria superlatively well one season, she is working hard to improve it for the next. That is why her coming appearance in this city on March 3 at Massey Hall is being looked forward to with no small interest by music lovers. Mme. Tetrazzini believes in giving full measure in return for what she receives, and that is one of the secrets of her success. The sale of seats from the plan will commence at 9 o'clock next Monday morning.

MISS JESSIE BINNS, A PUPIL OF LETSCHETISKY, WHO RECENTLY DISTINGUISHED HERSELF IN THIS CITY BY GIVING ONE OF THE MOST ARTISTIC PIANO RECITALS EVER HEARD HERE.

The Reigning Sensation.

Mischa Elman the Young Russian Violinist.

"Since Paganini's days there has been no violin playing like that of Mischa Elman, remarked a veteran musician," who has been globe-trotting. "I have heard him seven or eight times," he continued, "in the last two years and if I had heard him seven or eight hundred times, I should not have heard him once too often. He is simply marvelous and everywhere he goes he receives an ovation. The ladies devour him and at one of his concerts a lady of fashion shrieked 'Don't, don't, don't,' while the tears rolled down her eyes, so exquisitely sympathetic was his playing. At that moment he dashed brilliantly off with fire and electricity and the strain was over, but the sense of his ecstatic work remained." And Mischa Elman, the musical sensation of the day, will be in Massey Hall on Wednesday March 1, which happens to be his twentieth birthday, he having been born at Talnoji, Russia, on March 1, 1891. During his present tour, which will be the last in America for some years, the young musician has been received everywhere with acclaim and the managers are assured that Toronto will enthusiastically endorse the judgment that has gone before. A program has been arranged well calculated to give effect to his brilliant talents. Subject to slight change it will be as follows:

Concerto: "Symphony Espagnole" ..... Lalo
Sonato, D major ..... Handel
Standchen ..... Schubert—Elman
Rigandon ..... Monsigny—Franko
Andantino ..... Martin—Kreisler
Schon Rosmarin ..... Kreisler
Meditation ..... Cottenet
I Palpiti ..... Paganini
Mr. Percy Kahn will be accompanist.

MISCHA ELMAN.

"How's your daughter getting along with her music?"

"Well, I haven't heard the neighbors complain yet."—Detroit Free Press.

Schubert Choir Programs

MONDAY.

The following excellent program will be given by the Schubert Choir under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency Earl Grey and the Lieutenant-Governor:

1. Overture—"Rosemunde." .... Toronto Symphony Orchestra.
2. Coronation Anthems—"Zadok the Priest." ..... Handel.
3. Songs—(a) "Will you come Homeward." ..... Elgar.
   (b) "Omaha Indian Tribal Melody" ..... Strange.
   (c) "Damon" ..... Mme. Nordica.
4. Choruses—A Capella—(a) "The Cruiskeen Lawn" ..... Bantock.
   (b) Serenade — Spicker. Men's voices.
5. Songs—(a) "Marching Along," White
   (b) "When Love Is Done" .. .. Turnbull.
   (c) "Kerry Dance" ..... Molloy. Myron G. Whitney.
6. Aria from "Madame Butterfly" ..... Puccini. Mme. Nordica.
7. Choruses—A Capella (a) "My Bonnie Lass" ..... Morley.
   (b) Barcarolloe—Tales of Hoffman. Women's voices.
   (c) "O Praise Ye," Tschaikowski.
8. Songs—(a) "Madoline" ..... Debussy.
   (b) "Angels Ever Bright and Fair" ..... Handel.
   (c) "Waldesgesprach" .... Schumann. Mme. Nordica.
9. Four Movements—"Peer Gynt. Suite" Greig. Toronto Symphony Orchestra.
10. Aria and Chorus—"The Inflammatus," Mme. Nordica, Schubert Choir and Symphony Orchestra.

TUESDAY.

1. Dance—"Macabre Berlioz," Toronto Symphony Orchestra.
2. Four Vocal Dances—Schubert. Choir.
3. Solos—"Now Sleeps the Crimson Petal" ..... Quilter.
   "Ah, Love but a Day" .... Beach.
   "Cares Salve" ..... Handel.
   "Serenade" ..... Strauss.
4. Choruses — A Capella, Choral Variations — "The Black Monk" ..... Boughton.
5. Motett — "A Song of Faith" Kahn. Overture — "Carnival Romain" Motett—"A Song of Faith," Kahn. Toronto Symphony Orchestra.
6. Choruses — A Capella "Thou Alone" ..... Lassen. To music, Schubert—"Sigh No More Ladies" ..... Stevens. Just Bein g Happy" .. Jacobensen. Men's Voices.
7. Solos — Ariette—Videl, Mattinnata ..... Leon Cavaella. Im Kahm—Greig, "The Earl King" ..... Schubert. Mme. Nordica.
8. Barcarolle—"Tales of Hoffman" Ladies' Voices. Cantatta—"A Stronghold Sure" ..... Bach.

Mme. Nordica, Myron Whitney, Schubert Choir and Toronto Symphony Orchestra.

Plan now open at Massey Hall.

"She seems to be very fond of music."

"Yes, indeed. You'll always find her at the piano when her mother is washing the dishes."—Detroit Free Press.

"Don't you think my daughter very clever? She can do just what she likes with the piano."

"H'm; can she shut it, do you think?"—Pele Mele.

CROTCHETS AND QUAVERS

A WEEKLY COLUMN OF MUSIC GOSSIP

CONDUCTED BY FRAULEIN VAN

On Wednesday evening, February 22, the splendid new Casavant organ at St. Paul's Methodist Church will be opened by Mr. Richard Tattersall. The program will be composed of the Bach G minor Fantasie and Fugue; Sonata in E minor, Merkel; Ride of the Valkyries, Wagner. The choir will sing, unaccompanied, Sullivan's motet, "Saviour Thy Children Keep," and the finale from Gounod's "Gallia."

Mr. Frank E. Blachford, the well-known violinist and concert-master of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, has been suffering from a severe attack of quinsy but is now convalescent.

At Prof. Michael Hambourg's first recital at Loretto Abbey, Mr. P. Redfern Hollinshead, the tenor, sang the charming romance from Donizetti's "Elixir of Love," and the popular Berceuse from Godard's "Jocelyn." Mr. Hollinshead has been very busy this season, both in and out of town, and in addition to numerous other engagements is to sing in the "Messiah" at Stratford on Good Friday. On his recent appearance in Waterloo one of the local papers speaks of Mr. Hollinshead as the "Canadian Caruso" and further adds that "Never has a voice so clear and pure been heard here. His range is simply wonderful and his numerous recalls only went to show the deep impression he had male on the large audience."

Mrs. Leonora James Kennedy, the popular soprano of Bloor-street Presbyterian Church, has gone south for a few months on sick leave, after which she will return to her old duties in the choir.

While the Countess Grey and party were in town for the Mendelssohn Choir concerts the children of the chorus presented her with a handsome gold pin, similar to the one worn by themselves, which she very graciously accepted and wore on her bodice much to the gratification and delight of the juvenile givers.

Mr. Lissant Beardmore, the Toronto tenor, who has spent the last two years in Germany, and of whose fine voice and dramatic ability the German papers speak in the most flattering terms, is now devoting all his time and attention to the Wagnerian operas.

Boris Hambourg, the eminent 'cellist, played in Buffalo one evening this week and stopped off for a day or two at his home here on his way to St. Paul, where he plays with the symphony orchestra of that city. Mr. Hambourg's American tour is tremendously successful.

Miss Norah Kathleen Jackson has opened a studio at her home in Castle Frank-road, and by appointment will also teach at her old studio at Nordheimer's.

The leading musical event of the month in Vancouver was a piano recital given in the opera house there by Mr. J. D. A. Tripp, who for many years was one of the leading teachers at the Toronto Conservatory of Music, and who some time ago toured Canada with much success as a virtuoso.

On Thursday evening last Mrs. T. B. Richardson, Bloor-street, was the hostess of a most enjoyable musicale, the program being provided by Mrs. George Barron, Mrs. Dilworth, Mrs. Tilley, Mrs. E. Faulds, Mrs. Kilgour, Mr. P. Redfern Hollinshead, Mr. Russell G. McLean and Dr. Nicolai, the latter playing the Boellman Symphonic suite for 'cello and piano, a composition recently brought into prominence in this city by Bruno Steindel, who played the arrangement for 'cello and orchestra at the orchestral matinee of the Mendelssohn series.

Friends of Mr. Arthur Blight, Toronto's popular baritone, will have an opportunity of hearing him in a song recital at the Margaret Eaton School on Thursday evening, 23rd inst., in which he will be assisted by Miss Grace Smith, the English pianiste, and Miss Lilyan Smith, accompaniste. The recital is under the patronage of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Gibson, Lady Clark, Lady Walker, Mrs. E. V. Raynolds, Mrs. Edward Gurney, Mrs. E. R. Wood, Mrs. Arthur Pepler, Mrs. John A. Walker, Mrs. H. C. Cox, Mrs. T. Eaton, Mrs. J. C. Eaton, Mrs. Melvin Jones, Mrs. Crawford Brown and Mrs. S. Nordheimer.

The Toronto Symphony Orchestra has engaged as soloist for its March concert the eminently gifted violinist, Miss Kathleen Parlow. This young Canadian artist has established herself in Europe and England as one of the foremost violinists of the day, and at her recent appearance in New York with the Russian Symphony Orchestra her reception was as enthusiastic as was ever accorded any of the great violinists. Miss Parlow will play the Tschaikowsky concerto, a piece which Leopold Auer, the great Hungarian violinist, pronounced impossible owing to its many difficulties. The technique of this clever artist is so flawless, however, that she performs these astonishing feats with an ease that is quite sensational because so absolutely devoid of all effort.

Miss Grace Smith, Miss Keefer, Miss Delamere and Mr. Paul Hahn, who gave a concert in Lindsay a few evenings ago, were invited out to Bobcaygeon after the concert where Mrs. Bonnell gave a large house party in their honor. Miss Anna Hahn and Miss Cowdry of England, who is visiting Miss Delamere, were also in the party.

On Saturday evening, February 11, at St. George's Hall, Miss Eleanor Kains, the violinist, gave a very interesting recital, and played with soothing tone and graceful style the Beethoven romance in G, and the Vieuxtemps ballade and Polonaise. Miss Keefer, soprano, and Miss Flora McDonald, pianist, also gave selections which added much to the pleasure of the evening.

Leslie J. Hodgson of New York, represented Musical America at the Mendelssohn Choir concerts here.

Kathleen Parlow's New York Success

Kathleen Parlow, that remarkable Canadian violinist who jumped into instantaneous American fame at her New York debut, has been augmenting her prestige on these shores since with her every added appearance. She was the soloist of the Russian Symphony Orchestra in Carnegie Hall on February 2, and aroused a large audience to such demonstrations of pleased enthusiasm that they broke into the tutti of the Wieniawski D minor concerto with their applause and thus outraged a sacred concert tradition even if they honored the soloist most deservedly.

They were those who had believed Miss Parlow to be only scholastic and not possessed of romantic musical tendencies, after her earlier performances this season of such essentially sturdy works as the Beethoven and Tschaikowsky concertos. However, says The Musical Courier, the Canadian artist's pulsing, warm blooded reading of the Wieniawski poem for the violin—for such it is—proved to be a revelation to the cavillers aforesaid, and they joined gracefully and eagerly in the noisy tributes which greeted the finish of the remarkable performance. Miss Parlow's conception of the music was perfect, for she evidently regarded it first and foremost as a thing of beauty, and her every effort was bent toward presenting the lovely themes and piquant passage work with all possible suavity, polish, tonal charm and poetical suggestion. Her bewilderingly brilliant technic, her ferrid temperament, and in her refined musical delivery, even in those episodes where intensity of emotion invited exaggeration of expression, stamped her as an artist of rare distinction and fascinating charm.

After what Kathleen Parlow has shown in the three concertos heard by the present reviewer, he asserts unhesitatingly that the violin literature contains no more secrets for that exceptionally gifted young woman. Her future career is bound to be an unbroken series of successes, for she impresses all who come in contact with her as a musician who never will stop studying—and that is the truest trademark of the really great artist. A riot of approbation forced Miss Parlow to grant two encores.

Modest Altschuler led the orchestra conscientiously and in the main with good effect thru Tschaikowsky's fourth symphony, played with plenty of fire and propulsion. Rachmaninoff's descriptive fantasia, "The Cliff," a powerful piece of instrumental characterization, and a Kajanus "Finnish" rhapsody, picturesque and appealing, also gave the orchestra a chance to exhibit its zeal and in many places its real skill. The Russian Symphony organization has been an intact body of players for some time past, and the results of a non-shifting ensemble engaged in efficient and sufficient practice and rehearsal are just beginning to make themselves pleasingly apparent.

KATHLEEN PARLOW.

MASSEY HALL, April 4, 5 and 6, Musical Festival of the Empire

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Positive Appearance of the Great Composer
SIR EDWARD ELGAR
THE DREAM OF GERONTIUS

Symphonic Choric Idyl
PAN
Madrigals, Glees, Part Songs.
CORONATION, EMPIRE NIGHT
9—FESTIVAL ARTISTS—9
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Assisted by the Eminent Russian Violinist
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"Say, I don't know just how to take Miss Cutting's comment on my singing."

"What did she say?".

"She said Caruso's voice was excellent, but mine was better still."—Lippincott's.

Fashion's Spring Novelties.

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, illustrating it with sketches and photographs of her own original models.

By Lady Duff-Gordon ("Lucile")

KNOWING the American liking for novelties, I will talk to you first to-day of the new three-decker skirt. The skirt is one of the devices for novelty this Spring, being formed of three straight, scant flounces of cloth, set one above the other, the first attached to a wide band of stitching or embroidery in the same color as the cloth, below the waist. The straight plain flounces are of equal length, and with a band of stitching or embroidery attached to the belt, form the entire walking skirt. All are made upon a drop skirt of taffeta or messaline.

With this is worn a candidly short jacket. There is no quarter-length compromise with the longer coat. It is a short jacket cut away into points at the front and sloping upward in the back from these points. The short jacket graduated to a greater length in front is a keynote of the new Spring costumes.

A third novelty shown in the gray broadcloth costume reproduced on this page is the pair of huge revers, of white cloth thrown into relief by the wider, supporting revers beneath, of black and white striped silk. The jacket hangs in a straight line in front and is half-fitting in the back. One row of buttons on either side a row of loose meshed braid, like that to which the upper flounce of the three-decker skirt is attached, finish the front.

In the same picture appears a fourth novelty, showing that the young woman here pictured is wearing the latest mode. It is a tall coal scuttle hat, so called because it is of the shape of an inverted coal scuttle. As though by an afterthought, the gray straw of which the hat is made is plaited over on the right side in a large fold. A flat velvet bow of the new purplish shade of red ornaments the right side. A high willow plume of the new popular shade of red tops the hat, as does the plume of a Knight of Pythias in parade.

The Spring instead of banishing the metallic effects of the Winter costume will strike a deeper note in that material. The odd, cuirass-like gown on this page is one of the Spring models for a dinner or theatre gown. It is made entirely of gold beads. It is cut in a modified Empire style, the waistline being indicated by a slight curving inward of the line of the gown. The sleeves, reaching to just aboye the elbow, open to reveal the whiteness of the wearer's arm, the space being covered only in part by narrow beaded cords.

The gown is made over a black slip. A handsome embroidered panel of white beads in conventional design, edged with an inch-wide band of black velvet, extends from the shoulders at the back to nearly the hem of the tunic, and is finished by black bead fringe. The band is extended on the right to the under arm seam. The skirt and short sleeves are finished by a band of black velvet corresponding to that which completes the panel. Tufted fringe of gold beads finishes the half decolletage. The effect has an Oriental magnificence.

Let me digress here while treating of the beauty of these metallic effects to tell of some curious rings I have seen worn by Russian women who borrow their ideas of personal decoration from their barbaric ancestors, but have softened and subdued it by their own exquisitely individual taste. One of these curiosities is the double ring. There are two sorts of double rings. One sort is worn on two fingers, a delicate hoop of gold connecting the two parts of the ring. The other is worn on one finger, but the parts are separated by the space of the knuckle and the length of the first joint of the finger. The rings are of different sorts, the lower one being of solid gold with one small diamond surmounting each of the triple parts. The upper one is a double band of pearls joined by lengthwise rows of pearls. The gold ring and pearl ring are united by gold chains.

New gauzelike metallic tissues will be very much used for the making of toques and "snuffer caps," and will appear in many millinery touches in the Spring hats. Many of the newest cabochon ornaments which are destined to figure on hats and toques have a basis of silver. Some of these are in pincushion form, the likeness being increased by a covering of Valenciennes lace. There will usually be added a border of beads, gold or silver, or turquoise, or coral tinted, the last variety being very specially favored. Ornaments entirely covered carried out in coral beads of several sizes are a feature of the coming season, in trimming of both gowns and hats. There are a multitude of the quaintest and prettiest of shells, modelled in the same metallic tissue, generally silver, and broidered with lines of tiny coral beads.

The star fish is chosen for still another millinery adornment, the starfish form being entirely covered with closely colored beads in a great variety of shades. Beads put in an appearance on almost every material and garment.

Another notable novelty is soon to be introduced, whose name, "Sicilian gauze," will perhaps suggest something to you of its texture. It is closely woven, having something of an alpaca-like mesh and something, too, of the durability of that exceedingly serviceable fabric. But it is semi-transparent, which fact gives an apparent lightness to its draped folds. It is used for hat coverings, and is especially effective when swathed in the folds that encircle a turban. A decided advantage of Sicilian gauze is that its price is not prohibitively high.

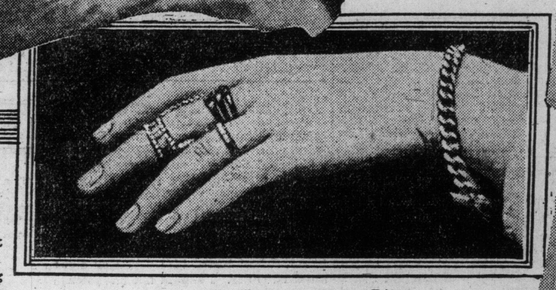
I have also been looking at some wonderful new ribbons, to which I want to give you the earliest possible introduction, for this particular, and particularly pretty, form of trimming will be in ever-increasing evidence on Spring and Summer hats. Plumes and quills are entirely modeled in cleverly formed and manipulated ribbons, which, in such cases, will often blend two strikingly contrasted colors.

In this connection, let me remind you that the coming coronation is already casting its shadows, or at any rate, its shades, before. On every side I note the blending of the coronation colors, blue and red, which, though they sound and sometimes actually are, rather more bold than beautiful, can be entirely attractive and artistic, if a fuchsia or Indian red be carefully chosen and united with just the right shade of dark yet bright blue.

There is another ribbon which will delight the heart and ease the task of the amateur milliner, while its assistance will be by no means despised, even by the expert artist. For, interwoven in its either edge, is the finest of gilt wires, a mere thread, in fact, but strong enough withal to keep bows and ends and loops permanently and prettily erect without depriving them of any of that suppleness of effect which is so desirable, and which it has hitherto been somewhat difficult to secure when upstanding loops of wire had to be attached.

The Enormous "Snuffer Caps," the Three-Decker Skirts, the All-Bead Gowns, the Extreme Sailor Collar

The New "Snuffer Cap"—Masses of Fabric Lavishly Ornamented.



The New Chained Finger Rings.

The New Three-Decker Skirt, and the New Immense "Sailor Collar" Reveres.

One of the All-Bead Gowns, Which Weigh Many Pounds.

This Is Nell Brinkley's Idea of How the New Spring Styles May Work Out.

Found—the First Picture Ever Painted by Rembrandt!

GREAT interest has been aroused among art connoisseurs in Europe by the discovery of what is said to be the earliest picture by Rembrandt, perhaps the greatest painter that ever lived.

The newly discovered picture is in the collection of Sir J. C. Robinson, a famous English art collector, who is especially an authority on Rembrandt.

This picture is a study of still life, representing books grouped around armor and a skull crowned with laurels. It is dated 1621, or six years earlier than the earliest of his hitherto known works. These are "The Money Changer," now in the Kaiser Friedrich Museum in Berlin, and "St. Paul in Prison," now in the Royal Gallery in Stuttgart. These are dated 1627. Both have been identified in recent years, the first by Sir J. C. Robinson.

The newly discovered painting is of large dimensions and painted on an oak panel made up of four longitudinal planks of unequal width clamped together. Evidence that Rembrandt painted such a picture is to be found in the inventory of his effects, drawn up at the urging of his creditors on July 25 and 26, 1656, in which appears the following entries:

"No. 25. Een still leggent leven (still life) van Rembrant geretukeert (retouched)."

"No. 27. Een vanitas van Rembrant geretukeert."

"No. 28. Een dito van den selven met een scepter geretukeert."

"No. 120. Een vanitas van Rembrant geretukeert."

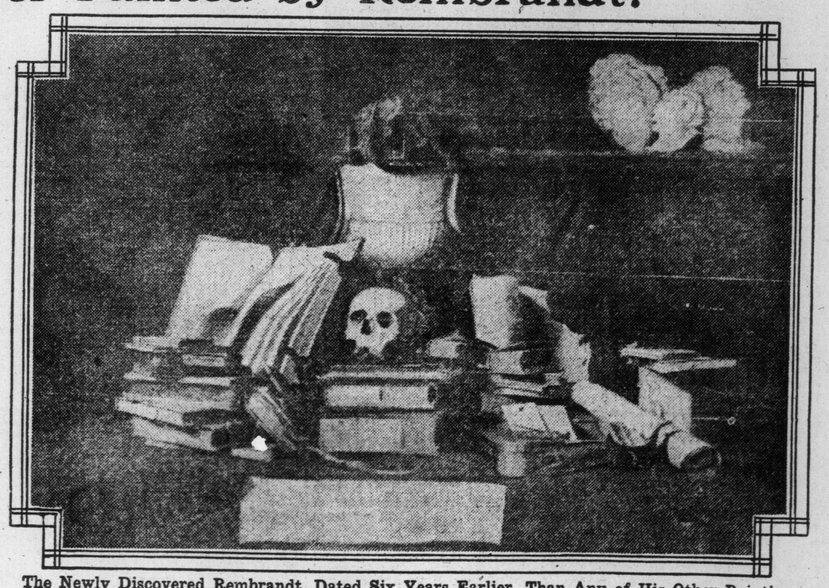
The expression "van Rembrant geretukeert" indicates that these were early works by Rembrandt himself, which he had retouched. Had they been the work of pupils or other painters, the placing of the words would have been "geretukeert van Rembrant"; and most likely the artists' names would have been given, as in so many other instances in the catalogue. The description of No. 28 with the words "van den selven" (by the same) is even more conclusive on this point.

Whether the picture in the possession of Sir J. C. Robinson is to be identified with the "Still Life" (No. 25) of the inventory, or either of the "Vanitas' subjects—the laurel-crowned skull would justify this description—is uncertain. It cannot be the picture numbered 28, since no sceptre is included among the subjects depicted. The one thing which is certain is that the still life does bear signs of retouching, though these retouchings are not extensive, the chief alteration being the lettering underneath it.

Sir J. C. Robinson's picture is separated from the earliest known Rembrandt by a space of six years of rapid development. It cannot be proved on internal evidence to be by the master, because it was painted before he had acquired a personal style. But there are these points to consider. It is evidently the work of a very young and naive painter, whose head is filled with such ideas as would result from early university schooling. It shows remarkable talent, a strong feeling for light and shade, and a certain knowledge of reflected lights, and is free from the Italian influence of which Rembrandt showed traces for a time, after he had become a pupil of Lastman, at Amsterdam.

Passages, like the pile of books on the table, occur in his earliest known works. The signature is unusual, but shows nothing to justify the suspicion that it was added at a later time.

The production of Rembrandt in the six years before 1627 has yet to be accounted for. Perhaps Sir J. C. Robinson's "Still Life" will serve as a touchstone for the hitherto unidentified pictures, and the publication of it may bring to the light the other "Vanitas" pictures of the inventory—or even other works painted before 1627.



The Newly Discovered Rembrandt, Dated Six Years Earlier Than Any of His Other Paintings.

THE WORLD AT LARGE AND SPORT IN GENERAL

CONDUCTED BY H. J. P. GOOD

Affairs of the Day

True Public Ownership.

"Whenever I travel this country, as I do pretty often, as you know," said a veteran traveler the other day, "I cannot help thinking how free the people might have been from taxation, not only of this country, but of every other, and Great Britain in particular, if instead of just chucking the land away, the governments of the day had granted on leasehold, renewable continually at a valuation in terms of years. Army, navy, in course of time, could have been maintained, and all the expenses of ruling been met without any cost to the people. Instead of corporations like the C. P. R. growing phenomenally rich, the country would become so and then with freedom from taxation it would indeed be a blessed place to live in. The same policy could be followed by towns, cities and villages to their tremendous benefit. Fancy how Toronto could thrive with its vast pieces of made or redeemed land. In fact I would advocate this policy. Instead of land being sold for taxes, it should be retained by the city and merely rented or leased. And so with all city property. It would check improvement say you. Oh, not to any great extent if the lease were made a long one. Posterity would then all profit. Instead of now only the few and those mainly the descendants of the shrewdly rich. Talk about a cheap country to live in—this policy would beat free trade to a standstill and business going to a large extent free from the harassment of taxation would go forward by leaps and bounds. I would urge all countries and all municipalities to adopt this idea. It would be true public ownership."

* * * * * *

Price of Foodstuffs.

Isn't it about time advocates of reciprocity cut out the cry about cheap food and "the right of the people to lower the tariff on the necessaries of life." What was the object of the delegation from the west to Ottawa? Was it to lower the price of farm products? Not a bit of it, it was to secure for the farmer greater profits. Has free trade made Great Britain a cheaper country to live in? Not a bit There as here prices have continually risen, and to-day, as President Taft says, Liverpool fixes the prices. It has congested the country, made the rich richer, increased direct taxation and multiplied the unemployed until there are more paupers in the three kingdoms than in any other country in the world. That is what free trade has done. The cry of the Cobdenites was, "A cheap country to live in." Is England a cheap country to live in? In a certain sense it may be because the common people live plainer. But is it a country of greater contentment? There are some who will say "aye," but the vast majority will vote "nay."

* * * * * *

An Englishman's Lesson.

Gazing into a big store window the other day were a fifty-year-old man and a young nephew. The senior of the two was taking note of the prices marked on sundry pieces of furniture. Turning to the lad, he said, "It is robbery." At that moment the chief of the furniture department was passing. He couldn't resist the temptation and touching the man on the shoulder, he asked "What is robbery?" "Those prices." "You're an Englishman, aren't you?" "Yes," was the reply," and I've only been here a couple of months and I want work." "And do you think you recommend yourself by calling the merchants robbers and fostering your own prejudices" The Englishman looked confused but managed to say: "I am not. I was only thinking of the prices for which similar articles could be purchased at home." "Indeed, and how long is it since you bought or priced furniture at home?" "I don't know that I ever did, for my wife attended to all that and most of the things we had either came to us from our family or were bought at auction and picked up as needed." "And yet you pose as a judge of prices. Which prices do you particularly object to?" The man said that and that and that. "Very well," was the reply, "come inside." "Now as it happens we have some specially imported English-made furniture corresponding to several of those pieces and of exactly similar wood. I will show you the invoices of both." He did, and the Englishman was crestfallen, for the Canadian-made stuff was not only more up-to-date but twenty per cent. cheaper at first cost. But the old man plucked up before he went away for, being healthy looking, he was told to come back on Monday—the conversation occurred on Saturday afternoon—and he would be set to work. It is safe to say that Englishman will not forget his lesson.

* * * * * *

President Taft's Solicitude.

President Taft and the silk manufacturers of the United States—the attitude of these gentlemen is ominous—agree that the entrance of Canadian farm products into the United States will not affect local prices. What then will it do? Raise the cost of Canadian products to United States figures? Doing this, it will surely not decrease the cost of living in Canada. It rather looks as if the advocates of reciprocity in many particulars were on the horns of a dilemma. President Taft argues too well. His friendship for Canada is too "manifest"—destiny inclined. On the one hand he says he wants to reduce the cost of living, and, on the other, he says, the idea that the entrance of Canadian farm products will affect the prices of foodstuffs is absurd! How then is the cost of living to be reduced? President Taft is evincing altogether too much concern for the Canadian farmer.

* * * * * *

Why So Much Haste?

Can anybody say why Messrs. Laurier and Taft are in such a hurry to push the reciprocity treaty thru? Is it a case of life or death with them? It certainly looks like it, and it may be a case of life or death to the country. The whole affair looks like a gambler's throw for success—on President Taft's part to bring about unity on the North American continent and on Sir Wilfrid Laurier's part to meet him half way. It is a proposition for an offensive or defensive alliance, commercially speaking, as a party to which the head of one family is shut out. It is a bad break and a break that may prove an example to further independence of imperial interests by other parts of the empire. At any rate opportunity should be given to the people to weigh, consider and discuss the proposition in all its bearings.

* * * * * *

The Question of Loyalty.

"Every Canadian should resent the idea that loyalty to the British crown is dependent upon tariff schedules," says The Toronto Globe. No Canadian says that loyalty to the British crown is so dependent, but every Canadian should firmly adhere to the motto which says, "What we have we'll hold." Every Canadian, too, is concerned in the safeguarding of the empire's interests. When American capital prevails o'er mines and forests, when Americans with Canadian interests subscribe to Canadian election funds, when American manners and methods are generally adopted and imitated, it behooves every Canadian to watch and ward for fear, not that his individual loyalty be tapped, but that his chiefs for political aggrandizement, or to satisfy a craving for notoriety, do not become too rash and take too great risks. When Eve fell she did not forsee results. When Sir Wilfrid yields to the tempter he, too, may not forsee results. There is no room for doubt that Eve was loyal to Adam—she had no visible opportunity to be otherwise. There is no room to doubt that Sir Wilfrid is loyal and believes he is acting for the best. But the grave and serious question as regards the latter point is—is he? He may be the concentration of much wisdom, but he is not the concentration of all. His cause will not be helped by the parrot cry that his opponents insinuate or suggest that Canadian loyalty is dependent upon the tariff. His opponents, with full knowledge of American wiles, and recognizing how the United States would be rounded off and strengthened by the absorption of their country, choose to be cautious and not to take perilous chances. If Eve had distrusted the serpent the world might yet have been without sin. Sir Wilfrid may be grabbing at a shadow and missing the substance. Opponents of his policy wish to make sure the ground is safe before venturing upon it. Of this they have their doubts, but they do not deserve to be charged with pettiness in their loyalty because they entertain them.

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Mr. McKay on Reciprocity.

Mr. McKay, leader of the body-guard opposition in the provincial assembly, objects to the discussion of reciprocity by that body. In his view apparently every little gathering can pass upon this vital question except the representatives of the province. A more mis-statesmanlike attitude was never assumed by a party leader. To my thinking it is the duty of every Canadian who has an opinion of his own to make his voice heard or his influence felt at this juncture. If the majority are in favor of the treaty then willy nilly the minority must submit, but silence will never reveal the true inwardness of the situation. Meantime the four hundred silk manufacturers, or manufacturers in silk, of the United States, who recently met in convention at New York and evinced their thoro and united sympathy with the treaty, sufficiently indicated their hopes and expectations. If the Canadian farmer is getting more for his products to-day than before the advent of the national policy, and even more than when the increased local demand? is he of opinion that that demand will be still further accelerated by the adoption of free trade in manufactures? Anyway the provincial assembly has as much right to be heard in the premises as any other body. It may not be able to prevent the adoption of the treaty, but it can perfectly legitimately raise its voice in protest if it wishes to.

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That Fruit Grower's Deputation

How many fruit-growers were there really in that deputation to Ottawa? The Globe said 800, the Star 2000 and The World struck the happy medium by saying 1500. Probably the last mentioned was the nearest to right. At any rate the first mentioned proved itself the least reliable when politics are the issue. In any circumstance it was a deputation that assuredly did not deserve the curt dismissal of "You're too late." It reminds me of an experience I had with a doctor—he was my family doctor—I went to him when a child was taken ill. He sent his son, who was qualified. The child grew worse. I went again to the family physician. He came. "You've sent for me too late," he said. "The child died." The son, if not afraid, thought more of himself than his patient. He would not enter the sick room, but "doctored" the case from afar off. I do not wish to asperse a noble profession but I don't think every member is as attentive as he should be, especially when the patient is not overly rich. Unfortunately if anything happens, there is no redress. Sir Wilfred Laurier is like some of these doctors. He physics some, but coolly tells the others, who had no previous inkling of what was going on, that they are too late. As in the case of death, so if the reciprocity treaty passes there is no redress.

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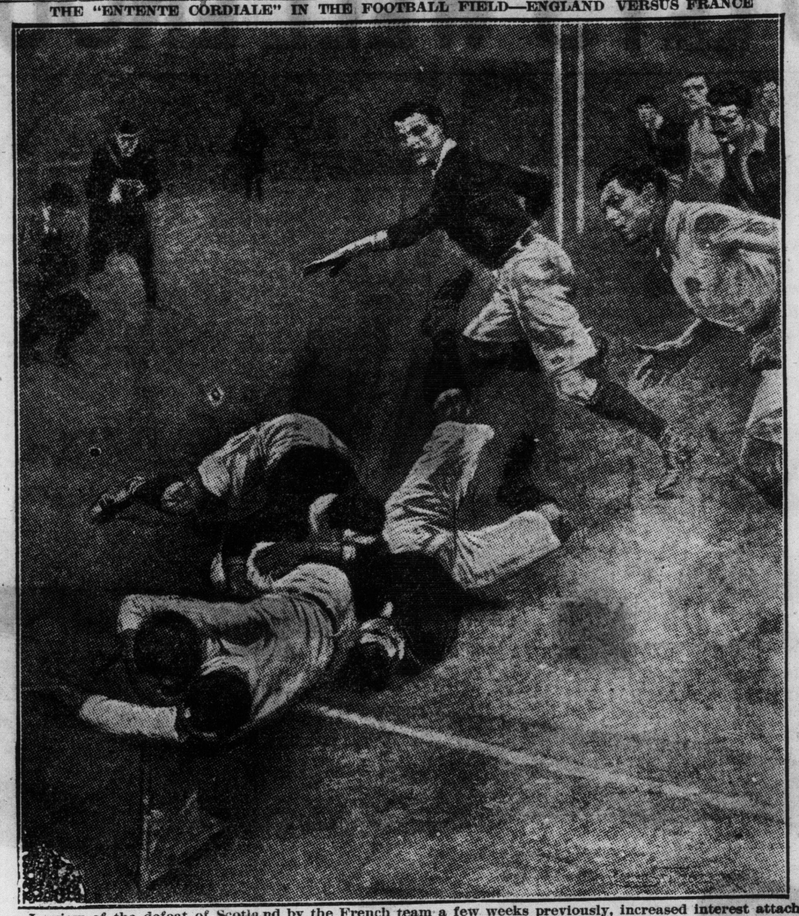
The Live Stock Trade.

The Toronto Globe after dealing in a lot of platitudes about finished farming and the laws of supply and demand says that if the reciprocity treaty passes Canadians will get ten dollars more per head for their cattle. If it would consult its own market columns it would be forced to recognize the fallaciousness of its reasoning. While it is figuring on the price of cattle it might also figure on the price of beef, mutton and poultry in the cities of Canada and the United States. It might also start an inquiry into the amount of canned meats and cold storage meats that finds its way into Canada from Chicago and their places. It might also tell us if higher prices for cattle would reduce the cost of living. What did the eminent Barnum say? You can fool some of the people all the time. You can fool all the people some of the time. But you can't fool all the people all the time.

THE "ENTENTE CORDIALE" IN THE FOOTBALL FIELD—ENGLAND VERSUS FRANCE



In view of the defeat of Scotland by the French team a few weeks previously, increased interest attached to the Rugby match between England and France at Twickenham on Jan. 27, 1911 Unfortunately the game did not come up to expectation, mainly by reason of the fact that three of the French stalwarts were unable to cross the Channel, and at the finish the score stood at 37 points to nil. Although well beaten, however, the French attacked fearlessly, and the game was fast thruout. The feature of the play here illustrated shows Chapman (England) brought down at the French goal line.—London Graphic.

An Eventful Hockey Season

Strange Ruling of the Allan Cup Trustees—Evident Attempt to Deprive O.H.A. Representatives of Their Well-won Honors—As Matters Stand.

If Sir Mantagu Allan had ever thought for a moment that when out of the goodness of his heart coupled with a desire to show his fondness for all amateur sports and hockey in particular the present squabble would have ensued he would never have donated a cup carrying with it the amateur championship of the world. The trophy was won last year by the St. Michael's team, champions of the O. H. A., who became possessors of the silverware by defeating Queen's University, who had previously won it from the Cliffsides, champions of the Interprovincial Union. All the games were played in March, at the end of the regular hockey season, as stipulated in the conditions governing the cup play.

Highhanded Trustees.

Three weeks ago a challenge was registered by the Winnipeg Victorias which the trustees accepted. Immediately, without consulting St. Michael's, or the O. H. A. they named February 24 and possible for the Green Shirts to play on the days mentioned they declared that unless the holders of the trophy came to time they would have to forfeit the cup, ignoring completely the fact that the St. Michael's club might then be ex-champions of the association, and also that the O. H. A. season would still be unfinished. In the circumstances it was only right that the O. H. A. should take a hand. They promptly told the trustees that they were going beyond their powers in calling for a play-off in mid-season and that not only would there be no cup, but that they would not relinquish it unless in the regular way—the defeat of their representatives on the ice. The trustees' stand on the matter has been an extraordinary one and Secretary Northey's statement that the O. H. A. showed a "lack of sporting spirit" and an unwillingness to make concessions unworthy of them, is altogether uncalled for. The O. H. A. verp properly could have said that it was the other way about without stretching the truth.

An Eventful Season.

The O. H. A. season has been decidedly eventful to date. St. Michael's, champions of the O. H. A. for the last three years, have not shown the form expected of them while the other senior teams have given an exhibition of in and out performances. This is true of Parkdale who beat St. Michael's handily here only to lose to Stratford, who were beaten easily both at home and at the Mutual-street Rink by the champions. Eaton's showed one good performance against T. A. A. C., only to come right back and narrowly escape defeat at the hands of the Toronto Rowing Club, who were soft marks for the Toronto's. Argonauts had no trouble winning their group from Varsity, the students presenting a weak front. The Scullers are apt to spring a surprise in the final round.

The Intermediates.

In the Intermediate series Midland and Whitby and Preston are the class. Any one of the teams would make a showing in the senior division. Preston, who have twice beaten Eaton's, look like the ultimate winners. Frontenac's should repeat in the junior series, even without their crack goalkeeper Marchand who, it appears, is over age, and was only allowed to play because of a mistake made in translating his birth certificate.

LONDON TIMES' OPINIONS ON BOXING

The Highly Respectable and Staid Old Thunderer Has Something to Say About the Much Discussed "Kidney" Punch—Debased American Tactics.

A long article on boxing and suggested reforms appeared in a recent number of that staid, eminently respectable and somewhat venerable paper The London Times, once known as "The Thunderer." From the article in question the following is taken:

The contagion of unfair tactics, which came in the first instance from America, shows a tendency to spread on this side, and the undue leniency of our referees is largely responsible for the existence of an evil which, if it is not extirpated without delay, will check the revival of interest in boxing and wrestling, and in the end cause both games to be tabooed by all true sportsmen.

It is the present duty of Mr. Eugene Corri, Mr. A. F. Bettinson, Mr. Tom Scott, Mr. J. H. Douglas, and other referees who have the confidence not only of the public, but also of professional boxers as a class, to consider the possibility of so amending their procedure as to crush out the evil in question.

When the fair boxer is irresistibly tempted to adopt unfair methods, we are told to remember that the referee cannot see everything, the bodies of pugilists being notably opaque. To which it is possible to reply without any lack of courtesy that he should make it his business to see much more than he does. Let our referees take their knowledge of the game, their zeal for repressing foul tactics, and their able-bodied selves into the ring, and the fair boxer will no longer be handicapped by an opponent's unfairness which now escapes observation. The only alternative is to create minor refereees and station them on three sides of the ring. But it would be a great mistake to multiply authorities in that way.

The reform suggested above would be salutary, but yet another—an alteration in the Queensberry rules—seems advisable. When those rules were drawn up the kidney-blow seems to have been unknown; if it was known, then the makers of the code must have believed that this ugly and dangerous stroke would be effectively ruled out by the impiled refusal to allow points for that or any other blow on the back.

To-day no referee of standing gives points for the kidney blow, which is used constantly by nearly all professional boxers, especially by American or Americanized practitioners, to wear down an opponent.

Inasmuch as it does not score, and is dangerous even when fairly delivered—namely, with the knuckles, in which event no great force can be applied—in the opinion of all medical men who take an interest in boxing, there would be a strong case for prohibiting it in any circumstances. But when unfairly delivered with the heel or edge of the hand it may be made very forcible, and then becomes a most dangerous device; far more dangerous than the "pivot-blow," which is now prohibited. About the only argument for retaining it is the fact that it is useful against an opponent who clinches persistently. On the other hand, there are men who deliberately clinch in order to get an opportunity of delivering it.

On the whole it must be admitted that the arguments for forbidding it are overwhelmingly strong. The writer has reason to believe that the great majority of English professional boxers, who would be sorry indeed to inflict lasting injury on an opponent and still more sorry to incur that fate themselves, would be glad to have it ruled out.

Two or three experts in the debased American style might object to the loss of a favorite stratagem. But no attentions need be paid to the opinions of these men, whose room is preferable to their company in any arena. We have many clean, sportsmanlike boxers, and the unfair fighters would never be missed if they all emigrated.

ASPIRATIONS OF ARNST.

Champion Sculler and Cyclist, He Now Seeks Boxing Honors.

Richard Arnst of New Zealand, champion oarsman of the world, tells the story of himself as follows:

"After I became a winner in all the big cycle races and handicaps," said Arnst, "I began to look about for other worlds to conquer, and as rowing was one of the great sports of Australasia, why, naturally I turned that way. I was laughed at by some for presuming to think I could hope to beat the big ones. However, some of my friends in Christchurch stuck by me, and finally had the satisfaction of seeing me win out.

"It was on Aug. 12, 1906, that I was induced to take it up seriously by I. H. Parker, of Christchurch, who, with a crowd of friends, paid my expenses and secured George Towns, the ex-champion, to teach me. At first I learned how to sit in the boat, and soon I paddled short distances. Then I began rowing thirty miles a day, and finally increased it to fifty miles daily. On Jan. 26, 1907, I competed in a handicap race in Sydney harbor and got second place. The water was very rough. On Feb. 16 I won the Rush Handicap on the Parramata River, and in April went to McLean Clarence River for a handicap, but fell out of my boat. I competed again in the same place in July and won by five seconds. I went farther up the same river, and on Nov. 9 won the handicap at a place called Ulmarra, from scratch.

"Then I went over to Richmond River and got fourth place in a race at Woodburn, as I ran foul of another sculler and spoiled my chance. I went still farther up the river and won the Coraki Handicap two days later. I came back to New Zealand and challenged Wm. Webb for the world's championship.

"While waiting to row Webb I was challenged by Harry Pearce, the Australian champion, and we made a match for £100 a side. We met Aug. 1, 1908, in Sydney, and I won. I returned to New Zealand and rowed Webb Dec. 15, 1908, and won the championship. I rested for a time, when Webb challenged again, and I beat him June 22, 1909, on the Wanganui River. In January, 1910, I won the handicap on the Wanganui River, and then accepted Whelch's challenge and beat him at Akoroa on April 4. Then I returned to Sydney and had to concede a hundred seconds start in two and a-half miles and won the first heat, but only got fourth in the final. After that I made the match with E. Barry, the English champion, to take place in South Africa Aug. 18, 1910. As you know I won in a very hard race and retained my title. I have promised Barry another match to take place in England, but I cannot name any date for some little time.

"Before taking up rowing I won 63 races on the bicycle, chief among them being the famous Sydney Stake of $5000. I won the New Zealand Wheel Stake race, Boxing Day Wheel race at Christchurch, the Timaru Wheel race twice, the Timuka race, the Waimate and Otago Wheel races. I won most all other races of any size in New Zealand, and won the 50 miles road championship of New South Wales. I won 72 seconds and 42 thirds, and put up the second fastest time twice from Warnambool to Melbourne, a distance of 165 miles. I also held all the paced records for New Zealand tracks. Now I would like to win the world's heavyweight boxing championship and then retire. It is my desire to visit the United States, and I trust it will be my pleasure to get over there this year."

Pastimes of the People

His Majesty and the Turf.

King George has decided to patronize "the sport of kings"—horse-racing—as did his illustrious father before him. At present His Majesty has not many horses in training and it is understood that he will not pay a great deal of personal attention to the sport during his first season. In view of his greatly increased list of engagements, owing to the coronation, this is but natural. It is hoped, however, that he will be able to witness the Derby, which takes place this year on Wednesday, May 31. Accompanied by Queen Mary, he will also attend Ascot in state. The dates set apart for the royal meeting are June 13, 14, 15, and 16. In view of the coronation and the Imperial Conference, Ascot, this year, should be unusually brilliant—given fine weather. The King will take up the sport of racing almost at the point where his father left it off. He will have the same trainer—Richard Marsh—and the same first jockey—Herbert Jones. He will also breed his own race-horses at his own stud farm at Sandringham—the birthplace of such equine giants as Persimmon and Diamond Jubilee,, and the home of Florizel II, probably the greatest trio of brothers the horse world has ever known. It is not general knowledge that tho the late king as Prince of Wales started his stud on modest lines, there was a goodly balance on the credit side at his death. King George as stated in these columns last week will begin with twenty-three horses in training—two five-year-olds, one four-year-old, ten three-year-olds, and ten two-year-olds—racing them on the same lines as the late king, who won practically every weight-for-age race of importance.

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The King no Yachtsman.

"I hear," says the London correspondent of The Birmingham Post, "that the King does not intend to include yacht racing among the competitive sports which he proposes to retain on the list of those which enjoy royal patronage. His Majesty's temperament does not lean towards the ambition to win definite contests, and his interest in such evening relaxations as billiards and cards is centred entirely in their value as means of physical and mental recreation. This explains why the King has no desire to compete in contests afloat, where, if anywhere, one might anticipate that natural inclination and trained excellence would combine to assure success in personal effort. But it is to be remembered that in a yacht race His Majesty would not be personally in charge, and his interest would therefore not be greater in effect than it would be upon the turf. The old Britannia is to be used at Cowes, as in recent years, for the purpose of pleasure cruising only."

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Curling at Winnipeg.

With the advance of winter and the approach of spring the glories of curling have departed from these parts and have centred up north. If the Granites were to be represented at Winnipeg at all it is to be regretted that they were not able to send their two tankard rinks in their entirety. Two of the strongest members, to wit, T. H. Wilson, the star of them all, and Dr. Hawke, were left behind. Unfortunately at this distance from the meagre reports it is a bit difficult to definitely follow the results. Flavell's Lindsay players have evidently faired badly, but Rennie has fought well and surmounted formidable obstacles. He was greatly handicapped by the strange ice and the knock 'em out style of play instead of the skilful execution that wins in this district. "We must make an effort next year," said a leading curler the other day, "to get those wondrous stars from Manitoba down here. I am satisfied that with our conditions we can beat them as thoroly as with theirs they beat us." But still all was not lost at Winnipeg for Rennie did wondrously well considering the conditions and the quartet of which he is skip deserve all honor and glory. There have also been great doings at the big northern international bonspiel at North Bay, where Toronto was not represented, altho there were good prizes and much glory to be won and a rare old roaring time to be had. Parry Sound carried off the honors, the brothers Arthur and Tom Begg proving themselves veritable giants, but not among the minnows, for their rivals were of formidable calibre.

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Polo and Hunting.

Polo is one of those games that shares with hunting the credit of making plucky and daring leaders of men. It is a game that merits every encouragement and as a spectacle is unsurpassed. It is surprising that in a city where anything appertaining to the horse finds much favor it is not more popular. Perhaps like cricket in this country it is not a pastime favored of the multitude because it is not played by the multitude, but from its expense and surroundings is somewhat exclusive. I should like to see a free gate tried with, of course, grand stands and bleachers to be paid for. By this means popularity might be secured with ultimate financial results that would lead to a widespread of interest. A novel idea has also struck me, namely, that it might be possible to play lacrosse on horseback. The ball could be scooped up and thrown between the goals. It appears to me that a game of this sort would be tremendously interesting and might even prove less dangerous to man and horse while possessing all the dash and go of polo, which after all is a species of equestrian hockey. But it is splendid to see the enthusiasm with which the Toronto Hunt Polo Club is going into the game, the recently elected officers of which are: President, Mr. A. O. Beardmore; captain, Mr. D. L. McCarthy; secretary-treasurer, Major H. C. Bickford; committee, Col. Williams, Capt. Straubenzie, Mr. J. H. MacBrien, Mr. F. Hammond and Capt. McMillan. These gentlemen and their associates are looking forward to an extra brilliant and active season. Tournaments are to be held both in Toronto and Montreal on a more ambitious scale than formerly, and attempts are to be made to induce a team to come down from Winnipeg as well as several from the Northwest. It is a pity that every regiment has not a polo team. It would not only give a great impetus to the game, but afford the participants exercise of the most valuable description, besides increasing the love for equestrianism. I am told that I am a crank on this subject. I am, because I think it is of national importance.

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Hockey at the Capital.

Ottawa's is very cock-a-whoop over its prowess at hockey. It has a right to be, for from all accounts at this moment it possesses the most expert players the world knows. Like all good men must finally do the Wanderers of Montreal have gone back, but with four Stanley Cup victories to their credit in the last five years they have established a name that will live in hockey annals for a long time to come. But Ottawa, too, won three years in succession and also in 1909. So that in number of wins in the last eight years the clubs afe even. This, however, is clearly Ottawa's year, and they may well be proud of their achievement when 32,000 people have gathered to see them in five games. An average of 6400 would puzzle this sport-loving city to equal even with the same advantages.

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Toronto's Disgrace.

What a disgrace it is that up to the present Toronto has no arena equal to the demand for accommodation for indoor events. The Imperial Arena Co. promise to do something, but the promoters of that scheme, the location of whose operations is to be on Mutual-street, are Montrealers. George Pepper's proposition for a building for sports purposes on Bloor-street, I am told, is not defunct, but only in abeyance. The only wish I can express is that at least one or the other or both may bring forth fruit. It is further to be hoped that the enterprise will be carried out on a scale and under conditions that will redound to the credit and lend to the attraction of the city. I would also like to see a music hall erected on the exhibition grounds in which indoor concerts and organ recitals could be given, not only during the exhibition period, but at other times. Music has quite as much claim on public and private support as play, and a great deal more claim than fireworks and vaudeville.

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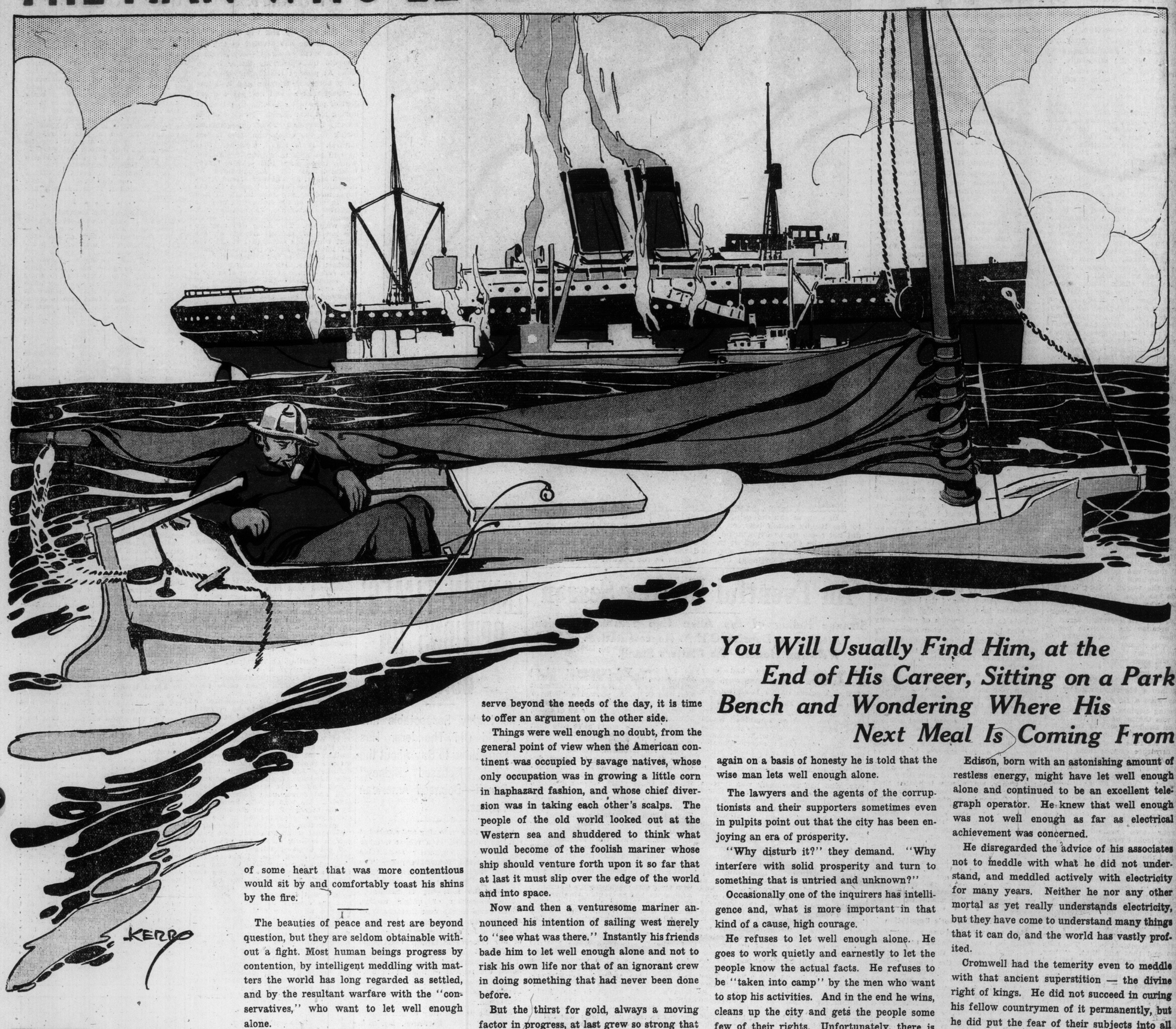
South African Cricket.

Will the time ever arrive when an imperial cricket fortnight will be held with Great Britain, Australia, Canada, India and South Africa battling, in test matches for supremacy? If such a time should come to hand it would be a red letter occasion for the empire. The team of Canadian cricketers who visited the British Isles last year furnished such proof of improvement in the grand old game that such a happening does not appear near as improbable as it would have done a dozen years ago. India is to be represented o'er yonder this year and Australia too. South Africa has just given a taste of its cricketing metal by beating Australia at Adelaide in the third test match, in which the largest tally ever chalked up in such a match was made. South Africa scored 482 and 380. Australia 465 and 339, of which Tromper made 214 not-out in the first innings. The superiority of the all-round play of the South Africans is shown by the fact that every man but one in the first innings and eight in the second got into double figures, the only triplets being J. W. Zulch, 105, and S. J. Snooke 103 in the first innings and G. A. Faulkner 115 in the second. Of the South African's five were Boers, including both Messrs, Zulch and Snooke, the latter of whom is also said to be a wee bit Kaffir. The aggregate score was 1646. The next highest score in a test match was 1541, made in 1903 by England and Australia at Sydney. New South Wales and Victoria at the same place in 1909 ran together a score of 1911 and established a world's record.

HARRY PEARCE

Winner of the sculling match against Webb on the Wanganui River, N. Z. December 26. It is understood that Pearce will now challenge Arnst for the world's championship.

THE MAN WHO LETS WELL ENOUGH ALONE



You Will Usually Find Him, at the End of His Career, Sitting on a Park Bench and Wondering Where His Next Meal Is Coming From

IT was Thomas Moore, or some other apostle of contentment, who wrote:

"I knew by the smoke that so gracefully curled
Above the green elms that a cottage was near,
And I thought that if peace could be found in the world
A heart that was humble might look for it here."

If the poet had journeyed beyond the green elms to the cottage he might possibly have found peace—the peace of utter stupidity. More likely he would have discovered fully as much bickering and wrangling as on any street in a London slum.

Without knowledge of the particular cottage he has thus immortalized, it is difficult to say whether or not it would appeal to a "heart that was humble." Yet it may be imagined that before the fire was built that sent the smoke curling about the green elms there was a dispute as to who should build it; another dispute about who should bring up the wood to keep it going, and a third dispute about who should clear away the ashes after it was out. And we can well believe that the proprietor of the heart that was humble would in the end do all these things, while the owner of some heart that was more contentious would sit by and comfortably toast his shins by the fire.

The beauties of peace and rest are beyond question, but they are seldom obtainable without a fight. Most human beings progress by contention, by intelligent meddling with matters the world has long regarded as settled, and by the resultant warfare with the "conservatives," who want to let well enough alone.

You will discover that when a person of intelligence advances the argument that well enough ought to be let alone he is getting rather more than his share. A fat hog, with his feet in a trough, grunting savagely to frighten away the queue of little, pathetic pigs that stand lined up near by, is one of the most confirmed of conservatives.

But presently there appears a lean and hungry razor-back—a porcine Cassius, who is not quite so sure about the utility of letting things alone. There are a few preliminary grunts, a little active crowding, and presently the old order has been overturned. Well enough is not let alone. Beside the thinner razor-back at the trough is room for some of the little pigs. The displaced hog stands gloomily in the near neighborhod lamenting that things are not as they were, and wondering darkly what is to become of hogdom in the future when his divine right has been so wantonly called into question.

Perhaps it is wise, from his point of view, for the man who has the best of everything to preach the doctrine of letting well enough alone. But when you hear it preached by the failure, the ne'er do well, the man who, despite his best efforts, can never get money enough to serve beyond the needs of the day, it is time to offer an argument on the other side.

Things were well enough no doubt, from the general point of view when the American continent was occupied by savage natives, whose only occupation was in growing a little corn in haphazard fashion, and whose chief diversion was in taking each other's scalps. The people of the old world looked out at the Western sea and shuddered to think what would become of the foolish mariner whose ship should venture forth upon it so far that at last it must slip over the edge of the world and into space.

Now and then a venturesome mariner announced his intention of sailing west merely to "see what was there." Instantly his friends bade him to let well enough alone and not to risk his own life nor that of an ignorant crew in doing something that had never been done before.

But the thirst for gold, always a moving factor in progress, at last grew so strong that it even defied superstition.

A Genoese sailor, convinced that the world was round and that by going west he would eventually come to the golden East, made up his mind that he was not going to let well enough alone.

His argument that he would be able to bring back untold treasure to enrich the Spanish throne at last resulted in his getting the money needed for the outfitting of a pitiful little fleet.

The result of the journey west that followed was the discovery of the American continent. Columbus did not let well enough alone, and because he did not he became one of the very greatest figures in the history of the world.

Now and then in a community that has been governed for years in the interests of a handful of greedy monopolists arises a man who asks to know why such a thing should be.

He sees not only vice and crime but legitimate business paying tribute to a corruptionist boss, who in turn is employed by bigger corruptionists, who wear thick cloaks of respectability.

When he suggests that it would be a good idea to overturn these conditions and begin again on a basis of honesty he is told that the wise man lets well enough alone.

The lawyers and the agents of the corruptionists and their supporters sometimes even in pulpits point out that the city has been enjoying an era of prosperity.

"Why disturb it?" they demand. "Why interfere with solid prosperity and turn to something that is untried and unknown?"

Occasionally one of the inquirers has intelligence and, what is more important in that kind of a cause, high courage.

He refuses to let well enough alone. He goes to work quietly and earnestly to let the people know the actual facts. He refuses to be "taken into camp" by the men who want to stop his activities. And in the end he wins, cleans up the city and gets the people some few of their rights. Unfortunately, there is that in human nature which prompts even the beneficiary of a municipal housecleaning to get indifferent by and by. Soon the bosses get back into power, and until the same man starts a new movement or passes his work along to another man, the people continue to smile placidly while their pockets are picked.

When men pause in their fight to keep their heads out of water to ask themselves what they are really fighting for they usually answer:

"For contentment."

Each man hopes to end his days in peace and tranquillity—to retire, perhaps to a farm, perhaps to a city; there, as Goldsmith says:

"To husband out life's candle to its close
And keep the flame from wasting by repose."

But it is human, and particularly American, to be in a hurry about everything, and there are many who forget that contentment and youth are not meant to keep company.

For the old man to let well enough alone is well. If he has earned his days of rest he has no need to struggle longer; if he has not earned them there is no help. He is past the time for fighting. Under sixty, however, letting well enough alone is criminal folly.

Edison, born with an astonishing amount of restless energy, might have let well enough alone and continued to be an excellent telegraph operator. He knew that well enough was not well enough as far as electrical achievement was concerned.

He disregarded the advice of his associates not to meddle with what he did not understand, and meddled actively with electricity for many years. Neither he nor any other mortal as yet really understands electricity, but they have come to understand many things that it can do, and the world has vastly profited.

Cromwell had the temerity even to meddle with that ancient superstition — the divine right of kings. He did not succeed in curing his fellow countrymen of it permanently, but he did put the fear of their subjects into all British monarchs forever, and sowed the seeds that grew vigorously afterward in American soil.

The world is possibly merciful and sympathetic for the weak, but it has neither mercy nor sympathy for the strong.

There will come a day when the aged will be cared for, when the heroism of a mother in bearing children will be rewarded as well as the lesser heroism of the man who goes out to get shot at by the enemies of his country.

But there never will come a time when strength will not be expected to take care of itself, where peace and contentment will be given to any man who is not willing to fight for them.

What has been accomplished in liberty, in mechanical progress, in art, in literature, has been accomplished because of contentment and not because of letting well enough alone. Even the genius must fight with his desire to shirk his duty before he can give the world the benefit of his genius.

Had Keats let well enough alone he would have ended his young life as an apothecary's clerk. Washington would have won no higher distinction than that of a surveyor.

Contentment is the natural reward of toil, but, like everything else worth while, it is only to be gained by contention.