Second Edition

The Toronto Sunday World

Second Edition

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Nineteen Below Beats Quarter Century Record

Taft and Roosevelt the Contenders

Coal Famine Threatened If Cold Snap Holds

YORK STREET TO BE OPEN CITY PROTEST EFFECTIVE

Chairman Mabee of Dominion Railway Board Says Proposal to Close Thoroughfare Was Agreed To by City's Representative.

"The residents and the people affected now come back and ask us to carry into effect our original judgment and relieve them of the awkward mess their representatives in the city council and board of trade got them into."
—Chairman Mabee.

York-street is to remain an open thorofare.

Such was Chairman Mabee's final judgment Saturday morning after both sides of the question had been thrashed out.

The property owners along the waterfront from Bay to York made a strong protest against closing the street at the Walker House. It would, they claimed, depreciate their property by 50 per cent. and be a source of continual nuisance.

Mayor Geary in opening the subject said he had received many petitions from the landholders who would be damaged in such a way that they could not be adequately compensated. Yonge and Bay-streets would be the only way in which the waterfront could be reached unless access was given via York-street, and York-street was the natural avenue for heavy vehicles since the other streets would be principally for pedestrians.

Engineer J. W. Leonard said the Canadian Pacific had withdrawn its right from crossing the tracks at this point or any point west of Yonge-street with the exception of Bay-street.

Would Close Waterfront.

The mayor then went on to say that a mile and a quarter of waterfront would be closed should the board grant the railways their request.

"When the matter was up before the board in the first place," said Chairman Mabee giving his decision, "we were all unanimous that York-street should be open. It was fully considered at the time. I don't think I have heard any new light on the situation or have I heard any facts that were not presented to us in connection with the petition in connection with the construction of the viaduct.

Board Unanimous.

"The board unanimously came to the conclusion that York-street should be open. We were fully informed of the situation. We had the contracts and the arrangements between the city and the four railway companies, the result of these arrangements being that the city gave up its title to the roadbed in York-street, conveying it to the railway company and taking in substitution an access by means of a bridge.

"The next petition was for York-

Continued on Page 2, Column 2.

Crazy With the Cold.

A World reporter who had both feet and his ears frozen went violently insane Saturday afternoon and wrote the following story:

Toronto is still in the grip of a terrific heat spell. All last night the heavy super-heated atmosphere hung over the city like a smothering woolly blanket, causing intense suffering to the citizens and driving thousands out into the public parks and open streets for relief. The usual cooling wind of early dawn did not materialize this morning, and the observatory officials refuse to prophesy any immediate relief.

The discomfort endured by the people of "the ward" and its neighborhood was intense. Nearly naked children, tossing and turning in uneasy sleep, strewed the open spaces in front of the houses, while all night long their parents, despairing of repose, gossiped and sweated on their front steps.

The demand for ice was, of course, unusually heavy, and the supplying companies were hard put to look after their doubled and trebled orders. The ice cream and soft drink factories are running double shifts, and cannot keep up the necessary supply. In the parks long lines of people under police control stood waiting their turns at the civic fountains, many filling bottles and cans and retiring with them to some possibly cool spot on the grass.

Scarboro Beach and Hanlan's were crowded to suffocation, and the managements of these resorts kept their grounds open to an unusually late hour in order to give their patrons an opportunity to sit in the open air.

Toronto has seldom before been called upon to endure such an unpalatable taste of tropical weather, and, worst of all, there at present at least appears to be no prospect of relief.

THE SPY BUSINESS.

It looks from recent convictions that the spy business is near its end in Toronto. Up to a year or two ago espionage was not considered dishonorable. Spies when convicted were put in nominal confinement, were allowed to see their friends, to have their meals sent in. Now all the governments have decided to make it dishonorable and the punishment close confinement with prison treatment. As many men identified with espionage have been officers and gentlemen or were supposed to be, and claimed treatment as such when caught. All this has been suddenly and severely changed.

BOY OF ELEVEN IS SENT TO JAIL

Toronto Provides No Place to Care for Imbecile Children, and Commissioner Starr Has No Alternative.

In this wealthy, populous city, an eleven-year-old boy will be sent to the jail because there is not, according to the officials into whose hands he has come, any other place to send him. The lad is an imbecile and dangerous and vicious when left at large. His father is willing but unable to care for him properly.

The lad had been brought before Commissioner Starr of the juvenile court, who has sought in vain for any proper place of detention for the child until he can be received at the Orillia Asylum, the only place set aside for his care, but which is so full that it will be months before he has any chance of being taken in there.

The lad, tho only eleven years old, is a menace to the community, particularly to other children. He has attacked a child with a hat pin and has acted indecently in the streets and has an evil influence on other children. His teacher reports that he is not a fit child for a public school. Dr. Helen McMurchy says that he is feeble-minded with the intellect of a child of three years.

For years the police of the morality department have tried in vain to make some humanitarian disposition of the lead who has been a common nuisance in the streets, the downtown stores and upon the street cars. They have been unable to have him taken care of in any way for his own good or to prevent him from being a source of general annoyance and even danger.

Superintendent Duncan of the Children's Aid Society's Shelter in Simcoe-street, will not take him in. He says that he is prohibited by law from so doing, but could not say just where the prohibition is set out. At any rate he will not have him. Superinten-

Continued on Page 2, Column 3.

Montreal Churches And Organic Union

Voting Not in Favor of Co-operative Action—Present Standing Three to One Against.

MONTREAL, Feb. 10.—The voting on church union here has not gone far yet in either the Presbyterian or Methodist churches, and results to date show divided opinion. St. Andrew's Church, Westmount, showed a vote of 243 to 53 in favor of the proposed basis, while Calvin Church voted against it in proportion of three to one. The Sherbrooke Street Methodist voted ten to five against, while Montreal South Methodist were unanimously against the basis.

The St. James' Methodist Church did not render a decision, but instead appointed a committee to go into the matter thoroly. The results at other churches are not known as yet.

THE BIG-EYES CLUB.

The World received a lot of approval of its plan to organize a **Big-Eyes Club**, of men in Toronto who have eyes big enough to see and plan for Toronto as a million-people city in the right-at-hand days. The club will have luncheons and get all the bright and progressive chaps in it and have talks and plans about a greater Toronto. The main test for admission will be an optical one—applied mentally.

German Land Hunger May Be Satisfied In West Central Africa

Coming late into the field for colonial expansion, Germany not only found the most desirable territories and those best adapted for European settlement already under other flags, but also that her efforts to obtain a foothold at once became the object of suspicion. Britain, more especially with a world-wide empire and ocean trade routes everywhere, has, perhaps, been too unsympathetic towards German aspirations. Germany has undoubtedly some reason for the complaint that the Bagdad Railway, in whose construction Britain at first refused to participate, has been prevented from finding a terminus on the Persian Gulf, and that in other parts of the world more or less tacit obstruction has been offered to the extension of her territorial and commercial interests.

British public opinion is apparently now convinced that a dog-in-the-manger policy is unwise and must be abandoned if more friendly relations are to be secured. That informal communications have taken place between the two governments, looking to a possible satisfaction of German land hunger in Central Africa, is pretty generally conceded, and various indications point to a deal with Portugal for the transfer of Portuguese West Africa to the German flag. Angola is a rich and extensive country; it has nearly a thousand miles of coast line on the Atlantic, and has an area of about half a million square miles. Hot and unhealthy on the coast, the high interior table lands are reported to be well fitted for white settlement, and the vast mineral and agricultural resources have scarcely been touched, much less developed.

Portuguese rule has been corrupt and inefficient. Slavery exists unchecked, and it would be for the benefit of the district and its native inhabitants were it to pass under German administration. Sir Edward Grey has already distinctly made it known that no obstacle would be offered to German expansion in Africa by the British authorities, and it is quite likely that the German Government will before long officially test the sincerity of their attitude. There will no doubt be negotiations regarding the protection of British interests in certain quarters, more especially should German ambitions reach after the Belgian Congo, to which France has the right of pre-emption, and the paramount claim of Britain to Portuguese East Africa, including the necessary port of Delagoa Bay, will have to be conceded.

Other rumors affect the future of the Cape Verde Islands and the Azores. Germany is believed to covet the former, but the consequent menace to one of Britain's main trade routes would create a difficulty. With the Azores, however, that objection is less formidable, and they would be valuable to Germany as coaling stations. An arrangement that would give the Azores to Germany and the Cape Verde Islands to Britain might provide a solution. Something, it is clear, must be done to allay the bitterness that at present marks the feeling in the two nations—one the possessor of naval and the other of continental supremacy. They stood together during the Napoleonic menace and no valid reason can be offered why they ought not to be able to combine their causes of conflict and agree to live and let live on a basis of candor and mutual understanding.

Big Store Fire Fought While Shoppers Busy

Small Blaze in Eaton's Fills Building With Smoke, But There is no Panic and Public Was Unconcerned.

People shopping and moving about in Eaton's store almost unconcerned while thick, gray smoke, flooded thru every floor was the unusual sight witnessed Saturday afternoon. A small fire in the basement, beneath the windows at the west of the Queen-street front, and so small that it was hard to locate, caused the smoke. The fire was probably due to a carelessly thrown cigar butt.

The smoke was first noticed on the street pouring thru from the top of a ventilating shaft on the roof, and great crowds gathered outside on the street even before the fire sections arrived. The employes of the store, as soon as smoke was observed, unrigged the hose from the racks and in five minutes had several streams of water playing on the blaze. Up on the roof two lines of hose were manned by employes, and water was poured down the ventilating shaft. This caused the chief damage, which altogether would be only a very few thousands.

The fire happened at almost the busiest time of the day, at 2.30, and the store was filled with people. Immediately there was an alarm, a squad of detectives was sent over from the city hall and these aided by the floor walkers and store managers aided in keeping the big crowd in order. All entrances were manned by policemen and employes and no one admitted. Any who chose to leave were allowed to go, but there was no undue exit of people. Apparently only those who had finished purchasing bothered to leave the store. Most of the crowd within went about their buying, and the clerks, rubbing their eyes occasionally, waited upon them. That there was no panic, no rush, no hurry was entirely due to the confidence the public have in the Eaton ability to cope with any contigency.

The shoppers were politely asked to leave the Queen-street section of the ground floor. This gave the employes room to work with the hose and to proceed with the covering up of the clothing display with tarpaulins.

The shoppers and clerks in the basement, where the fire was, were the last people in the store to notice that there was anything amiss, nearly all the smoke being carried up the ventilating shaft and stairways to the floors above.

An hour after the first sign of smoke the firemen had departed, the crowds went about the store as usual, and everything was normal, save for the lingering smell of smoke, and a few broken windows and doors at the Queen-street side.

COLD WEATHER FELT ALL OVER

White River the Coldest Spot in Ontario—The Mercury Reaches 54 Below Zero.

The severe cold wave which has been spreading itself over the west reached Ontario Friday. From then on it has been gradually growing worse, until the coldest place in Ontario on Saturday was White River, where it registered 54 below zero. The next in order were as follows:

Southmapson, 34 below.
Cochrane, 34 below.
Parry Sound, 32 below.
Ottawa, 30 below.
Guelph, 29 below.
Kingston, 24 below.
Hamilton, 15 below.

Temperatures as low as 30 degrees below zero were registered in Ottawa on Saturday, tho the official figures from the Experimental Farm gave it as 24 below. A stiff wind made it the coldest day in many years and hundreds of water services thruout the city were frozen.

Fifteen at Hamilton.

Hamilton has experienced the coldest weather in years, the temperature dropping to 15 below zero, while on the mountain top it went as low as 20. Scores of people had their ears, noses or fingertips nipped. Water pipes were frozen all over the city.

The cold snap reached Montreal Friday night and in a few hours the mercury dropped from 13 or 13 degrees of frost to 10 below zero. The decline was steady all night and this morning the temperature was 20 below in the city and 25 in the suburbs, the coldest this year. All the trains from any distance are late, including the Toronto expresses.

At Guelph the thermometer registered 20 below last night, the coldest point reached for 30 years.

The thermometer registered 20 below at Berlin this morning. At Bridgeport it registered 27, and at Centreville 33.

The regular G.T.R. train on the Elmira branch got stalled late last night near St. Jacobs, and is still snowbound, and a snow plow, which was sent up to relieve it, has met the same fate. Train No. 4 from Chicago, due here at 5.23, was over two hours late.

NINETEEN BELOW AT OBSERVATORY MILDER TO-DAY

Non-Arrival of January Thaw Depletes Supply of Coal in Toronto, But Relief is in Sight at Last—Coldest Spell in a Quarter of a Century.

The Record at Obsevatory

7.45 a.m.	19 below
8.30 a.m.	18.8 below
9 a.m.	16 below
10 a.m.	12 below
11 a.m.	10 below

Cheer up! It will be over Sunday night. That is, the cold spell. After to-night it will be mild, Director Stupart of the Observatory assured The Sunday World.

The inevitable has happened.

Four weeks of zero weather put a strain on the coal supply of Toronto which was more than the dealers could stand.

They did their best, always looking forward to the proverbial January thaw.

But the thaw didn't arrive. Instead of the weather getting warmer, and allowing the coal dealers to recuperate to some extent at least, their empty yards, along comes one of the coldest spells that have struck this city in 17 years.

At 7.45 yesterday morning the thermometer stood at 19 degrees below zero. At Henry Duncan's in the Don Valley it was 28 below, at Lambton 32 below.

Coal Supply Short.

It was too much. The coal dealers simply can't meet the emergency and it's now up to the weather man to boost the thermometer. If he doesn't there will be distress in Toronto within the next week, and no mistake.

The situation is a peculiar one. Not since 1895 has the temperature in Toronto been as low as it was at 7.45 on Saturday morning, and this following directly on the heels of a month's zero weather makes a situation unparalleled in the history of the local meteorological office within the past quarter of a century.

Milder To-day.

R. F. Stupart, director of the meteorological office, is an optimist. He was actually in good humor on Saturday after all the terrible temperature figures he has been handing out these past 48 hours. Mr. Stupart predicts an elevation of temperature to-day. He says the worst is over, and the present drop of the thermometer is due to a cold wave that has left the west and moving eastward towards the Atlantic seaboard.

It was quite natural that the coal dealers would have to face a problem. They were taken unawares.

Rush Orders for Fuel.

But there is still hope for a solution of the difficulty. Without an hour's delay yesterday the coal dealers of the city got to work arranging for rush orders to be shipped immediately. Freight cars wherever available have been pressed into commission, and the railroads have signified their willingness to co-operate in every way possible to get as much coal as possible en route for Toronto, and the province generally.

Luckily there is one firm of coal dealers in the city who still have a considerable supply of coal on hand.

"We have lots of kindling wood, too," said the manager on Saturday afternoon, "and if there isn't too big a demand I guess we can hold the fort."

The Wind Hurts.

It is the 25 mile per hour breeze that makes the cold so annoying. Otherwise the citizens of Toronto would be as enthusiastic as the "Winnipeggers" are about their delightful winter climate with the thermometer away down about 25 degrees below zero, and everybody happy and contented notwithstanding.

The suburbs of Toronto seem to have been hardest hit by Jack Frost yesterday. Out at Lambton Station the tale of woe was most heartrending, the thermometer standing at 32 below zero at 6 a.m.

At North Toronto the mercury dropped as far as 29 below, just before 8 o'clock yesterday morning. "Twenty below" was the response from West Toronto at 6 a.m.

ROBLIN SILENT.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 10.—(Special.)—Premier Roblin had nothing to say to The Sunday World in regard to the story that he would settle the school difficulty to the satisfaction of Archbishop Langevin.

U. S. PRESIDENTIAL SITUATION

LaFollette's Withdrawal Leaves Republican Fight to Taft and "Terrible Teddy"

Revolt Against "Rotten Boroughs" of Black Belt Naming the Candidate—Issue in Next Campaign Will Be Cheaper Food for the People—Bryan's Prestige Not Diminished by Failure of House to Investigate the Money Trust.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—(Special)—The possible elimination of Senator Robert M. La Follette as a candidate may narrow the contest for the Republican nomination to a duel between President Taft and ex-President Roosevelt, altho Cummins and other candidates are still in the field.

La Follette is a sincere man of great ability and commands a large personal following thruout the country, but undoubtedly his candidacy, while it lasted, was made use of by many who secretly sought to promote Mr. Roosevelt's nomination. Scarcely had the news of the senator's nervous breakdown been telegraphed over the country than many of his ostensible supporters hastened to tender to their real chief their open allegiance.

The New York Sun, commenting upon this, scoffingly says:

The haste with which most of the insurgent leaders are seeking to clamp the lid down on Senator La Follette's candidacy must excite the compassion of those who believe that there should be at least some moderate standard of honor among politicians. His former supporters are so anxious to bury Mr. La Follette that they have hardly time to praise him. He is being hustled ruthlessly inside the hearse altho he still insists that he is strong enough to occupy a seat alongside the driver. If his alleged friends have their way there will be no solemn dead march, but a double-quick gallop to the political graveyard.

But Senator La Follette none the less has many true friends and admirers among progressive Republicans and Democrats alike. It is by no means certain that he will not come back and should his name not go before the convention he will be in a position to influence many delegates for the man of his choice.

A rising sun is discerned by many western newspapers in the person of Senator Cumming whose name will be presented by a solid delegation from Iowa. Were Cummins to be supported by LaFollette he might be enough in the running to seize the plum should it fall between the contending supporters of Taft and Roosevelt.

La Follette has a stainless name and a good record. In Wisconsin he grappled single-handed with one of the most odious and powerful combinations which ever consolidated business and politics into a trust. He made his campaign and he won success by appealing to the people, and he was one of the first public men in the United States to recognize that the popular will must be unobstructed in its expression if it is to be effective. The primary or direct nomination system was adopted in Wisconsin largely thru his personal influence, and has since then spread all over the Union.

His Attack on the Press.

Mr. La Follette is a sick man. He undoubtedly spoke too long at the banquet of the Periodical Publishers in Philadelphia and his indictment of the daily newspapers may have been too sweeping in its character. Yet when we come to examine his speech it must be admitted that a great many people think and believe with Senator La Follette that the daily newspapers in the United States at least have ceased to be tribunes of the people and have been harnessed to the chariot wheels of accumulated wealth. A part of the famous speech reads as follows:

"I have sketched the growth and power of the great interests that today control our property and our governments. I have shown how subtle and elusive, yet relentless, they are. Rising up against them is the confused voice of the people. Their heart is true, but their eyes do not yet see all the intricate sources of power. Who shall show them? There are only two agencies that in any way can reach the whole people.

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OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD
Democratic leader in the house, who has challenged Mr. Bryan's supremacy.

Admit Negotiations For New Big Hotel

But Sir Rodolphe Forget May Be Too Busy to Know What His Friends Are Doing.

The World's story on Saturday morning that options had been secured on valuable property near the corner of King and Yonge-streets for the erection of a 15 storey hotel and the Toronto office of the Banque Internationale, was the talk of the real estate circles on Saturday.

Altho Sir Rodolphe Forget, president of the Banque, has given a discreet denial of his connection with the enterprise, there is no doubt that the negotiations are well under way.

Mr. J. E. Atkinson, president of The Star Newspaper Co., admitted that there had been negotiations, but nothing definite had been accomplished so far as The Star is concerned.

Mr. A. J. Small of the Grand Opera House is stated to have had an understanding with the people who are seeking to get hold of the property.

When The World reporter saw Mr. Fraser Macdonald of the real estate firm of Macdonald and Roberts, that gentleman said of course he could say nothing about the matter. When there was something definite to be said about anything his firm was handling he would make a definite statement, but at present he had nothing to say.

Mr. Macdonald has handled a lot of big deals since he went into the business.

A Discreet Denial.

MONTREAL, Feb. 10.—Sir Rodolphe Forget states that as far as he is concerned there is nothing in the International Bank story wired here from Toronto.

"But are you interested in a real estate deal at the street corner mentioned?" he was asked.

"I am not; there is nothing in it as far as I know."

It is quite probable, however, that in spite of Sir Rodolphe's denial some of his friends may be in the deal without the Montreal financier knowing anything about it.

COLD WEATHER FOR LANDMARKS!

JAFF: That World l on is for a million people town! Fatna would become o' Wee Yorky if that happened?

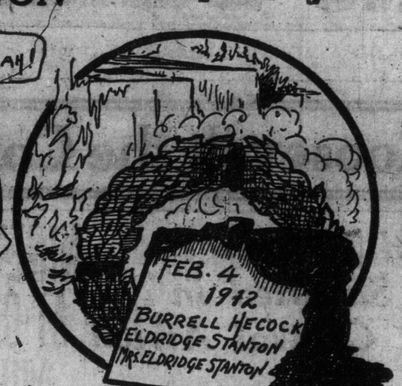
JOHN: It would put all of us Landmarks out of the menagery business.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK IN CARTOON

BY LOU SKUCE

LEGISLATURE OPENS

THE IRISH ROW



IN MEMORIAM.

CANADIAN ART CLUB EXHIBITION

MENDELSSOHN CHOIR

TAFT IS SURE OF 780 VOTES

His Friends Say He Will Have Them on First Ballot—Folk Out of Race for Endorsement in Missouri.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—(Special.)—Friends of President Taft declare to-day that he is sure of seven hundred and eighty delegates on the first ballot at the Chicago convention.

Folk Quits Race.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 10.—Former Governor Joseph W. Folk to-day announced his retirement from the race for indorsement in Missouri for the presidential nomination, at the hands of the Democrats to-day. He thus agreed to a proposal made by Speaker Champ Clark, who wanted Mr. Folk to agree to a divided delegation. Mr. Folk did this, and at the same time released all of his friends from giving him their support.

Roosevelt Boomers Meet.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—(Special.)—En[illegible] from [illegible] States, in the movement for the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt as the Republican candidate for president, gathered here to-day to attend the conference called by the national Roosevelt committee.

The conference is mainly composed of governors who have assembled to discuss ways and means to make Theodore Roosevelt a presidential candidate.

Extradition Mix-Up In Franco-British Treaty

Peculiar Legal Point Arisen Over Official Receiver Garnisheeing Money in Bankruptcy Creditor's Interests.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—An interesting legal point has arisen in connection with the case of "Monte Carlo Wells," who was arrested in England recently on behalf of the French embassy. One of the conditions of the recent extradition treaty is that a handed-over prisoner "must be accompanied with all his goods and chattels" and financial effects recovered under proceedings following the arrest.

The result of this procedure has been that money, securities and other effects which Wells had in England have all been secured by the prosecution on behalf of the French embassy, and it seems possible that the French depositors in Wells' bank, who, it is alleged, were defrauded of £40,000 ($200,000) might get back most of their lost savings.

But a development has occurred. Wells became bankrupt many years ago—about the time he was sentenced at the Old Bailey, in March, 1893, in connection with the patent frauds, when the chief victim was a sister of Mr. Justice Phillimore. From that bankruptcy there has never been any discharge, and now the official receiver has garnisheed all discovered property of Wells, amounting, it is believed, to £30,000, in the interests of the bankruptcy creditors.

General Hospital May Be Left Open

Dr. Lloyd Burns Endeavoring to Get Together a Committee to Help the Plan Along.

That the old General Hospital should continue to carry on the good work it is doing after the new hospital is ready, instead of selling it and tearing it down, is the opinion of a large number of citizens.

Dr. Lloyd Burns of Broadview-avenue said yesterday: "We are trying to get an organization together and see if something cannot be done to keep the General Hospital going. I think, myself, that the hospital should not be closed, but should be kept up, as there is no doubt it can be used to advantage in future. If a few of Toronto's business men are approached in the proper way [illegible] will be only too pleased to help the plan along."

A meeting will be held to discuss the plan further next Wednesday.

Well-known Actuary Dead

OTTAWA, Feb. 10.—Robert E. Eddy, local manager of the New York Life Insurance Co., and well-known in insurance circles thruout the Dominion, died this morning, after a few days' illness of pneumonia. He was 51 years of age.

YORK ST. TO BE OPEN CITY PROTEST EFFECTIVE

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street bridge to be removed. It is true in the settlements of the order, it did not appear in so many terms, that York-street should be opened, that there should be a subway there, but the reason for the judgment upon which the settlement was based provided that there should be a subway and that York-street should be reopened. That was fully considered and dealt with. At some later period —when it was I don't know—some arrangement was arrived at by consent of the board of control and of the gentlemen connected with the board of trade who were looking after this matter, and Mr. Mountain, our engineer, was present at the interview when the arrangement was arrived at. The representatives of the city and board of trade agreed to York-street being closed.

Awkward Mess.

"The residents and the people affected now come back and ask us to carry into effect our original judgment and relieve them of the awkward mess their representatives in the city council and board of trade got them into.

"My view as to York-street has never been changed. I did not know and was surprised to find that York-street had been arranged to be closed up. I never assented to it, or at least if I did, I did not understand that any such arrangement had been made. I would not have assented to it at the time so far as I was personally concerned, notwithstanding the arrangement made with the board of control and the board of trade.

"It is to my mind perfectly absurd to go to this vast expenditure in constructing a viaduct and the elevation of railway tracks if you are going to close streets and prevent people from getting access to the waterfront. The object of the elevated tracks is to enable people to reach the waterfront expeditiously."

Chairman Mabee, continuing, pointed out that if York-street were closed over a mile of waterfront would be closed. Bay-street, Spadina-avenue and Bathurst-street under such conditions afforded the only means of access to the waterfront. The stretch of land between these streets would be locked so far as providing any other avenue to the bay. In closing, he said that the members of the board, and he had authority to speak for Dr. Mills, who was absent, were all unanimous that York-street must be reopened.

In the light of this necessity the board went on to consider the plans for the new union station.

Montreal Faces Butter Famine

Less Than Two Weeks' Supply on Hand and Price Soars to Forty a Pound.

MONTREAL, Feb. 10.—Montreal faces a butter famine. At present there is only about 672,000 pounds in the warehouses, and the consumption is 39[illegible],000 pounds a week.

Only about 35,000 pounds is in sight, and this is coming from New Zealand. The contribution from the surrounding country is only about 1500 pounds a day, on account of the cold weather.

The price is now 40 cents a pound, the highest in the history of Montreal.

Dynamite Victims Are Identified

Ten Europeans Among Dead—Injured Safely Conveyed to Winnipeg Hospital.

FORT FRANCES, Ont., Feb. 10.—The names of the dynamite victims are:

Killed: John D. Casey, Lebanon, Pa.; [illegible]. Saudny, Tyndall, Man.; Octavio Jenilio, John Larson, Rody Beleg, D. Savaff, P. Phillipovitch, Dimo Attanasoff, A. Allen, Mike Miliavitch, George Gracatz, Mike Volchoff.

Injured: Rucey Nindelcheff, Pete Petroff, Nick Petroff, Steve Monchoff, Ernest Repern, Dan St. Par.

"Ex." Officers.

At a meeting of the exhibition directors yesterday afternoon the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Hon president, Geo. H. Goodeham; president, John G. Kent; first vice-president, Joseph Oliver; second vice-president, Noel Marshall; executive committee, section A, John Dunn; section B, Geo. Booth; section C, Robt. J. Fleming, chairman of committee; Horses, J. J. Dixon; cattle, R. Miller; dairy, W. N. Ballantyne; women's work, Noel Marshall; agriculture, H. R. Frankland; manufacturers, Geo. Booth; education, C. A. B. Brown; fine art, W. K. McNaught; poultry, A. Atkinson; dogs, W. P. Fraser; grounds, R. H. Graham

BOY OF ELEVEN IS SENT TO JAIL

Continued From Page 1.

dent Downey of the Orillia Asylum when appealed to declared that his institution is crowded to the doors, and that he has a waiting list of those already committed numbering 300, and that they have been waiting for months.

Committed to Jail.

Therefore Commissioner Starr is at his wit's end to know where to send him, and, after consultation with Crown Attorney Corley, has decided to commit him to the personal care of Governor Chambers, who will keep him in the jail hospital. The law says that such a child must not be committed to a common jail, but with the most benevolent intent the Commissioner of the Juvenile Court has been drive nto an evasion of the law laid down by a government which has failed to provide any proper place of confinement or detention for the child.

He is allowed to commit the child to the care of any person whom he may consider a proper custodian. He has chosen Governor Chambers as such a person and will disregard the fact that he is the governor of a jail and that the place where the lad must be kept is a jail. And so it comes that an irresponsible little child of eleven years will be sent to a common jail in a wealthy community which has failed to provide any more humane place for his sequestration. Society demands protection from the child and leaves no refuge for him but a jail.

Similiar Cases.

This is not the only case in the city. There is a weak-minded little girl living in Dundas-street. She has not the mind to protect herself, and yet those desiring to have her cared for in a proper institution can find no such place to take her in. There is also another little boy in a like distressing situation who has come before the willing but helpless commissioner of the juvenile court.

There has not been a grand jury in years which has not cried out against the conditions at the jail and against the insufficient accommodation of that place and of the asylums, but year after year, the conditions have remained unchanged, save that they have grown worse as the population to be handled has increased.

Now a child of eleven years must be sent to jail on Tuesday next.

Slick Flimflammer Rounded Up

Bogus Collector of Gas and Telephone Bills Gets Three Years in Penitentiary.

QUEBEC, Feb. 10.—A slick flimflammer, Hector Beaudet by name, was rounded up this morning by the police here. Beaudet at different times has fraudulently collected gas, telephone and telegraph bills, and all together he is said to have got away with several hundred dollars. This morning he tried to collect a gas bill that was paid yesterday and the woman at the house at which he called telephoned for the police. Beaudet was arraigned before the magistrate this afternoon, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

TRAFFIC QUESTIONS

The Irate 'Bus Driver (annoyed at being held up): Yus, only stopped my bloomin' 'bus to warm yer 'ands, didn't yer?

—The Sketch.

No More Titivating

ROME, Feb. 10.—Pope Pius to-day issued an order that all cardinals and other church dignitaries must decline to attend social functions where women are permitted to appear in decollete gowns. The Pontiff believes that his order will have a tendency to do away with low-cut gowns in Catholic circles.

"B.-P." SHIFTS CREDIT FOR SCOUT MOVEMENT

Training of Youth in Character Came From Period as Remote as About 660 B. C.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Sir Robert R. S. Baden-Powell, Chief of the Boy Scouts, gave his young followers an outline of the idea which actuated him in organizing the movement, last night in his address at the dinner given in his honor by the chief representatives of the American branch of the Scout movement.

The praise that all the previous speakers showered upon him for his work Sir Robert brusned aside and modestly asserted that the origin of the Boy Scout idea, which he summarized as "The training of youth in character," came from a period as remote as about 660 B.C.

Advice to Young Girls.

Also the guest of honor qualified as an adviser of young girls. He said that he had been obliged to address the Margaret Morrison Technical School in Pittsburg a few days ago, and, thinking that the best lesson he could give these young women would be on domestic economy, he proceeded to outline to them a few of the economies which were practiced in the trying days of the Siege of Mafeking.

"I don't know that I should speak of this at a dinner," he went on, "but I told those young women plainly that when we began to look around with a view to effecting little economies that we could make good bread from the oats which the horses had been eating. Of course, that took food from the horses, and they died of starvation at about the rate of six a day, which was just about right, and when we finished our economies about them there was not a scrap of them left."

Baden-Powell corrected himself later with the statement that in the Mafeking affair they did leave the hair and the hides of the horses. That was pure waste, he said, but the working out of their economies brought them to soup from the bones, and further than that, to a practice of taking the bones that were left and grinding them to powder, which was used to adulterate the flour.

Doesn't Want War.

By way of showing how the girls could help in this scout movement, a point in which the English founder took great interest, "another thing, and a very important thing," he said, "is that there is no kind of soldiering in this movement. If people knew now much I hate war, they wouldn't suspect me of trying to teach war to boys. War is not a thing we ever want to see in a civilized country again."

Even drill was a bad thing, Sir Robert thought, chiefly because it would make the boys feel too much part of a machine. "We are suffering from over-civilization," said he. "We need to give more attention toward having our boys developed physically and in that way get manliness into them to a greater extent than we can thru our schools, good as they are."

The business man and clerk will find Albert Williams' Table d'Hote Meals are par excellence. They will suit his purse and his appetite and are remarkable value. Branches, Queen and Yonge, King and Yonge and Grand Opera Annex.

Hamilton Affected By Severe Cold Spell

Water Mains May Freeze Up—Big Store Employes Have Considerable Difficulty Keeping Warm.

HAMILTON, Feb. 10.—(Special.)—The coldest night this winter and, in fact, the coldest within the last twenty-five years, was experienced by Hamiltonians last night. The mercury sank rapidly after sundown yesterday afternoon and in no place in the city did it stop higher than 14 degrees below the zero mark, and in some places close to the city it went as low at 21 degrees below.

Considerable difficulty was encountered by citizens in keeping their residences comfortably heated, and those who depend on natural gas suffered more or less discomfort by reason of the gas supply being diminished by the low temperature. Hundreds of people rode shiveringly to work this morning in the street cars of the city, which the company found it practically impossible to keep heated, and in many of the stores and factories the employes were forced to wear their outdoor clothing to keep farm.

The severe cold snap which has prevailed for several days has sunk the frost so deep into the ground that the city water pipes are now in danger of freezing up and some of the hydrants have been already frozen. Superintendent of Water Works Anstey proposes to thaw them out by means of electricity, and arrangements were made this morning for a supply of current from the Cataract Power Co. for that purpose.

Kingston Hospital Wants Civic Grant

Governors Will Ask City to Contribute $5000 Towards New $30,000 Wing.

KINGSTON, Feb. 10.—A deputation of General Hospital governors waited on the civic finance committee and asked for a grant of $5000 towards the new wing, to cost $30,000. There is a proposition on foot to create a reserve fund of about $1000 by the alma mater society of Queen's. The society handles about $10,000 a year.

William McCammon, market clerk, seized a quantity of butter on the market to-day for being under weight. In some cases it was a pound and a half short. Farmers have been notified that they must weigh butter, and if the scales are to blame, to secure new ones. Butter sold at 40 cents to-day.

Kingston experienced the coldest weather in years, to-day the thermometer registering 26 below zero. Ice-cutting on the harbor had to be stopped as the men could not stand the weather. The plumbers were the busiest people in town.

St. Kitts Firemen's Disagreeable Run

Hose Froze Solid and Had to Be Dragged Back to Hall—Temperature Fifteen Below Zero.

ST. CATHARINES, Feb. 10.—(Special.)—The firemen had a most disagreeable run to a fire this morning with the temperature about 15 degrees below zero and the wind blowing about 30 miles an hour.

An alarm was sent in about 2 o'clock by James Balsam, who found his fruit store in flames, which originated from an overheated stove. They had made considerable headway before being discovered, but the brigade lost no time in getting to work, tho the water froze as soon as it struck the building, a frame structure, owned by Richard McNamara.

As a result of the difficulties which confronted the men it was necessary to work for an hour and a half before the last spark was extinguished. The hydrants were found to be in perfect working order, but so soon as the water was shut off the hoze froze stiff and could not be thrown back into the wagon and had to be dragged back to the hall thru the streets.

Third Run To Duncan Fire

HAMILTON, Feb. 10.—(Special.)—This afternoon smouldering embers in the ruins of Robt. Duncan & Co.'s Bookbindery, which was destroyed by fire last Monday, burst into flames, and the fire department for the second time since the fire was supposed to be put out was called.

The difficulty in completely extinguishing the fire is attributed to the extreme cold weather which prevailed at the time of the conflagration, and which has continued since, causing the water thrown on the fire to freeze before having time to saturate the paper and other inflammable material in the debris.

British Justice in Contrast With German

British Prisoner Entitled to All Latitude, But Germany Withholds Publication of Judgment.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The trial of Heinrich Grosse, the German sea captain, who was sentenced yesterday to three years' imprisonment as a spy, is made the basis of a contrast between English methods of trial and those adopted by German courts in the case of Bertrand Stewart. Even a report of the judgment against Mr. Stewart is not available, and the only known witness against him was a notorious rascal.

The Law Journal remarks: "The Leipsic procedure was a survival of medieval methods which in England were swept away with the star chamber. There is no question that our criminal procedure is a model for other countries."

The attorney-general, Sir Rufus Isaacs, when opening the case against Heinrich Grosse, said:

"In this country, under our laws, a man charged as a spy is brought to trial in open court before one of His Majesty's judges and before a jury. He is entitled, of course, to all latitude, which is always allowed, as some people think, chivalrously allowed, to the defendant. He has the advantage of being represented by counsel."

Justice Darling, in passing sentence, delivered a weighty condemnation of all spying as a cause of ill-will between nations.

Real Estate News

J. M. Norton, formerly of Robins, Ltd.), where he was manager of their sub-divisions for some years), has formed a new real estate company, which will be known as the Toronto Real Estate Exchange. Associated with him as members of the firm are G. B. MacGillivrary and H. B. E. Scott, also several salesmen who have previously been closely associated with him.

Mr. Norton's aim is to have square dealings thruout the exchange, and therefore thinks he has selected the best salesmen possible. His thoro knowledge of real estate in this city, and large number of satisfied clients should bring him a large business.

The Real Estate Exchange intends to specialize in vacant lands. Mr. Norton has had considerable experience in the States in sub-dividing before coming to this city.

The exchange will have temporary offices at 52 Adelaide-street east. The announcement of their first sub-division will be published shortly, and plans will be ready for inspection within the next few days.

Bought for Toronto Capitalists.

Mr. J. M. Norton of the Toronto Real Estate Exchange informed The World on Saturday that in connection with his purchase of the Cook farm of 50 acres on Bathurst-street, it is his intention to subdivide the property for his clients and later on offer it to the public. It is understood that Mr. Norton bought for a group of capitalists out of Toronto. The property fronts on Bathurst and is between Melrose Park and Bedford Park.

Keele Gardens.

Another sub-division is to be put on the market shortly, known as Keele Gardens, at the southeast corner of Keele-street and Eglinton-avenue. This piece is about 26 acres in extent, but it is believed that the same capitalists have secured a block of 50 acres across the road, and facing on Eglinton-avenue, easterly to the Belt line, and which will also be sub-divided. No definite statement as to the parties could be had on Saturday.

W.C.T.U. AT OTTAWA

Will See Premier Borden and Hope to Secure Anti Cigarette Legislation.

OTTAWA, Feb. 10.—The securing of legislation against the deadly cigaret will be the object next Thursday of a large and representative deputation from the Dominion W. C. T. U., which will see Premier Borden. Among other members of the deputation will be Mrs. Gordon Wright, president of the Dominion W. C. T. U.; Mrs. Whitman of Canso, N.S.; Mrs. Waters of Muskoka; Mr. S. E. G. McKee of Barrie, and others.

Conflagration at Cobalt.

COBALT, Feb. 10.—The residences of M. J. Conkey, Elliott-street, and Councillor M. Hennessy, Broadway-street, Haileybury, were destroyed by fire during the night, with total loss of $7000. Fireman Reilly was suffocated by smoke at the Conkey fire, and is in a dangerous condition. The firemen fought the two fires practically all night, the second following the first immediately and the two occurring in different parts of the town.

STATION PLANS GOOD FOR P.O.

Facilities for the Rapid Handling of Mail Matter Provided by Grand Trunk.

In discussing the G. T. R. plans for the new Union Station, Vice-President Kelly pointed out to the Dominion Railway Commission Saturday afternoon that their plans proposed to give between 30,000 and 40,000 square feet on the top floor for the use of the post-office. The G. T. R. plans, he said, provided that a mail collecting motor car be lifted up to the mailing room by means of elevators and unloaded there.

James Leonard, the C. P. R. engineer, denied that the G. T. R. plans gave any better facilities for the post-office than their own which, he said, had been drawn up after a consultation with the post-office department.

Mr. Leonard complained that the G. T. R. plans in taking over the two tracks just south of the Union Station had involved 11 feet belonging to the C. P. R. Chairman Mabee, however, said that this matter could easily be adjusted later so the matter was dropped.

It was also claimed by Mr. Leonard that people might walk across the tracks according to the G. T. R. plans, but Mr. Kelly claimed that this could easily be avoided by means of fences.

Chairman Mabee said he hoped to have the best features of both plans embodied in the specifications for the new station.

Baggage Rooms.

Speaking of the baggage room plans, Mr. Kelly claimed that the G. T. R. plan was the most reasonable one in that both the incoming and outgoing baggage rooms would be within a few feet of each other, whereas the C. P. R. plans showed one room at the east and another at the west of the subway thru which passengers should go to reach their trains. This the G. T. R. claimed would be a source of constant trouble and necessitate two staffs, whereas if the two rooms half the number of employes would be sufficient and be much more convenient for the public.

Chairman Mabee favored the one-room scheme on the same ground as taken by Mr. Kelly. "Let there be one room separated for outgoing and incoming baggage," he said. "Half of us would not know the difference in outgoing and incoming, with the result that we would get tangled up and encounter no end of trouble."

The G. T. R. plans showed a plan for mail rooms, immigration quarters and wash rooms which the C. P. R. scheme does not. All these departments in the G. T. R. plans are on the second floor.

John W. Moyes then submitted a third set of plans which had been prepared to include five stub tracks at each side of the concourse as advocated by the board of trade. His plans were identical the same as those submitted by the G. T. R., with the exception of the terminal tracks.

This feature, however, brought strong protests from Mr. Kelly, who argued tht there was no necessity for such tracks in Toronto.

WHEAT RATES TO THE SOUTH.

Winnipeg Free Press: Thru the international commerce commission, there is in force at present a rate on wheat to Duluth and Minneapolis from points in the Canadian west identical with the rates to Fort William and Port Arthur. The interstate commerce commission waived the provision which makes a 20-day notice necessary to change a grain rate. The known facts indicate that representations urging this action were made to the interstate commerce commission by the Canadian Railroad Commission, and also by the Canadian Government. The rate, as issued, applies, however, only to grain for export. The grain that finds itself in Duluth under this thru rate must be sent forward to the seaboard. If it is milled in bond or taken out of bond for local consumption, it must pay a high freight rate, which is made up of two local rates. Upon the expiry of a 30 day's notice, however, this limitation of the rate will end. After March 1, therefore, wheat intended for milling in bond or for local consumption can be shipped to Duluth or Minneapolis at a relatively low freight rate. Ottawa despatches report an attempt by western influences to induce the Dominion Government to ask the interstate commerce commission to permit this lower rate to become effective at once. If the request were to be made by the Dominion Government, it would probably, as a matter of international comity, be granted. The effect would be to open up immediately a very considerable market for damp wheat of milling quality, which, under existing conditions, is in danger of being destroyed. March 1, the date upon which the lower rates become effective as things now stand, is much too late.

Here's What You Want.

Good food, popular prices. Ask the wise, careful ones who eat at Albert Williams' restaurants. Branches, Queen and Yonge, King and Yonge and Grand Opera House Annex.

"WHERE THE MOST FURNITURE IS SHOWN AND SOLD"

Adams FEBRUARY FURNITURE SALE

Buy Furniture in February

If you want to feel a delightful satisfaction every time you look at your home things during the coming months and years—buy when a great and powerful organization has used all its vast energies in securing low prices for you—take advantage of a condition in retail prices that is extraordinary in its economies.

You would be unhappy for months if you knew you had paid in some store forty dollars for a piece of furniture that you could have bought in another for twenty-five. It would be a long time before you could forget such a loss. Yet it is wasteful in exactly the same way to pay in April or May forty dollars for an article you could buy in February for twenty-five. It's worth thinking over for folks who have no money to waste.

"A Charge Account" in the Adams' Store will enable you to buy any of the special February Sale features without additional cost for the privilege of Credit.

Adams FEBRUARY FURNITURE SALE

Upholstered Pieces

Examples of what February brings to economists trading in this store:

This Great Comfortable ROCKER 10.95

A handsome design, chair and rocker to match, exactly like cut, extra large and comfortable, deep spring seat and tufted arms and back, covered with high-grade imitation leather, mounted on solid oak legs or runners. Reg. $15. Monday each **10.95**

BIG SNAP IN PARLOR SUITES

A clear-out of sample three-piece Parlor Suites, seven different designs to choose from, all nicely polished birch mahogany frames, suites consist of settee, arm chair and rocker, some with panel backs, and some with upholstered backs, coverings are choice silk moires and damasks, and upholstering is all high-grade. These suites are marked to sell regularly up to $47.50. Your choice while they last on Monday at **29.75**

Massive Designs in Couches

Selling at Slender Prices

Monday $16.95

A luxurious design, exactly like cut, frame is modelled on mission lines, but is an entirely new and novel design, made of best quarter-cut oak, in early English finish, upholstering is all steel construction, with extra soft top, coverings are best grade of imitation leather. This couch sells regularly for $25.00. Monday only **16.95**

Davenport Beds $24.75

Exactly like cut, solid oak frames, in choice of golden oak or early English finish, all layer cotton felt mattress, with upholstered back, covered in best quality of green denim. Regularly $34.50. Monday only **24.75**

Monday's News from the Big CARPET FLOOR

A half dozen items of strong interest for folks who need new floor coverings:—

Axminster $1.65.

600 yards, fine quality, with borders to match, some new spring desings just opened, in tans, greens, browns. Regularly $2.25 per yard. Monday, per yard only **1.65**

All-wool Art Squares.

50 only, heavy quality, Scotch weaves and Brussels effects, dainty designs for bedrooms, in rose, blues, greens and browns, in the following sizes and prices:

9x9, regularly $18.00, on sale Monday for **14.00**
9x10.6, regularly $21, on sale Monday for **16.00**
9x12, regularly $24.00, on sale Monday for **18.00**

Wilton Rugs.

3 only, seamless, stencil designs, suitable for dining-rooms or living rooms, extra hard wearing, size 9.10 x 13.2, regularly $70.00. Selling on Monday for **39.50**

Dutch Stair Carpet.

300 yards, heavy quality, bordered, in 27-in. width, regularly 50c, Monday 39c; in 22½-in. width, regularly 40c, Monday ..... **.29**

Colonial Carpet Sweepers.

25 only, hair brush, patent dump, finished in mahogany or oak. Regularly $4. Special on Monday at.. **2.95**

Cocoa Door Mats.

100 only, heavy brush, size 14 x 20, regularly 90c, Monday 67c; size 16 x 24, regularly $1.10, Monday 87c; size 18 x 30, regularly $1.40, Monday.. **1.07**

Bedroom Furniture

Hints of the many splendid opportunities the February Sale affords. These for Monday's selling:—

Beautiful Dressers for $17.65

In polished surface mahogany, 42-inch case, containing three small drawers and one long drawer, swell front, plain brass trimmings,

lock to each drawer, 24 x 38 best British bevel oval mirror, supported by neatly shaped standards, with carved frame, exceptional value. Regular price $28.00. Special Monday at **17.65**

$5.65

Enamelled Iron Beds

Best quality white enamel, exactly like cut, 4.6 ft. and 4 ft. sizes, continuous posts, ornamental centre, massive husks, heavily gold-tinted, exceptionally high head, full drop extension foot. Reg. price $8. Selling Monday at .. **5.65**

Child's Iron Cots

Best quality white enamel, continuous posts, drop sides, complete with good woven wire spring. Regularly $6.25. Monday only **4.29**

$4.29

BEDDING BARGAINS—BEST YOU CAN BUY

$10.50 Mattresses for $6.65.

Filled with pure white cotton felt in layers, built—not stuffed—covered in best quality art sateen ticking, size 4.6 and 4-ft. sizes only. Regularly $10.50 value. Monday special **6.65**

$4.00 Blankets for $2.95.

Good mixed wool, heavily napped, full double bed size, pink or blue border; full 6-pound weight. Regularly $4.00. On sale Monday for **2.95**

Draperies

For Monday's Special Selling

Madras Muslins

A collection of art glass and floral designs in rich, dark boborines of browns, greens, blues or lighter colorings in cream and two-tone effects; 50 inches wide; regularly worth up to $1.25 per yard. Monday special ..... **.69**

Irish Point and Swiss Curtains

Fine quality net in dainty floral and Conventional designs, plain or figured centres, hand finished; white, ivory or two-tone effects; 50 inches wide by 3½ yards long; regularly priced up to $10.00 per pair. Monday special **6.95**

Half Price for These:

A clearance of remnants in Cable Nets and Madras Muslin in filet and plain effects; shades of Arabe, ivory and white. Regularly worth 50c per yard up to $1.25. Monday special 25c to 63c

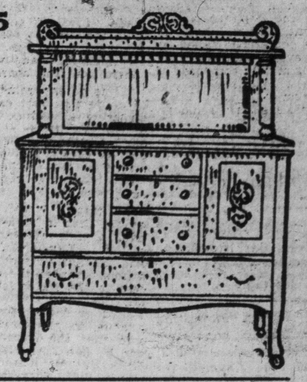
Dining Room Furniture

Dining Chairs $17.65 per set
Worth $26.

In solid golden oak, quarter-cut back, full box construction, seat upholstered in genuine leather, neat banister back, heavy shaped top cross rail. Regularly $26.00. Monday, per set of five side chairs and one arm chair, only **17.65**

This Handsome Buffet at 18.95

In rich golden surface oak, quarter-cut finish, 48-inch top, containing 3 small cutlery drawers and 1 fitted long linen drawer, double cupboard, 1 large and 2 small display shelves supported by neatly turned columns, heavy roll pediment top, British bevel mirror. Regularly $25.50. On Sale Monday for **18.95**



This Solid Oak Pedestal Table 14.95

In solid golden oak, 45-inch top, 6 ft. extension, large pedestal base with spreading feet, deep rim, heavily and substantially made. Regular price $20.00. Special on Monday for **14.95**

Special in Stoves

Place your order with us Monday for one of these grand steel ranges.

The "Domestic Treasure"

4 only, with 6 holes on top, deep firebox and duplex grate, 18-inch oven, with drop doors, high warming oven, nickel finish. Regular $40 range. Special Monday.. **32.75**

Nice Assortment of Electric Fixtures at $8.45 Monday

12 only, assorted, in brush brass finish, 3 and 4 lights, complete with globes, wired and put up. Regular prices up to $10.50. Your choice on Monday for **8.45**

Buy Stoves or anything here on our "Charge Account" Plan

Freight Prepaid on Out-of-Town Orders

Residents at a distance from Toronto can purchase from these advertisements with absolute confidence—we guarantee everything as represented. We pay freight to points within 200 miles of Toronto on all purchases amounting to $25.00 or over. Write for Catalogue No. 28, containing 500 photographic illustrations of newest furniture.

CITY HALL SQUARE The Adams Furniture Co., Limited CITY HALL SQUARE

Niagara Fruit Men Predict Good Crop

Only a Few Buds Have Been Killed by the Frost, But Winter Is Not Over Yet.

ST. CATHARINES, Feb. 10.—(Special).—The fruit prospects of the Niagara district at the present time are first class and give promise of a bumper crop, provided nothing serious intervenes between now and summer. This, however, is not, as a rule, the danger time. That period comes in the middle spring when the buds have developed into blossoms and are in full bloom. A spell of damp weather or a sudden frost would then put a blight upon the crop that might be serious to the growers.

It may seem peculiar that the growers can forecast the result so early in the year. Few persons, not actively associated with the industry, realize that the buds, which will develop next year's crop, were formed as early as last fall. At the present time it is possible to tell just how many are living and how many are dead. It may not be done at a glance, but there are two methods which never fail the experienced grower. One is to cut a twig, say a foot long, from a tree. On the twig there might be as many as twenty-five, thirty, or even forty buds. All that is necessary is to cut each bud with a pen-knife; the centre of those that are living will be yellow; those that are dead will be black. This method, tried in various of the best orchards, has already revealed the fact that not more than one or two buds in every ten or twelve are dead; and that is a high percentage.

The other method is to take the twig, after having cut it from the tree, place it in a jar of water, and then place the jar in a warm reservoir. The buds that are healthy and growing will soon open out almost as perfectly, and in some cases, quite as much so, as when they open on the trees in the spring. Those that are dead will, naturally, not open.

The roots of the trees, despite the unusually cold winter, have suffered less than during any other season for several years. This is due, in a great measure, to the fact that so soon as the cold weather set in, the ground was covered with snow, which has remained until the present time. The snow acts as a great protector to the roots and, but for its presence this year, the damage to the trees would be serious.

Some few reports of damage have already been sent out from the district, but they are not alarming. While a few of the buds are dead, the average is much below the usual. It is estimated that if seventy-five per cent. of the buds were killed the crop would be ideal, provided, of course, no other evil influence worked against it. The reason for this is that a portion of a fruit tree limb a foot long cannot bear more than two peaches. The result is that if the buds are good and properly develop so soon as the fruit appears the good grower will pluck all but one or two and at the most three. The same holds good of the other fruits, altho to a lesser degree, as they are not so heavy, and the only reason for thinning is to develop a better fruit. In the case of the peach the weight a tree can bear must also be considered.

On the whole, the crop looks good, and it is pretty safe to predict that this year's prices will, to say the least, be no higher than they were during 1911.

Special Service in St. James Square.

On Sunday evening, in St. James' Square Presbyterian Church, the usual monthly lecture and musical service will be given. The subject of the address by the minister, Rev. Andrew Robertson, DD., will be Dante's "New Life." Dr. Davies will play selections from the Wolf-Ferrari "The New Life," which was so impressively sung by the Mendelssohn Choir last week. Excerpts from Brahm's "German Requiem" will be sung by the gowned choir, Mr. Caldwell will sing "Behold I Create," from Gaul's "Holy City," and Miss Hinckley "I Know That My Redeemer Liveth," from Handel's "Messiah."

JOB FOR "THREE HUNDRED."

Editor World: My attention has been drawn to a letter, signed "Three Hundred," appearing in your issue of Feb. 8, entitled "Job for Dr. Rochester." Your correspondent says that, in view of my statement that the Lord's Day Alliance is the workingman's best friend, it will surely lend every aid to remedy present conditions among employes of hotels and restaurants.

Let me just say, first of all, Mr. Editor, that it would be a little bit of wholesome education if "Three Hundred" would make enquiries of us as to whether we have done anything in this direction already, and as to what we have done, before publicly talking about "sincerity," etc.; and this suggests that it might be well for those who seek Sunday legislation to consult that body that has led in this connection during the past years and is fairly familiar with the whole situation. They would then be saved some mistakes.

Why, for example, go to the provincial government to secure legislation guaranteeing the employes of electric roads their day, when, thru the efforts of the alliance, that guarantee is already embodied in the Railway Act of the province?

Now, as to the employes of hotels and restaurants, possibly your correspondent will remember how the Lord's Day Alliance was abused last summer about the question of ice-cream, cigars, etc. Did it never dawn upon the mind of "Three Hundred" that our effort in that particular was directly in the interests of overworked employes of restaurants, confectionery and drug stores—in other words, that the effect of the judgment of the high court which the Lord's Day Alliance was instrumental in securing last year is directed towards giving the Sunday free to many of this class?

Again, so far as the Lord's Day Act of Canada guarantees a day of rest to men, it has become effective only thru the earnest endeavors of the Lord's Day Alliance; and, further, when the law was contemplated, and before it was introduced to parliament, our office entered into correspondence with representatives of this class thruout the whole Dominion, asking for suggestions with respect to relief for them on Sunday, and received not one reply.

Finally, I would say that we stand ready to co-operate with all classes in this particular, stipulating only that they be willing to lay their case fairly and fully before us, and to give us their assistance in the matter.

William Rochester,
General Secretary.

LIQUOR & TOBACCO HABITS

A. McTAGGART, M.D., C.M.,
75 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada

References as to Dr. McTaggart's professional standing and personal integrity permitted by:
Sir W. R. Meredith, Chief Justice.
Sir Geo. W. Ross, ex-Premier of Ontario.
Rev. N. Burwash, D.D., Pres. Victoria College.
Rev. J. G. Shearer, B.A., D.D., Secretary Board of Moral Reform, Toronto.
Right Rev. J. F. Sweeny, D.D., Bishop of Toronto.
Hon. Thomas Coffey, Senator, CATHOLIC RECORD, London, Ontario.
Dr. McTaggart's vegetable remedies for the liquor and tobacco habits are healthful, safe, inexpensive home treatments. No hypodermic injections, no publicity, no loss of time from business, and a certain cure. Consultation or correspondence invited. 6262

PRESENTATION TO PASTOR

Rev. Canon Riley Receives Present on Completion of 25 Years' Service.

GALT, Feb. 8.—A feature of the opening of the new Trinity Hall last night was the presentations to Rev. Canon Ridley, who has completed 25 years' service. The congregation gave him a solid oak case of silver and the different societies in the church also made presentations.

LARGEST CANNING FACTORY

Biggest Plant of Its Kind in the Dominion.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., Feb. 10.—The Sanitary Packing Co. of Toronto is erecting, half way between Queenston and Niagara-on-the-Lake, the biggest plant of its kind in the Dominion. A dock will be constructed and a great deal of shipping to Toronto will be done by water.

A WONDERFUL INVENTION.

There is no invention of modern times, which anyone can enjoy that compares with a self-playing piano. When you stop to consider that though you may have a piano in your home (a silent one) with no ability to play, or perhaps no piano and a fondness for music, you can immediately with a self-playing piano play for yourself any music your heart desires. Does this not strike you as a truly wonderful thing? Take a few moments some day and have one of these instruments played for you at Gerhard Heitzman's, opposite the City Hall; you will admit that the invention is wonderful and simple, and withal not too costly.—Adv.

American Publisher Dead.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Joseph W. Gibson, publisher of The Haberdasher, a trade journal, is dead of pneumonia. He was 58 years of age.

A. & S. BLACKBURN AND SONS PIANOS 276 COLLEGE ST.

The Garden Club Of Minneapolis

Excerpt From an Address Delivered By a Canadian Editor of an American Newspaper.

At a recent convention of the American Civic Association the question of vacant lot gardens in Minneapolis was admirably discussed by Leroy J. Boughner, City Editor of The Minneapolis Tribune and president of the Garden Club of that city.

Mr. Boughner is a Canadian by birth, having been brought up on a Canadian farm, so that it is readily seen that he has a first hand knowledge of the project he gives so much of his time to enhance.

The following is an excerpt from his address before the delegates at the convention:

"The members of the Garden Club of Minneapolis planted 325 vacant lots to vegetables and flowers in 1911—2,000,000 square feet to vegetables and a quarter of a million to flowers. It distributed 22,000 packages of nasturtium seeds to children, covered every vacant lot along two miles of the main arterial street with grass or flowers, cleared 600 acres of rubbish and screened 20,000 feet frontage with bushy plants. Under its influence 700 persons (not its members) also gardened vacant lots, and 18,000 had gardens at home. Nineteen hundred acres in all were improved. The cost to the Garden Club was $3,584.43; the value of the crop was $11,801.78.

"I have wondered whether I should detail the story of our experiment, just as we made it, and then point out the right way, and then point out necessary improvements or describe our defects. I have decided to combine the two methods and shall outline, without sacrificing essential information, the plan any one should follow to duplicate our success.

Objective.

"An attractive objective should be established first. In Minneapolis there are 5000 acres of vacant lots, sufficient to supply the entire state with vegetables, but that opportunity was not attractive enough. Our plausible motive was the civic celebration, a jubilee that lasted a week early in July, and we decided to have gardens so as to beautify the city for its hundred thousand visitors. We adopted an official flower, the nasturtium, and magnified the civic importance of gardens.

Gardeners.

"In several cities gardens are charities: this is true notably of Philadelphia. In Minneapolis they were civic, and those who gardened were largely office men or prosperous working men. The gardens were the thickest in the desirable residence districts, scattering in the congested districts an fewest in the exclusive residence districts.

"Hundreds to whom it has never occurred to use the vacant lots need a minimum of persuasion. In the second year they need none, and you can devote more attention toward interesting those that require gardens most—those living in congested districts and those who are objects of charity."

Fees.

"It follows that all you do the first year must be done free or at a nominal price. We gave seeds for a lot 40 by 120 feet, plowed and harrowed, provided supervision and instruction all summer, and offered valuable prizes, for a fee of one dollar. With the exception of the prizes, it would be a risk to do less or to charge more. As to the prizes, they may have had a slight value in obtaining members, but they had none at all in holding them, and they should not be given, unless they take the form of awards of merit or of seeds or plants. Do not try to make the gardens self-supporting the first year. They should be. Interest of 200 per cent demands that the beneficiary make the investment, but in the first year he will not believe he is going to profit.

"The first practical step is to arrange for the use of the lots. We appealed to the real estate board for its influence in obtaining permission from the owners, but soon we realized that the owners' consent was unnecessary. We had resolved that we would not use a lot that boasted a well-kept lawn or that was used as a local playground, and it is simple logic that the owner of a neglected lot has no objection to its use when there is no cost to him and it is going to be restored to its original condition or better.

"You should make it plain, however, that you will use the lots in an orderly manner, not erect upon them any structures without the owners' consent, give them up on five days' notice and in the spring sow them to grass. Many lots will be used for gardens the second year and you can seed those that are not at little expense when your promises are in the neighborhood. Give your promises the utmost publicity and keep them.

Seeds.

"Our rules provided that the gardens must contain enough of at least eight different common vegetables for a family of five, and it is easy to select kinds and quantities. Give in addition one or two kinds not ordinarily planted. Next year we are going to give each gardener an apple tree, some sweet potato plants and some seeds of Chinese vegetables. Thus we shall satisfy utility and curiosity and hold the least interested gardener, till he knows what his crop is.

"We required the planting of 10 feet of flowers along the front of every lot, but many gardeners neglected this. Those who did not, however, found that they had a ready sale for their flowers.

Supervision.

"The next step is to arrange for supervision. For 325 gardens we employed a superintendent and six assistants, giving each of them 50 gardens and requiring them to go from garden to garden offering advice. We paid our superintendent $100 a month and his assistants $80 a month each, and this is about the average cost. You can drop two the first of June, two more the first of July and another the first of August. Have them start two months before planting time. On this basis the supervision would cost about $2200.

"Plowing and harrowing should cost only 85 per cents a vacant lot, assuming that the lots are definitely located beforehand and that three plows and a harrow go methodically over a district with no duplicate trips. But you will find yourself plowing a lot with many spectators near and several more applications will soon come in. You will make another trip into the same territory and a third and a fourth and every additional trip means expense. It is well, therefore, to allow at least $2 a lot for preparation.

"Executive expense, printing, stationery, etc., may be estimated at $500.

Newspapers.

"The newspapers were of the greatest value. Pictures of the superintendent, of vegetables and flowers, of gardens of other years, of scenes at the executive offices, stories of the superintendent's skill, of yields of model gardens, of enthusiastic meetings, of favorable comments of strangers, lists of books on gardens—these and a hundred other things that a newspaper alone can think of, added to the fever that made Minneapolis garden mad. Intelligent newspaper publicity alone will cover a city with gardens.

"Two objections were made by almost every person: That on account of inability to fence, chickens, dogs and vandals would destroy the gardens; and that on account of inability to water, nothing would grow, even if marauders left them alone.

"We found that by making the few who kept chickens take gardens this objection was overcome, assuming that it existed. No big dogs run at large in the city and no damage resulted from that cause. Vandals cannot be excluded even by fences, but the extent of vandalism was so small as to keep no one from applying for a garden in 1912. Every lot of ours bore a sign, the police were watchful, and the fact that the gardens represented a big civic movement kept them almost immune from attack.

"The second objection was in reality none at all, for we adopted the policy of dry farming and imposed it on the members by providing a penalty, in the competition for prizes, for the man who had applied artificial moisture.

Planting.

"When a member applied we copied his name and address and the lot he wanted on a record card. A supervisor viewed the lot to decide whether it could or should be used for gardening. No fertilizer was needed, because practically every lot was virgin soil. The supervisor then looked up the applicant to make sure that he really wanted a garden. The gardener had to clear the lot of rubbish and otherwise get it ready for the plow. The superintendent kept the record cards in natural groups, and from these groups made routes for the plows. We had to have a supervisor or an assistant accompany the plowmen to keep them up to standard. We stopped taking applications on May 1, stopped plowing May 10.

"More than 600 men and women, at least, either have been given an opportunity to return to the soil whence they came or to go to the soil of which they know nothing. How is a man to go back to the land unless he knows he wants to go back, and if he has lived in a city all his life how better can he find out than upon the small patch of land that lies next to his house? The use of the vacant lot answers the appeal of the soil.

"So many vegetables were grown on the vacant lots of Minneapolis that complaints were made by grocers. Tomatoes were plentiful at 75 cents a bushel, whereas a year ago they were scarce at $1.50 a bushel. The economic value of the vacant lot gardens to those who took them up greatly outweighed the cost.

"The opportunity for exercise comes to most people of the gardening class only on Saturday afternoon.

Gardens Keep Children Home.

"Nearly 90 per cent. of the gardeners had sons 12 to 15 years old, and it developed during the summer that many had taken the gardens to keep their children at home. The providing of pleasant work under parental direction for city boys who have none of the mischief-averting "chores" that their fathers had was of the greatest value.

"One garden was in a square in which lived an American, a Norwegian, two Jewish and two German families. The American woman took a garden. None of the families, with the exception of the Jews and the Germans were acquainted. The women of the other families began to speak to the gardener and the husbands joined in. One grew so interested that he gave the gardener a fence. In July there was a garden party of the men and women who formerly had been strangers. Now all the families associate freely. This was not the only garden that was a social center and the best result of all was verifying the words of our superintendent: 'A garden is a bit of land where plants and people grow and love each other.'"

Celtic Delayed By Gales.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 10.—The White Star liner Celtic which left New York on Feb. 1, for this port, and Liverpool, was delayed for over thirty hours during her voyage by a succession of severe gales. She arrived here this morning at 6.45.

ONE WEEK ONLY FEB. 12 TO 17

YOUR GLASSES INSURED FREE

To every purchaser of a pair of our $3.00 to $5.00 Glasses, this week, we will give, without extra charge, a duplicate pair of lenses, which, in case of breakage, we will place in your mounting free of charge.

A thorough, painstaking examination of your eyes Free of charge, by our experienced optometrists. Should you need glasses, they will be carefully made at the lowest possible cost. Call and see us and you will become another of our

Satisfied Patrons

If you are unable to visit our office courteous and efficient examiners will call upon you and make the examination of your eyes, and again call and adjust the glasses, with absolutely no extra charge. Phone North 6251.

UNITED OPTICAL COMPANY

Optometrists and Opticians,

445A Yonge Street

Open Evenings until 9 p.m. Optical repairing of all kinds.

UNCLE TRUSTY!

"You know, William, what I chiefly admire about Theodore is his calm, quiet dignity and his delicate, retiring modesty. Three hundred and sixty and a half!"

—N. Y. American.

AN ATTRACTIVE MEN'S STORE

New Store of Coleman's, Limited, Men's Tailors—A Business That Has in a Short Time Assumed Large Proportions.

Not until the ides of March have been recorded in the calendar for 1912 will two full years have elapsed since Coleman's, Limited, opened at 102 King-street west, as master tailors. The direction of the business since its inception has been in the hands of Mr. Creighton W. Coleman, managing director of the company, a gentleman who, before organizing Coleman's, Limited, had a large experience in the men's tailoring trade.

Mr. Coleman possesses an unerring instinct in his recommendation of what careful and particular dressers like in the line of good clothes. This firm has always been noted for the fine taste shown in the selection of materials and the making up of clothes, and this factor has much to do in the building up of a business which to-day commands the best trade of Toronto, and through its mail order departments, counts its customers from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

In these two years or less the business has grown to such extent that on the eve of the opening of spring trade for 1912, the company have found it necessary to take new premises. The new store is at 101 King-street west, or nearly opposite the old store. Its two show windows will quickly attract attention. The decorations and appointments inside are artistic and complete, conforming with the ideas that have led Mr. Coleman's ambitions in business making.

The new premises are three times the size of the older premises. On the ground floor are the business and private offices of the firm, bright, clean cutting rooms, and fitting rooms for customers.

Coleman's, Limited, have always followed the plan of having their customers' clothes made on the premises, under the watchful and critical eye of their cutters. The work rooms on the second floor of the new store are among the most cheery tailors' work-rooms in Canada. Everything is sanitary and hygienic, for Mr. Coleman goes on the plan that the men and women in his employ should receive every consideration at his hands, and he has certainly carried out this idea in mapping out the new store.

Coleman's, Limited, will no doubt find that with the special facilities offered in the new premises, business will again quickly treble on itself.

All the new goods for the spring season are open, and on exhibition, and whether our readers may be regular customers or not of Coleman's, Limited, they are welcome to drop in and see the store and all contained therein.

Lindsay Midwinter Exhibition.

A Midwinter Exhibition is to be held at Lindsay, Feb. 14th to 16th. There will be a program daily, athletic contests, exhibits of goods manufactured in Lindsay and awards given for horses and turnouts.

Single fare for the round trip will be in effect via Canadian Pacific Railway. Tickets will be good going on afternoon trains Tuesday Feb. 13th, and all trains Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Feb. 14th, 15th and 16th, good to return until Feb. 17th.

The C. P. R. is the convenient line to Lindsay. Two trains daily leaving Toronto 9.00 a.m. and 5.00 p.m. Returning leave Lindsay 7.50 a.m., 12.45 p.m. and 4.30 p.m. 67126

An acute situation may develop at any minute in the relations between Great Britain and Germany. Everybody wants to keep in touch with happenings of this nature. The Toronto Morning World, which takes advantage of all the news-gathering facilities, is in a position to give early and accurate reports. Would it not be well for you to have The Morning World delivered to your address before breakfast each day? Telephone your order to The World Office, or mail your name and address on the following coupon:

Name .....

Address .....

Date .....

TORONTO REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

Messrs. Norton, MacGillivray and Scott Are the Members of a New Real Estate Firm.

J. M. Norton, late suburban manager for Robins, Limited, and one of the most experienced men in suburban property in Toronto, has formed a partnership with G. B. MacGillivray and H. B. E. Scott, who have been conducting a successful real estate business under the firm name of MacGillivray & Scott for some time past. Both Messrs. MacGillivray and Scott were formerly with Robins, Limited. The new firm has several attractive properties that will be opened up in the spring, notices of which will appear in The World in the course of a few weeks. The exchange will carry on business temporarily at 52 Adelaide-street east.

Pimples Removed Quickly

The Calcium Sulphide Treatment Does Wonders to Every Kind of Skin Eruption.

Trial Package Sent Free to Prove It

You don't want to wait forever and a day to get rid of your pimples or other skin eruptions. You want to get rid of them right now. Next week you may want to go somewhere where you wouldn't like to have to take the pimples along.

"I Got Rid of My Pimples in a Few Days with Stuart's Calcium Wafers"

You can get rid of them just in time by taking Stuart's Calcium Wafers.

These wonderful little workers have cured bad boils in three days, and some cases of skin diseases in a week.

They contain as their main ingredient the most thorough, quick and effective blood cleanser known, calcium sulphide.

Remember this, too, that most pimple treatments reek with poison. And they are miserably slow besides.

Stuart's Calcium Wafers have not a particle of poison in them. They are free from mercury, biting drugs or venomous opiates. This is absolutely guaranteed. They cannot do any harm, but they always do good—good that you can see in the mirror before your own eyes a few days after.

Don't be any longer humiliated by having a splotchy face. Don't have strangers stare at you, or allow your friends to be ashamed of you because of your face.

Your blood makes you what you are. The men and women who forge ahead are those with pure blood and pure faces.

Stuart's Calcium Wafers will make you happy because your face will be a welcome sight not only to yourself when you look into the glass, but to everybody else who knows you and talks to you.

We want to prove to you that Stuart's Calcium Wafers are beyond doubt the best and quickest blood and skin purifier in the world—so we will send you a free sample as soon as we get your name and address. Send for it to-day, and then when you have tried the sample you will not rest contented until you have bought a 50c package at your druggist's.

Send us your name and address on the coupon below and we will at once send you by mail, a sample package, free. Address F. A. Stuart Co., 175 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

Free Package Coupon

F. A. STUART CO.,

175 Stuart Bldg. Marshall, Mich.

Send me at once by return mail, a trial package of Stuart's Calcium Wafers, absolutely free, to prove its remarkable results.

Name .....

Street .....

City ..... State .....

APPLIANCES OF MODERN DAYS USED BY POMPEIIANS.

Some eighteen centuries ago life suddenly ceased in the streets of Pompeii. Many of the inhabitants escaped from the shower of ashes and stones which Vesuvius dropped upon the doomed city, but they left behind them hundreds of things which illustrate the familiar saying, "There is nothing new under the sun."

Those old Pompeiians were very modern, remarks a writer in Harper's Weekly. They had folding doors and hot water urns; they put gratings to their windows and made rookeries in their gardens.

Their children had toys like ours—bears, lions, pigs, cats, dogs, made of clay and sometimes serving as pitchers also. People wrote on walls, and cut their names on seats, just as we do now. They kept birds in cages.

They gave tokens at their doors of their places of entertainment—the people of the gallery had pigeons made of a sort of terra cotta. They put lamps inside the hollow eyes of the masks that adorned their fountains. They even made grottoes of shells.

They ate sausages and hung up strings of onions. They had stands for public vehicles, and the schoolmaster used a birch on the dunces. They put stepping-stones across the roads, that the dainty young patrician gentlemen and the pursy old senators might not soil their gilded sandals.

It was never cold enough for their pipes to burst, but they turned their water on and off with taps, and their cookshops had marble counters. They clapped their offenders into the stocks; two gladiators were there for eighteen hundred years.

When their crockery broke they riveted it. At Herculaneum there is a huge winejar half buried in the earth. It had been badly broken, but it was so neatly mended, with its many rivets, that it no doubt held wine as well as ever. Those rivets have lasted more than eighteen hundred years. What would the housewife have said if some one had told her that her cracked pot would outlast the Roman Empire?

GETTING RID OF MALARIA BY MOSQUITO EXTERMINATION.

The health department of Augusta, Me., recently made a report showing the results of the anti-mosquito campaign in that city and also giving the number of deaths from malarial fevers during the period that crude oil has been used in the sand flats and low water gathering places in and around Augusta.

The use of oil for the extermination of the mosquito pests, states the report, was begun in 1903. During the year 1901 there were ninety-five deaths from malarial fever in the city, and in 1902 sixty-four deaths from this cause.

In 1903 there were used 200 gallons of oil and the deaths from malaria dropped down to forty-two, with thirty-six the next year, when the same quantity of oil was used.

In 1908 the city began the use of oil in large quantities, 5300 gallons being used, and the deaths fell to thirty-one while in 1909, with the use of 11,200 gallons, there were but seventeen deaths from malaria. In 1910, with 12,830 gallons, the deaths were a few more than for the year before.

For the year just ended the amount of oil used was decreased to 9000 gallons and the deaths immediately jumped up to twenty-nine.

The record shows that the deaths from malarial fever in the city have risen or fallen directly as the use of the oil in large quantities was made or withheld.

Brazilian Minister Dead.

RIO JANERIO, Brazil, Feb. 10.—Baron De Rio Branco, minister of foreign affairs, died this morning. He was stricken suddenly ill on Feb. 5, with uraemia, and never rallied.

Baron De Rio Branco was probably the most brilliant statesman in Brazil. At the time of his death he had served continuously for ten years as minister of foreign affairs.

Kai Satisfied.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The Times says that news received in London is to the effect that Premier Yuan Shi Kai, after having consulted with the Dowager Empress, has agreed to most of the modifications made by the Nanking Government to Yuan's proposals for the abdication of the emperor.

Blustering evenings—too stormy to go out—too stormy for visitors.

Sit down to your

GERHARD HEINTZMAN SELF-PLAYING PIANO

and to an undisturbed evening of rest and pleasure.

It is always ready when you are. Always ready to help you produce just the music you like.

It's a wonderful thing, this great invention, for those of us who have no skill.

For here is a means which enables the man or woman who never played a note of music to reproduce any music, simple or intricate, with all the subtility of touch—all the exquisite finesse of the life-long artist.

You cannot know what enjoyment you are missing till you have this instrument in your home. Do not do without it. No other investment can give half its satisfaction.

Call or write for our new player booklet, which gives the fullest information.

Your present instrument taken in exchange. Liberal terms arranged.

GERHARD HEINTZMAN, LIMITED

New Salesrooms: 41-43 Queen St. West opposite City Hall

TORONTO

New Salesrooms in Hamilton: (Next to Post Office)

The World's Leap Year Baby Mugs

As was stated in a recent issue, The Toronto World will present a beautiful silver birthday mug to every baby born in Ontario on the 29th of next February. These children will only have an anniversary once in four years, and it is fitting that their first birthday should receive some special recognition. There are no conditions or entrance fees attached to the award, the only regulations to be observed are as follows:—

1.—Only babies born in Ontario are eligible.

2.—Babies must have been born between the hours of 12.00 midnight February 28, and 12.00 midnight February 29.

3.—The entry for the award must be made by filling out the coupon which will be found printed in another portion of the paper.

4.—The date and hour of each child's birth must be vouched for, in the place indicated on the coupon, by the attending physician.

5.—Entries not made on printed coupon will not be considered.

Something more about this award will appear in The World from time to time. Questions addressed to the Silver Mug Department will be answered.

WONDERS CLAIMED FOR THE SPINELESS CACTUS.

Luther Burbank announces that he has discovered processes whereby he can use the leaves of the cactus plant in manufacturing whitewash, paint, automobile tires and print paper.

The plant from which these wonderful results can be obtained is known as the "spineless" cactus.

"One leaf of the plant," Mr. Burbank is quoted as saying, in The Santa Rosa (Cal.) Despatch, "will make ten gallons of paint. The mucilage of the cactus leaf will not dissolve in water, but I have discovered that it will dissolve in alcohol. On this account oil coloring matter can readily be mixed with the mucilage and is handled easily.

"I am not as far advanced in my experiments with the cactus leaf as a paint product as I am with its possibilities as a whitewash, but, nevertheless, I am sure of its practical value. One of the greatest points about the whitewash made from cactus leaves is its waterproof qualities, and that alone will make it worthy of consideration. I am now negotiating with an eastern corporation to use this cactus leaf whitewash."

Mr. Burbank also said that after the mucilage had been taken from the cactus leaves for the whitewash and paint, the fiber could be converted into print paper and into automobile tires.

The fiber of the spineless plant is excellent as a substitute for rubber used in the present tires, declared the horticulturalist, and he added his belief that it would make tires for more durable.

The same properties which will make it valuable as a rubber substitute, he said, would make it invaluable in parts of the country where the wood pulp was hard to obtain for the making of paper.

CARTOONS OF THE DAY.

At no time has the cartoon played a larger or more important part in political and social life than it does to-day. Caricature has always been a potent weapon in the formation and direction of public opinion as well as a very effective instrument for presenting it in a form that epitomizes its prevailing current. How extensive is its use and how clever and talented are the artists and illustrators engaged in the work is very strikingly shown in a magazine whose first number was issued last month. It comprises numerous and well-selected examples of the cartoons current during the period covered. They embrace a wide range of subjects and variety of style, and all of course are not equally successful. Many have exceptional point and are full of character and humor that render the pages full of interest. "Cartoons," which is published on the fifth of each month by H. H. Windsor at 220 W. Washington-street, Chicago, is sold at $1.50 per year or 15 cents per copy, and will, we imagine, easily gain and hold popular favor.

Votes of Women

If women voted any particular baker's bread into exclusive use, it would be

LAWRENCE'S Home-made Bread

This famous loaf is used by many thousands of Toronto housekeepers, in preference to any other—5 cents a loaf; each loaf weighs 24 ounces.

GEO. LAWRENCE, Baker

Telephone College 321

ON THE GERRARD-CIVIC-CAR-LINE

THE TIDE IS TURNING
TORONTO IS GROWING EAST

Do you know that the only high-class residential vacant land within the city limits is along the Gerrard Civic Car Line?

Are you aware that to secure city services such as water, light, sewers, etc., builders must build in the portions of the city being opened up in the east end of Toronto? And do you know that Ward One shows the greatest building activity of any section of the city? And do you know that the land made available for use by the early assurance of car service is as beautiful, as attractive, and as desirable for high-class home sites as any land in Toronto?

We will be glad to show you what magnificent properties we have along the new Gerrard civic car line. **Glenmount** and **Kingsmount Park** offers everything in home surroundings that could be wished. Call on us, or phone, or write.

W. N. McEACHREN & SONS, LIMITED
63 VICTORIA STREET **PHONE ADELAIDE 236**

GLENMOUNT PARK — KINGSMOUNT PARK

ON THE GERRARD-CIVIC-CAR-LINE

Two of a Kind---The Rough-House Kind

Big Bob Cook, of Orangeville, Recalls Big Sandy McDuff, of Barrie, His Prototype As a Genuine Canadian Bad Man.

An Incident of the Days of Old, When Cops Were Bold and Terrors Held Their Sway, Shows Up in Contrast With the Procedure in Recent Arrest in This City.

The other day at Orangeville the judge gave Big Bob Cook what, in the vernacular, is known as "Seven-spot Fen."

Big Bob, this time, was convicted of stealing sheep, otherwise "lifting bleaters." Those who remember Dufferin's Heart's Delight" in the earlier stages of his career will wonder how he ever came to descend to the level of the sheep-thief; for, like his great prototype, Big Sandy McDuff of Barrie, familiarly called "Simcoe's Sweet William," he wasn't naturally a criminal, but only a rough, roystering giant who, in liquor, loved to display himself, put the countryside on the rough, and rank facile princeps as a disregarder of social and other conventionalities.

A keerless chap in his talk was Jim,
An' an ugly man in a row;
But he never lied, an' he never flunk-od—
I guess he never knowed how.

Something like that might have been written of Bob Cook, before whiskey and bad company had utterly spoiled him—before "drink and the devil had done the rest," as it were. Always conscious of his herculean strength, restless, wild-spirited, he "scorned the hands of puny hands like the tempest scorns a chain", and yet, in this big, swaggering, reckless fellow was a decided streak of the good—if only it had been developed instead of smothered out. And so there was also in Big Sandy McDuff, whose case is irresistibly recalled by that of his modern imitator, now doomed to put in seven long years at Kingston.

When it came to the time finally to round up obstreperous Robert, six Toronto detectives were detailed for the job. This was a couple of weeks ago.

When it came to the time finally to bring obnoxious Alexander up sharp, one little constable undertook the job voluntarily.

Another point in which the analogy is, perhaps, more striking: Big Bob came along like a lamb, so did Big Sandy. But the latter's arrest is not a matter of a fortnight since. In fact, it is a matter of over twenty-five years ago.

A trifle belated, from the "live news" viewpoint, somebody may object; but is all really "live" news that glitters in the papers nowadays? Didn't we read only re te day's comp an e'aborate epitome of a municipal proclamation dug up out of ancient ruins in Egypt, and which is declared to have become public property six thousand years ago?

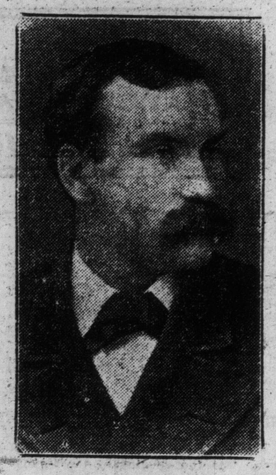
Not Played Up in Papers.

Looking back to the memorable occasion when Constable Joseph Rogers of Barrie, and head of the County Constabulary of Simcoe, single-handed took the Terror of Oro under his wing—you'll appreciate the metaphor when told that the officer was a giant of five feet seven, while the terror was a runt of six feet four in his socks—it occurs to me that but scant notice was taken of it in the Barrie papers. I believe it was election time, with that mighty campaigner, Herman H. Cook in the running; and the papers were too full for utterance of anything but red-hot politics. Or maybe it was court time and everything had to give way to His Honor Judge Gowan's charge to the Grand Jury—a large part of which, by the way, was devoted to suggesting, with strong argment to back it, the advisability of recommending the abolition of that venerable tribunal.

But, no matter. Even if the press failed in its duty of featuring the feat, the whole town and country-side rang with acclaim, and "Little Joe," as he was affectionately called, was once again, as he had often been before, the Hero of the Hour.

Sandy McDuff and Big Bob Cook had various points in common. They needn't be compared in detail. Let it suffice to say that any species of daredevilry, or that term minus the dare, that especially amazed, shocked or affrighted the good, peaceable, law-abiding Township of Oro, came to be instinctively associated with Sandy McDuff—and subsequent disclosures usually justified the association. A very Goliath in stature and strength, McDuff's acts of wantonness and violence knew no limit. In his cups, and ugly, he would clean out a whole country bar-room, and then wreck the bar. If in a playful mood he sought such diversion as forcing a couple of friendly neighbors to strip off and fight ten rounds in a stable yard; or, making an old man dance till he drops on the tap-room floor; or, compelling a whole bunch of his boon companions to climb a telegraph post and wait till he was pleased to let them descend.

Now and again he would lift a couple of full-grown men, one in each hand, and toss them out of the tavern to the manure-heap. His commands to his victims were enforced at the point of the gun. And this gun at other times was employed pegging at the dogs, cats, fowl or other live stock in sight of the spot where Sandy was holding revel. The brawny ruffian, however, was no bandit. He committed no thefts nor outrages inuring to his own profit. On the contrary he was a lavish spend-



BIG SANDY M'DUFF.

er of the big money he earned as a Jack-of-all-trades, a capital worker.

Warrant Finally Issued.

After a year or two of ultra obnoxious activities, for none of which was the burly tough ever brought to account, so fearful was everybody of lodging complaint against him, and so cool and distant was the attitude of officers of the law towards him, in the face of knowledge of his immense humorisms—it finally transpired that an inoffensive farmer, who had suffered loss as well as personal violence at McDuff's hands, swore out information, a warrant was issued, somewhat reluctantly and dubiously, and Rogers was handed the document at his own request.

"I'll get Sandy or eat my badge!" vowed the high constable. And those who knew the pluck of the little man didn't doubt his sincerity to trig a rifle at the Oro terror, altho they weren't betting on the outcome.

At a dance following a barn-raising, at which McDuff had as usual, almost paralyzed his fellows by his exhibitions of prodigious strength and bull-dog courage and tenacity, the opportunity came to find him man and go to him in spectacular style. And "Little Joe" promptly seized it. Donning his nattiest uniform, pinning on his prized medals and slipping a pair of handcuffs into a side pocket and a six-shooter into his hip-pocket, the man who had resolved to cop Sandy McDuff and in default, indulge in an odd meal, drove out to the scene of the barn-raising festivities, twenty miles distant, put his rig in a handy shed, and entered the ball-room, just as the wheezing fiddles had sounded the concluding drone of a Strauss—maybe it was. He walked right in, but he didn't turn around and walk right out again—like the hero of that modern ballad we all love so well. He walked right in and up to big Sandy, as the gentleman was escorting a fair partner to a seat.

"Alexander McDuff," he said, reaching up and tapping the owner of the name on the white shirt sleeve, "I arrest you, in the Queen's name!"

Scrap Didn't Happen.

A tumult, a wild uproar; the bark of guns, the sound of a horrible scuffle and the dull thud of falling bodies. Bah! Not even the meekest, tamest kind of racket followed. It was the quietest, easiest, most subdued and ordinary bit of police performance ever pulled off in a neighborhood not actually famed for its law-abiding character.

Sandy turned slowly around, and faced the small man in uniform. He was perspiring and panting from terpsichorean exercise. And—he was sober. The circumstance meant a good deal at this psychological moment. In fact, it meant everything that had to do with the abnormal quiescence of the instant.

"Want me, Joe?" he queried, huskily, a half-smile broadening the big, round, heavy-jawed face.

"That's what, Sandy!" briskly replied the officer.

"What for?"

"That Foster business!"

"Got a warrant? Oh, all right, I don't want to see it, Joe. Your word's good. Well, I'm with you!"

Rogers drew his darbies.

"Ain't goin' to put them things on me, are you?" growled the big 'un.

"Can't help it, Sandy. I've got to."

"Well, people," laughed the prisoner, as the bracelets clicked to their hold. "This is quite a surprise. First time old Sandy McDuff ever wore shackles. But, go on with the fun. I'll see you all later. Come on, Joe!"

Here it occurred to some one to pass the captive his coat. The handcuffs had to be removed while he slipped it on. And all the while the man under arrest grinned and accepted the situation without any show of anger or resentment.

And this ends the little reminiscence. Now, here's the proposition:

If it was a job the other day for a whole squad of able city detectives to run in one bad man from Orangeville, while some twenty-five years ago a heap sight worse man from Oro, was neatly and successfully corralled by one undersized county constable, what's the——— or, rather, who's the——— or, probably, it might be better to put it, how the———

But, pshaw! Having possession of these heretofore unprinted facts concerning the Time That Little Joe Took Big Sandy, formulate you own proposition.

And what of Sandy?—what became of him?—where does he now live? We'll have to fall back on "Jim Bludso" for answer:

Wall, no, I can't say whar he lives,
Leastwise, he don't live. Ye see
He's kinder got out of the habit
Of livin', like you an' me.

McDuff drifted out to Mexico. A few years ago word came that he had lost his life in a bar-room scrap. There were no particulars. The story was never fully confirmed.

If it would add to the interest and plausibility of the narrative, it might be said that the "Little Joe" herewith is Major Rogers, (retired) of the 35th Battalion, Simcoe Foresters, and still alive and hearty.

He is father of Joseph E. Rogers, superintendent of the provincial department of criminal investigation.

ARITHMETIC DRAMATIZED FOR TOTS.

A good idea of how to play and study are advantageously combined in the schoolroom to-day is given by Harriet Finlay-Johnson in an article on "Dramatized Education," appearing in the current number of The Atlantic Monthly.

There are sounds of revelry proceeding from the infant school; she writes. We must see what is afoot. The tiny tots are learning the elements of arithmetic; but there is no blackboard or chalk about. They themselves have papers, with a large number printed thereon, pinned on their breasts.

"Now, take partners for the dance!" says the teacher. "What number makes the right pair of partners?"

"Ten," answers the tinies.

Then at once 2 walks up to 1 and says: "Will you dance with me?" and leads his partner to the top of the room. Exit chooses 2, 7 chooses 3, and so on until all are paired, each one picking out the number which, added to his or her own, will make up 10. If they are correct, they dance; but should they make an error they stand out. This is a great indignity and seldom occurs, we observe. The dance is a sort of glorified country dance, of the style of Sir Roger de Coverley.

But listen! A bell rings! Let us pop into the classroom from whence the sound comes. What do we see? A shop, a real shop, with a bell on the door to announce the advent of customers, with little girls behind the counter (a desk, with a yard measure pinned thereon), with a cashier presiding over a cash-box of cardboard coins; with real printed billheads (kindly provided by a renowned soap manufacturer), with rolls of ribbon (paper hanger's trimmings from the wall paper), with customers buying and receiving correct measurements and change. The teacher watches to see that there are no mistakes; but it is a real game. The children are not reciting a prepared dialog. They talk spontaneously, as children do when they play out of school.

In view of the strained relations between Great Britain and the German Empire, and the possibility of war between these two great nations you should keep in constant touch with the ever-changing situation by reading Toronto's most popular and enterprising daily paper. The Morning World is delivered to any address in the city or suburbs for 25 cents per month. Attach name to the following coupon, and forward it to The World Office, 40 Richmond Street West.

Name .....

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RICH MEN'S SONS VS. THE OLD ADAGE

Popular Fallacy of the Idle Rich Dispelled—Younger Generation Making Good.

It has long been the cheerful custom of apostles of the simple life to preach the demoralizing effect of inherited wealth; poverty they pronounce the only natural training school and the self-made man is their idol. Extravagance and incompetence are popularly supposed to be inherent defects of the second and third generations in finance and industry and a "new deal" is demanded on the ground that the future cannot be entrusted to the sons of the men who have achieved the results of the past and present. It is even proposed to place upon great fortunes a confiscatory inheritance tax to save the country from the profligate scions of plutocracy.

Meantime the magnates are passing. Henry H. Rogers and H. O. Havemeyer have died, John D. Rockefeller has practically retired from active life and many others of the one hundred men who were christened "captains of industry" at the luncheon to Prince Henry of Prussia in New York in 1902 have begun to unstrap their swords. Who are the lieutenants who are taking the commands thus vacated? Here are some of them:

J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Henry H. Rogers, Jr., William G. Rockefeller, Horace V. Havemeyer, Mortimer L. Schiff, Ogden Mills, Louis W. Hill, James N. Hill, Allan Ryan, Kingdon Gould.

Strong Men of Tomorrow.

Born to great responsibilities as well as to great privileges, with every advantage of environment and education which wealth can give, these men have not been brought up as pampered pets of doting parents, but as crown princes destined to succeed to positions of great power, with duties to fulfil to the commonwealth as well as to their families.

The escapades of some of the jeunesse doree, furnishing perennial texts for pulpit and newspaper sermons on the curse of unearned riches, have obscured from the public eye the rise of those who are to be the strong men of to-morrow. But in the history of the next twenty-five years the young men here named are bound to play a pre-eminent part, with credit to the names they bear, names which have given them a handicap over those less fortunately born.

J. Pierpont Morgan is still very much alive, but he is giving to his son constantly widening scope. Young Mr. Morgan, who is 45 years old, is a director in three big corporations besides being an important member of his father's firm, and has been conspicuous in the doings of the London house of J. S. Morgan and Co. He is a graduate of Harvard, a member of the New York Stock Exchange, the New York University Club and of many other York clubs and organizations.

Director of 31 Concerns.

William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., has been better known to the public as a promoter of automobiling and as patron of the Vanderbilt Cup races which have done so much to develop the automobile industry than as a financier; nevertheless, he is a director in thirty-one railroad corporations and financial institutions, of eleven of which he is vice-president. Mr. Vanderbilt is 34 years old and holds a directorate for every year of his age. He was graduated from Harvard in 1901.

John D. Rockefeller, Sr., has resigned his membership in every board except that of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, of which he is still president. Young Mr. Rockefeller was elected a vice-president to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Rogers. He has been for some time previously a director of that corporation and he is also on the boards of the United States Steel Corporation, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company, and the American Linseed Company. He shows his interest in his father's philanthropic plans by acting as trustee of the general education board, to which Mr. Rockefeller, Sr., recently gave another $10,000,000, as trustee of the University of Chicago, and as director of the famous Rockefeller Bible class. He is 38 years old and a graduate of Brown University.

Standard Oil Magnate.

William G. Rockefeller and nephew of John D., is a year older than his cousin, John D., Jr. He is treasurer of the Standard Oil Company of New York and a director of the Union Pacific Railway Company, the Lincoln National Bank of New York, the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, the Columbia Bank of New York, and the New York Transit Company. He was graduate from Yale in 1892.

Horace V. Havemeyer is a son of the late Henry O. Havemeyer, president of the American Sugar Refining Company. He is president and director of the Brooklyn Eastern District Terminal Company, and a director of the American Sugar Refining Company, the American Coffee Company, of the Cuban-American Sugar Company, and vice-president and director of the Brooklyn Elevator and Milling Company.

Mortimer L. Schiff, son of Jacob H. Schiff, is a member of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb and Co., a director of the Fidelity Bank of New York, of the Mercantile Trust Company, the U. S. Safe Deposit Company, and secretary and trustee of the Provident Loan Society of New York. He is an Amherst man, class of 1896, and is 35 years old.

A Tremendous Fortune.

Henry H. Rogers, Jr., at the age of 20, came into one of the biggest fortunes in America. He had long been in training for such a contingency, for since his graduation from Harvard in 1901, Henry H. Rogers, Sr., had been, with his customary foresight, preparing his son to take his place. With his fortune, young Mr. Rogers has inherited the task of completing the Virginian Railway, his father's pet project. Before the late Mr. Roger's death young Rogers had been elected a director of the Amalgamated Copper Company, treasurer and director of the Atlas Tack Company, treasurer and director of the Richmond Light and Power Company, vice-president, treasurer and director of the Staten Island Midland Railway Company, and a director in the National Copper Bank, New York, the Southfield Branch R. R. Company, and the Boylston Manufacturing Company.

Ogden Mills, son of D. O. Mills, is, like so many others of New York's young financiers, a Harvard graduate. He is 34 years old. He is president of the Tribune Association (New York), vice-president and director of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company, and a director in seventeen other companies, including the Pacific Mail Company, the Erie R. R. Company, the International Paper Company, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rail Company and the Rock Island Company.

Future Railroad King.

Louis W. Hill has succeeded his father as president of the Great Northern Railway Company and his brother, James N. Hill, is vice-president of the Northern Pacific Company. They are both directors in nearly all the corporations with which their father has been identified. Both are graduates of Yale.

Allan A. Ryan is a son of Thomas Fortune Ryan. He is a director of the American Surety Company, the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, the Consolidated Lithographic Company, trustee of the Fifth Avenue Trust Company, New York, and president and director of the Royal Typewriter Company as well as senior partner in the firm of Allan A. Ryan and Brother, bankers and brokers at 32 Liberty-street, New York City, of which Clendenning J. Ryan is junior partner.

Kingdon Gould, son of George Gould, has been within the past year elected a director of three of the Gould railroads—the Missouri Pacific, the Texas and Pacific and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern. He is a graduate of Columbia University.

These twelve young men have proved that a rich man's son may amount to something. If they have been spared the hardships which some of their fathers experienced in their youth, they have not been made rakes or molly-coddles by their good fortune.

NEW METHOD OF TRANSMITTING TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

The Johnson-Varley method of transmitting cable and wireless messages depends on the property of thin metallic strips or reeds of vibrating in unison when their note is the same, but of remaining quiet in the presence of other vibrations.

Combining a number of these reeds, each with its own coil, and having a corresponding receiver at the other end, it is made possible to send each letter, figure or other character with a single impulse, instead of requiring several impulses as in the Morse system.

The transmission is by high tension current of small quantity, and the usual charging of the cables with static electricity is avoided. A number of different instruments can be operated simultaneously over the same cable, as the impulses do not interfere with those of different tuning.

The application of the principle to wireless telegraphy is said to make practicable an ingenious receiver to be used independently for three different sets of vibrations, or tunings, so that it may pick up (1) general messages of the telegraphic system, (2) semi-private messages intended only for a certain number of stations, and (3) secret messages which are receivable only by the special instrument in tune with the transmitter.

Music Has Been Put on an Equal Footing with Literature by the PIANOLA Piano

Have you ever stopped to think what books would mean to you, if you couldn't read yourself—if you depended entirely upon other persons reading to you occasionally out of a book of their own and not your own selection?

It is not overstating it to say that this is the exact situation with most people in regard to music. They now and then hear someone play the piano. What they hear, however, represents someone else's choice, and rarely their own.

The PIANOLO PIANO makes music as free to everyone as literature.

In the enormous repertoire of the PIANOLA PIANO—a repertoire that practically exhausts piano music—there are hundreds of pieces that would give you the greatest pleasure to hear. Unless you buy a PIANOLA PIANO you will probably never hear these pieces. Certainly you will never experience the immensely greater fascination of playing them yourself.

Music is capable of affording you as much pleasure, if not actually more, than literature. The PIANOLA PIANO is the most practical—the easiest and in every way the most satisfactory means of getting at music.

The Genuine PIANOLA PIANOS, the Steinway, Weber, Wheelock and Stuyvesant, are on sale in Toronto, only at our store.

NOTE—A limited number of exchanged PIANOLA PIANOS (fully guaranteed) at greatly reduced price.

Allowance on old pianos in exchange. Liberal Credit Terms.

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TRICK THAT FAILED TO DECEIVE CUSTOMS OFFICERS.

One of the "oddest" cases that have puzzled the local customs department happened a few days ago, reports The New Orleans Times-Democrat, and, as in the great percentage of cases, the land agents of Uncle Sam guessed right and saved the old gentleman a few dollars in addition to knowing that they had saved him from being "bunceed."

Under the parcels post and the customs regulations, provision is made for a certain class of "samples" which may be sent into this country. Altho close restrictions are drawn, there are many foreigners who try every year to use this little loophole as one thru which to send goods without paying duty. Knowing this, all "samples" are subjected to close scrutiny by the government agents.

It seems that a gentleman in Asia Minor, in the City of Smyrna, sought information from friends in New Orleans with whom he desired to do a small business, learned of the loophole, and conceived the idea he could "put one over" the sharp-eyed agents.

He sent twenty-four "odd" slippers, of choice Morocco leather, to his friends here. Of course, they were "samples." The agents looked at them carefully, saw the fine workmanship and valued them accordingly.

Then they calmly put the slippers on a shelf and waited—and smiled. And in three weeks there came a second package of "samples" to the same party. They pulled "bundle 1" from the shelf, and found that the two bundles made twenty-four pairs of fine slippers, all matched. The astonished recipient finally secured them by paying the duty, about one-half their value.

And the custom-house men put it down as an "odd" case and waited for the next sharp foreigner.

The Dominating Kaiser.

National Magazine: The German nation to-day is the one absorbing topic of interest in Europe. Germany is no longer a nation of authors and poets, sitting by with a pipe and mug of beer, but a nation of business and battleships.

That the style of mustache affected by the kaiser is worn by most of the men, is striking evidence of his impressive influence and personality. The German royal coach of state has given way to the royal automobile, which has a distinctive "honk" all of its own, so that everyone knows when the emperor is coming. The kaiser keeps in daily contact with his people and as he passes up Unted den Linden and under the great arch, thru the gateway not used by any but the royal equipage, there is an impressive exhibition of the disciplinary and military spirit of the nation.

Eyes Cured— Sample Bottle Free

Before After

The Above Show for Themselves What a Few Weeks Use of Schlegel's Magic Eye Lotion Has Done.

Grateful Patients tell of almost miraculous cures of Cataracts, Granulated Lids, Wild Hairs, Ulcers, Weak, Watery Eyes and all Eye Disease—many have thrown away their glasses after using this magic remedy one week. Send your name and address with full description of your trouble to the H. T. Schlegel Co., 6269 Home Bank Bldg., Peoria, Ill., or fill out the coupon below, and you will receive by return mail, prepaid, a trial bottle of this magic remedy, that has restored many almost blind to sight.

Free Bottle Coupon

This coupon is good for one trial bottle of Schlegel's Magic Eye Remedy, sent to you prepaid, with testimonials from thousands of cured patients. Simply fill in your name and address on dotted lines below and mail to the H. T. Schlegel Co., 6269 Home Bank Bldg., Peoria, Ill.

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Street .....

City ..... Province .....

Society.

The marriage of Miss Nita Huin to Mr. Hunter will take place at London, Ont., on the 20th of this month.

* * *

Mrs. Alex. Gibson has moved into her own house, 10 Ferndale-road, and will receive for the first time since her marriage on Thursday.

* * *

Mrs. J. Enoch Thompson, who underwent a severe operation three weeks ago, has been removed to her home in St. Vincent-street, where she is making progress towards recovery.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Robins, Miss Marguerite Robins, Mrs. and Miss Huestis are among those leaving for the south.

* * *

Miss Mary Hanna gave a delightful tea for her girl friends last Wednesday afternoon, when the polished table was arranged with a basket of red carnations, surrounded by valentines and cupids, a cupid and a basket of carnations being given to each of the assistants, Miss Rita Dunbar, Miss Nan Gooch, Miss Muriel Bicknell, Miss Dorothy Norrey and Miss Lewis. Miss Hanna was in a becoming dress of white satin with touches of royal blue and a bouquet of lily of the valley and violets.

* * *

At the marriage of Miss Dorothy Heward, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Heward, to Mervyn Morrow, which takes place at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Montreal, on Feb. 17, the bride will be attended by her sister, Miss Gladys Heward. Miss Brenda Morrow, Miss Brenda Hebden, and Miss Marguerite Struthy. The best man will be Mr. Chilion Heward, and the ushers Mr. Curzon Morrow, Dr. Lionel Lindsay, and Dr. Hardisty.

* * *

The marriage of Miss Harriet Dinnick to Mr. Frederick Wm. Gates, will take place quietly at the family residence, Kendal-avenue, on Tuesday, Feb. 20.

* * *

Mrs. A. E. Hagerman, 17 Queen's Court, 581 Jarvis-street, will receive on Monday, and not again this season.

* * *

Miss E. Madge McConnell, A.T.C.M., left on Friday with the University Glee Club, to fill engagements in Hamilton and St. Catharines.

* * *

Mrs. Perry G. Goldsmith will receive on Monday, Feb. 12, and not against this season.

* * *

Dr. Forbes Godfrey, M.L.A., Mimico, has returned from the West Indies.

* * *

Mrs. C. E. Hooper, Miss Kate and Miss Mabel Gilmour are at the Surrey Apartments, 90 College-street.

* * *

Mrs. Montraville Walsingham Mills and Miss Pearl Mills, of 22 St. Joseph-street, will receive on Wednesday, Feb. 14, and not again this season. Mrs. Thomas Caldicott Mills, of Denver, Col., and Miss Lithgow, of Halifax, will receive with them.

* * *

Mrs. H. F. Sharpe, "The Bradeate," Avenue-road Hill, will receive Thursday and Friday, Feb. 15 and 16, and not again. Miss Buchanan will receive with them.

* * *

Mrs. W. G. Brown and Miss Marjorie Brown, 185 Roxborough-street east, will receive on Monday and not again.

* * *

Mrs. Chas. Synge, Simpson-avenue, will receive on Monday for the last time.

* * *

Among those giving bridge parties this week are: Mrs. George Gage, Mrs. Oliver Macklem, Mrs. Shirley Denison, Mrs. Main, Mrs. Malone, Miss K. L. Patterson, Miss Thornhill and Mrs. Croft.

* * *

The Indians will hold their semi-monthly assembly in the Masonic Hall, College and Markham-streets, Monday evening.

* * *

Mrs. Alfred Weyerstall, Ea Plaza, will receive on Tuesday for the last time this season.

* * *

Mrs. D. Colville, 30 Seaton-street, will not receive until last Friday in February.

* * *

Mrs. Charles P. Cashman (formerly Alberta Darch), will receive for the first time since her marriage on Wednesday, Feb. 14, at her home, 182 Grace-street, from 4 to 6 o'clock. Mrs. Alfred Darch will receive with her daughter.

* * *

Mrs. T. J. Smyth, 142 Annette-street, has issued invitations for an at home Thursday, Feb. 15.

* * *

Invitations have been issued for the next dance of the Twilight Club to be held at Old Orchard Parlors on Tuesday Feb. 13. The patronesses are Mrs. Robert E. Inseiman, Mrs. J. H. Coleman, Mrs. E. B. Chalk and Mrs. C. J. Gilson of Hamilton.

* * *

Mrs. F. W. Stair, of Madison-ave., was the charming hostess of a euchre of Wednesday afternoon, when she received, wearing a gown of white mousseline de scie, with touches of old rose satin and black lace; she also wore some very handsome diamonds. Miss Jean Murray also received, wearing white voile. The spacious rooms were gay with red carnations, narcissi, tulips and pink roses. Miss Miriam Hart and Miss Gladys Davis assisted, looking after the numerous guests.

* * *

On the same afternoon Miss Helen Stevenson of Chestnut Park gave a girls' bridge followed by a small tea, the young hostess wearing mauve foulard and lace and being assisted by her mother in a handsome gown of pale grey with diamond ornaments. The prizes were silver photograph frames tied with daffodil ribbons and the tea-table was very pretty with a rustic basket of crimson carnations.

LAKEVIEW BALL.

The stewards in charge of the Lakeview Golf and Country Club dance to be held at the King Edward Hotel, on Thursday Feb. 15 will be: E. V. O'Sullivan, E. L. Anthes, F. L. Plant, E. N. Donald, N. G. MacLeod, W. H. Martin, F. T. Mcgan, D. B. Gillies.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY.

The grand auditorium of St. Joseph's Academy, St. Alban-street and Surrey place, was last evening the scene of a brilliant assemblage, met together to listen to the Rev. Dr. Treacy's lecture on Saint Teresa, patroness of the Catholic Women's Club of Toronto University. Besides the university club there were present many members of St. Joseph's splendid Alumnae Association, and the students of the Convent College. The striking personality of the great Spanish saint, as shown by her character and life-work, was powerful portrayed by Dr. Treacy, who combines clear thinking with forceful reasoning and impressive delivery. Among the university graduates were noticed: Miss G. Lawler, M. A., Dr. Mary Callaghan, Miss Mona McLaughlin, M.A., Miss E. M. O'Connell, B.A., Miss R. Connelly, B.A., Miss K. McAllister, Miss Kelly, B.A., and Miss Salter. Previous to the lecture the academy's guests spent a pleasant social hour in the spacious convent reception-rooms.

WILL GIVE $500 TO SICK OF TORONTO AND VICINITY

Famous Scientist Who Originated the New Wonderful "Home Treatment" Offers $1.00 Package Free to Sick and Ailing.

In order that every reader of The World, who needs treatment may have an opportunity to test this celebrated medicine, the now famous scientist has come to the front with an offer to give absolutely free a full-size $1.00 package to five hundred persons to prove the wonderful claims which have been made for it. In making this offer the scientist said: "I know that there are many people who have been suffering for years with some chronic disease, and many of them have spent large sums of money seeking a cure. I know that these people hesitate about investing money in medicine because they have despaired of ever getting well. Thousands have told me that story, and many thousands of the same people have told me afterwards that my treatment had cured them after doctors and everything else had failed. I want to show these despairing people that all the newspaper talk about my treatment is absolutely true. I want to prove to a limited number—no matter what the disease, no matter how long they may have suffered, no matter how blue and discouraged — that my treatment really and actually does accomplish the wonderful results that have been reported."

People who suffer from Rheumatism, Kidney Trouble, Stomach Trouble, Liver or Bowel Disorders, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Chronic Coughs, Weak Lungs, Lumbago, Piles, Urinary Disorders, Female Weaknesses of any kind, the weak, worn-out, broken-down and despondent will be delighted at the effect of a few doses. This wonderful treatment creates a fine appetite and helps the digestive organs to carry on their functions as they should. It strengthens the kidneys, too, and drives rheumatism poisons from the blood as if by magic. That is why people who try it become so enthusiastic.

Any reader of The World who will try this extraordinary medicine that has created so much excitement by its cures can obtain absolutely free a full $1.00 treatment by simply filling in the coupon below or writing a letter describing their case in their own words. If they prefer, and mailing it to-day to James W. Kidd, Toronto, Canada. No money need be sent and no charge of any kind will be made.

As this offer is limited, you should write at once, in order to be sure to receive your free treatment.

Coupon CA-14 For Free Dollar Treatment

Dr. Jas. W. Kidd, Toronto, Canada.

Please send me a Full $1.00 Course of Treatment for my case, **free and postage paid,** just as you promise.

Name .....

Postoffice ..... Province .....

Street or R. F. D. No. .....

Age ..... How long afflicted? .....

Make a cross (X) before diseases you have. Two crosses (XX) before the one from which you suffer most.

....Rheumatism	....Chronic Cough	....Dizziness
....Lumbago	....Malaria	....Nervousness
....Catarrh	....Asthma	....Obesity
....Constipation	....Hay Fever	....Female Weakness
....Piles	....Heart Trouble	....Womb Trouble
....Diarrhoea	....Poor Circulation	....Ovarian Trouble
....Torpid Liver	....Impure Blood	....Irregular Periods
....Indigestion	....Anemia	....Painful Periods
....Stomach Trouble	....Pimples	....Delayed Periods
....Kidney Trouble	....Eczema	....Hot Flashes
....Bladder Trouble	....Neuralgia	....Bearing Down Pains
....Weak Lungs	....Headache	....Leucorrhoea

Give any other symptoms on a separate sheet. Correspondence in all languages.

THE STRAND.

As its principal feature the Strand Theatre will this week offer a striking play based on the thrilling play "The Corsican Brothers." Originally written in French and named "Les Freres Corses," it was translated by Dion Boucicault, and jumped at once into enormous popularity. The plot turns on the mysterious sympathy between Louis and Fabrian del Franchi, who are twin brothers. It is a tragic story of love and jealousy, intensely dramatic and of engrossing interest. On this account it ends itself with exceptional advantage to the requirements of the photo-play, and as presented at the Strand it will be found in the highest degree absorbing and wonderfully vivid in its characterization. The play has been staged with wonderful realism, and should prove one of the greatest attractions yet offered.

The Strand series of current world events will be specially good this week. Magnificent views were secured of the great fire at New York that destroyed the Equitable Life Assurance Building—the first skyscraper erected in that city—resulting in a loss of $18,000,000. One billion dollars' worth of securities were buried in the debris, and nine persons, including Battalion Chief Wm. J. Walsh, lost their lives. Zero weather, and a sixty mile-an-hour gale prevailed, rendering the work of the firemen spectacular in the extreme. A motor train accident, and the terrible accident to the St. Louis and Kansas train will also be shown; the funeral of "Fighting Bob" Evans, Rear-Admiral of the U. S. Navy, and other notable events.

The musical end of the program for the coming week will be specially attractive. Mona Gray, Known in Vaudeville as "The Girl With the Silver Voice," is featured on the program. This will be her first appearance in Toronto, and as she has been highly successful in the leading metropolitan theatres she will certainly make friends with her audiences here. Miss Gray will sing at the evening performances only, and on the matinees Mr. Chas. A. Sherman, the eminent English baritone, will continue to appear. This is his second week at the Strand, and he has already made his songs very acceptable to the audiences. Remember the Strand is the favorite matinee house now for ladies and children who find themselves admirably suited with the continuous performances from 12 noon, and the cheap prices.

KING HAAKON OF SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Feb. 10.—The assistance that has been rendered recently by King Haakon to the committee arranging for the Olympic games here during the approaching summer, has called forth much favorable comment on the versatility of the monarch's talents.

In addition to being a wise and strong, as well as a popular ruler, he has proved most important in the industrial life of the nation. He has a large interest in a Stockholm brewery, and is one of the most prominent builders in his kingdom. He has swept away numerous slum areas, having up-to-date building substituted under his personal supervision.

MARTIN—TEMPLE.

St. James' Cathedral was the scene of a large and fashionable wedding on Wednesday afternoon, when the marriage was solemnized of Miss Florence Erie Temple, third daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Algernon Temple, and Mr. Selby Blackwood Martin, Hamilton, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Martin of Parkdale. The church was decorated with palms and the ceremony was performed by the rector, Rev. Canon Plumptre, Dr. Ham presiding at the organ. The service was full choral and the choir preceded the bride up the aisle, singing Canon Welch's hymn, "We Lift Our Hearts, O Father." During the signing of the register Mr. A. D. Armour sang "O Perfect Love." The bride, who was given away by her father, looked very handsome in her exquisite wedding gown of white satin, with court train of rose point lace, which was caught at the shoulders with a large pearl ornament and draped across the front to the hem of the skirt, which was slashed away to show an underskirt of silver tissue. Her veil of old Brussels lace, which had been worn by her mother, was held in place by a wreath of orange blossoms, and she carried a beautiful shower of white orchids and lily of the valley. Her sister, Miss Frances Temple, was maid of honor, and wore pink satin veiled in pink ninon, with hat of pale grey silk straw, with grey plumes and tiny French pink rosebuds. She carried a sheaf of pink carnations and wore the groom's gift, a pair of pink coral earings. Miss Pearl Macdonald and Miss Estelle Nordheimer were the bridesmaids, and were gowned alike in pink satin veiled in pearl grey ninon, with hats similar to those of the maid of honor. Both carried pink carnations and wore the groom's gift of coral earings. Mr. Harry Walker of Montreal was best man, and the ushers were Mr. Lexie Martin, the groom's brother; Mr. William Wilson of Hamilton; Mr. Reginald Temple, and Mr. Trevor Temple; to each the groom gave a silver card case. After the ceremony the bridal party and guests drove to the home of the bride's parents in Warren-road, where Dr. and Mrs. Temple held a reception, the latter wearing a handsome gown of black satin veiled in black marquisette, with trimmings of silk embroidery, a black and white hat and carrying Richmond roses. Mrs. Martin, the groom's mother, was in black marquisette over black satin, with touch of pale blue, and black hat with black feathers. After the usual toast and speeches had been responded to the bride changed her wedding gown for a smart tailor-made of brown broadcloth, sealskin toque trimmed with pale blue and handsome set of sealskin furs (the gift of the groom), and left with her husband for a trip to Atlantic City, before going to their home in Hamilton.

MARRIAGE IN ENGLAND.

The approaching marriage of the Marquis of Stafford and Lady Eileen Butler is of special interest to Canada, for both families have made many friends in the Dominion, and the prospective bride and bridegroom will, it is anticipated, spend a good deal of time on this side of the Atlantic. As the eldest son of the Duke of Sutherland, and prospective heir to the title, the Marquis of Stafford became known during his father's recent prolonged tour as a fine young Britisher, with none of the objectionable folly that has made some representatives of the old country's "best families" the butt of satire, and a class generally referred to in terms of derision. In the ordinary course of events the Marquis and his bride will some day become owners of the family seat of the Sutherlands at Brooks, Alberta, which now appears in "Debrett," in formal position. The young marquis did good work with men from the sister nations, in Lovat's Scouts during the South African campaign, and made as many friends there as he did during his home service with the 2nd Dragoons. The charming young lady whom he is to marry belongs to the Butlers of County Fermanagh, being the elder of the daughters of the Earl of Lanesborough. She is only recently out of her teens, was one of the most admired of Queen Mary's trainbearers at the coronation, and is said to be "one of the sweetest Irish colleens in the court circle." The Earl of Lanesborough is, of course, well known in Canada, owing to his appointment to and service in the position of military secretary to Earl Grey while governor-general. Lady Eileen Gladys Butler takes her second name from her mother, who was a daughter of the late Major-General Sir Henry Tombs, one of the holders of the coveted Victoria Cross, conferred on him for conspicuous gallantry in the service of his country during the Indian mutiny. He was one of the very few men eulogized by Lord Roberts in his "Forty Years in India."

TRINITY LECTURES.

The Trinity College lectures, arranged by Miss Plaxton for Saturday afternoon in Lent at 3.30, will this year be on "Paris in the Last Century." Feb. 24, Prof. Maurice Hutton will speak on "Impressions of Paris." March 2, Dr. J. Humphrey Anger, Mus. Doc., on "Gounod." March 9, Dr. Rupert E. L. Kittredge on "Victor Hugo." March 16, Prof. Ramsay Wright on "The Life and Work of Pasteur." March 23, Dr. Velyien E. Henderson, "The Architecture of Paris." March 30, Mr. Wyly Grier, R.C.A., "Paris and Its Art Life." The following are the patronesses of the lectures: Lady Gibson, Mrs. Whitney, Lady Pellatt, Mrs. Sweeny, Mrs. R. A. Pyne, Mrs. Auden, Mrs. W. R. Brock, Mrs. Boddy, Mrs. Boyle, Mrs. Wm. Clark, Miss M. A. Burton, Mrs. Cartwright, Mrs. Govert, Mrs. C. E. Clarke, Miss Cartwright, Mrs. F. C. Denison, Mrs. Duckworth, Mrs. Digman, Mrs. De Vernet, Mrs. Chas. Fleming, Mrs. Featherstonhaugh, Mrs. James George, Mrs. Wyley Grier, Mrs. Colin Gordon, Mrs. E. H. Hartley, Miss McLean Howard, Mrs. A. Jukes Johnston, Mrs. J. A. Kammerer, Mrs. Edward Leigh, Mrs. Wm. Laidlaw, Mrs. Llwyd, Mrs. McLaughlin, Mrs. Machell, Miss E. Merritt, Mrs. Nordheimer, Miss Nation, Mrs. W. H. Pepler, Mrs. Plumtre, Mrs. George Reid, Mrs. G. B. Strathy, Mrs. D. T. Symons, Mrs. Sweny, Mrs. B. Tyrwitt, Mrs. J. N. Woodstock, Miss Veals and Miss Walsh.

Stomach in Your Vest Pocket

Tablets that Have the "Stomach-Power" of a Real Stomach—Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Trial Package Sent Free to Prove It.

When your stomach's overworked—and the average person's stomach is overworked a good part of the time—take Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and give the stomach a week or a month off. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets do more than assist digestion—they actually digest the food themselves, because they contain only the natural elements of the digestive fluids.

"I've Got It Right Here. You Never Catch Me Without a Box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets in My Vest Pocket."

Coated tongue, bad breath, heartburn, belching, flatulency, sleep—all the symptoms of digestive troubles disappear quickly when these tablets are used. They are not a cure for anything but dyspepsia and kindred complaints. But they have brought relief to more sufferers from digestive diseases than all the patent medicines and doctor's prescriptions put together.

The stomach does the heaviest work of any of the bodily organs, yet it's the one we treat with the least regard. We eat too much of the wrong kind of food at any time. The patient stomach stands such treatment as long as it can and then it rebels. You get notice of the rebellion in the shape of the gases and pains caused by undigested, fermenting food.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will put the stomach right again in short order, and enable you to eat what you want when you want it. Carry them around with you; they are an actual substitute for a weakened, "all-in" stomach. They act in a hurry when you want relief; they act quickly, promptly, safely and naturally in digesting your food, just as Nature does herself; they bring the stomach back to normal condition.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold and recommended by all druggists at 50c and 1.00 a box. If you would like a trial package we will send you one free, on receipt of your name and address. Write to F. A. Stuart Co., 159 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

Rouse, Ye! Ulster!

Rouse ye! Ulster, stay not sleeping
By the loved ones in your keeping
Lest their eyes with tears be weeping
Swell the patriot band!
Notes of war o'er Erin calling
Prove your danger most appalling
Treason's cloud is darkly falling
O'er your cherished land.

Shall we from the Union sever?
By the God that made us, Never!
Wave the flag we love, forever,
Over us and you.

Connaught Patriots shall befriend us,
Munster, Leinster heroes send us,
Loyal thousands aid shall lend us
Steadfast, firm and true.
Think on Boyne's victorious story,
Think on Derry, old and hoary,
By our fathers' deed of glory,
We have work to do.

Shall we, etc.

Tho the traitor hands may taunt you,
Countless foes shall never daunt you,
Let no fear of failure haunt you,
Prosper in your right,
Grander cause had nation never,
Treason's tide to stem forever,
Who shall Ulster from us sever?
God defend the right.

Shall we, etc.

Look! the ocean mist is clearing,
Hark! the loyal English cheering,
See! the shore they're quickly nearing,
List ye to their cry:
"Stalwart North, we stand beside you,
Traitorous schemes shall ne'er divide you,
Rebels ne'er shall over-ride you,
We will do or die."

Shall we, etc.

Proudly Ulster's heart is beating,
Ireland's foes are fast retreating,
Soon shall be that glorious meeting
On our Ireland's strand,
Scottish soldiers famed in story,
English lads and veterans hoary,
Munster here to share our glory,
And defend our land.

Shall we, etc.

Trumpet calls are loudly sounding,
Men are gathering, steeds are bounding,
What a loyal host surrounding
All we hold so dear.
See the Union banner o'er us,
Men who love their King adore us,
Victory, Ulster, lies before us,
We have naught to fear.

Shall we from the Union sever?
By the God that made us, "Never,"
Wave the flag we love, forever,
Over us and you.

—Capt. Clarke Kennedy, late of the Coldstream Guards.

PRIVATE VIEW OF ART CLUB.

The private view of the fifth annual exhibition of the Canadian Art Club was held Thursday night in the Art Club of the library building, which was crowded with well-known people. The guests were received by Mr. D. R. Wilkie, president of the Art Club, assisted by Mr. and Mrs. Homer Watson, Mrs. J. M. Mackenzie and Miss Morris. Mrs. Watson's gown was of black satin and jet and she carried a sheaf of beauty roses; Mrs. J. M. Mackenzie was in pale blue ninon over satin with diamonds and Miss Morris wore black velvet, real lace and roses.

NORWAY DRAMATIC CLUB.

The first at home of the Norway Dramatic Club was held at the Balmy Beach Club House on Wednesday, Feb. 7. The affair was attended with great success. Mr. Welford Snell furnished most excellent music. Among the many guests were: Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Snell, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Bond, Mr. and Mrs. Hamner, Mr. and Mrs. McIlveen, Mr. and Mrs. Hollowell, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Carroll, Miss I. Freeman, Miss W. Freeman, the Misses D. Adams, Hird, Birch, Barker, McCarrigan, Slocum, Hand, Capps, Fieldhouse, Thompson, Watson, Buck, Sutherland, Tait, Ahern, E. King, K. Irving, Thompson, T. Wright, L. Ferguson, B. Thompson, Messrs. C. Freeman, H. Hird, Prest, Atherton, Drake, C. Miller, F. Barker, Hand, N. Fieldhouse, E. Chandler, F. Mason, F. Hargrave, Moffat, Fan, McKin and others were present.

S. S. Orchestra Concert.

The splendid orchestra of Queen-street Presbyterian Sunday School is giving a series of concerts this winter. The choir is under the able direction of Mr. W. N. Falla, and is one of the best amateur Sunday school orchestras in the city. It has been engaged by St. Gile's Young Women's Mission Band to give a concert in their hall on Oak-street Thursday, and will be assisted by Mr. A. L. Milner, the popular baritone, and Helen B. Robertson, A.T.C.M., reader and impersonator.

McGREGOR—SHAW.

A quiet wedding was solemnized on Wednesday at the Church of St. John the Baptist, when Miss Edna A. Shaw, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Shaw, 12 Lyall-avenue, was united in marriage to Mr. Alexander H. McGregor, by the Rev. Baynes L. Reed. The bride was given away by her father and wore a becoming suit of blue broadcloth with hat to match, and pointed fox furs, the gift of the groom. She was attended by Miss Daisy Deans, wearing Alice blue with large picture hat and corsage bouquet of pink rosebuds. Mr. Len. B. Hutchison supported the groom. The gift to the bridesmaid was a three-stone pearl ring, and to the best man a chased silver cigaret case. During the signing of the register Mr. Ted McGarvey sang "The Crown." Mr. Grey presiding at the organ. Mr. and Mrs. McGregor left on the 4.49 train for Detroit. On their return they will reside at 28 Boustead-avenue.

MRS. WRIGHT'S BRIDGE.

Mrs. Alfred Wright was the hostess of a bridge party of fourteen tables on Thursday afternoon when she was looking her prettiest in a frock of Copenhagen blue satin, with gold and oriental embroidery and gold slippers. The polished tea-table was artistically arranged with real lace, daffodils and silver candelabra. Mrs. Cassels and Mrs. Gerald Strathy being in charge, assisted by Miss Jessie Denison, Miss Sarah Lansing, and Mrs. Arthur Anglin. The prizes, dainty Coalport cups and saucers, were won by: Mrs. Acton Fleming, Mrs. Peleg Howland, Mrs. Hanley Baines, Mrs. Boone, Mrs. Douglas Ridout, Mrs. Kenneth Dunstan, Mrs. Gilbert Minty, Miss E. Robertson, Mrs. Shannon, Mrs. Suydam, Miss Florence Spragge, Mrs. Alley, Mrs. Burritt, and Mrs. Shirley Denison; a few others present were: Mrs. George Evans, Mrs. Frank Hodgins, Mrs. Graham Campbell, Mrs. Testel, Mrs. and Miss Fuller, Mrs. Riddell, Mrs. Gus Walker, Mrs. Percy Beatty, Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. J. J. Dixon, Mrs. Oliver Macklem, Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. Parkyn Murray, and Sterling Dean.

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WEEK FEB. 26 **PRINCESS** WEEK FEB. 26

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TOM McNAUGHTON—BEN HENDRICKS—ANN TASKER

Chorus and Ballet of 100 : : Orchestra of 30

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PRINCESS WEEK OF MAR. 4

A. H. WOODS will offer the Musical Sensation of the year, the Beautiful and Fascinating Diva

MARGUERITA SYLVA

In Franz Lehar's New Comic Opera GYPSEY LOVE

OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The large formal event of the last week was the opening of the legislature by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, who was accompanied by the usual military escort, and preceded onto the floor of the house by Lady Gibson, the Misses Gibson, and their guest, Miss Constance Turnbull, of Hamilton. The largest crowd ever seen at the opening was present, every seat on the floor and in the galleries being filled and some magnificent gowns and jewels were worn by the ministers' wives and families. Mrs. Pyne in yellow, Mrs. J. Hendrie in black and steel, with violets, and Madame Reaume in a lovely shaded blue gown with fine diamonds being the most distinguished of the many handsome women present, while Mrs. Geary and Mrs. Cotton in rich black gowns were among the most effective figures on the floor of the house; Miss Elsie Cotton also looking charming in pale rose pink. After the ceremony a reception and tea was held in the renovated speaker's chambers, where the flowers were lovely and the many hundred guests were received by the speaker, Mrs. Hoyle, their daughter, Mrs. Henderson, and Sir James and Lady Whitney, the latter in white brocaded real lace and diamonds; Miss Whitney being in pale green and silver; Mrs. Hoyle's gown was of black lace and ninon over white satin and Mrs. Henderson wore pale blue and gold. Lady Gibson's dress was of cile blue satin with real lace, diamond ornaments and a touch of jet, Miss Eugenia Gibson wore white, and Miss Meta Gibson chose rose satin and gold lace, while Miss Turnbull wore black satin with gold corsaye, Miss Florrie Foy looked very well in pale yellow with a girdle of deep blue panne and black bandeau in her hair.

Whiskey Holds Its Victim

Until Released by Wonderful Samaria Prescription.

Liquor sets up inflammation and irritation of the stomach and weakens the nerves. The steady or periodical (spree) drinker is often forced to drink even against his will by his unnatural physical condition.

Samaria Prescription stops the craving, steadies the nerves, builds up the general health, and makes drink actually distasteful and nauseous. It is tasteless and odorless, and can be given with or without the knowledge of the patient.

Thousands of Canadian homes have been saved from misery and disgrace by some devoted wife, mother or daughter through this wonderful Canadian remedy. The money formerly wasted in drink has restored happiness, home comforts, education and respect to the families formerly in want and despair.

Read the following, one of the numerous unsolicited testimonials received:

"I can never repay you for your remedy. It is worth more than life to me. My husband has been offered liquor several times, but would not touch it. He said it had no charm for him now. May God's choice blessings ever rest on you and yours, are my prayers ever. No one knows it but those who have tried it. As soon as I can I will see others that I know would give anything to stop their husbands from drink. I will give them your address.

Mrs. K——, Dewinton, Alta.
(Name withheld on request.)

Now, if you know of any family needing this remedy, tell them about it. If you have any friend or relative who has formed or is forming the drink habit, help him to release himself from its awful clutches. Samaria Prescription is used by physicians and hospitals.

A FREE TRIAL PACKAGE of Samaria Prescription with booklet, giving full particulars, testimonials, price, etc., will be sent absolutely free and postpaid in plain sealed package to anyone asking for it and mentioning this paper. Correspondence sacredly confidential. Write to-day. The Samaria Remedy Co., Dept. 83, 49 Colborne street, Toronto, Canada.

Also for sale at Bingham's Pharmacy, 100 Yonge Street; also at Doak's Pharmacy, 1479 Queen Street West.

DR. COOK.

Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the world-renowned Arctic explorer, will arrive in Toronto from New York this afternoon. He comes here to deliver a lecture at the Massey Hall on Monday night, which will be the first and only lecture he will deliver in Canada.

Dr. Cook's narrative has now been before the reading and thinking people of the world for two years. It has been subjected to the most minute scrutiny that invention, talent and money could give. It is to-day absolutely unscathed. Not one item in it has been truthfully discredited. It stands unimpeached. Mud has been thrown. Bribery and conspiracy have done their worst. A campaign of infamy has been waged, and spent its force; but not one solitary sentence has been proven wrong. Musk-ox fakes, starved dogs, fictitious astronomical, or other calculations may have some effect on popular opinion, but they have none on the actual facts. They do not budge the truth a hair's breadth and they do not make history.

Cook's claim to the discovery of the North Pole is as sound and as valid as the other claims of discovery, or the achievement of any one preceding him in the Arctic or the Antarctic.

Never before in the history of the world has the question of absolute geographic proof been raised. In the heated excitement of this polar problem a new and false position was introduced. To settle the controversy sextant readings and other figures were suddenly seized upon as proof of a voyage of exploration.

But now that the excitement has passed, and after careful consideration of Dr. Cook's completed narrative, the leading scientists and Arctic explorers of the world, such eminent authorities as Prof. Leconite of the Royal Belgian Observatory, Prof. Le Cour, Prof. Otto Nordenskold, Captain Amudsen, General Greeley, Rear-Admiral Schley, Captain Evelyn Briggs Baldwin, and Captain Bernier, believe that Dr. Cook actually did reach the North Pole.

Toronto people who hear Dr. Cook on Monday night at Massey Hall will thrill with his account of hazardous Arctic hunting, of his mad dash over frozen Greenland mountains during the long Arctic night, and of the perilous moonlight quest of walrus on the frozen Arctic seas. The lecture will be illustrated with limelight views of photographs taken en route.

Seats are selling at the Massey Hall box office, and at the Bell Piano Co., on Yonge-street.

A new leader has assumed the reins of power in the Liberal party in Ontario, and is now directing the destinies of a great political party. To keep fully informed of what is happening in the legislative pile in the Queen's Park you should read The Toronto Daily World. The Morning World is delivered regularly before breakfast to any address in the city or suburbs. Fill out the following coupon, and send it to The World Office, 40 Richmond Street West:

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THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ENGLISH AND AMERICAN GARDENS.

Frank A. Waugh, professor of landscape gardening at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, writing in The Woman's Home Companion on the difference between an English and American gardens, says that the greatest difference lies in the fact that the English take more time; the Americans are always in haste.

One rarely sees, or at least one rarely notices, an English garden which is not at least 25 or 50 years old. In America one can hardly find a garden with more than five years of maturity upon it.

In five years our pleasant suburb is crowded with shops or factories, and we have to move on, or our office has been transferred from Philadelphia to Seattle, and the family has to follow, or mother's health wanes and we change our domicile—our Lares and Penates, our Aquilegias and Tagetes—from Massachusetts to Florida.

Quite demonstrably, then, the annuals become the characteristically American flowers. They are the product of a single summer. Some of them can be planted, grown, blossomed and harvested in three months. That brings them within the range of the family rusticating in a rented mountain college, while paterfamilias is gone to Yokohama on a business trip. Even the commonest and best settled families feel the urge of our American haste. We must all have immediate results. And in gardening that means the annuals.

H. M. The King
H. R. H. The Duke of Connaught
—Use the Knight Motor.

Emperor William of Germany
—Uses the Knight Motor.

Czar Nicholas of Russia
—Uses the Knight Motor.

The Crown Princess of Sweden
—Uses the Knight Motor.

King Alfonso of Spain
—Uses the Knight Motor.

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Russell "38," $5,000.
Russell "26," $3,850.
Russell "22," $3,025.
All prices include equipment and self starter.

NOTHING will convince you of the wonderful character of this engine like an actual demonstration. Let us take you out in one of these models—show you its power on the hills and its flexibility in traffic. Let us prove its claims.

Visit our Showroom, 100 Richmond Street West, and ask to see the Knight Motor and Valve Motor models—each the leader in its class for 1912.

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Makers of High-grade Automobiles.
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Agencies Everywhere.

U. S. PRESIDENTIAL SITUATION

LaFollette's Withdrawal Leaves Republican Fight to Taft and "Terrible Teddy"

Continued From Page 1.

These are the press and the platform. But the platform in no way compares with the press in its power of continuous repeated instruction.

"One would think that in a democracy like ours, seeking for instruction, able to read and understand, the press would be their eager and willing instructors—such was the press of Horace Greeley, Henry Raimond, Charles A. Dana, Joseph Medill and Horace Rublee.

"But what do we find has occurred in the last few years since the money power has gained control of our industry and government? It controls the newspaper press. The people know this. Their confidence is weakened and destroyed. No longer are the editorial columns of newspapers a potent force in educating public opinion. The newspapers, of course, are still patronized for news. But even as to news, the public is fast coming to understand that wherever news items bear in any way upon the control of government by business, the news is colored; so confidence in the newspaper as a newspaper is being undermined."

Taft Not a Politician.

Mr. Taft has had little training in politics; he was never a candidate for any elective office until named by his party for the presidency in 1908. With the Roosevelt administration behind him the genial ex-judge had little to do but to walk thru the campaign giving the glad hand to his supporters. As president, Mr. Taft assumed a second nomination would come to him as easily as it came to Grant, Cleveland and McKinley. He left political chores to practical politicians. Postmaster-General Hitchcock took charge of the South where the Republican party is represented by a few white and black office holders and office seekers. Now, however, it is understood that Mr. Hitchcock has been relieved of his political duties and that the president is personally taking charge in the south and is also directing his campaign in other parts of the country.

Rotten Boroughs of Black Belt

The question now agitating the Republican party is whether another presidential candidate shall be imposed on the party by the worse than rotten boroughs of the Black Belt. The Republican party does not exist in the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nor. Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. Since federal troops were withdrawn from the South by President Hayes in 1877 the negroes have not been allowed to vote or to have their votes counted and except for a few of the old Carpet-bagger crowd, there are no white Republicans in any of the states named. Organization is kept on foot by a few professional office brokers and office seekers who managed to organize a state committee and to select delegates to the national convention. When the Democrats are in power all the southern delegates to the Republican convention are office seekers and when the Republicans are in power practically all the delegates are office-holders. For example, in 1908 80 per cent. of the delegates from the black belt were holding office under President Roosevelt. Naturally these gentlemen, when they were called upon to vote in the convention, voted for the president's choice. The delegates to this year's convention will be practically all of them office-holders under President Taft and they will vote for his renomination. The president can absolutely name every delegate from these states and he will therefore start in the convention with two hundred and fifty delegates branded.

Naturally the friends of Mr. Roosevelt object. Munsey's Magazine, controlled by Frank A. Munsey, who is said to be raising the big Roosevelt fund, has a vitriolic article on the subject almost threatening revolt if Taft is nominated by the southern delegates. It says:

"South Carolina cast in 1908 3965 votes for Mr. Taft. But for the office holders who maintain the offices, there would be no Republican in the state. Yet South Carolina has two senators and seven representatives in congress, therefore it sends 18 delegates to the Republican convention. Connecticut, which cast 112,815 votes for Taft in 1908, will have only fourteen votes in this year's convention. Fewer than four thousand Republicans in South Carolina have more to do with naming a candidate than 112,815 in Connecticut. Yet the Connecticut Republicans are real Republicans with something to contribute to the party, while the South Carolina Republicans have nothing to give to the party, but everything to get from it."

Steam Rollering the Delegates.

The New York World (Dem.) which hates Roosevelt, is inclined to make merry over Taft's advantage, and says:

"Four years ago Mr. Roosevelt ran the federal steam-roller over the anti-Taft Republicans in the Southern States. Now Mr. Taft is running the steam-roller over the Roosevelt Republicans. It is the same old story. The Roosevelt people say that they had more delegates than the Taft people in the Florida convention. Nevertheless, the Taft office-holders remained in control and the Roosevelt office-seekers bolted.

"The southern delegates have been a scandal in every contested Republican national convention since reconstruction. They will continue to be a scandal as long as the Republican party in the south owes its whole inspiration to federal patronage."

May Change Ruler.

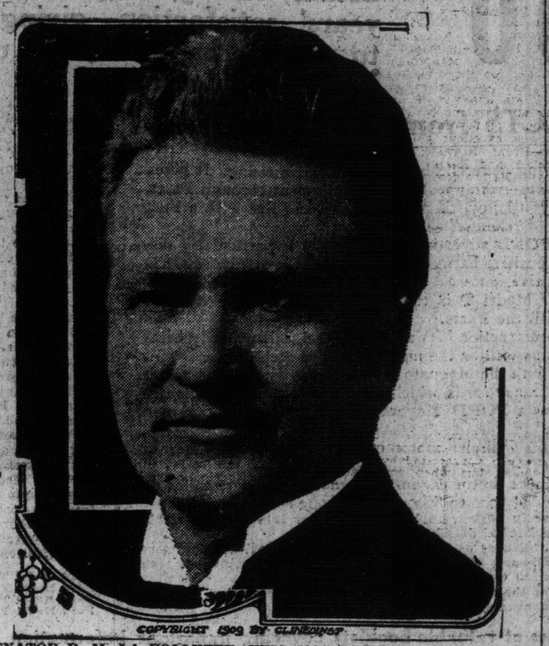
However picturesque Roosevelt and his fight may be, it must not be forgotten that the Democratic convention at Baltimore may after all choose the next president. The people of the United States are thinking a good deal just now about the soaring price of food. The working men of that country may be getting more dollars but they are getting less in comforts and luxuries than they did ten, twenty or thirty years ago. There is a spirit of unrest which bids fair to profit the Democratic party, because in the north at least that party has always appealed to the men who do the hardest work for the least pay. There will be disappointment among these people over the action of the Democratic caucus at Washington, if interpreted as a rebuke to Mr. Bryan and a surrender to the appeals of timidity and cupidity.—Mr. Bryan wanted the Money Trust investigated by a special committee. Had a special committee been appointed, public attention would have been focussed upon the investigation. An inquiry to be carried on by six committees will be no inquiry at all. Mr. Bryan's instinct in this matter was right and the party will be found by his side and not by the side of Mr. Underwood. His opposition to Underwood and Harmon will make the nomination of either impossible while the great strength of Governor Wilson is found in the fact that Bryan likes him and is inclined to favor his nomination. Certainly Governor Wilson could not and would not attempt to oppose Mr. Bryan for the nomination. "Bryan and Wilson" might make an excellent ticket.

It must be said of Wilson that he wears well and manages, without offence, to remain in the limelight. It now appears that the influential Democrat whom Marse Henry Watterson sent out to raise money for the Wilson boom was no other than ex-Mayor Quincy of Boston, who since then has been in trouble on account of a get-rich-quick scheme he was alleged to be working. However, he was successful in getting a ten thousand dollar contribution from Mr. Penfield, an amiable and studious millionaire with a degree from Princeton. Governor Wilson, once Professor Wilson, is realizing how much material that man furnishes to his enemies who writes a book, "The Story of the American People," is being raked with a fine-tooth comb and just now the anti-Wilson people are making capital out of a passage on immigration which reads as follows:

"Now there came multitudes of men of the lowest class from South Italy and men of the meaner sort out of Hungary and Poland, men out of the ranks where there was neither skill nor energy, nor any initiative of quick intelligence and they came in numbers which increased from year to year as if the countries of the South of Europe were disburdening themselves of the more sordid and helpless element of their population.

"The Chinese were more to be desired as working men, if not as citizens, than most of the coarse crew that came crowding in every year at the eastern ports. They had, no doubt, many unsavory habits, but it was their skill, their intelligence, their power of labor, their knack of succeeding and driving duller rivals about, rather than their alien habits, that made the Chinese feared and hated and led to their exclusion at the prayer of the men whom they were likely to displace, should they multiply. The unlikely fellows who came in at our eastern ports were tolerated because they usurped no place but the very lowest in the scale of labor."

At the end of the week the conviction here is general that Bryan will be the Democratic nominee. Roosevelt's nomination would compel the nomination of Bryan and it looks now as tho Roosevelt would defeat the president for renomination.



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FACTS FOR MOTORISTS

No other tire in the world is constructed just like Dunlop Traction Tread. It imitates none; followed no other models; just blazed a trail of its own. It was but fitting that the name Dunlop should be stamped on this tire, which is as far ahead of its competitors as the other basic Dunlop ideas were ahead of the competitors of their time.

ADVANTAGE No. 1

In the first place, the carcass of the Dunlop Traction Tread is moulded in one piece; in other words, the Anti-Skid effect is not stuck on the tire, but built into it. Not only does this mean a tire ensuring maximum safety, but it also means a tire capable of showing maximum resistance to wear and tear.

ADVANTAGE No. 2

In the second place, the Anti-Skid surface of Traction Tread is made twice as deep as the common run of so-called Anti-Skids. When the pavement is greasy or the roads are muddy, the value of this greater depth is readily apparent. The car responds to the most delicate touch of steering gear or brakes. The grip on the road is always secure, always certain.

DUNLOP TRACTION TREAD (REGISTERED TRADE MARK)

ADVANTAGE No. 3

In the third place, users of Dunlop Traction Treads never experience the consciousness of tire contact with road as is so common with the so-called Anti-Skid — the tire that is merely decorated with corrugations after the carcass proper is built.

ADVANTAGE No. 4

In the fourth place, with Dunlop Traction Tread—as with no other tire in the world—the Anti-Skidding surface is the biggest part of the tire. That means the Anti-Skidding surface will give indefinitely long service. Yet when that extra big corrugated tread is worn down the motorist has as good a plain cover to still ride on as is to be found anywhere. Dunlop Traction Tread simply means more for the money—and the better kind of rubber, too.

WRITE FOR BOOST BOOK

ADVANTAGE No. 5

In the fifth place, while we do not ourselves say "throw away your chains," Dunlop Traction Tread goes ahead and says it for us. We have received many letters in which motorists claim chains are no longer necessary since the advent of Dunlop Traction Tread. Take the ordinary so-called Anti-Skids and on rainy days they are either not in service or in chains.

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The most remarkable invention for exploring the upper atmosphere is the sounding balloon. It is a small, free balloon, which carries no human aeronaut, but instead a set of super-human meteorological instruments, which register continuously and automatically thru the whole course of the journey.

In its commonest form, explains C. F. Tolman in The World's Work, the sounding balloon is made of india rubber, and when launched is inflated to less than its full capacity with hydrogen. As it rises to regions of diminished air pressure it gradually expands, and, finally, bursts at an elevation approximately determined in advance. A linen cap serves as a parachute, and the case containing the instruments falls gently to the ground. This usually happens many miles—sometimes 200 or more—from the place of ascent.

Attached to the apparatus is a ticket offering the finder a reward for its return, and giving instructions as to packing and shipping. Sooner or later it usually comes back. The record height attained by the sounding balloon is 18.9 miles.

"Jack, what shall I do about Mrs. Goodhand's bridge tea? I simply can't go, you know." "O—send her a cheque."—London Opinion.

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WIN A PRIZE

8	21	14	4	10	5	4
4	15	12	12	1	18	19
7	9	22	5	14		
1	23	1	25			

WIN A PRIZE

GIVEN AWAY

And many other Prizes according to the simple Conditions of the Contest (which will be sent).

Each one of the above four lines of figures spells a word. This most interesting puzzle can be solved with a little study, as follows: There are twenty-six letters in the alphabet, and we have used figures in spelling the four words instead of letters. Letter A is number 1, B number 2, C number 3, etc., throughout the alphabet.

USE YOUR BRAINS. Try and make out the four words. ACT QUICKLY. This is a chance for clever persons to win Cash and other Prizes with a little effort. Write the four words, with your name and address, neatly on a piece of paper or post card and mail to us, and we will write you at once, telling you all about it. You may win a valuable prize. Act Promptly.

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FIERCE CONTROVERSIES STIRS BRITISH POLITICS

Welsh Disestablishment, Manhood Suffrage, Votes For Women, Will Result in Historic Fights—Insurance Act Perplexing—Ulster Brooding Over Home Rule.

By W. B. Thompson.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—It is understood that about six weeks after the reassembly of parliament the prime minister will introduce the government's home rule bill. Ministerial members of the house of commons expect it in the first week of April at the latest.

If the government survives 1912 the country will not be short of topics for fierce political controversy. Mr. Asquith must deal with home rule, Welsh disestablishment, manhood suffrage, and votes for women.

If the Insurance Act can be made to work at all—which is by no means certain—millions of people may be required in July to pay the fourpences for which they will not get ninepences. If the act is hung up till next January (or forever) the government will suffer discredit for the act's blunders; and if it is forced on the country in its present chaotic lack of form there will be a heavy penalty for the ministry to pay.

Multiplicity of Difficulties.

What with insurance, the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church in Wales, dissensions and private and public wart re of members of the cabinet on woman suffrage, to say nothing of the difficulties of the electoral reform contained in the Manhood Suffrage measure, the government might easily crumble to ruin in any month.

But, above all, as if the parliamentary cart were not already loaded enough, they have to produce their home rule bill. It will not only arouse the Unionists to blazing antagonism; we have yet to discover if it will content the Irish Nationalists; and, if it does, England will rise in revolt at the price she has to pay for setting up an unnecessary parliament in Dublin as the reward for Mr. Redmond's services to the coalition.

So, altho there are other vast issues at stake, home rule will provide the great battles of one of the most memorable years in British political history. It is the expectation of the Scotch and Welsh home rulers that the Irish bill will foreshadow the concession of similar legislatures in their countries. Indeed, they say, if the Irish have their own parliament, no logical refusal can follow of separate houses of parliament to Scotland and Wales—and England.

Exciting Prospect.

The prospect is tremendously exciting. It is admitted by all politicians that the house of lords must never again be slighted as it was in December by having several great measures thrust into its hands at the fag-end of a session. Therefore, Liberals will demand an early start and that the home rule bill shall have first and privileged place in the sessional program. It will be put thru the house on a time-table. If the periods allotted for the various stages are generous—which is doubtful—even then "scenes" will be frequent. But if the government use the "gag" as unscrupulously as they did in the insurance debates, the Unionist fight will be of the most desperate character permitted by parliamentary usage.

High Pressure Campaign.

Simultaneously with the struggle in the house the campaign in this country and in Ireland will be sustained at high pressure. The strain upon speakers on both sides, in the house and up and down the land on platforms, must be intense. Mr. Bonar Law is no believer in kid-glove methods. When he gets to business the government will be fully aware that something is going on. Side by side with his unsparing attack, Mr. Balfour's brilliant criticism will have a no less powerful effect.

The ex-leader is in better health than he has enjoyed for a long while, and is looking forward to his share in the Unionist resistance most eagerly. The session of 1912 promises to take the opposition a long way on the return road to office, and it is far from impossible that it may carry them the whole way.

All Eyes on Ulster.

In the short time available before the reopening of parliament, for platform work, all eyes will be on Ulster. On Feb. 8, Mr. Winston Churchill addressed a home rule demonstration in Belfast. Now Belfast is the very core of the Ulster rising against home rule. With characteristic vigor the Unionist Council—the most influential body in the Orange provinces—passed a resolution in answer to the challenge involved in the arrangement of this home rule invasion; their answer to it, and therefore to Mr. Churchill, Mr. John Redmond, Mr Devlin and Lord Pirrie was that they would "take steps to prevent any meeting being held." But the meeting was held.

The home rulers, of course, want to make out that in Belfast there are a great number of electors who want home rule. But there are not.

Now, the duty and the rights of the Belfast Unionists are these: As the home rule demonstration is implicitly supposed to represent the feeling of Belfast, they were at liberty to attend it.

In 1884 the Radicals of Birmingham were irritated at Lord Randolph Churchill's Conservative demonstration in Aston Park in connection with the franchise bill, and they planned a counter demonstration outside the park. In the end there was a riot, and Lord Randolph, Sir Stafford Northcote and Mr. Charles Darling (now Sir Charles, the learned and witty judge) had narrow escapes from falling into the hands of Radical pursuers.

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This splendid car, with the following complete equipment, for $850, f.o.b. Walkerville, Ontario

4 Cylinders. 5 Passengers
Extension Top. Speedometer
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Two 6-inch Gas Lamps. Generator
Three Oil Lamps
Horn and Tools
Ford Magneto built into the motor

Here's a Ford Model T Touring Car

$850

Handsome—Foredoors—roomy—up-to-the-minute in desired details, strong, simple and backed with a record of five years' satisfaction—giving results in all parts of the world to more than 100,000 users. This beautiful motor car completely equipped for only $850 f. o. b. Walkerville.

FACTS from FORD

¶ There are no "glittering generalities" in FORD advertising. It gives you the established Facts—we appeal to your judgment through Facts, not with claims—and you know it's more profitable to live with a Fact than to nurse a family of "claims."

¶ There's this about FORD advertising that makes it particularly distinctive, and that is its positive harmony with Facts. It is just like FORD Model T—reliable, positive.

¶ We tell you FORD Model T is the lowest priced quality car and immediately follow with the Facts.

¶ Entire mechanical construction of Vanadium Steel, scientifically heat-treated—the very best as well as the most expensive steel made.

¶ The only motor car with the Magneto built into the flywheel as a part of the motor; the only motor car in which there are neither dry cells nor batteries. This is also a FORD Magneto—built entirely in our own shops.

¶ The lightest weight 4-Cylinder motor car in the world, size, power and capacity considered—60 pounds to the horsepower.

¶ The cheapest 4-Cylinder motor car in maintenance, 25 to 30 miles on one gallon of gasoline and 5000 to 8000 miles on one set of tires.

¶ The simplest motor car in design, anybody of ordinary intelligence quickly understands its every mechanical detail.

¶ A durable car is best evidenced by there being in active operation today more than 100,000 Model FORD cars; the most widely-known motor car, as it is seen in every part of the civilized world, it is the Universal Car.

¶ The FORD Model T has the lowest purchase price and running cost per mile per passenger of any motor car in the world.

FACTS from FORD

¶ The high quality and the low price of Model T FORD'S are possible because of:

¶ 1st: The extreme simplicity and accurately scientific design—the creation of the marvelous inventive genius of Henry Ford.

¶ 2nd: The scientifically heat-treated Vanadium Steel material. We emphasize this because it is vitally important that you should know the sort of materials used in the construction of the motor car you buy.

¶ 3rd: The most efficient automobile factories in the world, where the workmen are employed during the entire year building only this ONE WONDERFUL CAR.

¶ 4th: The large production—75,000 FORD Model T cars in one year.

¶ 5th: The Ford Motor Company devotes all its energy to the production of only one car; it finances the entire business itself, and this is a mighty force in manufacture; no borrowed money, no interest-bearing bond issues, no mortgages, but everything bought and paid for with spot cash, and sold the same way.

¶ There is intense significance in the fact that every third car sold in Canada last year was a FORD Model T. This significance increases when you know that every second car made in Canada this year will be a FORD Model T.

¶ FORD Model T car would not be made in such quantities if established merit had not produced the demand. If the Model T had not satisfied its thousands and thousands of users.

¶ FORD Model T car is in largest demand because of its all-round utility; it meets the motor want of everybody, from the man of leisure to the busy worker, from the doctor and professional man to the banker and farmer.

¶ Remember all FORD cars are sold fully equipped—we specify the equipment article by article. When you buy a Ford Model T you buy a complete car.

¶ In addition to FORD Model T Touring Car we have for prompt delivery:

Ford Model T Torpedo, fully equipped, f.o.b. Walkerville $775
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THE SLIDES

And it came to pass that as they had long since proscribed or put the kibosh upon all the improper liberties of the people, that the scribes and pharisees gathered together in council saying: "Behold, we have done all that obviously lay in our way to be done. We have circled and curtailed the liberties of the simple folk until there is little else that they may do upon the Sabbath save to breathe and eat. Should we now cease men will forget that we are great, and of mighty power, wherefore it behooves us that we should get busy and dig up yet other activities that we be not forgotten of men."

Therefore it was ordained that each and every one of them should journey abroad in search of further activities. And it came to pass that as they went forth seeking what they might prevent, one of their number came upon a great concourse who slid down the sides of hills and laughed merrily as they slid, and as they trudged back up the sides of the said hills. Thereupon, he that had seen went and reported unto his fellows, and said: "Behold, the people laugh and are merry as they slide, and mirth is an evil thing among men who should sorrow for their sins." And they said, "Perchance they will seek to slide upon the Sabbath, and as they walk up the hills and slide back and as backsliding is an evil thing we must prevent it. Also be sure it is sinful as this sliding was conceived by the mind of man which is sinful, and how shall a sinful man plan or evolve aught else than evil?"

And behold they laid in wait and upon the Sabbath behold the people slid and the preventers chortled with glee and took council together, saying, "Behold we have them on the hip, they are even now in our mitt."

And they arose and went unto the city fathers even unto those who ruled the destinies of the city, and they said: "Lo, the people slide and laugh. They are mirthful on the Sabbath. They journey into the open and come not unto our churches and our collections are small and our needs are great."

And the city fathers listened unto them and were moved to abolish the sliding upon the Sabbath. And they said: "Lo, we have made safe and convenient these places where the people slide, and now they slaide upon them upon the Sabbath, which is sinful, for have not the preventers declared that they are mirthful upon the Sabbath and that that is a sin of the second magnitude?"

And behold, the people who had set the city fathers in their high and exalted stations, even given them their jobs, murmured and gathered together in great numbers to kick, but the fathers feared the preventers, and would not listen unto the plea of the people for they said, "Behold these that kick are uncultured roughnecks and of little worth."

But they said, if they would slide, let them slide upon other hills than those which we have prepared and made safe, even let them risk their necks, and mayhap they shall be smitten for their sin.

J. P. H.

Overfatness Condemned

Fat, or even fattish women readers who want to be in the mode this year must understand that the demand is for lines, not curves, and govern themselves accordingly.

That means OFF with the fat. It has become a duty. Many are trying exercise or dieting; but it is certain they will find these methods too slow, and undesirable. The cheapest and safest way to get in form for the Directoire mode is by means of Marmola Prescription Tablets. Any druggist (or the Marmola Co., 57 Farmer Bldg., Detroit, Mich.) will give you a large sized case of these elegant little fat reducers, containing a good, generous supply, for seventy-five cents, and even this quantity should be enough to make a decided impression on your excess fat. Many have lost as much as a pound a day.

These Marmola Prescription Tablets may be used with impunity and likewise perfect confidence, for, being made strictly in accordance with the famous Marmola Prescription, they are, of course, quite harmless. They are rather beneficial than otherwise, in fact, never disturbing the stomach or causing a wrinkling of the flesh.

Councilman—"I've come to see, sir, if you will subscribe anything to the town cemetery?"

Old resident—"Good gracious! I've already subscribed three wives."—Tit-Bits.

STIMULATING PLANT LIFE BY MEANS OF ELECTRICTY.

Some remarkable developments in recent research upon the electro-culture of plant life were demonstrated before the Royal Botanic Society in Regent's Park, London, recently. They were the outcome of study by two German scientists along the lines suggested by Sir Oliver Lodge and Professor Priestly, and showed that not only can the vitality of plant life be appreciably stimulated by electric influence, but that it is also possible, under similar treatment, to preserve vegetation against external and internal parasitic attack.

In the first instance, wheat grains were caused to germinate in fifteen minutes. In describing the process The London Standard says that a number of dry grains were placed in a fine layer of earth upon a copper plate, and after moisture with an insecticide were subjected to a powerful electric current. At the conclusion of the period they were examined and declared by many of the visitors to exhibit distinct signs of germination. The demonstrator showed that not only could electrical treatment hasten the initial development of the seedling, but that plant food could be "pumped" into weaklings. It was also possible permanently to protect vegetation against external and internal parasitic attack.

The apparatus employed was capable of producing currents of low tension or high frequency. The former were employed for revitalization and parasitic extermination. The promoters of the demonstration claim to have discovered an insecticide, which, deadly in its effect upon insects and mammalian life, has no effect upon plant life, and that, once a plant is treated, it becomes permanently immune against parasitic attack. The poison leaves the plant thru its skin within six weeks of its application.

India rubber trees and specimens of eucalyptus and geranium were exhibited and declared to be thriving, altho impregnated with poison. The cost of the treatment was stated to be quite small, but the apparatus, which requires expert handling owing to the danger of high-frequency discharges, was priced at $3000.

DOES YOUR BOY DRINK?

Do you know that there are new **Drunkards** made every day? When a young man starts to Drink he thinks it is manly to stand up at the **Bar** with other so-called **Good Fellows** until the barkeeper turns them out and they go staggering home, where their distracted **Parents** are wondering what will become of them. They have started on a downward course which has only one end, and that is **Ruin**, unless they can be brought to realize before it is too late that the liquor which makes them **Good Fellows temporarily** is slowly but surely making them **Nervous and Physical Wrecks**, with bright prospects blighted. **Fathers** and **Mothers**, just think. What of the future of your boys? and investigate the merits of The Gatlin Treatment for the Drink Habit, which in Three Days absolutely removes all Craving and Desire for Liquor. Home Treatment for those who cannot come to the Institute. Call, write or 'phone for Booklet and Copies of Contract.

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27, 1, 1912.

To the Bell Piano Co.
Toronto.

Dear Sirs:

It gives us much pleasure to tell you that we were delighted in every respect with the Bell Grands supplied for our series of Five Violin and Cello Recitals which concluded yesterday.

The perfect blending of tone with our valuable Italian instruments was quite remarkable. Also in the numerous solo piano passages, in the big numbers of the programs, the volume of sound was superb.

With our sincere congratulations,

Yours faithfully,

Jan Hambourg

Boris Hambourg.

MONEY FOR PARKS

Toronto Will Spend $308,335 During This Year.

It will require the sum of $308,335.82 for the upkeep and proposed improvements of the city's parks during this year, according to the estimates of Acting Park Commissioner Chambers, which were made public yesterday morning.

It is proposed to spend $8800 in High Park for widening and resurfacing the road from Bloor-street to the picnic grounds and widening and improving the junction of the other roadways.

The sum of $5100 will be required for the widening and resurfacing of the Rosedale Ravine drive.

In removing the old green-houses and the superintendent's house in Allan Gardens and erecting two new conservatories there Mr. Chambers proposes to spend $4750.

For permanent improvements in connection with the Riverdale Zoo the estimates specify the sum of $14,338. A new aquarium and reptile house will cost $4600 and a new building for tropical animals will require $5250. It is suggested that $1500 be spent for new deer paddocks. A new restaurant building is included in the estimates at a cost of $6000.

CANADA COMES THIRD

Inhabitants of Antipodes Greatest Meat Eaters in the World.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Australians and New Zealanders are the greatest meat eaters in the world. Statistics just announced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture show that Australians eat 262.6 pounds of meat a year each, and New Zealanders 212.5 pounds: Canadians, 129 pounds. While the British eat only 105 pounds, and Americans consume 185.8 pounds of dressed meat.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Owing to

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

Of the well-known firm of **COURIAN, BABAYAN & CO.**, their stupendous stock of over 5,000 pieces, embracing every known weave in all sizes of

ORIENTAL RUGS

amounting to over **$150,000,** will be liquidated in order to facilitate the dissolution before the final settlement, and realize on the goods. They will hold a

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE

of their entire stock of **Oriental Rugs, Brassware, Rare Art Goods, Carved and Inlaid Oriental Furniture, etc., etc.,** at their art rooms,

40-44 King Street East, commencing Tuesday, Feb. 20th

and continuing daily until the present stock of the company is disposed of. Rug buyers from all parts of Canada, and those in want of real and choice Oriental Rugs and Art Goods **at their own prices,** will find it to their advantage to attend this important sale, which may be considered an opportunity of a lifetime.

Descriptive catalogues of the entire stock are now in preparation, and may be had on application. Full particulars later.

CHAS. M. HENDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers

REV. C. O. JOHNSTON MISLED BY FORGERY

Pastor of Broadview-Avenue Congregational Church Comes to Defence of Jesuit.

Editor World: Apropos of the articles that appeared in your paper, I take pleasure in forwarding you copy of a letter I have received from one of Toronto's Protestant clergymen. The letter is self-explanatory, and I hope it will have the desired effect.

W. E. Blake.

Toronto, Feb. 8, 1912.

"Mr. W. E. Blake, Toronto:

"Dear Sir,—Your favor of Jan. 23 came to me in due time, but pressure of duties has prevented a reply. Let me say that I very much regret that the Rev. C. O. Johnston, or any minister of the gospel, should have assumed such a position in relation to the Catholic Church.

"Some 16 to 18 years ago a wave of anti-Catholic sentiment passed over the United States and Canada, when this oath and some other infamous documents were widely circulated. Dr. Washington Gladden, a Congregational minister of Columbus, Ohio, made a careful investigation, and pronounced all the documents wicked forgeries. For this the vials of wrath of thousands of overzealous Protestants were poured out upon him, but he was well repaid by the thanks of tens of thousands of sane Protestants who were ashamed of the whole business. I am sorry that Mr. Johnston has been misled by these forgeries, but hope that the unenviable position in which he has placed himself may be a warning to all who are tempted to seek notoriety left by such unchristian methods.

"Permit me to say for myself that I am far away from the Catholic church ecclesiastically, but near to it spiritually, for Faber and Newman are favorite authors, and I draw spiritual sustenance from a score of other Catholic writers. I therefore deeply regret that such a spirit of antagonism should exist, and I believe that a majority of the Protestant clergymen of the city agree with me in this.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) John Schofield,

Pastor of Broadview Ave. Congregational Church."

ORIENTAL RUG SALE.

Entire Stock of Courian, Babayan Company Will Be Offered at Auction.

What experts say is the most magnificent and complete collection of Oriental art goods on the continent, and what to the unexpert eye is a bewilderingly beautiful array of eastern workmanship, is about to be sold, and at public auction.

After 15 years of partnership, during which time they have amassed a selection of rugs and brassware, fine carved furniture and other ornamental products of the east that is unrivaled even by private collections, Courian and Babayan, of 40 and 44 East King-street, have decided to dissolve. To realize on their stock, they will sell everything at public competition. The sale, which starts at 2.30 p.m. Tuesday, Feb. 20, will continue every afternoon until not an article or rug is left. C. M. Henderson, the well-known auctioneer, has been secured and he will preside at the sale.

Rugs form the chief item of the stock, and five thousand of them, covering a wide range of sizes, as well as price, will be offered. Many of them are high-grade Persian rugs, of which Courian and Babayan have made a special study in their many years as direct importers. Shimmering Royal Tabriz rugs, fine Kirmansha, silky and highly prized, the popular Boukhara rugs, the sheen of which makes them more valuable each year, and many other varieties are on sale.

The hammered brassware, including lamps and jardinieres, the Egyptian carved and inlaid furniture, and the novelties gathered from every nook and corner of the Orient, compose an offering which many people from all parts of Canada have signified intention to take advantage of. Toronto people are given an unusually good chance to pick up eastern art goods.

LARGER POWER UNION

Mayor Geary Asks Municipalities Interested to Conference.

All the municipalities interested in the hydro-electric scheme will be asked by Mayor Geary to send representatives to a convention in the city hall on Feb. 22 for the purpose of considering the formation of a larger municipal power union, to take the place of the smaller one which has been in existence for some years and which comprises about 50 municipalities.

Among the questions which the convention will discuss are the cost of installation of plant and maintenance, besides the questions of bookkeeping and sale of power.

MISS KATHLEEN SPARROW.

Miss Kathleen Sparrow dramatist and humorist, who has been studying under leading masters, will make her bow before a Toronto audience in the new Foresters' Hall, 22 College-street, near Yonge. Miss Sparrow's abilities as a dramatic and humorous reciter are of a high order and she will present a well varied and well selected program. She will be assisted by Arthur Blight, barisone; Frank E. Blatchford, violinist, and F. Arthur Oliver, pianist. All seats will be reserved at Nordheimer's from 9 a.m. on Wednesday, for one price, namely, 50 cents.

Berlin Burglars Sentenced.

BERLIN, Ont., Feb. 10.—(Special.)—Alfred Cooper and Geo. Preuss, who pleaded guilty to burglarizing Wolf's hardware store and to having shot Sylvester Yost, who tried to prevent his escape, when caught robbing the C. P. R. tolls house, were each sentenced this morning by Magistrate Weir to five years in Kingston Penitentiary.

Ex King Manuel to Wed.

LISBON, Feb. 10.—It is stated here that ex-King Manuel will marry the Princess Elizabeth Marie, daughter of Dom Miguel. The report receives some credence on account of the recent reconciliation between the two families.

The honorary governors who will visit the Toronto General Hospital during the week commencing Feb. 18 are Messrs. D. A. Dunlap and R. J. Christie.

YE OLDE FIRME

The Musician's Piano
The Artist's Piano
The Home Piano

50 Years' Experience in Artistic Piano Building

HEINTZMAN & CO. PIANO

Beauty in tone and touch and singing quality is pre-eminent in this great Canadian-made Piano.

Piano Salon:
193-195-197 Yonge Street
Toronto, Can.

AMUSEMENTS. AMUSEMENTS.

RIVERDALE ROLLER RINK
Music every afternoon and evening
St. Valentine's Carnival
WEDNESDAY NIGHT, FEB. 14th
Fourteen Valuable Prizes. $15.00 Diamond Ring to lady best representing St. Valentine. - - - Special Music.
EIGHTEEN BAND NUMBERS.
GRAND MARCH AT 10.30

SCHUBERT CHOIR
MME. PASQUALI
HENRI SCOTT
KUBELIK
TORONTO SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
MASSEY HALL
Feb. 19th to 29th
PRICES 75c, $1.00 $1.50
PLAN OPENS TO SUBSCRIBERS MONDAY, 9 A.M. PUBLIC WED. AT 2 P.M. 67

SATURDAY EVE. NEXT
New Foresters' Hall
22 College Street
KATHLEEN SPARROW
Assisted by Arthur Blight, Frank Blatchford, F. Arthur Oliver.
One price—50c. Seats reserved at Nordheimer's from 9 a.m. Wednesday.

JEAN VAL JEAN
by REV. S. CLEAVER, D.D., Trinity Methodist Church (corner Bloor and Robert Streets), Tuesday, February 13, 1912, 8 p.m. Admission 25 cents. 67

Canadian School of Dramatic Arts
Under the direction of Miss Bernice Parker—Miss Edythe Parker. Studios 572 Jarvis Street and Royal Alexandra Theatre. Phone North 3528 for appointments. 7

BARQUE CREW RESCUED

Taken Off by Men of Chemutz, Who Performed Deeds of Courage.

BREMEN, Germany, Feb. 10.—The North German Lloyd steamer, Chemnitz, which left New York on January 30 for Bremen reported by wireless telegraph to-day that she had taken off the captain and twelve men of the crew of the sinking Norwegian bark Euphrates which left Glasgow last month.

The work of rescue was extremely dangerous owing to the heavy storm and the terrifically high seas. The men of the crew of the Chemnitz who manned the boats which took part in the rescue performed some brilliant deeds of courage.

So Tired of Tired Feet! Use TIZ

Gets the "Tired" Out in a Few Minutes. Makes You Feet Sore-Proof

"O fudge! It's awful how tired feet make you feel tired all over—so dead tired. Then, when you've got a corn besides, and a bunion, and a few blisters, and

"Pull, Johnny, Pull!"

your feet are terribly swollen, you don't care if you've got a million dollars—you're tired, that's all. A million dollars can't help you, any more than 25 cents will."

A quarter buys a box of TIZ—a wonder for tired, sore, tender, chafed, blistered swollen, sweaty, smelly feet, corns, callouses and bunions, chilblains and frost bite. The moment you use it you give a sigh of relief, and then you smile. There's nothing as good as TIZ, so don't accept any attempted imitation. TIZ draws out all the poisonous exudations that make foot troubles.

TIZ, 25 cents a box, sold everywhere, or sent direct, on receipt of price, by Walter Luther Dodge and Co., Chicago Ill. Recommended by all Drug Stores, department and general stores.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

ANGLICAN CHURCH

ST. BARNABAS, Parish of Chester, corner Danforth and Hampton Avenues, near Broadview terminus. Rector, Rev. Frank Vipond. To-morrow's services 8 a.m., 11 a.m. (children's monthly service), and 7 p.m. 67

Big Roller, St. Valentine's Carnival.

The Riverdale Roller Rink is excelling its past record. This year the lady best representing St. Valentine at the Big Carnival on Wednesday night, Feb. 14, St. Valentine's Day, will get the first prize, a handsome diamond ring, value $15, besides 14 other valuable prizes will be given, seven for the men and seven for the ladies. Either comic, fancy dress or original costumes are eligible for prizes, but the special prize, the $15 diamond ring, is for the best original costume representing St. Valentine.

Another special feature is St. Valentine's postoffice. Any one may send valentines in care of the Riverdale Roller Rink, and the same will be given out to the parties addressed from the skate room on Wednesday night, during the carnival.

There will be special music, 18 band numbers, and the grand march at 10.30. Altogther, this carnival promises to be a bigger success than ever before, and a very enjoyable time is assured for all who attend.

Chicago Train Smash.

HAMILTON, Ohio, Feb. 10.—Charles C. Muntzner, 31, single, of Indianapolis, fireman on a freight train from Indianapolis, bound for Cincinnati, was killed and several persons were hurt when the Chicago flyer ran into the freight train at a point quarter mile west of this city on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad last night. An open switch caused the wreck.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Boston 9.00 A.M. DAILY. Through Parlor, Library Car and Dining Car to Montreal, and Sleeper to Boston.

New York 3 TRAINS DAILY. 9.00 a.m., 4.32 p.m. and 6.10 p.m. ONLY DOUBLE-TRACK LINE.

Chicago 3 TRAINS DAILY. 8.00 a.m., 4.40 p.m. and 11.00 p.m. ONLY DOUBLE-TRACK LINE.

Montreal 4 TRAINS DAILY. 7.15 and 9.00 a.m., 6.30 and 10.30 p.m. ONLY DOUBLE-TRACK LINE.

Electric Lighted Pullman Sleepers.

Toronto City Ticket Office, north-west cor. King and Yonge Sts. Phone M. 4209. ed7

CANADIAN PACIFIC

UNEXCELLED TRAIN SERVICE
FAST TIME AND ATTENTION
—TO—

WINNIPEG	SASKATOON
EDMONTON	REGINA
BRANDON	CALGARY
BANFF	LAGGAN
NELSON	ROSSLAND
SPOKANE	VANCOUVER
VICTORIA	SEATTLE
TACOMA	PORTLAND

Standard and Tourist Sleeping Cars
VIA CANADA'S GREATEST HIGHWAY.

Tickets and Reservations, 16 King Street East. ed7tf

HAMILTON HOTELS.

HOTEL ROYAL
Largest, best-appointed and most centrally located. $3 and up per day. American plan. 967

Lion Trainer Killed.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 10.—Albert Belfer, an English animal trainer, who was mangled by a trained lion in an animal show here Wednesday, is dead at the Charity Hospital. Belger had turned to quit the cage when he was attacked.

Another Mexican Revolt.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Feb. 10.—A report here says that the Yaqui Indians are in revolt near Guayamas, west coast of Mexico.

Leap Year Birthday Mug Coupon

For silver mug awarded by The Toronto World to babies born on February 29, 1912.

Name of Parents .....

Address of Parents .....

Name of Baby .....

Date and Hour of Birth .....

I hereby declare the above facts are correct.

..... Attending Physician
(Name and address.)

PORT McNICOLL'S PROGRESS

Notwithstanding the fact that advertisements have been published in the Toronto papers for about two or three months past, there are few of the great majority who really understand the enormity of the work being carried on at Port McNicoll by the C. P. R. Ten millions of dollars have been expended in accomplishing engineering feats never before attempted in Canada, and Port McNicoll will surely be one of the greatest inland ports in America.

Real estate is active in Port McNicoll, some valuable properties being offered at prices as low as $400 and $500. It follows also, as a matter of course, that cheaper properties in outlying districts are being sold, which may eventually be required.

J. C. Hayes Co., Limited, the local real estate brokers, were fortunate in securing the choicest close-in properties, which they have developed and offered mostly in Central Ontario; but the response has been so large that in another ten days everything will have been sold, and the purchasers will receive a good profit. A small amount invested in Port McNicoll business or good residential property will pay handsomely.

Montreal's Streets In Disgusting Condition

Sir William Van Horne Says "Dirtiest Streets of Cuba Are Cleaner Than These of Metropolis."

MONTREAL, Feb. 10.—"Even notorious Naples is clean as compared with Montreal," said Sir William Van Horne, discussing the condition of the streets of this city.

"The dirt in them at all seasons of the year is enough to turn one's stomach. In no city in Canada or the United States is there anything to compare with it. Why, the dirtiest streets of Cuba are cleaner than Montreal's."

Sir William advocates the appointment of a parks commission to plan better conditions.

Enquiry for Relative.

James Stitt of Magherafelt, County Londonderry, Ireland, came to Toronto in May, 1905. He left Toronto in the fall of 1908 and was last heard of about 15 months ago, when his address was Big River Lumber Co., Big River, Sask. His mother, whose address is Magherafelt, County Londonderry, Ireland, is anxious to know of her son's whereabouts. The young man is about 24 years old, height 5 ft. 7 ins., dark complexion, weight about 140 lbs.

New Fence Around the Grange.

Acting Parks Commissioner Chambers has recommended that a new brick fence with a small iron fence on top be built round the old Grange property at a cost of $5600.

It is proposed that the fence be seven feet in height, extending on Grange-road and Beverley-street for a total of 540 feet. The estimates also provide for a new walk at the main entrance to cost $375.

BLOOD POISON SYPHILIS

Every man or woman suffering from Blood Poison, no matter of how long standing, ought to know that this fearful disease—Syphilis—can now be cured with the aid of the wonderful discovery made by the world-famous Professor of Medicine, Privy Councillor Dr. P. Ehrlich, Vienna. Tens of thousands of cases cured in Europe and America. Write for particulars. All communications strictly private.

STRANDGARD'S MEDICAL INSTITUTE,

DR. GEO. M. SHAW, Medical Director

128 YONGE STREET,

First Floor above Mr. Alive Bollard.

Specialist in Blood Poison, Syphilis, Skin Diseases, Sexual Weakness, Nervous Debility, Emissions, Lost Vitality, Rheumatism and all Uric Acid Complaints.

Office Hours—10 to 12, 1 to 6, 7 to 8.30. Phone Main 1920.

All letters to be addressed to STRANDGARD'S MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 128 YONGE STREET (or P. O. Box 56), TORONTO.

All communications strictly private. 5712

Montreal Pestered With Armed Thugs

Two Would-be Burglars Get "Cool" Reception at Big Sherbrooke-street Residence.

MONTREAL, Feb. 10.—Montreal is receiving the attention of a number of thugs and armed burglars these days. After many successes a nervy pair met with a cool turn-down yesterday. They called at the residence of Hamilton Gault of Gault Bros., drygoods merchants, on Sherbrooke-street, and asked if Mr. Gault was at home. When told by the butler that he was not, one of the robbers produced a revolver and instructed the servant to show them where the silver was kept.

"Jeames," not losing a bit of his dignity, took the revolver away from the would-be thief and pushed the two of them on to the step, quietly, but firmly closing the door in their faces. He afterwards telephoned for the police, tho the robbers had decamped before they arrived.

Promoter E.T. Hooley Gets Imprisonment

"Splendid Bankrupt" Owner of Yachts, Race Horses and Country Seats Gets One Year for Fraud.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Ernest Terah Hooley, one of the leading men in the financial world of London a few years ago, was sentenced to-day at the Old Bailey to a year's imprisonment on a charge of obtaining money by fraudulently representing some property he had sold to the prosecutor as free of encumbrance. He was arrested July 25 last year.

Hooley was one of the most prominent financiers in England from 1890 to 1898, when he was declared bankrupt. He had been regarded as one of the most wealthy men in the country, acquiring his riches by the promotion of numerous companies. In 1896 he launched a tire company and is supposed to have made a profit of $12,500,000. He owned a large number of race horses and yachts, including the racing cutter Britannia, which was formerly the property of King Edward, and he also possessed a number of historic country seats. After his bankruptcy he was known as the "Splendid Bankrupt," as he continued to live in princely style on money which had been placed in his wife's name.

HAMILTONIAN KILLED

Was Carried a Mile on Cow Catcher Before Train Could Be Stopped.

HAMILTON, Feb. 10.—While Robert McCready, the watchman at the Sherman-avenue crossing of the Grand Trunk, was off duty for a few minutes to-day, Morris Stubnetz, a foreigner, drove on the tracks and was killed. The engine cut the horses to pieces and smashed the wagon. The victim was carried nearly a mile on the cowcatcher before the engineer could bring the train to a stop.

DISTANCE OF THE STARS FROM THE EARTH.

The distance of the most brilliant stars from the earth was, until about thirty years ago, a mere matter of conjecture among astronomers, states a writer in Harper's Weekly. When viewing the heavens on a clear night, he contines, it is natural to infer that the brightest of the shining orbs are nearer to us than their fainter companions. No change could be detected in the direction of a star when viewed from opposite points of the earth's orbit, a distance of about 186,000,000 miles.

Astronomers did not cease to work upon the problem, tho during the eighteenth century and the first part of the nineteenth they reached no reliable result. At length a discovery was made that proved to be an entering wedge. Several stars were found to be moving forward in a straight line at a rapid pace, and it was inferred that these stars must be nearest to the earth.

A star of the sixth magnitude in the Swan, 61 Cygni, was found to have a proper motion of six seconds in a year. Bessel, therefore, selected it as a subject for investigation, and in 1838 succeeded in measuring its parallax, which is about a half-second of arc. This, translated into figures, means that 61 Cygni is 400,000 times as far away as the earth is from the sun. Figures fail to give an idea of a distance so immense, and, therefore, years are used. It takes light about seven years to reach us from 61 Cygni, and we say it is seven years distant.

Alpha Centauri, a bright star in a southern constellation, is nearly at the same distance. The brilliant Vega, or Alpha Lyrae, is seventeen years distant, the bright Capella is ten years, the glowing Sirius is variously estimated from fourteen to twenty-three years; Arcturus is forty years.

It is said that all other visible stars are farther away than those whose distances have been approximately measured, while the stars revealed in great telescopes are separated from us by vast intervals of space which light requires thousands of years to traverse. If they were blotted from the sky, they would continue to shine for thousands of years.

LANDS.

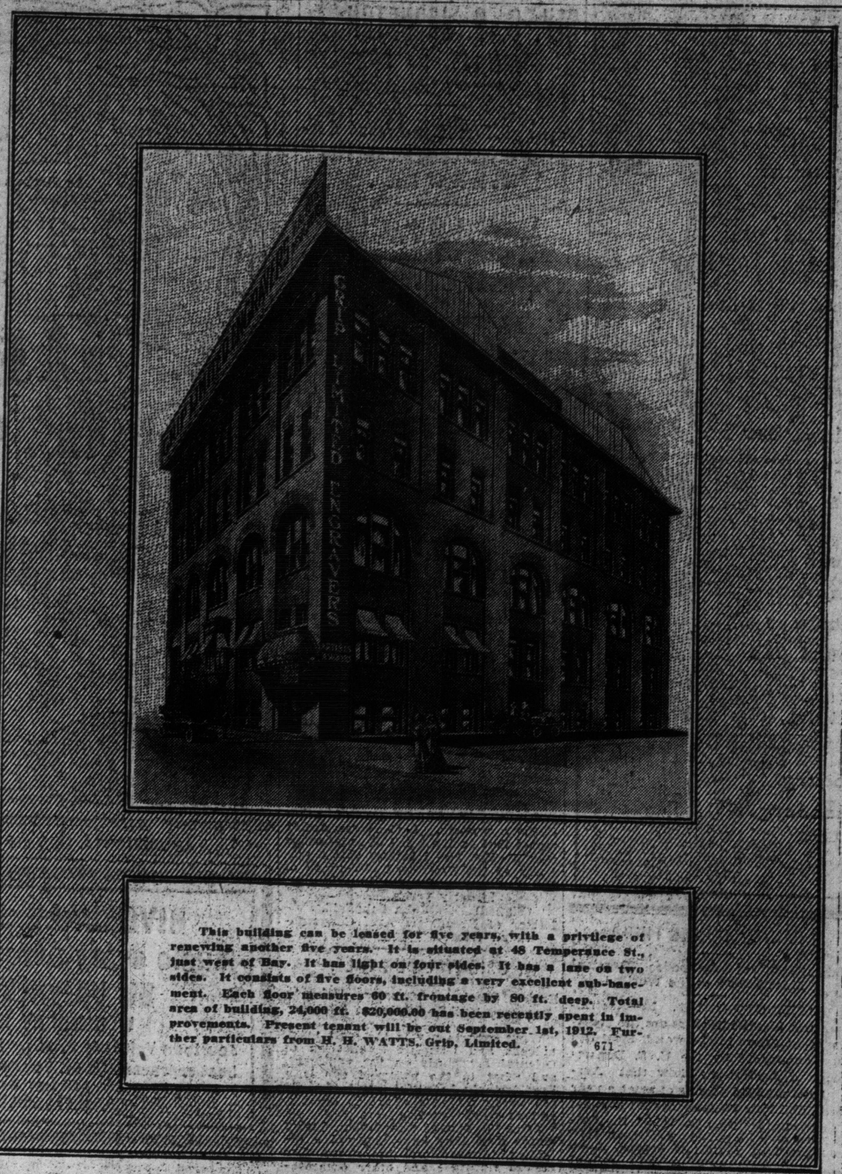
Rare and curious ropes of snow that form on window ledges, tree branches, etc., at a temperature near freezing point, have been brought to notice by Dr. Karl Kassner as "snow garlands."

One of these ropes photographed on the building of the Meteorological Institute in Berlin was four inches in thickness, and was suspended by the two ends, the distance between the points of support being 3 3-4 feet and the vertical sag about 16 inches.

The snow on the little projection of the wall, it is supposed, was warmed by the heat of the building when the middle slipped down, and, being thus removed from the source of heat, froze again.

Sheep Demonstration Farms.

The sheep demonstration farms that have been conducted in Ontario have proved a great success. The sheep raising industry in Ontario, under ordinary farm conditions, has been declining in recent years and the government decided to take action in the matter. Live stock experts and members of the live stock associations will hold a conference with the minister of agriculture in Ottawa next week to try and persuade the Dominion Government to give some financial aid to the sheep raising industry in Ontario. The lethargy of the Dominion Government in the past in this regard has been held to some extent responsible for the decline of this very important industry in the province.



This building can be leased for five years, with a privilege of renewing another five years. It is situated at 46 Temperance St., just west of Bay. It has light on four sides. It has a lane on two sides. It consists of five floors, including a very excellent sub-basement. Each floor measures 60 ft. frontage by 80 ft. deep. Total area of building, 24,000 ft. $20,000.00 has been recently spent in improvements. Present tenant will be out September 1st, 1912. Further particulars from H. H. WATTS, Grip, Limited. 671

MICHIE'S

GLENERNAN

SCOTCH WHISKY

A Blend of Pure Highland Malts

BOTTLED IN SCOTLAND EXCLUSIVELY FOR

Michie & Co., Ltd., 7 King St. W. TORONTO

ed1

WERE YOU HOT LAST WINTER?

IF NOT SEE US ABOUT IT

Toronto Furnace and Crematory Company, Ltd.

72 King Street East Phone M. 1907

Steam, Hot Air and Hot Water Heating

Repairs for Every Kind of Heating Apparatus

7

If You Are Interested In the Purchase of

EDMONTON PROPERTY

the coming city of Western Canada, call at our office or write us for descriptive folder, as we make a specialty of Edmonton real estate.

Independent Real Estate Company

116 KING ST. WEST

Phone Main 1896. ed7

INVESTMENT

Apartment House

- $7700 -

Two apartments. Total rental $840 per year.

Goulding & Hamilton

106 Victoria St. M. 6510

Toronto World

As both the Dominion Parliament and the Provincial Legislature are now in session, citizens generally are interested in the deliberations of these two important governing bodies. The Toronto Morning World delivered before breakfast to any address in the City of Toronto or suburbs, or despatched by first mail each day to out-of-town readers, contains accurate and reliable reports of the proceedings, together with intelligent and timely comment on the various measures under discussion. If you are not now a reader of The World, attach your name to the following coupon, and send it to The World Office, 40 West Richmond Street, Toronto.

Name .....

Address .....

Date .....

SINK 'EM FIRST, SAYS KAISER.

BERLIN, Feb. 9.—The Kaiser, when told of the prediction that the North German Lloyd Steamship Company would yet be absorbed by an English company, said:

"Before I would allow a German steamship company to be bought by an English or foreign concern I would order the German navy to sink every ship the company owned."

Play Censor Quits.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—(Can. Press.) — Earl Spencer to-day resigned his office as Lord Chamberlain.

His action is attributable to the widespread criticism recently of his conduct of the office of censor of plays.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ADDITIONAL capital procured for corporations. Stocks and bonds sold on commission basis. Mining, railroad and industrial propositions of merit considered. Prompt action on all issues. Corporations organized and financed. Finley-Cook Co., Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

Smith's List.

SMITH'S, 107 Mail Building.

$14000—LICENSED HOTEL — Brick building, thirty-one bedrooms, stabling for seventy-five horses, large shed, everything well furnished; town of four thousand; making nice profit; six thousand will handle.

$2800—STEAM LAUNDRY—Town of seven thousand; clearing one hundred and fifty monthly; big bargain.

$6000—OLDEST and best established restaurant and cafe in Toronto, doing very profitable business; owner retiring.

$1200—COLLEGE ST. grocery; low rent, including living rooms; delivery, horse and wagon; large refrigerator; doing very profitable business.

$700—COLLEGE ST. restaurant, well established; low rent, including six living rooms; rooms paying rent; good locality; doing very profitable business.

WE ARE headquarters for rooming houses—Some exceptional bargains on our list. Come in and see what we are offering.

SMITH'S, 107 Mail Building.

PROPERTIES WANTED.

WANTED—Three to ten acres within eight miles city hall, near car line. Terms must be easy. State particulars. Address Florist, Box 61, World.

CITY STORAGE, LTD., TORONTO—For sale, ten shares preferred, with ten shares common; also rights in almost $500 accrued back dividends. Address Box 23, Liberty street, New York. ed7

PATENTS.

HERBERT J. S. DENNISON, formerly of Fetherstonhaugh, Dennison & Co., Star Bldg., 18 King-st. W., Toronto. Registered Patent Attorney, Ottawa, Washington. Write for information. ed-7

LIVE BIRDS.

HOPE'S BIRD STORE, 109 Queen street West. Phone Main 1968. ed-7

DRINK HABIT.

THE Gatlin three-day treatment is an acknowledged success. Institute, 438 Jarvis St., Toronto. Phone N. 4558. ed-7

LOST.

LOST—Solid gold watch, initials D.B., between St. George street and Poplar Plains road. Reward, 75 St. George st. 567

LOST—Wednesday afternoon, Spruce-hurst and King street, spaniel, four months, brown, white line across chest, short tail, wearing collar and lock, no name on; answers to "Paddy." Liberal reward, 149 Springhurst avenue. 71

LANDSCAPE GARDENER.

ARTHUR WRIGHT, Contractor, Expert Forester and Landscape Gardener. Estimates given. Mount Dennis, P.O., Ont. 287

HERBALISTS.

O. P. ALVER'S Nerve Tonic—Pure herb. Sure cure for Nervous Headaches, Dizziness, Neuralgia; builds up the nerves and blood. Office 169 Bay-street, Toronto. ed-7

PHRENOLOGY AND PALMISTRY.

ATTENTION—Consult Prof. O'Brien, Canada's greatest phrenologist and scientific palmist, whose methods were demonstrated in open court and approved by judge and jury at the Toronto General Sessions, March 14, 1901.

MADAME RAYNE, Phrenologist, Scientific Palmist, 238 Gerard East, off Sherbourne street. 7

EVERYBODY knows Prof. O'Brien—Hours ten to ten, 229 Major, near Bloor. Telephone. Patronized by the elite. 7

ARTS

ARTISTS using "Cambridge" Colors and materials save money. Artists' Supply, Nordheimer Building, York street, Toronto.

MEDICAL.

DRINK Habit cured in three days, home treatment, never fails. Write J. A. Campbell, 324 Jarvis.

DR. ELLIOTT, Specialist, Private Diseases of Men and Drink Habit. Pay when cured. Consultation free. 81 Queen East, corner Church street. 7tf

MARLATT MEDICINE CO.—Remove gall stones within 24 hours, without pain. 147 Victoria street. Main 6871. ed7

MASSAGE.

MASSAGE—Baths, superfluous hair removed. Mrs. Colbran, 755 Yonge. Phone. ed-7

MASSAGE—Mrs. Mattie gives treatment. 15 Bloor East, near Yonge. Phone. ed-7

MME. MURRAY, Massage, Baths, Vibratory and Special Treatments for Rheumatism, 606 Bathurst. ed-7

SWEDISH Baths. Mrs. Arnold Ives, 91 Wellesley. Phone N. 2782. ed7

DENTISTRY.

BRIDGE and crown specialist; good set of teeth five dollars. Cast gold fillings absolutely painless, new method. Telephone Biggs. Temple Building. 2467

DR. KNIGHT, specializes painless tooth extraction exclusively. 250 Yonge street, over Sellers-Gough. 246tf

PERSONAL

HEIRS

Thousands of families wanted to claim fortunes. Many now living in poverty are rich, but don't know it. Our 400-page index, entitled "Next of Kin, Heirs at Law," contains authentic lists of unclaimed estates and heirs wanted and advertised for in America and abroad to claim fortunes; also contains Chancery Court of England and Ireland list. Thousands of names in book. Yours or your ancestors' names may be among them. Send stamp at once for Booklet 735. 7777

International Claim Agency, Pittsburg, Pa.

WESTERN lady, 41, worth $30,000, would marry. Y., Box 26, Toledo League, Toledo, Ohio.

WOULD you marry if suited? Matrimonial paper containing advertisements marriageable people from all sections, rich, poor, young, old, Protestants, Catholics, mailed sealed free. The Correspondent, Dept. S., Toledo, Ohio. 7tf

EAST END SNAPS

Ashadle, corner - $20

Mendel - - - - - $20

Gerrard, corner - $40 near Woodbine

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Live Real Estate Firm

in Toronto, with good force of salesmen, to handle close-in subdivision property at

ATHABASCA LANDING

A representative of our firm will be in Toronto in a day or so.

THE EDMONTON LAND COMPANY, LIMITED

BOX 58, WORLD. 567

E. PULLAN

Buys all grades of

WASTE PAPER

ALSO RAGS, IRON, METALS, RUBBER

Phone Adel. 760 490 ADELAIDE WEST

HELP WANTED.

DON'T work for others. Start mail order business at home. I made $10,000 last year. Let me tell you how. Instructive booklet free. Voorhies, Desk 81, Omaha, Neb.

HOTEL HELP wanted—Chef, second cook, kitchen porter, bar porter, waitresses, dish washers, kitchen women and housemaids, for in and out of city. Apply Monday morning, Room 2, 15 Victoria street.

LOCAL representative wanted. No canvassing or soliciting required. Good income assured. Address National Co-Operative Realty Co., V. 1205, Marden Building, Washington, D.C.

WANTED—Chef. Apply, giving experience and wages wanted to Box A, World Office, Hamilton. 87

AGENTS WANTED.

TRY something new. We have a household article, universal demand. Big margin of profit. Men and women write for territory. Fulton-Bell Co., 2 Rector, street, New York.

TRY something new. We have a household article. Universal demand. Big margin of profit. Men and women write for territory. Fulton-Bell Co., 2 Rector street, New York.

WANTED—Reliable salesman of good appearance and address, to place high-class industrial stocks; an attractive proposition on either salary or commission to the right man. Apply 25 and 26 Bell Telephone Building, 76 Adelaide-street West.

$10 A DAY easy. Many make double as agent for the Duplex Vacuum Cleaner. The only perfect hand machine made; double suction, weighs only 5 lbs., cleans carpets, floors, curtains, furniture; a wonder. Can't get out of order; a child can work it. Surprisingly low price, big profits, high-class, easy business. Write quick for territory, terms and our great offer. Duplex Co., 93 South 5th street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

SALESMEN WANTED.

AGENTS—$50 to $250 per week selling Success Hand Vacuum Cleaners. 12,000 in use. Superior to any cleaner made at any price. We prove this. Highly polished, nickel-plate and aluminum throughout. Sent on trial. Hutchison Mfg. Co., Wilkinsburg, Pa.

SIDE LINE, pocket samples; 10 minutes, $10 commission; high-grade men only; no other need apply. Four Million sold in the U.S. Advertising Novelty Co., Newton, Ia.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AS TRAVELING companion by young governess, with best references and cultured experience. Address Box 49, World Office, Toronto. 87

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

FIRE-PROOF SAFE—Also new cash register; a bargain. Box 29, World. 597

VISITING cards printed to order; latest styles; fifty cents per hundred. Barnard, 25 Dundas. ed-7

ARTICLES WANTED.

ONTARIO veteran grants located and unlocated, purchased. Highest cash price paid. Mulholland & Co., Toronto. ed-7

VETERAN LOTS WANTED.

WANTED—Hundred Ontario Veteran lots. Kindly state price. Box 19, Brantford. ed7

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THE ONTARIO MARKET, 423 Queen West. John Goebel. College 555. ed-7

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MRS. HOWELL, 416 Church street. Phone Main 5075. 246tf

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TORONTO WINDOW CLEANING CO., Limited, 359 Yonge-street. ed-7

Porcupines Show Further Improvement---Sentiment Cheerful

Trend of News More Bearish And Wheat Prices Go Lower

Continued Heavy Receipts in West and General Favorable Outlook Give Easier Tone to Chicago Exchange.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—A poor demand for cash wheat at all centres, coupled with the continued heavy receipts in the northwest, gave an easier tone to the domestic market to-day. Prices gradually sagged, and at the close were 1c to 2c to 2c below last night. Corn and oats held up in better style, and under a stubborn buying demand from commission houses sold up a small fraction above previous quotations, and held the advance fairly well thruout the day.

Early news on wheat was bearish, and a lower opening was the result. Liverpool cables were at a decline, and the trend of Argentine news also proved unfavorable to bullish interests. Altho the Argentine Government has officially declared the railway strike to be at an end at the port of Buenos Ayres, despatches indicated that it is still in an unsettled condition. The government announcement, however, proved a bearish factor, as it is accepted as indicative of larger shipments from South America in the near future.

Domestic news yielded no new developments, and was of a colorless nature. Receipts in the west were large, Minneapolis and Winnipeg showing heavy increases over last year's record. The cash demand at the primary points was flat, and this served to inspire sellers with a little more activity.

Corn and oats moved in exact opposition to the wheat pit, prices advancing stubbornly under a consistent buying movement. Corn closed unchanged to a shade higher, and oats were up a fraction all round. Provisions were quiet and easy, with declines running from 3c in ribs to 7c in lard.

Northwest Receipts.

Receipts of wheat in cars at primary centres were as follows:

	To-day.	Week ago.	Year ago.
Chicago	29	20	20
Duluth	11	19	42
Minneapolis	196	175	101
Winnipeg	225	244	28

European Markets.

The Liverpool market closed to-day on wheat ¼d lower, and on corn ¼d higher. Antwerp wheat closed unchanged, Berlin ½c lower, Budapest unchanged.

Winnipeg Inspection.

Winnipeg receipts of wheat to-day graded as follows: No. 1 northern, 8 cars; No. 2 northern, 21; No. 3 northern, 36; No. 4 northern, 31; No. 5 northern, 21; No. 6 northern, 26; feed, 25; rejected, 1; no grade, 42; winter wheat, 17. Oats, 66 cars; barley, 16.

Primaries.

	To-day.	Wk. ago.	Yr. ago.
Wheat—			
Receipts	460,000	557,000	332,000
Shipments	241,000	193,000	209,000
Corn—			
Receipts	1,180,000	1,571,000	901,000
Shipments	600,00	622,000	528,000
Oats—			
Receipts	491,000	.....	.....
Shipments	383,000	.....	.....

SUGAR ADVANCES AGAIN.

Another ten cent per cwt. advance in local wholesale quotations on refined sugars was made on Saturday. The higher prices went into effect at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—All grades of refined sugar were advanced ten cents a hundred pounds to-day.

Winnipeg Grain Market.

	Op.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Wheat—					
May, new.	102⅜	102¼	102¼	102⅜	102⅜
July	103¼	103⅝	103¼	103⅜	103⅜
Oats—					
May	45⅛	45⅛	44⅞	44⅞	45⅛
July	....	....	....	44⅜	44⅜

London Produce.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Raw sugar—Centrifugal, 15s 6d; Muscovado, 12s 9d. Calcutta linseed, April-June, 61s 10 1-2d.

Linseed oil—38s 3d. Sperm oil—£34 10s. Petroleum — American refined, 7 3-13d; spirits, 7 13-16d.

Turpentine—Spirits, 33s 9d.

Rosin—American strained, 16s 9d; fine, 18s 41-2d.

Liverpool Grain Prices.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 10.—Closing—Wheat—Spot easy, 8s 8d; No. 2 Manitoba, 8s 6d; No. 3 Manitoba, 8s 4 1-2d; futures weak; May, 7s 10 3-4d; June, 7s 6 7-8d; July, 7s 6 1-4d.

Corn—Spot firm; American mixed, new, 6s 5 3-4d; American mixed, old, 6s 11 3-4d; kiln dried, new, 6s 8 1-4d; futures weak; March, 6s 1 1-8d; May, 6s 3-4d.

Flour—Winter patents, 28s 3d.

Hops in London (Pacific Coast)—£10 10s to £11 15s.

Chicago Markets.

J. P. Bickell & Co., Law. or Building, report the following fluctuations on the Chicago Board of Trade:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Wheat—					
May	103¾	103¾	103	103¼	103½
July	96¾	96¾	96¼	96⅞	97
Sept.	94⅜	94⅜	94¼	94⅜	94⅝
Corn—					
May	68⅛	68⅝	68½	68⅝	68⅝
July	68	68¼	68	68¼	68¼
Sept.	68¼	68⅝	68¼	68⅜	68¼
Oats—					
May	53¾	53⅞	53¾	53⅝	53⅜
July	48⅛	48¾	48	48¼	48⅛
Sept.	41⅞	42	41⅞	42	41⅞
Pork—					
May	16.20	16.20	16.15	16.20	16.25
July	16.40	16.40	16.35	16.37	16.42
Ribs—					
May	9.30	9.30	9.25	9.25	9.32
July	9.45	9.45	9.40	9.40	9.45
Lard—					
May	8.77	8.80	8.75	8.77	8.80
July	8.82	8.82	8.80	8.80	8.85

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Local grain dealers' quotations are as follows:

Oats—Canadian western oats, No. 2, 52c; extra No. 1 feed, 48½c; No. 1 feed, 47½c, lake ports; Ontario No. 2, 45c to 46c; No. 3, 44c, outside points; No. 2, 47½c to 48c, Toronto freight.

Wheat—No. 2 red, white or mixed, 96c to 97c, outside points.

Rye—No. 2, $1.08 to $1.09 per bushel, outside.

Buckwheat—68c to 70c per bushel, outside.

Manitoba Wheat—No. one northern new, $1.13; No. 2, northern, $1.10; No. 3 northern, $1.05, track, lake ports.

Manitoba flour—Quotations at Toronto are: First patents, $5.50; second patents, $5; strong bakers', $4.90.

Barley—For malting, 97c to 98c (47-lb. test); for feed, 46c to 73c.

Corn—New, No. 3 yellow corn, all rail, from Chicago, 72½c, track, Toronto.

Peas—No. 2, $1.15 to $1.22, outside.

Ontario flour—Winter wheat flour, $2.85, seaboard.

Millfeed—Manitoba bran, $23 per ton; shorts, $25; Ontario bran, $24 in bags; shorts, $26, car lots, track, Toronto.

TORONTO SUGAR MARKET.

Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags, per cwt., as follows:

Extra granulated, St. Lawrence	$5 65
do. Redpath's	5 65
do. Acadia	5 60
Imperial granulated	5 50
Beaver granulated	5 50
do. Redpath's	5 25

In barrels, 5c per cwt. more, car lots, 5c less.

Buffalo Live Stock.

EAST BUFFALO, Feb. 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 300 head; slow and steady.

Veals—Receipts, 100 head; fairly active and steady; $5.50 to $10.

Hogs—Receipts, 2000 head; active and 10c to 15c higher; heavy, $6.65 to 6.70; mixed, $6.65 to $6.75; Yorkers, $6.35 to $6.75; pigs, $6 to $6.25; roughs, $5.85 to $5.90; stags, $4.50 to $5.50; dairies, $6 to $6.65.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 5000 head; fairly active; sheep steady, lambs 5c higher; lambs, $3.50 to $6.90; a few $7.10.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—Cattle—Receipts 1300; market slow and weak; beeves, $4.80 to $8.65; Texas steers, $4.65 to $5.85; western steers, $4.90 to $7.10; stockers and feeders, $3.85 to $6.10; cows and heifers, $2.10 to $6.60; calves, $6.75 to $8.35.

Hogs—Receipts, 20,000; market steady; light, $5.95 to $6.30; mixed, $6 to $6.37 1-2; heavy, $6 to $6.37 1-2; rough, $6 to $6.15; pigs, $4.40 to $6; bulk of sales, $6.20 to $6.30.

Sheep—Receipts, 2000; market steady; native, $3.15 to $4.60; western, $3.40 to $4.60; yearlings, $4.70 to $5.50; lambs, native, $4.25 to $6.50; western, $4.50 to $6.50.

THE COTTON RAISING INDUSTRY IN THE SOUTH.

The south, given a fairly good season, can raise more cotton than the world needs. The acreage could be increased to many times 35,000,000 (about what was planted the past season) and more intelligent farming methods are constantly increasing the average yield.

About 15,000,000 bales were grown in the United States last summer. In the season of 1882-83 there was a crop which was, at that time, looked upon as quite as large as this year's crop is considered to be.

The phenomenal crop of that season, according to a writer in Moody's Magazine, was about 7,000,000 bales, and this was nearly 500,000 bales larger than the previous record yield.

The first shipment of cotton from this country to Europe was in 1784. The shipment consisted of eight bags and was held up by the customs officials at Liverpool because they had never heard of cotton grown there.

In 1785 only five bags of cotton were exported from the States, and only six bags in 1786. It might be mentioned that these early shipments were probably rather poor cotton, for it is recorded that they remained some time in warehouses in Liverpool before a purchaser could be found.

The talk just now is of a great reduction in the cotton acreage next spring. If prices go below seven cents there will probably be a largely reduced acreage for one season; and then the next season may see 2,000,000 bales more than the world needs.

The south can raise almost anything. Alabama can raise more corn per acre than can Ohio. A one-crop land can have only periodical prosperity. There is more money in raising most other things, if one understands how, than in growing cotton.

With intelligent farming 80,000,000 acres will supply the world with enough cotton for some years to come.

AMERICAN CITIES AND THEIR SLOGANS.

Altho punning has properly been written down as the lowest form of wit, several cities have availed themselves of it (and successfully) in coining slogans. "Topeka Kan., Topeka Will" was the happy outcome of a prize competition in that city a couple of years ago. There is also the somewhat more dubious "El Paso, the Pass; Don't Pass El Paso."

Alliteration's alleviating assistance is, of course, frequently employed. "Bigger, Busier, Better Boston" is dignified and of a moral calibre becoming its subject, yet some will lean toward the racier and more human picture, "Larger, Livelier, Lovelier Lansing." From Iowa comes, "Waterloo's Ways Win," with a faintly reminiscent flavor of Peter Piper and his prickly peppers. But, says a writer in Harper's Weekly, best of all the alliterative slogans, one that swings its way right into the heart, is the rollicking call from Washington, "What Walla Walla Wants is You."

"Keep boostin' Houston" was popular for a long while in one portion of Texas, while a Missouri editor composed the slogan "Boom Hume."

As a rule, there is not much poetry in municipal watchwords. It is business with a big B. Yet the muffler is not always put on sentiment. "The Venus City of the Unsalted Sea" is Duluth's appeal, while of Colorado Springs it is said, "She Sits Forever in the Sun." It isn't everybody can do that, Colorado Springs! One rather envies you. Also one suspects a little business in your poetry, a sop to the health resort vote, so to speak.

At the Seattle exposition the rival city on Puget Sound displayed a huge electric sign, "You'll Like Tacoma." The sign aroused curiosity among visitors, but when they asked for information, the graceless Seattleites replied: "Probably it's a new breakfast food. We don't use it."

Revival of Public Confidence In Porcupine Conditions

Situation in Improved Status and Sentiment is More Favorable Than It Has Been For Some Time.

World Office,
Saturday Evening, Feb. 10.

Public interest in the Porcupine mining stocks is broadening, and from all present indications a revival of confidence is gradually being brought about. This is plainly apparent from the action of the gold mining list during this week, and it appears to be only a matter of time until the prevailing feeling of uncertainty disappears, and is succeeded by the more responsible undertone which alone can lift the market out of its lethargic trend. It is not to be expected that the improvement will be realized quickly, rather it is quite safe to presume that the best that can be anticipated with and degree of reason is that a gradual upward swing will carry quotations up from their present low levels, and establish a price range more in line with intrinsic values, as borne out by recent developments in the mining camp.

The year 1912 to date has been a distinct disappointment in respect to the Porcupine securities, in that it has witnessed the most drastic shake-out ever experienced by the new gold mining issues. Prices have been hammered down with impunity, and in the majority of instances stand at this writing considerably below their low records for last year. Meanwhile there has been no material adverse development in the mining camp. Rather it is to be said that conditions, which should make for the stability or instability of the stock markets, are more promising than at any time since the Porcupine, as a prospective gold producer, became a recognizable term. It is only to be expected that the speculative end of the game will be put into a position more in line with the actual status of the operating companies whose shares are listed for trading, and, as instanced above, it would seem to be only a matter of time until this is brought about.

The underlying soundness of the present situation was ably demonstrated late this week when the incoming of a fairly substantial buying demand turned the trend of prices into a new channel, and brought about a series of sharp advances thruout the whole list. This was accepted as indicative of the fact that the bear forces had pretty well exhausted themselves in their campaign against prices, and as a big shortinterest had been built up on the previous declines, it was only to be expected that once the turn for the better was brought about, it would be carried on in short order. A decided move against the short interest would not come at all amiss at this time, and as traders who have adopted that side of the market have placed themselves in an extremely vulnerable position, it would not prove at all surprising to see tactics of that nature under way within the next few days.

Gossip on "the street" partakes of a more favorable nature than in some time, and there is a general disposition to regard the Porcupine list with more favor. The Hollinger report is not posing as a market influence of any import, but it may be seized upon as an extremely bullish document at almost any time, since that is one of the prerogatives of the stock market. The controversies which have been waged in the press this week regarding the document will do much to keep it in the public eye, and on this account, it may move into the foreground as a market factor at any moment.

As adduced in the correspondence from The World's Porcupine representative, this week conditions in the mining camp are highly promising, and are improving as spring approaches. It is argued that four stamp mills, the Dome, Hollinger, Vipond, and McIntyre, will soon be in operation, probably prior to the first of April, and in this assertion lies a factor of more than usual import. The inception of bullion shipments from Porcupine will mark the result of three years' preliminary development work, and should do not a little to bring the camp into its own. In its realization will rest an argument in favor of the better class non-producing properties also, tho it will take careful weeding to distinguish between the good and the bad. All the Porcupine operating companies will not make good, but it seems quite safe to assume that there are some prospects which have decidedly more than a fighting chance, and from a market standpoint, there is every reason to anticipate a big upward movement in prices as the production era approaches.

Turning from the Porcupine to the Cobalt situation, the outstanding feature of present conditions is the remarkable upward movement in the price of silver metal. The New York quotation has advanced by fits and starts of late—following, of course, the action of the London market—and has attained a figure not previously touched since the year 1907. As every cent per ounce appreciation in the value of silver means something like $300,000 per year to the Cobalt mines, the importance of this factor is readily apparent, tho it is to be said, that there is no certainty that the higher prices will lobtain for any length of time.

The Cobalt camp has long since passed out of its inceptory stages, and the attainment of mature growth has marked the gradual disappearance of the flamboyant mining reports, which are inseparably connected with the initial periods in the life of a mining district. Sane development has marked the silver mining field during the past year, and from all present indications the production for 1912 will surpass that of the preceding twelve months, which stand to-day as the record output. Shipments of silver bullion are almost a daily occurrence from the camp, and it is already quite evident that the consignments of that nature will exceed any similar period in the history of Cobalt.

Meanwhile development operations are proceeding apace. The Nipissing, it is reported, will sink to the 1000 foot level, and thus forever set at rest the riddle as to whether values will last at depth in the Cobalt camp. The Timiskaming, which has attained the greatest depth so far, is working down to the 300 foot level, and so far as known values are showing no signs of diminution. The other mines, Nipissing, La Rose, Crown Reserve, McKinley-Darragh, etc., are meeting with satisfactory results, and are seemingly in a position to continue their big dividend disbursements for a long time to come. Cobalt, from the mining standpoint, is in excellent condition, and there is no reason to expect any change in this regard for a good many years to come, despite all the detractors of the camp to the contrary.

The Week's Sales

Transactions in Cobalt and Porcupine shares for the week on the Toronto market, as compiled by Heron & Co., totalled 1,239,161 shares, having a value of $542,641.84, as follows:

COBALTS.

	Shares.	Value.
Bailey	45,200	$ 924 33
Beaver	29,000	18,189 62
City of Cobalt	24,200	3,521 46
Peterson Lake	21,350	1,635 85
Green-Meehan	20,100	28 11
Gifford	19,450	620 18
Cobalt Lake	18,571	5,097 02
Chambers-Ferland	17,400	2,177 25
Timiskaming	17,275	5,206 75
Gould	16,200	407 25
Great Northern	14,333	1,232 75
Otisse	9,000	33 75
Hargraves	8,600	457 39
Silver Leaf	7,500	251 50
Little Nipissing	6,000	50 00
Dr. Reddick	4,000	310 75
Hudson Bay	10	370 00
Island Smelters	5,000	2,750 00
Watt-aufer	4,700	300 75
Ophir	4,500	77
Rochester	2,000	
Trethewey	3,510	2,598 25
La Rose	2,900	11,377 95
McKinley	3,025	5,214 50
Columbus Cobalt	1,500	28 75
G. C. F. S.	1,200	24 00
Right-of-Way	1,100	67 25
Nova Scotia	900	47 75
Crown Reserve	650	1,712 50
Kerr Lake	610	1,475 50
Foster	2,000	12 00
Conlagas	1,000	2,054 25
Nipissing	250	2,150 25
Buffalo	200	245 00
Con. Smelters	8	304 50
Totals	333,594	$72,938 88

PORCUPINES.

	Shares.	Value.
Dome Extension	270,400	$101,078 71
Crown Chart	175,000	22,.99 74
Vipond	94,450	37,.54 11
Preston	25,500	4,188 97
Swastika	65,500	15,178 49
Imperial	57,400	3,533 62
Porcupine Southern	47,000	44,000 00
Porcupine Northern	44,200	49,186 00
Standard	20,300	6,341 50
Reg.	17,000	18,.50 00
Porcupine Tisdale	16,550	432 87
Porcupine Central	12,300	42,.50 00
Dome Mines	120	3,627 50
Jupiter	15,500	6,.94 00
Pearl Lake	10,000	2,062 25
United Porcupine	8,000	226 87
Hollinger	7,045	85,058 50
Foley	6,970	2,015 50
Apex	5,450	392 70
West Dome	1,850	744 91
Eldorado	1,700	124 75
Gold Reef	1,500	76 25
Moneta	1,200	180 00
Coronation	500	5 37
Northern Explor.	450	1,675 00
North Dome	100	55 00
Totals	965,600	$429,761 46

PRICE OF SILVER.

Bar silver in New York, 60⅜c oz.
Bar silver in London, 27¾d oz.
Mexican dollars, 47c.

Mining Quotations.

—Standard Exchange—
—Closing—

	Sell.	Buy.
Cobalt Stocks—		
Bailey	3¼	3
Beaver Consolidated	47½	46¾
Buffalo	1.6	120
Chambers - Feriand	12	11½
City of Cobalt	12	11
Coalt Lake	28½	26
Conlagas	690	690
Crown Reserve	295	290
Gifford	3¼	3
Great Northern	9½	9
Gould	2¾	2¾
Green - Meehan	1¾	1¼
Hargraves	6½	6
Kerr Lake	290	287
La Rose	390	385
Little Nipissing	1¾	⅞
McKin.-Dar.-Savage	179	177
Nipissing	775	750
Ophir	9	8¾
Otisse		1
Peterson Lake	7¾	6¾
Rochester	2	1¾
Right of Way	5¼	5¼
Silver Leaf	3	2¾
Silver Queen	3	2
Timiskaming	33	32
Wettlaufer	90	75
Porcupines—		
Apex	3	2
Crown Charter	14¾	14½
Dome Extension	42½	42¾
Eldorado	9	
Foley - O'Brien		5
Gold Reef		5
Hollinger	1155	1165
Moneta	18	14
Pearl Lake	21	20½
Porcupine Central	38½	350
Porcupine Imperial	4½	4
Porcupine Northern	93	91
Porcupine Tisdale	8½	5
Porcupine Southern	104	102
Preston East Dome	6½	6¼
Rea Mines	108	102
Standard	22	20
Swastika	25	24
Vipond	46	45½
United Porcupine	3	
West Dome		40

Dominion Stock Exchange.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Cl.	Sales.
Porcupines—					
Apex	5	6¼	5	6¼	2,650
Cwn. Char	15	15	14⅞	13⅞	1,000
Dom. Ex	43	43	42	42¼	13,000
Hollinger	1158	1165	1158	1165	225
Preston	7¾	8	7	8	5,600
Rea	105				100
Swastika	24¼	25	23¾	25	7,500
Vipond	45	45¼	43¾	45¼	12,500
United	3				100
Cobalts—					
Bailey	2½	3	2½	2¾	5,700
Beaver	46½	47	46½	47	2,500
Chambers	12				600
C. of Cobalt	12¼	12	12¼	12	2,000
Cobalt Lk	27				2,000
Gifford	3	3¼	3¼	3½	2,000
Foster	3				400
Gt. North	9¼	10	9¼	9½	4,000
Hargraves	5½				100
La Rose	295				100
Kerr Lake	270				50
Nipissing	755				25
Ophir	8¼	8¼	7¾	7¾	1,500
Peter. Lake	8				500
S. Leaf	3¾				500
Wettlaufer	80¾				100
Isl. Smelters	5	5¼	5	5¼	2,000

Cobalt Ore Shipments

	Week.	Year to date.
Buffalo		226,646
Can. Gowganda		15,967
Casey Cobalt		500,000
Chambers - Feriand		64,000
City of Cobalt		122,675
Cobalt Lake		75,080
Cobalt Townsite		195,700
Colonial		20,000
Conlagas		445,849
Crown Reserve		126,528
Drummond	120,000	120,000
Hudson Bay		126,902
Kerr Lake	41,056	152,559
La Rose	85,225	563,127
McKinley - Darragh	120,442	540,499
Millerette		38,000
Miller Lake-O'Brien		55,000
Nipissing	144,920	332,145
O'Brien	71,592	193,693
Right of Way		71,765
Timiskaming	133,212	216,969
Trethewey		84,563
Total	696,547	4,384,286

The total shipments for the year 1911 (unofficial) were 28,763 tons; for 1910 (official), 28,977 tons; in 1909, 30,096 tons; in 1908, 25,463 tons; in 1907, 14,000 tons; in 1906, 5128 tons; in 1905, 3144 tons, and in 1904, 153 tons.

Standard Stock Exchange.

	Op.	High.	Low.	Cl.	Sales.
Porcupines—					
Crown Ch.	15	15½	14¾	14⅝	15,950
Dome	28.00	....	....	....	100
Dome Ex.	42½	43	42	42	12,950
Foley	20	....	....	....	150
Hollinger	11.80	....	....	....	50
Jupiter	46¾	47	46½	47	1,500
North Dome	95	....	....	....	100
Pearl Lake	21	22	21	21	3,500
do. 60 d	24	24	23	22	1,500
Porc. Cent.	3.50	....	....	....	1,200
Porc. Imp.	4¼	....	....	....	1,500
Porc. North	91	92	91	91	6,000
Porc. South	102	103	102	103	7,500
Preston	7½	7½	6¼	6¼	10,600
Rea	105	....	....	....	200
Swastika	23½	....	....	....	200
United	2¾	....	....	....	1,000
Vipond	44	45½	44	45½	12,350
W. Dome	40	....	....	....	150
Cobalts—					
Bailey	2¼	....	....	....	2,500
Beaver	47	....	....	....	1,000
La Rose	3.80	....	....	....	25
Hud. Bay	87.00	....	....	....	10
McKinley	178	181	177	177	1,400
Meehan	1½	1½	1¾	1⅝	1,400
Ophir	7¾	8	7¾	8	1,500
Right-of-Way	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	1,000
Silver Leaf	2½	....	....	....	2,000
Timiskamn.	32	....	....	....	600
Wettlaufer	80	....	....	....	150

Toronto Stock Exchange Curb

Open. High. Low. Cl. Sales.

Mines:					
Crown Ch.	15¼	....	....	....	2,000
Dome Ex.	43	....	....	....	500
Gold Reef	5	....	....	....	5000
Gt. North.	9	....	....	....	1,000
Jupiter	46¾	47¼	46¾	47¼	1,500

Not on the Job.

N. W. Rowell's inquiry about the activity of License Inspector Bromley in the South Renfrew by-election campaign will be easily answered. Bromley resigned his positio na week ago and his place has been taken by Augustus St. James. Hon. Mr. Hanna's proposed investigation will now most likely be deemed unnecessary.

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In All Sections of
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HOMER L. GIBSON & CO.
SOUTH PORCUPINE 247

ADVISES WATER METERS

Experts Suggests Introduction as Means to Prevent Waste.

Isham Randolph, one of the members of the Board of Water Experts, stated yesterday that he would strongly advise the introduction of water meters as a means of preventing the waste of water in the city. In both Cleveland and Chicago, he said, at least one-third of the whole water supply was conserved by this means.

The method there, he said, was to charge a flat rate for water consumption up to a certain point, and by this means the poorer classes can use sufficient water for cleanliness and for all sanitary precautions.

Mr. Randolph states that the experts' report would not be ready for another month.

NIAGARA BRIDGE FARES.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., Feb. 10.—The board of trade has at last won its fight to make the International Railway Co. reduce the fare between the upper and lower bridges from ten to five cents.

Don't Be Stampeded On Porcupine Situation

Bad financing and mismanagement in some properties is responsible for the disturbance in the Porcupine market, which has caused the shares of good properties, controlled by substantial interests, to sell off with the rest of the list.

Porcupine is now at the stage where a judicious selection of the stock of a well-managed and well-financed mine has a more certain promise of early profit than at any time in the history of the camp.

We are closely in touch with conditions and will be pleased to give our advice to any interested correspondent. Write us.

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SURER THAN FATE!

The First of the Old Time Engine Factories to Protect Itself by Adopting the Augustine Rotary Engine Principle.

Buffalo Courier.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1912.

BIG SHOP TO MAKE AUGUSTINE ENGINES

Augustine Engine Company Organize $500,000 Subsidiary Concern.

The following is a news item from the Ohio State Journal under date of January 31:

Attorney Daniel B. Grubb, with offices in the New First National Bank building, yesterday filed papers incorporating the Augustine Rotary Power company of Columbus, with a capital stock of $500,000. The new company will manufacture and place on the market the Augustine rotary steam engine. The general offices of the company will be in Columbus and the engines will be manufactured in the plant of the Reeves Engineering company at Mt. Vernon, which will be consolidated with the new corporation.

Columbus, Pittsburgh and Buffalo capital is interested in the new company and it is expected to make it quite a factor in central Ohio industries. The engine which will be placed on the market is the invention of B. F. Augustine of Buffalo, N. Y., and is not an experiment, as over 200 of them are now in use. One of them is in Columbus, being operated in the plant of the Indianola Ice company. They have been made up to 200 horsepower, and the patent company has a large factory in Buffalo. The engines, which are built, as the name would indicate, on the rotary principle, are much lighter than other motors, a fifty horse-power engine weighing but 1,200 pounds.

In addition to the steam engines, it also is planned to manufacture a gas and gasoline engine on the same principle. They have been tried out in automobiles and motor boats and are asserted to have proved most satisfactory. The engines have been manufactured for over four years and are in use in many large plants. They are small, even large powered engines occupying but little space, and are said to be most economical in operation.

Columbus will be headquarters for the company, with the plant at Mt. Vernon, and it is proposed to place an automobile on the market the coming year equipped with the rotary automobile engine. Mr. Augustine is now in Columbus making arrangements for the opening of the local offices and the taking over of the Reeves engine plant will be done at once. The officers of the Reeves company are well known here, as they at one time operated an engine factory in Columbus. It is claimed for the new engine that, in addition to its low cost of first installation, it also is far more economical of fuel and requires but little skill to operate, being practically automatic. The incorporators of the local company are Benjamin F. Augustine, John [illegible] J. I. McCullough, A. E. Cather and D. B. Grubb.

"Yes," said Mr. Benjamin F. Augustine in the company's office, No. 124 Ellicott square, when seen by a Courier representative yesterday upon his return from Columbus. "All plans are complete now and blue prints and patterns will be forwarded at once to Mt. Vernon and the manufacture of steam rotary engines hurried along to catch up with orders on hand. In the present factory they will work about 500 men and within six months we expect this number will be increased to 1,000 or more. The demand for our rotary engine for factory and mill purposes is enormous, and while the Mt. Vernon factory is 120x230, with foundry and other buildings, I do not believe it will be able to keep up long with the demand without enlarging the plant or sub-letting contracts. It is too bad Buffalo did not get the factory. Of course the Buffalo people said I could not do it, but I have one of the finest plants in Ohio, with five acres of land, turned over to manufacture my engine. Besides we get a cash bonus, a large block of the stock and a guaranteed output.

"Our business is moving along at a rapid rate. The new factory addition of three stories at No. 1862 Elmwood avenue is completed and machinery being installed as fast as it can be secured and delivered. Quite a number of other subsidiary companies are in process of forming to take up the manufacture of rotary engines for headlights and train lighting, fans and blowers, pumping oil, automobiles, motor boats, irrigation, heating and refrigerating, all of which will add an immense volume of business for our company.

"The patents soon will be issued on the gas rotary and then I will show to the public the rotary that will create the sensation of the power age. It will have to be adopted wherever engines are used for power, and all engine companies will hurry to make arrangements to manufacture rotary engines for some special line, in preference to cumbersome reciprocating and turbine types. I would like to have all Buffalonians visit our factory."

And if they must come to it in the "States" they must also come to it in Canada.

Augustine Engine Stock the Pearl of Investments.

Has made one advance, will make another shortly, and many others thereafter.

No claimant for our $1,000 prize, and it is still open to any expert mechanic in the world who can pick a flaw.

87 claims allowed by the Canadian Patent Office on the steam features alone. Call and see the patent. More than 100 claims certain of allowance on the gasoline features. The most sweeping patent ever issued in Canada, and basic, masterful, in many claims.

The Canadian Patents on all the Augustine Engine Inventions, past, pending and to come, are absolutely owned outright, without payment of royalty or otherwise, by this, the CANADIAN PARENT COMPANY, legally known and incorporated as the

AUGUSTINE AUTOMATIC ROTARY ENGINE COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

Engines running for Demonstration. Engines for Sale. Send for Prospectus. Visitors welcome—but please come prepared to invest if satisfied. A Text Book for Students will be issued later. Open Evenings by Appointment.

Benjamin F. Augustine, President **OFFICES: 80 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO** John Franey, Secretary-Treasurer

Steel Report Not Up to Expectations --- N. Y. Market Lower

Wall Street Interests Seek To Build Up the Stock Market

Public Participation Too Small at Present to Permit of Any Material Move—Canadian Situation Sound.

World Office,
Saturday Evening, Feb. 9.

The opinion expressed in these columns for several weeks past was that the trend of the New York stock market was upward, and barring some unforeseen accident, conditions still favored the bull side. All that is now going on from day to day on the exchange consists of floor trading deals among brokers who are betting among themselves as to changes of eighths in the various prices. There is practically no public to fleece, and the trading fraternity are playing the game of diamond cut diamond. If there were any weak long accounts outstanding forces would be joined and the spoils divided. It is only because there are no speculative accounts that can be discharged that prices are sustained as they are.

The market is in no position at present to absorb even moderate amounts of real offerings, and the large holders are perfectly aware of this fact. To permit of this a market has to be made. A record of the situation is being kept, and at the opportune time the skillful method of seducing the public will be put into operation. Events are favoring the market makers but the combination is not yet complete. The assistance of London and other European markets is necessary to make a successful campaign, and international complications of late have not permitted of this help.

Two significant events this week were the reduction in the Bank of England discount rate and the increase in the dividend on Southern Railway preferred. The one emphasized the money cheapening process going on, and the other the conviction of some high-class American financiers that commercial matters are, if anything, improving.

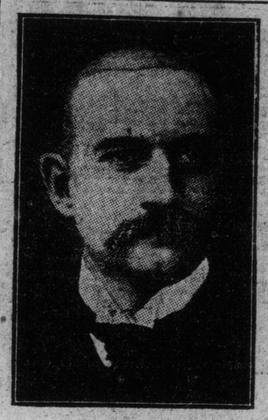
The long period of high interest rates has about exhausted itself. It will require another period of world-wide expansion to take care of the accumulations of funds now in effect. War scares have contributed to money tightness and with the passing of these competitions for loaning will result in lower money rates and higher prices for securities. J. P. Morgan in sanctioning the increase in dividend on Southern Railway must be expressing his views of railway earnings for the near future.

The stock market will be kept nervous by investigations and political unrest, but these are not factors which can be considered as having a permanent influence on prices. If Providence is kind in respect to the incoming crop year, Wall-street will shake off the incubus of apathy and pessimism.

On our own side the border conditions are certainly more propitious than in the United States. There are only a very few of the adverse factors, which overhang the situation in the great republic, confronting Canada, and we are entirely free from the disturbing influence of political uncertainty, which even now has Wall-street worked into a pitch of uncertainty. To judge from the reports of trade thruout the provinces, business conditions in the Dominion are excellent, and there can be nothing to complain of in the outlook. The annual reports of companies in various lines for the past year show earnings surpassing on the whole the records of preceding years. The addresses of the presidents of the chartered banks, as read at the annual meetings of those institutions were optimistic, and generally took the ground that, with due caution, this year should be another exceptionally good period in the history of Canada. It is thus plainly to be seen that sentiment among the best posted interests is of a highly bright nature.

The stock markets continue to move pretty much in apathy, but with firmness more than anything else, the day-to-day characteristic. The public participation in the ordinary run of speculation is too confined, however, to permit of any extensive movement, and consequently such activity as has developed has been witnessed only in specific instances. The Mackays have been the leading feature of the week, an dthe sharp advance in the price of common security is taken as indicative of the fact that some announcement of interest to the shareholders will be made at the annual meeting on the 15th inst. The Russell Motor stocks have advanced on the statement of the proposed increase in the capitalization, and the announcement of the favorable status of the business in sight. Elsewhere domestic issues have done very little, and close the week comparatively on a par with last Saturday.

Sentiment in respect to the Toronto stock market is undoubtedly of a favorable frame of mind, and the general idea is that any improvement in the speculative demand would quickly change the drift of prices. There are a number of securities of high grade character and undoubted merit which are selling below their intrinsic worth, and it is also to be said that the investment yield in many instances is highly lucrative. On this account it would seem that there is ground for further appreciation in market values. On the whole conditions are sound, and there is nothing in sight to cause any apprehension, on the other hand the future appears unusually bright, and this is more than likely to be reflected in the stock exchange before many months have passed.



JAMES STILLMAN

Chairman of the board of directors of National City Bank, New York, who is in the spotlight as a result of the proposed investigation of the "money trust." The National City Bank of New York is the largest banking institution on the continent. Its total deposits aggregate over $250,000,000.

Two Modern Banks For St. Catharines

Sterling and Traders Will Build on St. Paul-street — Building Prospects Bright

ST. CATHARINES, Feb. 10.—(Special).—Deals, which will mean two new modern bank buildings for this city, were closed yesterday. They will be erected by the Sterling and the Traders, and there will be but one store intervening between them. The Sterling has purchased the property on St. Paul-street, near James, and almost directly opposite the Bank of Nova Scotia building; it is now occupied by Bixby's book store, and the Imperial Restaurant. The price paid was $11,000. The Traders will build on the south side of St. Paul-street, directly facing James. The location is practically the best in the whole city. The property, save for its renting possibilities, is now worth practically nothing, so that the sale simply means the transfer of the land at a cost of $15,000.

The Canadian Hair Cloth Company, which last year erected a large addition to its plant directly in rear of this building, endeavored to obtain possession of it for office purposes, but would not pay the price asked by the Hynes estate, which has held the property for many years.

Building prospects in this city were never better. Last year the permits issued from the city clerk's office amounted to 120, and the improvements and new buildings, according to his figures totaled $265,435. The prospects for this year are brighter and bigger still. Work on the factories for the Yale and Towne Lock Company and the Steel and Radiation Company is going on quite rapidly, and it is becoming a serious question as to how the many mechanics that will be brought in by these two firms alone will be housed.

One Month's Record Of N.Y. Stock Market

Transactions in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange for the month of January aggregated 10,908,865 shares, an increase of 1,842, 571 shares as compared with the previous month, and of 525,-694 shares as compared with the corresponding month last year. This table gives transactions in stocks during January for a series of years:

1912	10,909,000	1900	9,862,460
1911	10,383,171	1899	24,143,610
1910	24,116,544	1898	9,216,694
1909	17,272,592	1897	3,370,052
1908	16,615,658	1896	4,406,022
1907	23,014,797	1895	3,237,077
1906	38,547,868	1894	4,585,084
1905	20,765,538	1893	10,557,341
1904	12,238,741	1892	9,833,226
1903	16,006,389	1891	5,495,769
1902	14,763,391	1890	6,372,075
1901	30,207,603		

THE BANK STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—The statement of clearing house banks for the week shows that the banks hold $40,1 945,800 reserve in excess of legal requirements. This is a decrease of $5,-069,200 in the proportionate cash reserve as compared with last week.

The statement follows: Daily average—Loans, increase $13,154,000; specie, decrease $2,841,000; degal tenders, decrease $1,617,000; net deposits, increase $2,664,000; circulation, increase $167,960; excess lawful reserve, $40,845,800, decrease $5,069,200.

Actual coiditions: Loans, increase $10,544,000; net deposits, increase $5,-588,000; circulation, increase $295,000; excess lawful reserve $37,816,850; decrease $3,159,000.

Summary of state banks and trust companies in Greater New York not reporting to the New York clearing house: Loans, increase $7,125,300; specie, decrease $135,000; legal tenders, increase $13,600; total deposits, increase $4,963,400.

LONDON MARKET STEADY.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Money was easier but discount rates, were firmer to-day. The stock market ended the week quietly, irregular. Mexican and home rails were weak on realizing, and Berlin sold its favorites, but consols and Kaffirs were steady.

American securities were dull and featureless thruout and closed with prices ranging from 1-8 above to 1-4 below parity.

BRITISH CONSOLS.

	Feb. 9.	Feb. 10.
Consols, for account	78	78 1-16
Consols, for money	78⅛	78 3-16

THE STOCK MARKETS

TORONTO STOCKS

	Feb. 9. Ask.	Bid.	Feb. 10. Ask.	Bid.
Am. Asbestos com	4	...	4	...
do. preferred	20	...	20	...
Black Lake com	1	...	1	...
do. preferred	8	...	8	...
B. C. Packers A	95	...	95	88
do. B	99	...	99	100
do. common	72	70	72	70
Bell Telephone	148	145½	148	145½
Burt F. N. com	115½	...	115½	112
do. preferred	116¾	...	116¾	...
Can. Cement com	30¼	30	30	...
do. preferred	...	89	...	89
Can. Gen. Electric	114	...	114	...
Can. Mach. pref	88	...	87	...
Can. Loco. com	...	21	...	21
do. preferred	...	88	...	88
C. P. R.	229¾	228¾	228⅞	227¾
Canadian Salt	...	104½	...	104½
City Dairy com	57½	56½	56	55
do. preferred	...	100	...	100
Consumers' Gas	195	...	195	...
Crow's Nest	80	...	80	...
Detroit United	...	55½	...	55½
Dom. Canners	...	62	...	62
do. preferred	104	...	104	...
Dom. I. & S.	...	59	...	59
do. preferred	...	104	...	104
Dom. Steel Corp	...	60	60	59
Dom. Telegraph	...	106	...	105
Duluth-Superior	79	78½	78½	...
Elec. Dev. pref	...	71¼	...	71¼
Inter. Coal & Coke	...	...	...	...
Illinois pref	...	89	...	89
Lake of Woods	135	130	135	130
Lake Sup. Corp	28	27	28	27
Mackay com	...	81½	80¾	80⅝
do. preferred	...	70¼	...	70¼
Maple Leaf com	64⅝	64	64⅝	64
do. preferred	98¼	97½	98½	97¾
Laurentide com	...	...	...	...
Mexican L. & P.	94	93	94	93
do. preferred	...	...	...	...
Mexican Tram	...	121	...	121
Montreal Power	191¼	...	191¼	...
M.S.P. & S.S.M.	124	123½	124	123½
Niagara Nav.	170	...	...	152
N. S. Steel com	96½	94	96½	95
Ogilvie pref.	128	125	128	125
Pacific Burt com	...	39	...	39
do. preferred	...	89	...	88
Penmans com	58	56	58	56
do. preferred	...	...	...	...
Porto Rico	76	...	...	75¾
Quebec L., H. & P.	48	...	48	...
Rio Janeiro	122⅝	112¼	112¼	112½
Rogers common	...	201	204	202
do. preferred	...	116	...	113
Russell M.C. com	105	104½	105	103
do. preferred	110	107½	108	107
Sawyer-Massey	41	...	41	40
do. preferred	...	85	...	85
St. L. & C. Nav	...	91	95	91
Sao Paulo	...	190	...	190
S. Wheat com	80¾	...	80¾	...
Spanish River	36	34	36	34
do. preferred	86	86	88	...
Steel of Can. com	35	34	34½	...
do. preferred	89	...	89	...
Toronto Railway	...	134¾	134¾	134½
Twin City com	...	106	...	105
Winnipeg Ry.	266	265	265¼	265
—Mines—				
Conisgas	...	6.70	...	6.70
Crown Reserve	3.00	2.95	3.00	2.95
La Rose	4.00	3.95	4.00	...
Nipissing Mines	...	7.50	...	7.50
Trethewey	75	70½	75	70½
—Banks—				
Commerce	217	216	...	217
Dominion	229½	229	...	229
Hamilton	206½	205	206½	205
Imperial	...	235	...	235
Merchants'	...	190¼	...	189½
Metropolitan	201½	...	201½	...
Molsons	...	207	...	207
Montreal	...	244	...	244
Nova Scotia	...	276½	...	...
Ottawa	...	...	...	...
Royal	...	220	...	220
Standard	226	225	226	225
Toronto	...	...	...	210
Traders'	...	145½	...	145½
Union	...	153	...	155
—Loan, Trust, Etc.—				
Agricultural Loan	...	...	...	...
Canada Landed	158	157	158	157
Canada Perm.	186	183	186	180½
Central Canada	...	197½	...	197½
Colonial Invest.	76½	75	75½	75
Dom. Savings	...	63½	...	73½
Hamilton Prov.	...	132	...	133
Hamilton Prov	...	133	...	132
Huron & Erie	...	208	...	208
3c. 20 p.c. paid	...	197½	...	197½
Landed Banking	...	138	...	138
London & Can	...	125½	...	122½
National Trust	...	...	...	...
Ontario Loan	...	163	...	163
do. 20 p.c. paid	...	153	...	153
Real Estate	...	...	...	...
Tor. Gen Trusts	...	180	...	180
Toronto Mortgage	...	135	...	135
Toronto Savings	...	195	...	186
Union Trust	180	178	180	178
—Bonds—				
Black Lake	20	20	20	20¼
Can. North. Ry	...	100	...	100
Dom. Canners	...	...	...	...
Dominion Steel	...	...	...	...
Electric Develop.	93	92¾	...	92¾
Electric Develop.	...	93	94	92¾
Laurentide	...	108	...	108
Mexican Electric	86	...	86	...
Mexican L. & P.	94	92	94	92
Ogilvie B	...	95	...	95
Porto Rico	...	92	...	92
Penmans	...	82	...	82
Prov. of Ontario	...	101½	...	101½
Quebec L., H. & P.	80	...	80	...
Rio Janeiro	...	...	...	...
do. 1st mortgage	100¼	100	100¼	100
Steel Co. of Canada	...	99¼	...	99½

—Sales.—

Maple L.
$25 @ 97½
$25 @ 98

S. Paulo.
10 @ 190½
20 @ 191

Union
3 @ 152
8 @ 152¼
8 @ 154

Toronto Ry.
50 @ 124¼
5 @ 124½

Winnipeg.
13 @ 266
25 @ 265

Standard.
10 @ 236

Rio.
75 @ 112¼
100 @ 112⅛

Russell.
10 @ 103½
5 @ 103
*1 @ 108

Mackay.
5 @ 81¼
20 @ 81

Saw.-Mas.
10 @ 60
*10 @ 96¼

C.P.R. rts.
36 @ 7¼
50 @ 7⅛

C. Dairy.
25 @ 56½
25 @ 56

Rogers.
45 @ 204

Can. Steel.
*20 @ 88½

Spanish.
10 @ 34½

Dul.-Sup.
25 @ 78

Pac. Burt.
15 @ 39¾

Toronto.
10 @ 210

Dominion.
39 @ 229

P. Rico.
25 @ 75¾
50 @ 76

Hamilton.
9 @ 206½

Packers.
*50 @ 100½

Steel Corp.
25 @ 60

Com.
25 @ 217

Imperial.
47 @ 226

Cement.
25 @ 30

*—Preferred. z—Bonds.

MONEY MARKETS.

Bank of England discount rate, 3½ per cent. Open market discount rate in London for short bills, 3⅝ per cent. New York call money, highest 2¼ per cent., lowest 2¼ per cent., ruling rate 2¼ per cent. Call money at Toronto, 5½ per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Glazebrook & Cronyn, Janes Building (Tel. Main 7817), to-day report exchange rates as follows:

	—Between Banks.— Buyers.	Sellers.	Counter.
N. Y. funds	1-32 pm.	1-16 pm.	⅛ to ¼
Montreal fds.	5c dis.	par.	⅛ to ¼
Ster., 60 days	9 31-32	9	9⅛
Ster., demand	9 11-16	9 23-32	9 15-16
Cable trans.	9 25-32	9 13-16	10 1-16

—Rates in New York.—	Actual.	Posted.
Sterling, 60 days sight	484 15-20	485½
Sterling, demand	487.35	488½

NEW YORK STOCKS

Erickson Perkins & Co., 14 West King street, report the following fluctuations on the New York Stock Exchange:

—Railroads.—	Op.	High.	Low.	Cl.	Sales.
Aachison	104⅛	104⅛	104	104	800
do. pref	104	104¼	104	104¼	100
At. C. Line	136	136	135¾	135¾	1,000
Balt. & Ohio	102½	102¼	101⅞	101⅞	100
Brook. R. T.	77¾	77¾	77⅝	77⅝	400
Can. Pacific	229	229	228⅝	228½	300
Ches. & Ohio	71	71	70⅞	70⅞	1,900
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul	104¼	104¼	103⅜	104	2,600
Chi. & North.	141½	...	...	...	100
Del. & Hud.	172	...	...	...	100
Erie	29¼	30⅝	30½	30⅝	2,200
do. 1st pf	50¾	...	...	...	200
Gt. North., pf	129½	129⅝	135¾	128¾	7,200
Inter - Metro	17¼	17¼	17⅛	17¼	900
do. pref	56½	56½	54⅝	55	100
Kan. City S.	25¾	...	...	...	100
Lehigh Val	158⅝	158¾	157½	157⅝	2,200
Louis. & Nash	153½	...	...	...	.....
Minn., St. P. & S.S. Marie	123¼	123¼	132	132	200
Mo. Kan. & T.	26⅜	26¾	26½	26½	300
Miss. Pacific	39⅞	40	39½	40	300
Natl. R. R. of Mex., 2nd. pf	33⅜	33⅜	33	33	900
N. Y. Central	110½	...	...	...	1,500
N. Y., Ont. & Western	37	37	36⅞	36⅞	400
Nor. & West.	108¾	108⅞	108⅜	108⅜	100
North. Pac	117	117	116¼	116⅜	7,100
Pennsylvania	132⅞	132⅞	129⅞	132⅝	2,200
Reading	167	167½	156⅛	156¼	42,700
Rock Is	23¾	23¾	23¼	23¼	200
do. pref	49	49	48¾	48¾	300
South. Pac	107⅜	107⅜	107¼	107⅜	1,700
South. Rail	28⅛	28⅛	27⅜	27⅝	4,400
do. pref	72⅜	72⅜	72¼	72¼	6,200
Third Ave	41	41¼	40½	40½	.....
Twin City	105⅞	...	...	...	100
Un. Pacific	164	164½	162⅜	163	24,600
do. pref	92½	92½	92¼	92¼	.....
United Ry. Investment Company	35½	...	...	...	1,200
do. pref	62⅞	63⅜	62⅞	63½	1,900
Wabash, pf	18¼	18½	18¼	18⅜	1,400
—Coppers.—					
Chino Cop	25⅞	25¾	25¾	25⅞	.....
Mi. Cop	25⅜	...	...	...	.....
Ray, Cons	16½	16⅝	16½	16⅝	.....
—Industrials.—					
Amal. Cop	62⅞	63½	62	62	9800
Am. Agri. Ch.	55⅞	...	...	...	.....
Am. Beet Sug.	35¼	35¼	34¾	34¾	200
Am. Can	11⅜	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	300
do. pref	92	92	91⅞	91⅞	500
Am. C. & Fdry	51	...	...	...	200
do. pref	115¼	...	...	...	200
Am. Cot. Oil	49	...	48¾	48¾	500
Am. Loco. pf.	104	...	...	...	100
Am. Smelting	70½	70¾	69¾	69¾	7,400
do., pref	104½	...	...	...	100
Am. Sugar	118¾	118¾	118	118	200
Am. T. & T.	140¾	140¾	140¼	140¼	1,600
Am. Tob	260½	261	260	260	1,600
Anaconda	35⅛	35½	34⅝	34⅝	3,400
Cent. Leather	18⅜	18⅜	18¼	18¼	2,200
Col. F. & I.	35⅝	...	...	...	100
Con. Gas	139¾	139¾	139¼	139½	300
Corn Prod	10¾	...	...	...	100
Dis. Securities	28⅝	28⅝	28¼	28½	300
Gen. Elec	156⅝	...	...	...	300
Inter. Harv	106¾	...	...	...	300
Inter. Paper.	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅝	.....
do. pref	52	53½	52	53½	.....
Laclede Gas	107⅞	...	...	...	.....
Mack. Co	80¾	81	80¾	81	600
Nat. Biscuit	146	146	144	144	.....
Nat. Lead	53¾	...	...	...	200
Pac. R. T. & T.	47¾	47¾	47½	47½	1,000
Peo. Gas. C.-C.	106	...	...	...	.....
Phila. Co.	107⅜	108¼	107⅜	108¼	.....
Rep. I. & S.	21	21¼	20⅝	20¾	1,200
do. pref	75½	75½	75¼	75¼	1,000
Sloss. Sheff.	...	...	...	...	.....
Steel & Iron	40	...	...	...	200
Tenn. Cop	35½	35½	35⅜	35⅜	100
Utah Cop	55⅜	55⅝	54⅝	54⅝	4,100
West. Un. Tel	85	85	84¼	84¼	6,800
West. Mfg	70⅜	70⅜	70¼	70¼	300
U. S. Steel	59¾	60⅜	59	59	45,100
do. pref	107⅜	107⅝	107⅜	107⅝	700

Sales, 247,600 shares.

MONTREAL STOCKS

Eastern Townships Bank—1 at 212½.
Textile preferred—10 at 101½.
Iron bonds—$3000 at 94½.
Halifax Railway—50 at 155.
Sawyer-Massey—10 at 40.
Penmans preferred—300 at 88.
Sherwin Williams bonds—$100 at 100.
Crown Reserve—10 at 3.00, 300 at 2.98.
R. & O.—25 at 121.
Power—50 at 189.
Tooke preferred—6 at 89.
Scotia—15 at 94.
Telegraph—5 at 147, 5 at 146½.
Detroit—25 at 58⅝, 175 at 58¼, 25 at 58¼.
Coal preferred—10 at 111.
Winnipeg Railway—60 at 265, 25 at 266, 10 at 266¼, 25 at 267.
C.P.R. rights—529 at 7¼, 39 at 7½, 732 at 7⅛, 925 at 7¼.
Col. Cotton pref.—40 at 71.
Cement—429 at 30¾, 2 at 30¼, 105 at 30, 200 at 29¾.
Cement preferred—117 at 88.
Penman—30 at 56¾, 35 at 56½, 215 at 57, Iron preferred—75 at 104¼, 6 at 105.
Iron Corp.—150 at 60¼, 75 at 60⅝, 25 at 60½, 150 at 60¼, 100 at 60, 275 at 59¾.
Toronto Railway—10 at 124½, 40 at 124.
Royal Bank—10 at 231½.
Bank of Montreal—19 at 245.
Union—8 at 152, 54 at 153½.
Merchants'—38 at 190.
Rubber bonds—$1500 at 98½, $1200 at 98, $500 at 98½.

Money Trust Probe Democratic Plank

Bryan Men Will Try to Have It Adopted by Baltimore Convention.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The Bryan men in the house plan to make a fight to incorporate a plank in the Democratic platform to be adopted at the national convention in Baltimore in favor of a special enquiry by congress into the affairs of the money trust. Such leaders as Ollie James, senator-elect from Kentucky; Representative Henry of Texas, and others who train with William J. Bryan, declare that the campaign for a sweeping investigation of the operations of the money trust has only begun. So far as this session of congress is concerned they will abide by the will of the majority as expressed in last night's caucus. They announce their purpose to take an appeal to the highest party tribunal, the national convention.

Despite appearances of harmony today among the house Democrats, it is known that the Bryanites are in a sullen and resentful frame of mind. They went into last night's caucus firm in the belief that Mr. Bryan's telegram, setting forth that a special enquiry of the money trust was essential, would scatter the conservative forces of Leader Underwood.

That it failed of its purpose may be accounted for by the sinister and persistant influences brought to bear by the bankers of the country upon their representatives in congress.

Carnegie Indisposed.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Andrew Carnegie is confined to his Fifth-avenue home by a severe cold. His physician has ordered him to cancel all engagements and remain indoors until fully recovered.

A BOOKLET ON INVESTMENTS

We have just issued an attractive booklet which gives a complete description of the securities we are offering for investment.

We will be pleased to mail this booklet to any address upon request. . . . .

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On Wall Street

Erickson Perkins & Co. had the following: Traders' offered down stocks this morning, because of fears that something might turn up over the holiday in connection with the Mexican situation, and because of rumors that the report of unfilled orders of the Steel Corporation would show less increase than expected. The steel report came out a few minutes before the close and the stock did not go any lower than previously. The bottom was 59, or 3-8 point above the bottom of ten days ago. The report showed the substantial increase of 295,000 tons in unfilled orders during January. There had been predictions of 400,000. On the whole, this is giving a very good account and it is said that during the first week of February there had been an increase in enquiries, also in specifications and contracts. There is nothing in this to be pessimistic about. The Mexican situation, apparently, is very unsatisfactory, but we see no reason why this should disturb our market greatly. A weight has been lifter off the market in the wording off of a radical investigation of banking matters by untrained men, such as one fraction in congress proposed.

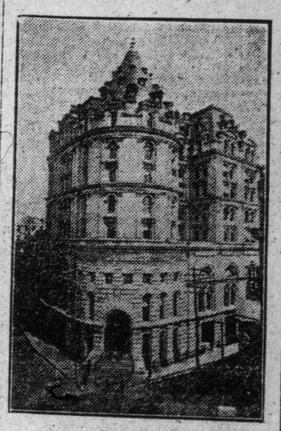
Chas. Head & Co. to J. E. Osborne: A dull, lethargic and practically unchanged market was all that there was to warm up the zero atmosphere this morning. Up to 10.30 anly a few of the ordinarily active issues had been quoted and less than a dozen transactions had been recorded in Reading and Union Pacific, while not one share of Lehigh Valley changed hands until near 11 o'clock, after which hour the market weakened and prices dropped easily and quickly from one to two points. Union Pacific sold off 1 5-8, Steel 1 1-2, Reading 1 point, with little or no support. The Mexican disturbance was considered somewhat serious and the conditions prevailing in that country may require intervention to correct; which would be unfortunate. Closing was irregular with Steel at lowest, the unfilled tonnage gained nearly 300,000 tons over December. The outlook is not very reassuring, there being little public participation and professionals ruling the speculation. The bank statement was about what was expected.

Cotton Markets

Erickson Perkins & Co. (J. G. Beaty), 14 West King street, report the following prices on the New York cotton market:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	10.15	10.33	10.15	10.30	10.19
May	10.37	10.47	10.36	10.46	10.33
July	10.54	10.56	10.45	10.52	10.42
Oct.	10.41	10.44	10.35	10.42	10.33
Dec.	10.50	10.50	10.43	10.48	10.42

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 10.—James Rogers & Co. cabled to-day that trade was slow in the Birkenhead market, and, altho the quality of the cattle for sale was better, there was no improvement on prices last quoted. Both States and Canadian steers were making from 12½c to 14c per pound. Sheep were sold as follows: Lambs, 16½c; hogs, 15c to 15½c; wethers, 13c, and ewes, 12c per pound.



THE NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE.

TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE
HERON & CO.
Members Toronto Stock Exchange
SPECIALISTS
Unlisted Issues
WILL BUY
20 Trusts and Guarantee, 20 Home Bank, 100 Western Coal & Coke, Pfd. & Com., 300 Can. Marconi, 25 National Life, 25 Can. Birkbeck, 20 Dominion Permanent, 15 Standard Loan, 25 Sun & Hastings, 10 Guarantee, 20 per cent. paid, 500 Cobalt Townsite, 100 Carter Crume, Com.
Correspondence Invited.
16 King St. West, Toronto

J. P. BICKELL & CO.
Members Chicago Board of Trade. Winnipeg Grain Exchange.
GRAIN
Correspondents of
FINLEY BARRELL & CO.
Members All Leading Exchanges
Manufacturers Life Building
King and Yonge Streets

Trade Review

Toronto reports to Bradstreet's say the volume of spring business moving continues to show a steady increase. Shipments are going forward freely, and at this writing, the outlook for later business continues most satisfactory. Orders for fancy dry goods have been most encouraging. Some of the larger stores are already showing spring lines and business in this respect is excellent for so early in the season. Favorable weather keeps up an active demand for general winter goods and excellent re-orders are coming forward for most lines. A good steady demand is reported for staple groceries. The hardware trade is also beginning to show considerable activity. It is evident the year will see much building. During the last twelve months the city added to its population by at least thirty-five thousand, making necessary the erection of many dwellings as well as factories, warehouses, etc. Country trade is steady. Deliveries of produce are fair and prices steady to firm. Collections are generally satisfactory.

Montreal reports say business there continues steady in character. Retail trade is generally reported to be moving satisfactorily, there being a very fair demand for all lines of goods. Some spring lines of dress goods, etc., are already being shown and they are meeting with considerable interest. Wholesalers are still busy forwarding shipments, and in the main they are well satisfied with the general outlook for business. Local factories continue busy and all classes of labor are more or less well employed. Country trade has held up well. Sleighing is generally good and as a result merchandise is moving freely. Deliveries of produce are fairly large, but prices generally hold firm. A good demand for money is reported. While there seems to be a fair amount offering for all purposes, the tendency of the market is towards firmness. The demand for hides and leather continues active. Prices are steady to firm.

Winnipeg reports say business is steady in character and the volume appears to be well ahead of that of previous years at this time. A fair amount of spring merchandise is going forward and the later shipments are expected to be heavy. Considerable increase is also looked for in the matter of ordering. The industrial outlook is extremely encouraging. Western factories are busy and there is every indication of their continuing so for many months. The coming year is expected to see great activity in building. It is announced that during the year the different railroads will spend $60,000,000 in the west on construction, the benefit of which will be felt by all parts of the country.

Vancouver and Victoria reports say trade is steady and generally of fair volume. City business has kept up well during the past few weeks, but business in the interior is feeling the effect of winter transportation difficulties. The outlook for later on, however, continues bright and an excellent spring business is confidently expected. Collections are generally satisfactory.

FLOODS IN PORTUGAL.

LISBON, Feb. 10.—The floods continue in every part of Portugal, but the southern districts are most seriously affected, and reports received today show that the distress among the population is most acute.

At the City of Oporto a large number of barges on the river Douro have been swept away and several small coasting vessels have been driven out to sea and lost.

At the port of Leixoes to the north of Oporto the damage done by the inundations on the waterfront is estimated at over $1,000,000.

LONDON THE FINANCIAL LEADER OF THE WORLD

New York Has Long Road to Travel Before Wall Street Will Be Pre-eminent.

It may be a commendable sense of patriotism that prompts Wall-street to say that New York is fast rivaling London as the centre of the financial world. The great American metropolis may have made great strides in that direction during the last decade or so, but there can be no doubt that it still has a long road to travel before it can oust London from her predominent position. London is the great clearing house of the world. Not only is that city a vast centre of commerce, but it is the world's banker, thru whom most of the international debts are cleared. A merchant in one country paying a debt in another will do so by draft on London.

The "Old Lady of Threadneedle St." still sets the pace for the international money market. Any one who doubts this merely has to take note on a Thursday morning in any of the financial centres of the world how the "bank return" is received. The directors' meeting on that day is of particular interest when the bank rate is expected to be changed. If any action is taken it extends its influence thruout the world, and according as the rate is advanced or reduced, monetary conditions everywhere respond in sympathy.

Rich Poor Man vs. Poor Rich Man

Gardiner S. Dresser, of John Muir & Co., the Wall-street brokers, spoke in New York last week on "Public Participation in the Stock Market."

It was aptly said of the slump in securities during 1907," Mr. Dresser recalled, "that it was a time when the poor rich man sold out to the rich poor man. The public—the much despised public—bought stocks, not at the top but at the bottom."

Reviewing recent stock market history, Mr. Dresser showed how, as a result of its experience and study, and of the changed attitude of corporation managers and of brokers, the public is now more directly interested in securities than ever before. Continuing, he said: "I think I know one of the chief causes of the public's losses in the past. It has been too greedy. To the Wall-street menagerie of bulls, bears and lambs, must be added hogs. The public trader now has become content with smaller, safer profits. He has regulated his stock market ambition to his outside income. He has modified his motto from 'get rich quick' to 'get rich.' The increase in stock holdings has a distinct political, sociological and financial bearing."

Calgary Loan In London.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Calgary's municipal issue was oversubscribed, an exceptional occurrence for some months past.

TREMENDOUS GROWTH OF LIFE INSURANCE

Statistics Show One Hundred Fold Increase in Fifty Years — Industrial Insurance Figures.

In the fifty years from 1860 to 1910 the population of the United States trebled, growing from 31,000,000 to 90,-000,000 and the wealth of the United States grew about seven and eightfold, advancing from $16,000,000,000 to estimates which vary from $107,000,000,000 to $120,000,000,000.

F. L. Hoffman furnishes one answer as to how this wealth is constituted in an article on American life insurance for half a cenutry. The average size of a life insurance policy is under $2,-500. Some of these policies are held by the very rich, but the great majority, as their value shows, are held by men of moderate means. Life insurance is the saving fund of the salaried man and wage earner rather than of the great capitalist.

If the great increase in national wealth has gone to the very rich, then the total of policies and the

An Inside View of the Real Porcupine

Thrilling Story of Two Years' Achievement in Northern Ontario—Leading Mines and Market Successes—The Usual Detractors—Speciousness of Their Arguments—Millions of Dollars Already Spent and Still Being Spent on Mine Development and Equipment—Beginning of Production This Spring by Leading Properties May Give the Signal for the Greatest Gold Mining Excitement Ever Witnessed.

(By Fred H. Thompson.)

Far north in the bleak wilds of Ontario, near the desolate expanse of Hudson Bay, thousands of gold-crazed men are delving in mother earth for a fortune.

There in a sea of mud about Lake Porcupine, where dense swarms of black flies and mosquitoes make existence a misery in the burning heat of the brief summer, and the cruel frost and awful blizzards of the long dismal winter sear men's souls; daring adventurers are building the strangest gold camp the world has ever known.

Where less than three years ago was a trackless waste unknown to civilization, there now are six thriving towns built by the scrambling fortune-seekers, called to the silent northland by the lure of gold.

From the rugged slopes of the Sierras to the fastnesses of South Africa and the wilds of Australia those who have heard the Lorelei notes of the golden music are rushing to Porcupine, eager to wring a fortune from out the primeval solitudes.

A Trail of Bones.

Once the alluring music of the tinkling gold carried streams of men to California, in the "rush of '49," and left a trail of bleaching human bones across the American continent. Then the golden notes were heard in South Africa, and the Rand was opened up in the heart of the jungle. The refrain was heard in Australia and the prospectors penetrated the unknown interior of the Island Continent and battled with the savage bushmen for the chance to dig for gold.

Beginning of the Story.

The story of Porcupine really begins about a dozen years ago, when the Ontario Government decided to open up the agricultural lands in the "clay belt," a curious strip of fertile bushlands in Northern Ontario. It was desired to stimulate colonization in that district, about 400 miles north of Toronto.

The Grand Trunk Railroad extended to North Bay, 200 miles north. Work was at once begun on what is now the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railroad, a government line to the clay belt. When the line had reached an unnamed lake, 103 miles north of the Grand Trunk terminus, Fred La Rose, a blacksmith employed on the construction gang, noticed a peculiar grayish rock. He knocked off a sample and showed it to his foreman.

The First Discovery.

The foreman suspected the presence of silver in the rock and the men had it assayed. The assay revealed the presence of high-grade silver ore. That was the first discovery. It was the beginning of the now world-famous silver camp.

The lake was named Cobalt, from the material used for stained glass windows, which was found in immense deposits along the shore. At that time Cobalt cost $2 per pound. These immense deposits have reduced the price to 12c per pound, and it no longer pays to mine it.

La Rose and his foreman staked claims which they afterwards sold for $25,000 each.

A frenzied rush for the new silver district immediately followed the lucky blacksmith's discovery. That was six years ago. Cobalt is now the world's greatest silver camp. Last season 39,000,000 ounces of silver were produced and sold at a profit of $19,000,000. This is more than one-eighth of the total annual production of the entire world.

19,000 Per Cent. Profit.

One mine, whose stockholders paid 15 cents per share at the time the claims were incorporated, has since returned to them 19,000 per cent. on the par value of $1 in dividends, and less than two years after its organization the stock was selling at $400 per share.

The strike of silver at Cobalt attracted attention to the rumors of gold farther north, at Porcupine Lake. At this time probably not more than a score of white men had ever penetrated the trackless waste between Cobalt and Hudson Bay.

An old Indian had brought out bits of gold ore which he said he had dug up there, but not much attention had been paid to his story. A few years before, the government geological survey had sent Professor Parks, now head of the geological department of the University of Toronto, to investigate the mineral conditions of the district.

Mining men were interested in the expert's report and began to talk of exploration expeditions. Even tho such a wonderful deposit of silver had been found at Cobalt there was a general impression that the stories of gold in Northern Ontario were myths.

But it remained for Ben Hollinger, an itinerant prospector who had made a little money at Cobalt, to blaze the trail. He was one of several prospectors who ventured into the unexplored district about Porcupine Lake in the summer of 1909.

The Stampede On.

Rumors of good finds began to drift back to the frontier a few weeks later. Then one day Ben Hollinger came out of the wilds with his pockets full of gold nuggets and lumps of rich ore. He registered claims in the names of every relative in his ancestral tree permissible under the Canadian mining laws. Instantly the gold stampede was on. That was in December, 1909. In a week 9000 men were in a mad rush for the new gold field.

On Christmas Day of 1909 there were two tents where Golden City now stands. One week later 3000 claims had been staked, and a clamorous bustling town of canvas had sprung into being.

Soon a Jack London or Rex Beach or Roy Norton of Porcupine will tell the thrilling story of that mad rush of gold-crazed humanity. Thousands of men from Toronto, from Cobalt, from Haileybury and from far and near left their comparatively warm climate and raced toward the luring north. They wore low shoes and stiff hats. All went well in the comfortable railroad trains to Kelso, then the terminus of the new government line, but when they struck off across the country for the swamp where Hollinger had found his fortune, the awful struggle began.

These city men, most of them unused to hardships in the wild, found themselves in the primeval forest. Mud and "muskeag" seemed to be everywhere. Words cannot do justice to the horrible conditions encountered by the modern seekers of the golden fleece. Under foot was a slimy morass of moss, rotted wood and mud. This is "muskeag." One slumps into the sticky mess to his waist during the summer. In winter it is frozen solid and covered with tremendous drifts of snow. Stunted spruce thrust their gnarled branches all about to catch an unwary foot and send the adventurer headlong.

50 Below Zero.

Those who came racing after the first of the Jasons who had blazed the trail, found draped on bushes and trees along the way tatters of what had once been fancy neckwear, derby hats, starched collars. All that was not absolutely necessary was discarded along that terrible trail. It grew colder and colder. The mercury shrank to 50 degrees below zero. Fearful blizzards howled across from the Arctic solitudes. The bitter wind cut the gold-seekers to the marrow of their very bones, until it seemed the Ice King was guarding his lonely environs from the invading horde with a sword of wrath.

Hundreds gave up the fearful struggle and turned back. Scores perished along the way. Other hundreds staggered on with frozen ears and bleeding feet. Soon "strikes" were reported in all directions. The gold-seekers ventured over hundreds of square miles. The gold madness became an epidemic, tho still the world outside had heard little of it.

Mining Interests Aroused.

It was in the spring of 1910 that the great mining interests, aroused to the situation. They rushed their famous experts to the district. The glowing reports that came back made it easy for the original prospectors to sell their claims.

Ben Hollinger sold his four claims for $330,000 cash. Now the Hollinger is one of the leading mines, with over $10,000,000 worth of ore blocked out on but a small portion of it.

In the months that followed remarkable human enterprise accomplished wonders there in the bleak north.

The Ontario Government has rushed a railroad into the very heart of the gold district. One can now travel in a Pullman from Boston or New York to Porcupine in two days. Board a train in the North Station of Boston at 7 p. m. and on the second evening following you can step out from the last word in railroad comfort into the seething excitement of the newest frontier of civilization.

Townsite after townsite has sprung into being; houses and business blocks have gone up over night, clustered in localities only a few miles apart, vast stores of merchandise have been deposited, enormous machinery carried, and motor boats are churning the waters of lakes that for untold centuries have lain silent. Thousands of men, and women, too, are there with all the hopes and joys, disappointments, expectations, despair and determination of accomplishment characteristic of the human species, brought there in the past few months by the enticing jingle of precious metal and the hope of gain of wealth.

Forests are being torn down, mining machinery is being placed, hundreds of men are delving into the ground, hammers are ringing a merry tune in the towns and the woodmen's axes in the forests; there is the keen music of the diamond drill and the explosion of giant powder, and men strapped like beasts of burden with leathern thongs suspending their packs, with canoes on their backs, are emerging, sweating, eager, from the wilderness—the men who find the precious thing we afterwards wear as watches or rings or trinkets, or carry in the secret recesses of our pockets.

Millions in Ore Located.

Those daring and fortunate souls who got there first and risked their lives to stake a claim are not the only ones who are to reap the harvest of wealth. This curious gold camp is attracting millions in treasure from all the world, which must first be spent before the golden harvest may be reaped. Already the great mining interests have spent fully $10,000,000. They are willing to spend millions more, for their experts have located gold ore that will yield hundreds of millions when the mining machinery is installed.

To enumerate the mining capitalists who are creating Porcupine is like giving the roll of the world's leading financiers. Interests connected with such enterprises as the International Nickel Company, the United States Steel Corporation, the Canadian Rubber Company, the Canadian Copper Company, New York Bankers, English capitalists, Scottish capitalists, mining men who became millionaires in Colorado, Nevada, in Cobalt, in Mexico—all are operating in Porcupine.

No wonder they are enthusiastic, for engineers of world-wide fame have visited the camp and expressed their confidence in the Porcupine mines with the utmost unanimity.

William C. Frecheville, an associate of the Royal Society of Mining, Fellow of the Geological Society, former president of the Institute of Mining and Matallurgy, and one of the greatest authorities on mining in the world, has been in the district and has said that he believes that two and possibly three mines have already been uncovered which will make the greatest gold mines the world has even seen.

Harry Howard Webb, who succeeded John Hayes Hammond as consulting engineer of the Consolidated Goldfields of South Africa, after inspecting several properties in Porcupine, said: "Three or four veins which I took time to examine in Porcupine, presented the most remarkable showings of free gold, considering the amount visible to the naked eye, which it has been my fortune to see."

James A. McArthur, of the McArthur-Forest Syndicate of Glasgow, Scotland, inventors of the famous cyanide process of reducing gold ore and one of the greatest authorities on gold mining, said: "It is the biggest gold camp I have ever visited, and I am perfectly satisfied. I never saw so many outcrops of gold in quarts leads as I found in Porcupine."

Charles Butters, inventor of the Butters Patent Filter, and many other devices now universally used in the cyanide process, who has planned and built some of the great modern mills in South Africa and in America, said: "The quartz bodies up here cannot properly be called dikes. They are undoubtedly veins or reefs, the latter term being used by miners to indicate that the deposits are of large size. There is no doubt that the quartz is there in large quantities."

Dr. A. Simon, a well known French authority on mines, expressed himself as highly pleased with conditions.

Dr. McLaren, Prof. Hamilton, John Montgomery, indeed, scores of eminent engineers and experts could be quoted.

The Usual Detractors.

Of course the camp has had its detractors. All kinds of objections have been put forward, often from interested sources. Thus it has been said that Hollinger stock and Dome stock are selling much too high for the ore actually block out. Investors have been warned not to buy them because they show such profits to "insiders." Then too the usual cry "beware of the wildcats," has been raised and bad examples pointed out. That Porcupine still has many unsolved geological problems has been another objection. Furthermore it has been insinuated that several leading mining engineers who examined the camp have "never signed published reports relative to Porcupine," and several well-known mining syndicates have not made investments in it.

How absurd and specious some of these criticisms are can at once be seen.

Gold mines never block out any more than a few years' ore supply ahead. It is uneconomical, wasteful. The prudent mine manager always figures on putting new ore into sight as rapidly as known ore is stoped out. Gold mines are not appraised like "porphyry" coppers, and the market prices of virtually all the best established dividend-paying gold mining stocks are figured not on their known ore reserves, but on dividends they pay and on a number of other factors among which prospective ore plays an important part.

The warning not to buy stocks that show profits to "insiders" is as much as to say that Hollinger stock is not worth any more than 60 cents, because the Hollinger property did not cost any more than $330,000. Cost is nothing; it is values that count. Who cares what profits the "insiders" make providing what he buys is worth more than what he pays for it.

The insolved geological problems of Porcupine is another strange argument to advance. If that were a deterrent, not a mine on earth would be developed. Not he who stands aloof and waits for some one else to create a "sure thing" makes the profits; it is the mining man who dares attack these very unsolved problems who realizes the great fortunes. In the bosom of Porcupine may be twenty, fifty, a hundred great gold mines. Exploration, prospecting alone will show. Here lies the speculation, in the unknown, the unsolved. Of course "wildcat" companies should be driven from the field because they never do anything but sell worthless stocks. But the conservatively managed, conservatively financed, conservatively capitalized companies which do the real work in such a camp are those that ultimately may secure great reward for their fortunate shareholders.

Over against engineers who have not signed published reports may be set engineers equally eminent who have come out publicly in unqualified endorsement and enthusiastic prediction, and over against syndicates who have not invested in Porcupine may be ranged syndicates, fully as strong, who have invested millions and are ready to invest millions more.

Indeed, when Porcupine was first discovered so apparently egotistical were these big interests in their desire to keep all the enormous wealth in Porcupine to themselves that for a time it looked as if the general public, not so fortunately situated, would be excluded from the rich opportunities of the new gold camp.

The first organization to depart from this practice and invite the public to participate in the exploitation of the new camp was Porcupine Central Mining Company. This company went about it in such an unusual way it is of interest to consider the methods.

Realizing that Porcupine was yet in the early stages of development, that the prominent claims of to-day might be the neglected ones of to-morrow, the syndicate behind this company secured extensive and well-located holdings so that the chances of making important strikes would be greatly enhanced, while the chance of drawing a blank in Nature's golden lottery would be almost nil.

The organizers saw that the most important operations were concentrated in and around Tisdale Township, so they acquired 12 claims there and in Whitney Township, adjoining on the east, besides two more valuable claims held on option.

It was a plan similar to that followed by established and successful English exploration and development companies, rather than the old promotion scheme of putting an inflated and fictitious value on small and unimportant holdings, in order to sell watered stock to the public.

Confident of Value.

That the original holders had confidence in the value of their claim and in the future of the company was shown by their taking 400,000 shares of the 1,000,000 shares of capital stock in payment for them. Of the balance of 600,000 shares in the treasury 200,000 shares were underwritten at 40 cents per share, less a commission of 5 per cent., giving the company $76,000 with which to begin operations. Eight months later the stock sold at a premium of 900 per cent. over original price.

Presently other companies followed the lead of Porcupine Central, and in the spring of 1911 there was a small-sized boom in Porcupine stocks which was suddenly checked in July by the disastrous fire.

It has been well said that Porcupine is a "rich man's camp." Unlike the placer mines of the Klondike and former mining camps, where the idle pick stroke of some itinerant prospector might turn out a golden nugget worth a king's ransom, the Porcupine gold in general is mingled with other minerals and rocks so that elaborate machinery must be installed before the finished bricks of pure gold may be shipped to the mint and market.

The "Golden Sidewalk".

One of the wonders of the Porcupine camp is an exception to this general fact. On the property of the Dome Mines, Ltd., is a great dome of quartz literally streaked with free gold. It has been dubbed the "Golden Sidewalk." A watchman guards it day and night.

For a distance 60 feet in length and from 4 to 6 feet in width the quartz is fairly smeared with pure gold. Pieces as large as one's finger may be dug out with a stout knife—if the guard isn't looking. At one spot there is a ribbon of gold 18 inches long that only requires the government stamp to make it a legal tender.

Arrangements have been made to cut out a block of this wonderful nugget about two feet square, and ship it to a Toronto museum, where it will be exhibited in a glass case as a memento to coming generations of the world's strangest, biggest and, perhaps, the last of the gold camps.

More wonderful even than the gold mines is the recovery of Porcupine from the frightful forest fire of last July, which in a few awful hours swept away all that the heroic pioneers had done in two years of privation and hardships indescribable.

The story of that fearful devastation cannot better be told than in the words of Sloane Gordon, the magazine writer, who recently visited the camp.

Naught But Skeletons.

You turn away from the town, the buildings and the people, and seek relief in the forest—the great north woods. And you look away to the north and the west and the east, and see naught but the gaunt charred skeletons of what were once green trees. You tramp out thru the black, gluey mud and walk for hours and more hours and days and more days. No tree, no blade of grass, no bird songs to cheer you—not even the friendly croak of a frog! It gets on your nerves! You stumble, fall, reach for and grasp a stump and your hands and arms are black! Everything about you is black. And towering above you on every side are those black, leafless and limbless skeletons of the pines that used to be.

It wasn't always as it is to-day up there. Once it was worse—and better. It was worse in the early days of the discovery—better before the frightful forest fire wiped out all that pioneers of two years ago had done. The terrifying awfulness of that fire cannot be grasped by those who weren't thru it—the devastation that it wrought can hardly be realized by one who has not wandered thru the forest graveyard that it left behind.

Before it came South Porcupine was a prosperous and likely little city. Pottsville was a thriving suburb. Great mining properties within a radius of 15 miles had been cleared, buildings constructed, machinery installed. Thousands of prospectors were ranging thru the woods, staking claims, erecting huts and tents and clearing trails. And then, on July 11th last, it came.

103 in the Shade.

The weather was oppressively hot. The thermometer had climbed to 103 in the shade! Men and dogs were literally gasping for breath. The heat had been continuous in the north woods for many days, and the trees were like tinder. Fires had broken out here and there for weeks, and had been fought night and day—and conquered. But no human agency could conquer the BIG FIRE. It came thunderously from the south and shriveled the very land in its wrath. The wind rose to a gale—the very draft of the fire itself making the gale a tornado. The terrified people of the settlements heard it long before they saw the flames, they heard the deafening roar of it an hour away. And that fire was traveling at the rate of 60 miles an hour! It was uprooting blazng trees as it sped, and cremating every living thing. Creatures of the wild—deer, moose and bear—raced before it and plunged into lakes and streams and shallows, literally rubbing shoulders with terrified human beings who had sought asylum there. But lakes weren't protection. The wind-tossed waters drowned scores. The clearings were merely death-traps.

Oxygen Burned From Air.

Whole miles of flames leaped over half-mile hurdles and went racing on. Four miles below South Porcupine 23 people were suffocated in a shaft 135 feet below the surface of the ground. Bob Weiss, well known Montana mining man and superintendent of the West Dome, took refuge in the shaft as the fire approached. His wife and baby daughter were with him. Twenty workmen followed down the ladder. And after the fire had passed they brought them out—all dead—not one had been burned; they were suffocated. And not by the smoke, either; altho that claimd many victims in other places. They suffocated because the oxygen was burned out of the air.

The City of South Porcupine was wiped from the face of the earth. Not a building was left standing. Pottsville was utterly destroyed. A part of Golden City strangely escaped. How many people were killed will never be known. Four, five, six hundred they say. But that doesn't include the unknown prospectors who had gone out into the bush. Mercifully these figures have been greatly scaled down.

The hardships that followed are indescribable. Fortunately the government had just completed the railroad into Golden City. Supplies were rushed in as rapidly as possible. The dead were gathered in heaps and boxed in rude coffins made from refuse lumber. Government tents were furnished to all those who applied for them. Men and women and little children—newly widowed and newly orphaned in many cases—huddled in those tents on the swamp ground, and somehow existed. The mine buildings were in ruins—Porcupine was, to all intents and purposes, merely the memory of a hectic past.

Quick Recovery.

But the recovery came so quickly, it takes one's breath away. Within a week new buildings were being erected on a bigger and more extensive scale than before. Cement and brick were rushed into the district, and used in many instances. South Porcupine laid out new streets, and did business in tents while the houses to fringe those streets were being constructed. The post-office was in a tent. There were tent groceries and canvas real estate offices. There was even a tent "tea room."

Thousands of undaunted people simply arose from the ashes and went to work. In less than three weeks there were half a hundred frame buildings completed. Now there are hundreds of them. Real estate began to boom in all the towns. Lots that had sold for $50 before the fire jumped to twice that sum over night.

The fire was forgotten, death was forgotten, everything was forgotten in the mad rush for gold.

And what of the building boom of Porcupine stocks? Speculation was even more rife after the fire than before. Then it was that Hollinger sold up to $17 per share, and other spectacular happenings took place in the market. The formation of new companies was not checked. The success of Porcupine Central brought about the organization of the Porcupine Northern Mining Company along identically the same lines, with even greater success.

One hundred and fifty thousand shares of the treasury stock of that company were underwritten at 50 cents per share, were offered for public subscription, and three times over-subscribed, and presently active trading in that stock was going on at a fifty per cent. advance. Porcupine Northern has since sold up to $1.20 per share. Then came the Porcupine Southern Mining Company formed under similar auspices, and similarly successful; in a few months stock of that company advanced from 60 cents to $1.06 in the open market.

But promotion has not been overdone in Porcupine. Compared with the thousands of companies formed in Tonopah, Goldfield, Cobalt, the few hundred Porcupine companies now in existence seem small. It is far better so. What if the really important companies can be counted on the fingers of only one hand? It means that so much the more money will be spent on real serious work. The camp has thus been relatively free from "wild-catting."

Even saloons and "joints" usually taken as a matter of course in new gold camps, are discouraged. The gunfighter, typical of the wild and wooley western gold camp is conspicuous because of his absence.

An old Irishman sitting on a box in a Porcupine store thus soliloquized:

"An' Mister Peary thinks 'twas a shmart thing he did, eh? An' he gets all wurruked up about it because Doc Cook says he got there, too! Wurra, wurra!

"Well, well, well," he continued after a pause, "let some wan start the story there's gold up there and tin thousan' of us'll rush right up there and put shtakes aroun' th' North Pole."

He was probably right. The lure of gold will lead men anywhere. Hundreds of the early comers have already left Porcupine to live in comfort for the rest of their days.

$35,000 Selling Rum.

Witness the experience of George Barber, a Boer war scout, who located in Cobalt four years ago. He couldn't get a claim so he started a "blind pig" and sold rum. In a few months he cleaned up $35,000. The day the first government train went out over the newly finished railroad, Barber climbed aboard. He faced about on the car platform and pulled a bulky package from the recesses of his clothing. He shook it in the faces of the crowd assembled to see the wonder of the railroad train in the wilderness. "Boys," he yelled, "I came here without a cent; there's $35,000 in that roll. You can all go to h——; I'm going home."

The wealth of this new empire in the building is not all in gold. Some geologists believe that the great Laurentian plateau in which is found Porcupine, will prove to be the world's mineral treasure vault. But not alone that.

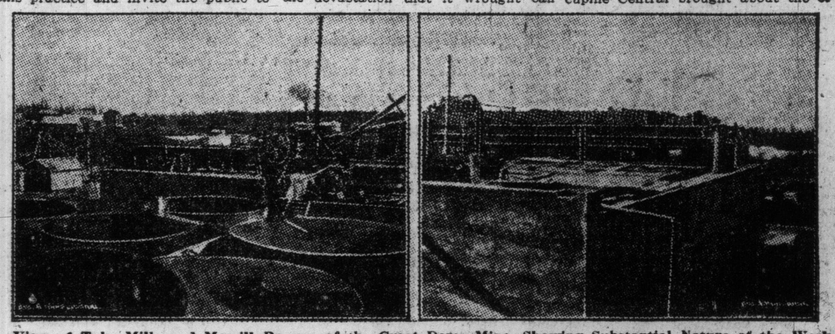
Soil is Rich.

The soil is rich for farming, and great crops may be raised in the brief, hot summer, when there are two more hours of sunshine daily, than in this latitude, just as there is correspondingly less in the long, bitter winter.

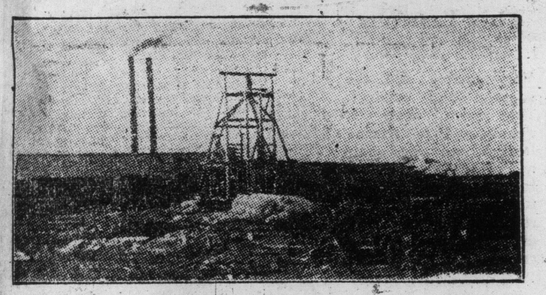
Already in various portions of the vast tract of territory now called by the government the Porcupine Mining Division, lots of land are being cleared of timber and made into farms. It is in what is called the Clay Belt and the soil is about the richest on the continent.

Indian Joe, an ignorant aborigine who cleared a little farm there two years ago, has made $25,000 selling potatoes to the miners. He has sold the tubers as high as $5.00 per bag.

No hardrock gold camp can produce the precious metal on a commercial basis in less than two years of the time of discovery. Give Porcupine another year and despite the terrible holocaust of the Big Fire and other obstacles that have been surmounted, there is every indication it will become the greatest gold producing district the world has ever known.



View of Tube Mills and Merrill Presses of the Great Dome Mine, Showing Substantial Nature of the Work. Over 600,000 Tons of Ore Await Treatment at This Great Plant.



View of Hoist, Power House and Part of Ore Dump on Hollinger Mine, Which Has Over $10,000,000 in Ore Already Blocked Out.

Portion of Ragged Chutes—Mattagami River—Where 5000 Electric Horsepower Is Generated.

WINSTON WINS PRAISE OF EVEN HIS OPPONENTS

A Patriotic Speech, Says London News — All the Newspapers Link Glasgow Utterance of First Lord of Admiralty With Haldane's Visit to Berlin.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The press this morning is practically unanimous in praise of Hon. Winston Churchill's declarations yesterday at Glasgow.

Even the newspapers which most vigorously opposed his home rule attitude at Belfast support the first lord of the admiralty in his declaration that England must and will retain her naval supremacy.

The Standard calls Churchill's speech "the inspired and important indication of England's intentions."

The Daily Mail says: "Almost in the terms of the great Athenian orator, Pericles, he (Churchill) recapitulated our resources and showed they would be equal to the strain, and that whoever succumbed, Britain would not go down in the competition."

Praise From Other Side.

The Express heads its news report: "Our navy must be supreme; a patriotic speech by Churchill," and says editorially: "Mr. Churchill's speech on the navy at Glasgow yesterday was admirable in its spirit and its letter."

This is from a paper that seldom misses a chance to attack the government. All the newspapers link Churchill's speech with Lord Haldane's sudden and mysterious visit to Berlin. The fact that while one cabinet minister is lunching with the kaiser, another is, with fervid rhetoric, comparing our fleet with Germany's and uttering words that cannot be construed otherwise than as a defiance of the kaiser's power, is too obvious to escape notice.

As a matter of fact, in most newspapers one introduction is made to cover the news of both "stories."

War Scare Headings.

Taken in conjunction with the conviction and sentence of Capt. Heinrich Grosse on the charge of being a German spy, there is no lack of warlike headlines in to-day's papers. As might naturally be expected, the opportunity is not missed of calling attention to the difference in English and German methods of procedure in such cases. Grosse, on whose person incriminating letters and cipher despatches were found, was tried in open court so that everyone might know the evidence against him, and he was sentenced to three years.

Stewart, on the other hand, whose conviction has aroused such indignation in England, was tried in secret and nobody except the German officials who tried him, know to this day the evidence against him.

Tactical Blunder.

Winston Churchill's Glasgow speech is regarded in certain quarters as a tactical blunder, and it is expected that the German press will put the worst possible interpretation on it. The critics think the first admiralty lord's utterances will impair the success of Lord Haldane's mission.

The British Government's view, on the other hand, is that the first lord of the admiralty's declaration is merely a frank exposition of what England believes to be essential to her welfare and definite expression that in the matter of naval supremacy the British mind is made up and is not to be shaken. "It is playing the cards on the table," says one authority on the subject.

While no official light has been thrown on the specific nature of the advances made by Lord Haldane, the authority above referred to sums up the situation as follows:

"While the secretary of war has no authority to make any offer to Germany, such as a part of the Berlin press has been suggesting would be tangible evidence of the British goodwill which the imperial chancellor asked for in his reichstag speech, he undoubtedly has the full approval of the cabinet in his task of disabusing the German mind of the idea of British hostility."

Entente Cordiale.

Several French papers express apprehension that the result of Lord Haldane's mission will be prejudicial to the entente cordiale. Such fears are officially described as baseless, and The Daily Mail says that Lord Haldane's mission appears to be a sequel to the statement made by Mr. Lloyd-George on Saturday last: "I believe that in the interests of France, Germany, Russia and ourselves, that there should be a better understanding between these nations, and I believe that with candor and boldness it is attainable."

As both the Dominion Parliament and the Provincial Legislature are now in session citizens generally are interested in the deliberations of these two important governing bodies. The Toronto Morning World delivered before breakfast to any address in the City of Toronto, or suburbs, or despatched by first mail each day to out of town readers contains accurate and reliable reports of the proceedings together with intelligent and timely comment on the various measures under discussion. If you are not now a reader of The World attach your name to the following coupon, and send it to The World Office, 40 Richmond Street West, Toronto.

Name .....

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FREE During Sale

A beautiful Oak Rocker with purchases of $50 or over — A Handsome Oak Medicine Cabinet with purchases of $25 or over.

This Dresser

In quarter-cut oak finish, dark golden color, beautiful big bevel plate mirror, size 20-in. by 30-in. Fitted with 2 long drawers, and three toilet drawers, exactly like illustration. Regular $18.50. February Sale

$13.50

Terms $2 cash; $1 weekly.

This Sideboard

In quarter-cut oak finish. Just like picture. Has large bevel plate mirror (oval or square design as desired), shaped front, large cupboard, lined cutlery drawers. Brass knobs and handles. Special February Sale price

$21.00

Terms $4 cash; $1 weekly.

Many other bargains in all parts of store this month.

This Mission Table

Early English finish, either square or round, size of top, 22 inches across. Exactly like picture. Has shelve below; regular $5.00. February Sale ... **2.75**

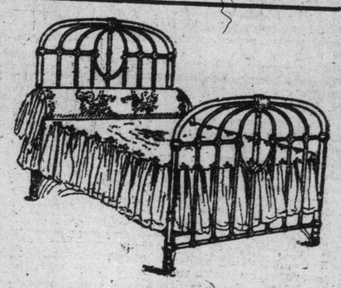
Wardrobe

Quarter-cut oak, golden finish, has double doors, size 3 ft. 10 in. wide by 7 ft. 6 in. high, has large shelf, with coat and cloak hanger, lower part has large drawer. Regularly $17. February Sale

$13.65

This Iron Bed

$6.75



No. 323 — White enamel, 1 1-16-inch posts, seven fillers, drop foot end, brass trimmings. Regular $10.50. February Sale **6.75**

$2.00 CASH

delivers this set of

DINING CHAIRS

A fashionable well-made set of solid quartered oak, with genuine leather seats, made in box style. Set has French shaped legs, square rungs, and is altogether a pleasing design. As a special offer we will deliver this set to your home on payment of $2.00. Balance on easy terms. February Sale price—

$16.75

CREDIT HERE — Means a saving to YOU

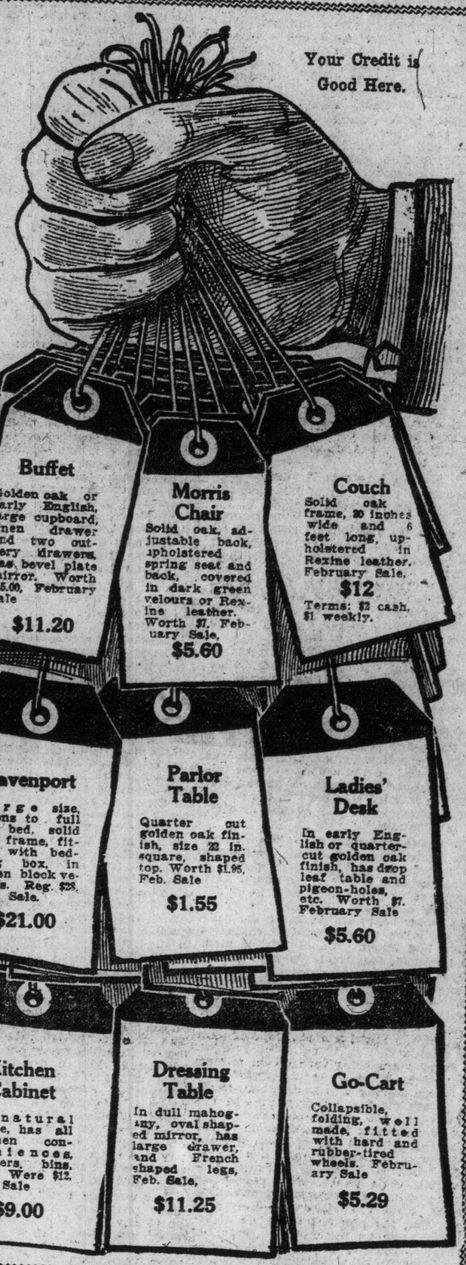
F.C. BURROUGHES FURNITURE CO LIMITED

647 QUEEN W. COR BATHURST

THE RIGHT ROAD to Comfort and Happiness in your Homes.

February Sale

Thousands of dollars are being saved by the people of Toronto and vicinity during this Sale. It is one of the most successful Sales we have ever held, and will mean a great "customer-making" month for this store. Not only have prices been extremely reduced on all lines of Home Furnishings, but we are giving Free articles with all purchases over $25, and allowing well-meaning people easy terms of payment, besides. This is a part of our program for next week—come and get your share.



Your Credit is Good Here.

Buffet

Golden oak or early English, large cupboard, linen drawer and two cutlery drawers, has bevel plate mirror. Worth $15.00, February Sale

$11.20

Morris Chair

Solid oak, adjustable back, upholstered spring seat and back, covered in dark green velours or Rexine leather. Worth $7, February Sale,

$5.60

Couch

Solid oak frame, 30 inches wide and 6 feet long, upholstered in Rexine leather. February Sale,

$12

Terms: $2 cash, $1 weekly.

Davenport

Large size, opens to full size bed, solid oak frame, fitted with bedding box, in green block velours. Reg. $28, Feb. Sale.

$21.00

Parlor Table

Quarter cut golden oak finish, size 22 in. square, shaped top. Worth $1.95, Feb. Sale

$1.55

Ladies' Desk

In early English or quarter-cut golden oak finish, has drop leaf table and pigeon-holes, etc. Worth $7, February Sale

$5.60

Kitchen Cabinet

In natural maple, has all kitchen conveniences, drawers, bins, etc. Were $12, Feb. Sale

$9.00

Dressing Table

In dull mahogany, oval shaped mirror, has large drawer, and French shaped legs, Feb. Sale,

$11.25

Go-Cart

Collapsible, folding, well made, fitted with hard and rubber-tired wheels. February Sale

$5.29

We Pay Freight

—and pack, crate, and ship all goods 100 miles from Toronto during Sale. Send newspaper clipping with your order.

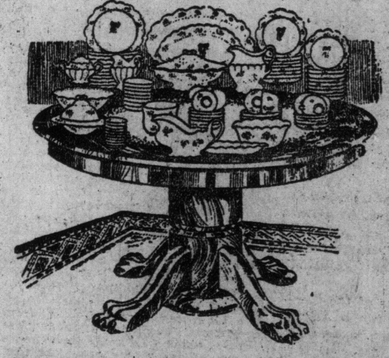
This Dresser

Exactly like the cut. Big 22-inch by 28-inch bevel plate mirror. Has three large, long drawers. In quarter-cut oak finish. Fitted with heavy, double-moulded top. Regular price $16.50. February Sale

$11.25

FREE

With all purchases of $75 or over we will give this beautiful artistic set of dishes absolutely Free. The set is made of fine underglazed china with gold coin decoration, and you may have your initial engraved on each piece without charge.



$24 Buys This Splendid Table

This handsome genuine solid quarter-cut oak Extension Table, made with massive claw or colonial feet. Has 48-inch top, extending to full 8 feet; fitted with combination lock, which locks the pedestal as well as the table bed. By releasing table lock, table may be extended to 6 feet without opening pedestal lock. At our regular price of $34.00 they were very cheap. While they last, February Sale price **24.00**

$12

This Leather Easy Chair

Very massive and the acme of solid comfort. The entire chair is upholstered in Rexine leather, and the chair will present a good looking appearance in any library, den, or sitting-room. Would be cheap at $18.00. February Sale price **12.00**

$2.00 Cash and $1.00 Weekly.

Have You Seen Our 3-Room Outfit at $165?

Bedroom, dining-room, and kitchen completely furnished for housekeeping—and the terms are only $18 cash and $2 weekly.

Special prices for complete outfits for individual rooms.

Enquire about these.

This Beautiful Parlor Set ... $17.50

Exactly as illustrated—dark mahogany finish—Divan, arm chair, and small chair—Upholstered in silk damask—Several shades and patterns to select from. February Special Sale price **17.50**

Exactly Like the Picture

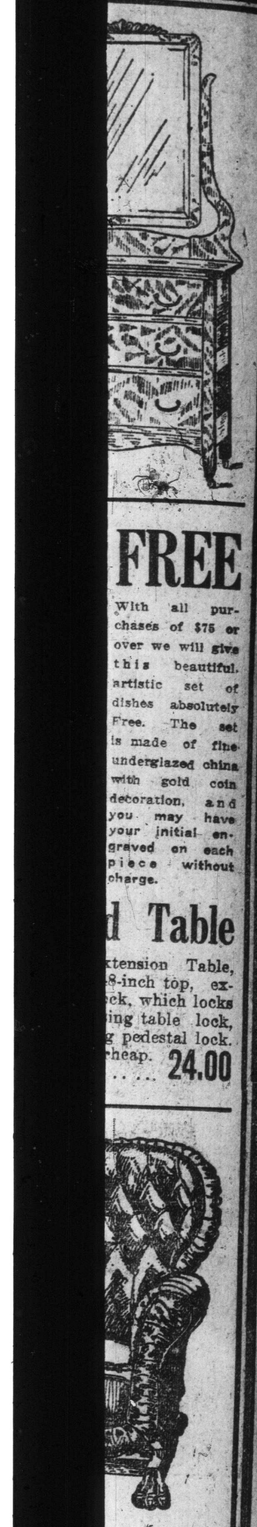
Your Home Completely Equipped With Electric Fixtures for $35

No excuse now for not having good looking Electric Fixtures in your home. We will give you this complete seven-roomed outfit, exactly as you see it here illustrated, put up free in your house, so that all you have to do is to switch on the light at the wonderfully low price of $35. Our outfit consists of parlor, hall, verandah, dining room, kitchen, sitting room, bed room, and bathroom fixtures. Each suitable for each respective room, all completely wired and fitted with globes. Everything you need to give you the light you require and make your home look pretty and the price is only $35.00.

N.B.—Wherever we have to make insulation joints, a charge of 35 cents extra is made for each joint.

Write for illustrated Electric Fixture Catalogue containing many other fixtures.

THE F. C. BURROUGHES FURNITURE COMPANY, LIMITED, Queen St. West at Bathurst St.



FREE

With all purchases of $75 or over we will give this beautiful, artistic set of dishes absolutely Free. The set is made of fine underglazed china with gold coin decoration, and you may have your initial engraved on each piece without charge.

d Table

xtension Table, 8-inch top, ex-ck, which locks ing table lock, g pedestal lock. heap. 24.00

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furnished cash and

ual rooms.

rst St.

Sporting Section of The Toronto Sunday World

32ND YEAR—PAGES 1 TO 4 X TORONTO SUNDAY MORNING FEBRUARY 11 1912 —PRICE FIVE CENTS

ONCE AGAIN HEARTS AND HIBS PLAY TIE GAME IN CUP RACE

Motherwell's Win Over Airdrieonians the Surprise of the Day — Crowd Stop Game Between Rangers and Clyde.

SATURDAY'S RESULTS.

—International.—

Ireland	1	England	5

—Scottish Cup—First Round.—

Aberdeen	4	St. Mirren	0
Hibernians	1	Hearts	1

—Scottish Cup—Second Round.—

Broxburn Ath.	1	Third Lanark	6
Leith	0	Kilmarnock	2
Celtic	3	East Stirling	0
Falkirk	0	Morton	0
Motherwell	5	Airdrieonians	1
Clyde	2	Rangers	1

*—Game abandoned; crowd broke in on field of play.

—English League—Division I.—

Blackburn R.	1	Liverpool	0
Bradford C.	0	Preston N. E.	1
Bury	2	Tottenham H.	1
Everton	3	Sheffield U.	1
Manchester C.	1	Oldham A.	1
Middlesboro.	4	Notts County	0
Sheffield W.	3	Manchester U.	0
Sunderland	2	Aston Villa	2
West Brom A.	3	Newcastle U.	1
Woolwich A.	3	Bolton Wands	0

—English League—Division 2.—

Barnsley	1	Bradford	0
Birmingham	2	Wolverhampton W	0
Blackpool	0	Stockport C.	1
Bristol C.	0	Leicester F.	1
Chelsea	4	Grimsbsy T.	1
Clapton O.	3	Gainsboro	0
Glossop	3	Derby County	1
Huddersfield	1	Leeds City	2
Hull City	3	Fulham	3
Notts Forest	0	Burnley	1

—Southern League.—

Southampton	1	Brighton	2
Crystal Palace	1	Stoke	2
Norwich C.	1	Coventry C.	1
Leyton	2	Luton	0
Plymouth	2	Northampton	0
Reading	2	Swindon	0
Watford	2	Bristol R.	1
N. Stromuton	0	West Ham	3
Exeter C.	2	Millwall A.	1
Brentford	1	Q. P. Rangers	3

—Scottish League.—

Queen's Park	0	Partick Thistle	1
Dundee	2	Raith Rovers	2

—University Game.—

Cambridge	3	Oxford	1

—Rugby.—

Guy's Hospital	20	London Welsh	3
United Services	19	Blackheath	18
Mosley	30	Wolverhampton	0
Northampton	16	Coventry	0

England, 5 tries; Ireland, 0.

—BY "SOCCER"—

Considerable interest was centred in the Scottish Cup ties to-day. There were two pertaining to the first round and six to the second. The results allow of Aberdeen passing into the second round, whilst Third Lanark, Kilmarnock, Celtic and Motherwell have qualified for the third round. In the cases of Celtic and Third Lanark, these clubs were expected to win easily, and they did so, but the pronounced victory of Motherwell over Aberdeen is the surprise of the day. It was known that Kilmarnock were in danger at Leith, and no doubt they will feel more pleasure with themselves in the town of "Johnnie Walker," now the hurdle has been successfully negotiated. It will be seen that Falkirk and Morton have made a draw of it, and this means a reply at Greenock next Saturday. Morton should now win.

Still Locked.

When are Hibernians and Heart of Midlothian going to get separated? For three weeks now there has been the greatest excitement in Edinburgh over the tie between the two, and it is to be continued. They had another try at Easter Road on Saturday, but when time was called they were still on equal terms. They must play away until one or the other is knocked out, and by rule they must play during mid-week and on neutral ground. It is very hard to say which will prove the ultimate winner. Dundee, who meet the victors, must of necessity stand by until a separation is effected.

Crowd Butted In.

There is deadly enmity between Clyde and Rangers, and it was intensified recently when the former won a league game at Ibrox, and Hogg was ordered off the field. All this served to make to-day's cup tie between the two the "piece de resistance" of the program. An immense crowd turned out to see it, and such was the feeling shown, more particularly among the spectators, that it was early evident that a "scene" was likely. Such fears were realized when the crowd jumped the barricades, invaded the field of play, stopped the game, and, getting out of all control, caused the tie to be abandoned. At the time of stoppage Clyde led by 3 to 1. The Shawfield Club will probably claim the tie and the association will have either to grant same or order a replay.

First League Unchanged.

Altho Newcastle met with another reverse to-day, they retain their place as third in the standings, but they have now less chance of catching Blackburn Rovers and Everton, who both won to-day. There were some startling results, notably the defeat of Bradford City by Preston North End. This is a severe blow to the cupholders. Manchester City could not improve on the result of the cup tie with Oldham Athletics the previous week.

"Rams" Rammed.

Derby County were fairly surprised to-day by Glossop, the lowest club of the second division, and the defeat must be all the more bitter because it causes them to give up top place to Chelsea. By their victory at Nottingham, Burnley step into second place, and the race for the championship is hotter than ever. In the Southern League Swindon got beaten, and as Queen's Park Rangers won, the strife between the two for the flag is made all the more interesting. It will be observed that Plymouth Argyle are making headway, and that victory over Northampton to-day tells its own tale. In the Scottish League only two games were played. Partick Thistle gathered points from Queen's Park, but Dundee could do no better than share the honors with Raith Rovers.

England's Double.

England brought off a double event to-day, beating Ireland, both at Association and Rugby.

C.B.A. TOURNEY ENTRIES WILL CLOSE ON MONDAY

The Sixth Annual Event to Have Record Entry—Teams Coming From All Over Ontario.

There is only another day open for entering teams in the Canadian Bowling Association's sixth annual championship tournament, that opens a week from Monday on the Orr Bros.' new alleys, and, by the way, the entries have been coming in the committee is likely to have to do some figuring to accommodate all the teams that will be entered by Monday night. The bowlers in Toronto are taking a keen interest in the events, and competitions are being held all over the city to select players to make teams, and there are sure to be at least thirty five-man teams enter from this city alone. All the big cities and towns that have been represented here before are coming stronger than ever, while Owen Sound, Meaford, Collingwood, Galt, Orillia, Berlin, Oshawa, Peterboro and Guelph will send teams. Buffalo, Hamilton, London, Montreal and Ottawa will all be here Feb. 23 and 24. All entries will positively have to be handed in or mailed to Secretary J. Chestnut at the Athenaeum Club, 12 Shuter-street, Toronto, by Monday night, Feb. 12.

Ottawa Hockey Club Will Play in States

To Pay Annual Visit to New York—May Play Exhibition Game in Syracuse.

OTTAWA, Feb. 10.—(Special.)—The Ottawa hockey team will pay their usual visit to New York this spring, and while on the trip may stop off and play a couple of exhibition games against one of the other teams of the N.H.A. in Syracuse. Eddie McCafferty of the Syracuse Baseball Club, and formerly of the Montreal Baseball Club, has requested the Ottawa executive to bring their team to Syracuse, and will also attempt to get the Canadiens to take the trip. The Ottawas are not sure as yet whether they will accept his invitation, but if the Canadiens are willing to go it is probable that the locals will also take the trip.

C. B. A. COMPETITION AT BRUNSWICK ALLEYS.

The big annual bowling event opens just one week from to-morrow, and the members of the Central League have until Friday night to get their names on the board and qualify for the roll-off to make up one of the teams to represent the Brunswick Bowling Club. The roll-off will take place on Saturday night next at eight o'clock, and, as there is no entrance fee charged, there should be a tough battle all this week. Up to date the scores have been very good for a novice outfit. Following are the names and scores in the competition, with J. Follansbee in the lead:

J. Follansbee	232	232	224	235	235	
H. Martin	215	222	228	224	235	
W. Hooley	215	221	226	227	225	
C. Adams	190	197	202	230	254	
D. King	182	192	198	215	222	
J. Castor	173	178	179	217	226	
W. Hesk	189	190	191	198	201	
H. Klon	176	177	179	185	197	
S. Sutton	...	...	178	189	197	
W. Woodward	...	...	160	164	202	
S. Hall	...	...	167	171	242	
J. Dyer	...	...	...	184	190	
G. Hammond	...	...	...	...	189	
F. Fry	...	...	160	168	246	
Isaac	...	...	184	179	189	

SCOTT AND RICE WENT DOWN IN TETLEY TEA AT THE 'PEG

Gillies' Brampton Rink Win Their Game—Scottish Curlers Having the Time of Their Lives—The Schedule of the Eastern Rinks.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 10.—The Scottish curlers had a busy time of it yesterday, between playing and being entertained by their many friends in the city. They did not fare so well as in the opening day, but they showed that they are no mean exponents of the game, and several of their rinks managed to pull out victories. Two eastern rinks went down to defeat by close scores. McAulay yielded up the ghost to the veteran Dr. Jackson after an extra end of play, while Rice of Toronto lost to Marsh of Manitou by a solitary point. Scott of Toronto, after winning a game from James McDiarmid, went down before the great Cassidy. One of the features of the day's play was the record score hung up by Cameron of St. Thomas, who shut out Munro of Miami to the tune of 21 to 0. Walker of Carberry, with a strong rink, had bad luck, losing two games, each by a single point. Den Jamieson, after his notable victory over the strong Southampton rink, was in turn bumped by McKee of Elmwood.

The eastern rinks to-day play as follows: Rennie, Toronto, plays at Elmwood at 8.30 a.m., at Civic at 11.30, at Strathcona at 5.30; Cameron, St. Thomas, plays at Thistle at 8.30 a.m., at Civic at 11.30; Amens, Seaforth, plays at Strathcona at 8.30, at Union Terminal at 11.30; Flavelle's play at Thistles at 8.30; Scott, Toronto, plays on Assiniboine at 11.30, at Terminal at 5.30; McAulay, Southampton, plays at Granite at 11.30 and 5.30; Gillies, Brampton, plays at Strathcona at 11.30; Rice, Toronto, plays at Terminal at 11.30; Dalton, Toronto, plays at Terminal at 2.30 and 5.30.

The Tetley Tea Tankard play at 10 o'clock last night resulted as follows:

Cassidy (Thistles), 12; Scott (Toronto), 7.

Gillies (Brampton), 18; Wright (Deloraine), 6.

Dunbar (St. Paul), 17; Eagle (Dauphin), 10.

Kellough (Oxbow), 7; Thauburn (Brampton), 14.

Lyle (Lyleton), 14; Rice (Toronto), 9.

Who is the Real Middleweight Champ?

Middleweights who would be eligible for an elimination tourney for the title vacated by the death of Stanley Ketchel over a year ago. On the left is Billy Papke of Kewanee, Ill., who has not been any too successful in proving his claim to the championship. Sailor Burke of New York (centre), who defeated him in New York several months ago, would prove one of the strongest men in such a tournament, while Mike Gibbons of St. Paul (at the right) would also have a good chance of "copping," altho he is a few pounds lighter than the middleweight limit. Hugo Kelly (below) is another man that might land at the top of the heap after a series of bouts.

Johnson's Wife Married to Choir Singer

The Big Smoke Says His Better Half Was Formerly the Wife of Wealthy New Yorker's Son and Divorced—Jack Claims His Marriage Was All Open and Above Board.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 10.—The marriage certificate of Jack Johnson, the negro pugilist, who was married in this city last year, was found to-day after months of search by the marriage license bureau. Ald. John Fugelesi came forward with the statement that he had married Johnson and Etta H. Duryea on Jan. 18, 1911, and had returned the certificate to the marriage license bureau. A clerk, upon hearing the case discussed, unearthed the certificate and made official return of it this morning.

The marriage was at an hotel in the negro quarter, conducted by Frank Sutton, who witnessed the ceremony.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—"Jack" Johnson, champion pugilist, last night confirmed the report that he had obtained a marriage license in Pittsburg, and said further that he had married Etta H. Duryea in Pittsburg shortly thereafter. Johnson said the marriage was open and legal and there could be no blame attached. Justice of the Peace Fragassie performed the marriage.

Mrs. Johnson, he said, obtained a divorce from Clarence Duryea in Chicago about 18 months ago. Duryea was served in the suit, but defaulted, and the service was sent to his home in Malone, N.Y. Mrs. Johnson said she lived at Hempstead, L.I., but would not discuss her former husband.

HEMPSTEAD, N.Y., Feb. 10.—Etta Terry was the maiden name of Mrs. Clarence E. Duryea of this place. She was the daughter of David Terry, member of an old-time Long Island family, who died about three weeks ago. She married Clarence Duryea about nine years ago. Duryea, the son of John Duryea, a wealthy retired commission merchant of New York City, was a singer in a cathedral choir at Garden City, and both he and his wife went on the light opera stage not long after their marriage. Later they separated and ultimately were divorced. Friends here were informed, and Duryea, who is said to be a victim of tuberculosis, joined his father in Northern New York, where he now lives.

YANKEE OLYMPIC TEAM WILL SAIL ON JUNE 15

Steamer Finland Chartered to Carry American Athletes to Stockholm.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—The date for the sailing of the American Olympic team is tentatively announced as June 15. The committee has chartered the SS. Finland for the trip, and the boat will be elaborately equipped for the accommodation of the athletes. A track one-eighth of a mile in length will be laid out for the runners, and there will be ample spaces assigned for jumping pits and arenas for the shot-putting and weightmen. The boat has a fine gymnasium and a large swimming tank. The Finland will serve as a hotel for the team from the time the boat sails from New York till it docks here on its return. The boat will arrive in Stockholm about ten days before the opening of the Olympic program on July 6, and will leave on its return trip on July 18, three days after the official close of the festival.

Antigo Lands Juarez First

Westella, at 4 to 1, Got the Place and Lady Willie, 5 to 1, Finished Third—The Results.

JUAREZ, Feb. 10.—Saturday's races resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE—Three-year-olds and upwards, selling, purse $300, five furlongs:

1. Antigo, 115 (Gross), 7 to 2, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.
2. Westella, 96 (Buxton), 4 to 1, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.
3. Lady Willie, 106 (Seiden), 6 to 1, 2 to 1 and even.

Time 1.01 2-5. King Amarillo, Henry Williams, originator, Billy Mahue, James Blackstock, Iwaiani, Don't Say No, Wild Bear, First Fashion, Defy and Ailsa Page also ran.

SECOND RACE—Three-year-olds and upwards, selling, purse $300, 6 furlongs:

1. Doc Allen, 105 (Henry), 20 to 1, 8 to 1 and 4 to 1.
2. Braxton, 105 (Callahan), 6 to 1, 2 to 1 and even.
3. Stafford, 106 (Cross), 8 to 1, 3 to 1 and 8 to 5.

Time 1.42 2-5. High Range, King Thistle, Balelle, New Capital, Serenade, Flying Pearl, Mammac, Yo Solo and Booger Battle also ran.

SUNDAY AT JUAREZ.

JUAREZ, Feb. 10.—The entries for Sunday are as follows:

FIRST RACE—Purse, two-year-olds, four furlongs:

Oldsmobile	105	Stout Heart	105
King Stalwart	105	Palatable	115
Pan Zaretta	112		

SECOND RACE—Selling, 1¼ miles:

Dottie E.	*98	Rake	*100
Hiccough	103	Tahoe	105
Juarez	105	The Peer	110
Tiffis	110	Barney Oldfield	110
Whidden	110	Pedro	110
Rubicon	110		

THIRD RACE—Handicap, six furlongs:

Dr. Smoot	99	Kootenay	107
Closer	112	Pr. of Lismore	116

FOURTH RACE — Selling, Eclipse Stakes, one mile:

Uncle Ben	104	John Lou's	107
Roy Junior	107	Arasee	*111

FIFTH RACE—Selling, six furlongs:

King Elk	*100	Port Arlington	102
Boana	102	Nita R.	103
Keep Moving	102	Tom Franks	105
Sabado	105	Tallow Dip	105
Brave Withers	105	Glorio	108

SIXTH RACE—Selling, six furlongs:

Chilla	*98	Lyte Knight	108
Balronia	110	Marie Hyde	110
J. H. Reed	111	John Griffin II.	112

*—Apprentice allowance claimed.

Hydro-Electric Again.

Hydro-Electric defeated Consumers' Gas 2 to 0 in a Public Utility League game Saturday afternoon.

FAVORITE LOSES THIRD RACE AT CHARLESTON

Star Organ, Second Choice, Noses Out Donau in a Drive — Efficiency Good Enough to Win Second Race — The Results.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 10. — The races here to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE—Purse $400, for 2-year-olds, 3 furlongs.

1. Cedar Brook, 110 (Fairbrother), even, 1 to 2 and out.
2. Loan Shark, 110 (McTaggart, 8 to 1, 3 to 1 and 8 to 5.
3. Ella Grant, 110 (Schwebig), 30 to 1, 10 to 1 and 5 to 1.

Time, :36 1-5. Senator James, Latent, Bavell Lutz, Clorita Burns, Lady Anna and Cedar Green also ran.

SECOND RACE—Selling, purse $300, for 3-year-olds, 5½ furlongs:

1. Efficiency, 109 (Hopkins), 3 to 5, 1 to 4 and out.
2. Heartstone, 102 (Forehand), 50 to 1, 15 to 1 and 7 to 1.
3. Lelibhos, 97 (Hanover), 8 to 1, 3 to 1 and 6 to 5.

Time 1.16 3-5. Norma Girl, Fawn, Diamond Buckle, Avwenus, Captain Bravo, Aranv, Seacliff and Henock also ran.

THIRD RACE—Purse $400, for 2-year-olds and upwards, 7 furlongs:

1. Star Oryan, 107 (Turner), 2 to 1, 9 to 20 and out.
2. Donau, 108 (Dugan), 11 to 20, 1 to 5 and out.
3. Console, 108 (Goose), 15 to 1, 5 to 1 and 1 to 2.

Time 1.30 1-5. Knights Differ, Dr. Duenner, Silver Knight and Blow also ran.

FOURTH RACE—Charleston Hotel Handicap, purse $1250, guaranteed, for 3-year-olds and upward, 1 mile:

1. High Private, 123 (Koerner), 9 to 5, 6 to 5 and 1 to 3.
2. Meridian, 119 (Dugan), 13 to 5, 2 to 2 and 7 to 10.
3. Beaucoup, 107 (Diggins), 5 to 1, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.

Time 1.44. Prince Ahmed, Lochiel, Kormak, Idleweiss and Font also ran.

FIFTH RACE—Selling, purse $350, for 3-year-olds and upward, 6 furlongs:

1. Union Jack, 109 (Mess), 9 to 2, 9 to 5 and 4 to 5.
2. Springmass, 102 (McTaggart), 10 to 1, 4 to 1 and 2 to 1.
3. Carroll, 111 (Chappell), 15 to 1, 6 to 1 and 3 to 1.

Time 1.16 1-5. Stalwart Lad, Double Five, Maezle, Great Heavens, Emily Lee, Cooney K., Bertis, Edwin Lo, Warner Griswell and Lord Wells also ran.

SIXTH RACE—Selling, purse $350, for 3-year-olds, 5½ furlongs:

1. Lewis, 101 (Turner), 3 to 2, 3 to 5 and 1 to 4.
2. Charley Brown, 114 (Bctwell), 15 to 1, 6 to 1 and 3 to 1.
3. Sadie Shapiro, 96 (Schwebig), 8 to 1, 3 to 1 and 2 to 1.

Time 1.11 3-5. Mexcstius, Booby, Rex Chief, Wildweed, Lane, Cliff Top, Congressman James, Ghf and Irishtown also ran.

SEVENTH RACE—Three-year-olds and upwards, selling, purse $400, 1 1-16 miles:

1. Roebuck, 101 (Turner), 10 to 1, 4 to 1 and 2 to 1.
2. Rush, 106 (Lotus), 2 to 1, 4 to 5 and 1 to 3.
3. Puck, 97 (Skirvin), 7 to 1, 5 to 2 and 6 to 5.

Time 1.53 4-5. Gagnant, Belle Mawr, Semi-Quaver, Golden Treasure, Kelgat, Deck and Dixie Knight also ran.

MONDAY AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 10.—Entries for Monday are as follows:

FIRST RACE—Three-year-olds and upwards, purse $400, Breeders' Purse, six furlongs:

Miss Stannell	104	Electric	109
Lydia Lee	*117	Corinth	117
Plain Ann	117	Doris Ward	117
Edna Collins	117	Silk	121
Galvesta	121	Bang	121
Leon B.	122	Joe Rose	126
Sewell	126		

SECOND RACE—Two-year-olds, purse $350, maidens, three furlongs:

Mama Johnson	112	Prince Fonso	112
Figola	112	Clinton	112
Martha Allen	112	Bourgeois	115
Liberty Hall	115	Rosebury IV.	115
Nasturtium	115	Vanderen	115
Billy Holder	115		

Also eligible:

Nick Akin	115	Cedar Green	113
Loan Shark	115	Cedar Brook	115
Ella Grant	112		

THIRD RACE—Three-year-olds and upwards, purse $500, selling, handicap, six furlongs:

Husky Lad	95	Capsize	97
Co. Ashmeade	101	Ivabel	101
Amoret	102	Rose Queen	109

FOURTH RACE—Three-year-olds and upwards, purse $400, selling, one mile and seventy yards:

Black Branch	*99	Jawbone	99
Limpet	102	Ursa Major	*102
Golconda	104	Beach Sand	105
The G. Butterfly	105	Profile	107
G. M. Miller	*114		

FIFTH RACE—Three-year-olds and upward, purse $350, selling, 5½ furlongs:

Rose of Jeddah	*93	Jas. Dockery	*94
Mon Ami	*100	Eagle Bird	*106
Sabo Blend	106	Rye Straw	*107
Suregeti	107	Sir Edward	108
Richard Reed	108	Howdy Howdy	109
Royal Captive	111	Compton	112

Also eligible:

Bonnie Eloise	103	Minnie Bright	103
Prosper	*100	Jack Ellis	104
Dominica	104	Uncle Jim Gray	106
Merry Lad	110		

SIXTH RACE—Three-year-olds and upwards, purse $400, selling, one mile and seventy yards:

Maromara	*98	Tay Pay	*100
Ragman	*102	V. Powers	*103
Helene	103	Cubon	*103
Belle Mawr	105	Tom Massie	106
Force	110	Sir Cleges	113
Brevite	113		

*—Apprentice allowance claimed.

Weather raining; track good.

Carl Morris to Be Busy Little Boy

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—The Empire Athletic Club of this city has signed contracts with Carl Morris, the Oklahoma "white hope," for three bouts, to take place during the next month. Morris' first opponent will be Tony Rose of Newcastle, the second, Tom Kennedy, and the third Bombardier Wells, champion of England. Wells will sail for America on March 2.

Deciding Game Monday.

The deciding game in the Riverdale Manufacturers' League will be played on Monday night when Mathewsons and Imperial Varnish clash. The game will be played on Rink No. 1, Riverdale Park.

West End Athletics Busy Week Ahead

Last week was one of the busiest of the season at the West End Y.M.C.A. for the senior and junior members and from all appearances this will be one of interest in all branches.

The basketball leagues in all grades finished the week as follows:

JUNIOR EMPLOYED.

	Won.	Lost.
Strollers	4	0
Wanderers	3	1
Rovers	1	3
Idlers	0	4

SENIOR EMPLOYED.

	Won.	Lost.
Iroquois	2	1
Mohawks	2	1
Creek Indians	2	2
Tecumsehs	0	4

HIGH SCHOOL.

	Won.	Lost.
Biplanes	3	0
Aeroplanes	2	2
Hydroplanes	2	2
Monoplanes	0	3

SENIOR CLASS.

	Won.	Lost.
Rovers	8	0
Gore Vales	4	4
Business Men	3	3
Baracas	1	9

The interest in the senior league will be strong on Monday night when the Rovers meet the Business Men at 9.30.

The event for the weekly handicap in the junior classes will be the running high jump. For both events badges are given.

The senior events for Wednesday night will be shot put and 220 yds. potato race. Last week a record number of entries were received and it is hoped that a larger number will be on hand Wednesday.

There will be special events arranged for the members of the boy's aquatic section, for which suitable prizes will be given. Starting Monday the seniors will hold weekly aquatic events at 9 p.m. The event for this Monday will be long dive.

The senior members will have a joint outing to the High Park Hills on Tuesday night, meeting at the building at 7.45. All seniors are requested to be on hand for this outing. There will be fun all evening.

Big Store Championship.

T. P. Douglas, secretary Eaton Athletic Association: "Arrangements have been made for your intermediate hockey team to play our intermediates at the Excelsior Rink on Thursday, Feb. 15, providing there are no O.H.A. finals arranged in the meantime for that night. Game to start at 8.15 p.m.

J. Fowler,
Honorary Secretary Simpson's Athletic Club.

Hansard Staff Vacancies.

OTTAWA, Feb. 10.—The Canada Gazette to-day announces three vacancies on the Hansard reporting staff of the commons. Three English reporters will be appointed at an initial salary of $2100 per year and applications will be received up to March 4. Later a competitive examination will be held.

Richardson Can't Play In First Senior Final

KINGSTON, Feb. 10. — (Special.) — George Richardson stated to James T. Suntherland that it would be impossible for him to play with Frontenacs in Toronto in their first game against Eatons, but that he would be glad to help them in the game here if they wanted him.

SECOND TEAM FOR OTTAWA

Capital is to Have Another Team in N.H.A. Next Season —Would Be Named After the Old Aberdeens.

OTTAWA, Feb. 10.—(Special.)—Ottawa is to have two hockey teams in the N. H. A. next season. This is the information given out by a gentleman closely connected with sport and one who has figured prominently in the sport world for the last ten years. The way in which the other team will be placed in this city is thru the Renfrew franchise, which was allowed to remain inoperative for this season.

It is understood that M. J. O'Brien of Renfrew is behind the project, which has for its object the taking up of the Renfrew franchise and locating the team in Ottawa. They would secure dates at the arena, taking the nights in which the Ottawas are away, in the same fashion as the Wanderers and Canadiens work matters in Montreal.

Alf. Smith, famous wherever hockey is known, is mentioned as the manager of the team, and also to have a large share in the running of the new organization. The club would very likely take the name of the Aberdeens, a name made famous by the old Ottawa Aberdeens in years gone by, and the playing colors would be the same as the old team, orange and black.

The gentleman who gave out this information claimed that Ottawa could easily support two teams, and pointed out the fact that they would have a great team on hand, as all the Renfrew players at this season would be available. Taylor, Ronan, the two Cleghorns and Oatman are all available. Smith, Lindsay and Rowe are in the west, and could not be secured, but the new club would have the foundation for a fine team.

The N. H. A. would be unlikely to oppose the transfer of the franchise to this city, and from present appearances it looks as if Ottawa would have a couple of teams playing senior pro. hockey next season.

PLAY IN BLUE RIBBON PRIMARY STARTS MONDAY AT WINNIPEG

Forty-one Winnipeg City Rinks Will Stack Up Against Outside Cracks—Curlers to Go to Church to Hear Sporting Parson.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 10.—The play in the Blue Ribbon primary, when 41 city rinks oppose the pick of the world, has been fixed to take place on Monday at 12.30, and that the contest will be one of the keenest on record is probable from the line-up of the many rinks to be engaged. The international primary will probably be played Monday afternoon, tho nothing definite has been fixed as yet. There will probably be six American rinks competing, as it was announced yesterday that Lem Bedel, the stout gentleman from the St. Paul Club, will be the extra figure in the big match against the pick of the Canadian rinks.

The test march to decide the possession of the Strathcona Cup is creating considerable interest, and there will be a big crowd at the Union Terminal when the Scottish curlers line up against the pick of Manitoba in an 18-end game, which will take all Tuesday afternoon to play. The two outside rinks were selected yesterday, and are composed principally of skips, which means that twenty-two rinks will be unable to play during that afternoon owing to so many skips figuring in the games.

The eastern rinks got their bumps pretty hard yesterday, the strong Rennie, McAulay and Scott rinks being among the defeated. Braden's crack Thistle rink continued to show its prowess on the ice, while Flavelle of Lindsay showed that he has a strong combination with him this year. The city rinks seem to be more than holding their own against the outsiders, and many of the crack skips are yet to taste their first defeat.

The ice at all the rinks has a pretty nice surface, but in most cases is a little tricky, there being many "runs," which make it somewhat annoying at times. The ice, taken on the whole, can be said to be much better than usual. The severe winter is responsible for the tricky ice, as it is hard to keep ice straight under the severe conditions of the Manitoba winter.

The curlers will attend Grace Church to-morrow night and listen to a real curlers' sermon by a curling parson, when Rev. A. G. Walker, skip of the chaplain's rink, will talk to the curlers.

DANIELS BEST IN THE GAME

Kingston Sporting Editor Claims Kingston Net-Minder is Best Man Playing the Game in Ontario.

KINGSTON, Feb. 10.—The Whig's sporting editor says: "Bert" Daniels is looked upon to-day as being one of the best goalkeepers watching nets in amateur hockey in Ontario. It was a great pity that he was unable to play with Queens this season. His ability as a hockey player did not come to him all at once, nor was it willed to him. It has come as the result of watchfulness and care. Before every game in which he takes part he lies down for a couple of hours and rests with a bandage wound tightly around over his eyes. This is to prevent nervousness, and it certainly has the desired effect, for never was there a cooler goalkeeper than long, lanky, good-natured, skilful A. M. Daniels.

R. M. C. for Montreal.

KINGSTON, Feb. 10.—Royal Military College Intermediate Hockey team leaves Sunday for Montreal, where Monday evening they will meet McGill in the first of the home and home games in the semi-final series. The line-up: Goal, Blackstock; defence, Patterson and Barwis; rover, Galt; centre, Sutherland; wings, McAuley and Carruthers.

Northern Bonspiel.

COBALT, Feb. 10.—The Northern international bonspiel will come to a close to-day, when the finals will be played. All the northern clubs were knocked out of the running yesterday in the three single events, and Parry Sound, North Bay, Stungeon Falls and the Soo will carry home all the trophies. The bonspiel was a success from all standpoints. Next year's bonspiel will be held at the Canadian Soo.

Gibbons, Coffey or is it Denning That is Middleweight Champion?

The Late Stan. Ketchel Would Have Cleaned Up This Trio in About as Much Time as it Takes a Cat to Lick up a Saucer of Milk.

—By Monty—

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Oh, such a muddle in the middleweight puddle! Should Stan. Ketchel's ghost pay us a visit, the horror would be all his. Middleweights to right of him, middleweights to left of him, middleweights in front of him would holler and blunder.

The ghost would cry out in his anguish for the days that were, he would wish for the body in which he lived and in which he could tear thru the whole dingswizzled crowd, laying low at least one with every punch.

About the only kind of punch ever noticed around the present day crop of middleweights is the sort that is served in a cut glass goblet, with a cherry, a slice of pineapple and chunk of orange floating on its placid bosom. And about the only kind of cleverness visible to the naked eye is of the reverse—English, variety. Flashiness? —yes—Cleverness?—no.

Just now we have a boy in this town who hails from St. Paul, Mike Gibbons is his name. In his first engagement here he seemed a gem of purest ray serene. Walter Coffey, the much-vaunted "man with the wallop" from the Coast, did a semi-Brodie in every round of his encounter with Gibbons. What they did to Mike in St. Paul when he made a shuttle trip back there to receive congratulations, is a deep and dark mystery. He returned and tackled Jack Denning, who was suffering with a bum knuckle on his right hand. Mike was no more the "curley wolf." He was lucky to last the ten rounds against the one-handed man. Then what does Denning do? He plays punching bag for Coffey.

So here's the sixe-up on those three —Gibbons beats Coffey, Coffey beats Denning, Denning beats Gibbons. Looks very much as if somebody or other pulled an Abe Attell.

Each of the trio has a peculiar little specialty all his own, as compared with the others. Gibbons has shiftiness—possibly it should be called cleverness, but not probably so; Coffey has a fairly-fair jolt in either arm; Denning can take lots of punishment. Each member of the trio is a most unbalanced chap. Make a combination of them, with Denning's ruggedness, Coffey's wallop and Gibbons' shiftiness and you have an imitation of Ketchel, the last of the real middleweight cocks o' the walk. The word imitation is used advisedly. No imitation is as good as the genuine, and this imitation is like all the rest. It wouldn't have the hitting power of the "Michigan Assassin," it wouldn't have his ability to assimilate punishment, it wouldn't have his wind and endurance, it wouldn't have his speed and footwork, it wouldn't have his brains and, most of all, it wouldn't have his courage. Ketchel could show something just a little better in every department of the game. So much for the newcomers that have appeared before Gothamites recently.

Billy Papke, considered the logical successor to Ketchel's crown until his succession of defeats some months ago, beginning with Australian Dave Smith and ending with Sailor Burke, seems to be done for. During certain periods of Ketchel's career he met a real fighter when he encountered Papke, but at other times the "Illinois Thunderbolt" was a kitten in his hands. Ketchel's work was always good, whereas Papke's was only occasionally good.

But Papke's claim to the title relinquished by Ketchel at the latter's tragic death was never a clear one. There were at the time Hugo Kelly, "Cyclone Johnny" Thompson, Frank Klaus and several others who ranked just about as high in the public's estimation as Papke, the Kewaneeite's chief argument lying in the fact that he had been favored with more chances at Ketchel than any other aspirant.

The chief thing in which Ketchel excelled Papke was his cast iron nerve. Papke has often been accused of possessing the body of a lion and the heart of a lamb. However be that, he did not have anything to his credit that proved conclusively his right to the championship. Nevertheless he essayed to circumnavifate the globe, billing himself as the one and only leader of the middles. It was during this tour that he first came to grief.

Johnny Thompson and Dave Smith both licked him in Australia, and Papke resorted to the excuse game, blaming his poor showing on the antipodean climate. But when he got back on home soil, he succumbed to the clumsy Sailor Burke in New York. Burke had been proving nothing but a sort of a truck horse, fighting second rate heavyweights and losing by margins? Papke was the first middleweight he had struck in several months, and the odds are 3 to 1 that he would prove the sailor's snag. But the reverse was the case and the Bowery tar practically hurled the boastful Papke into oblivion.

To-day is the day for elimination tournaments. Most of the titles of the ring are in dispute just at the present moment, and there is no one division in which this is more forcibly true than the middleweights.

Among the eligibles for a middleweight tourney, given in order of their chances for victory as they look to us truly, are the all of the following: Frank Klaus of Pittsburgh; Hugo Kelly of Chicago; Jack Dillon of Indianapolis; Sailor Burke of New York; Eddie McGoorty of Oshkosh, Wis.; Mike Gibbons of St. Paul; Jack Denning of New York; Walter Coffey of San Francisco; Cyclone Johnny Thompson of Chicago; Dave Smith of Australia; George Carpentier of France, and the Sullivan brothers, Jack and Dan, from Montana. And there are others.

Motorcycling? "Oh, It's Dandy."

She is just a pretty little seventeen-year-old girl who knows the pleasure of riding a motorcycle. She likes to take long rides in the country with the Columbus, Ohio, Motorcycle Club and she likes to ride in contests on the tracks. But no matter where she rides she carries her cheerfulness with her, and enthusiasm is a big part of it, for like her sister, Miss Dollie, Miss Lucile Adelman believes in motorcycling for girls.

"Oh, it's dandy!" That's the way she characterizes motorcycle riding. "It's a great sport for girls. It gives them exercise and training and self-reliance. Girls ought to get out of doors, ride thru the country and feel the exhilaration of the breeze while spinning along the country roads. Then they would realize how fine it is."

Early last year Miss Adelman took her first ride on the motorcycle with her sister. Not many months passed until she desired to follow the example of her sister and ride her own machine. She did, too, for once on the motorcycle, she sped away and showed her friends that altho she is young and modest and retiring she can equal the accomplishments of any girl rider. From that day on she was a real enthusiast and to "boost" motorcycling among girls became one of her chief aims.

While she has undertaken a number of long road runs to different Ohio cities on her motorcycle she always accompanies the Columbus, Ohio, Motorcycle Club, and is considered the life of the party. But her ambition does not end with a desire for cross-country trips. She would like to equal the record for 10 miles in 10 minutes and 29 2-5 seconds held by her sister and some day she says she will do it.

Hockey Got the Goat of the Man From "Los"

He was a big fat fellow and his sunburned face glowed and glowed as he watched a game in New Westminster. But all the time he shivered. After a while when he got acquainted he told about himself. He was from Los Angeles where they don't have ice, except right on the tips of the mountains and people mostly perspire.

So the game was new to him.

But when Lindsay, the Victoria goal defender, who afterwards went to pieces, rushed out of his goal and blocked a swift gliding puck not a second too soon, he roared his applause. He did not notice a caustic bleacherite or rather balconyite who remarked pointedly about his ultra-enthusiasm for a common play.

Later when Poulin slammed the puck right up to Lehman in goal for the Royals only to miss by a skate length, he cheered with the rest, and then went into hysterics over the persistent aggressiveness of the New Westminster.

Down on the mesquite in the land of manana people move sorter slow especially in the heat of the day. And the big fat fellow with the sun-burned face told how different the folks at "Los" were. They have to eat ice at parlor tennis to keep from overheating, at least that is what he said.

But up there he let loose with many a big hearty baseball root and didn't sweat a drop.

Ernie Johnson, who played a stellar game right from the first chirrup of the whistle, dashed down from cover point where Poulin and Rowe watched him, circled Smith, glided by Patrick and shot the rubber deep into the net.

"Oh you caramel child," gurgled the man from sunny Los, "prickly pear-bush, you can have all we've got."

And all the time he kept telling the little bunch of satellites that he never saw a game before. Later on he learned of off-side play and the reason for the frequent whistlings of Referee Lalonde.

Small flew down the ice with the puck at the end of his stick. McDonald met him and the two of them hurtled against the fence. Small went down and lay prone. When he got up he limped painfully. In a minute he was back in the game and Reddie roared his wholehearted sympathy with such pluck.

Ice hockey is a great game surely. And even when you don't know all the players by their first name or how much it cost to build the rink, you like it the first time you see it. Anyway the man of the orange groves looked and gloated.

Preparing For 2000 Mile Tour

Motorcycle Run For Cups Thru All Kinds of Country Will Be a Feature.

The route for the coming Coffman-Musselman annual motorcycle tour, and plans for sending a representative to compete under the club's colors for the $150 and $100 silver cups that are to be offered, are engaging the attention of most motorcycle clubs thruout the States.

In the northern states winter interferes more or less with the activities of motorcyclists, and the coming tour has offered to these riders a great subject for fireside discussion.

The tour is beginning to take actual form, in that some of the details are now being worked out by A. B. Coffman, 120 Tenth-street, Toledo, and A. J. Musselman, 1356 Wells-street, Chicago, who will give the silver cups. There will be one trophy, valued at $150 for trade riders, and one at $100 for private owners. The tour is to cover approximately 2000 miles, to last ten days, and it will probably end at the city in which the summer meeting and races of the Federation of American Motorcyclists are held.

For this reason the route of the tour cannot be definitely decided until the F. A. M. chooses its convention city. An effort is being made to have this choice determined early, in order that plenty of time may be had for routing the tour and making all of the necessary arrangements.

Many motorcyclists who are alive to the advantage to be gained, are already writing to Messrs. Coffman and Musselman, endeavoring to arrange matters so the tour can pass thru their cities. These requests will, of course, carry weight when the time comes for laying out the route.

This time is not far distant, and clubs that desire to have certain towns included in the tour are preparing to make their preference known at once.

Right along with the route of the tour, in point of interest among the clubs, is that of competing for the two trophies. These trophies are of greater value than any ever offered for perfect scores in this country, and every club has realized that the honor of winning them will be great.

Some clubs have already definitely decided to send a rider to represent their organization, this rider competing under the club's colors—either as a private owner or as a trade rider. Some clubs may even send two riders, so as to compete for each cup. In any event, the clubs are realizing that now is the time to get busy—and they are doing it.

The tour will have the hearty co-operation of the officers of the Federation of American Motorcyclists, and the association will support it by giving all assistance within its power.

"Rube" Drew Only $2 Per Day From St. Louis Browns

"Rube" Waddell probably the greatest southpaw pitcher in the history of the game, has never been a high-priced ballplayer," says Owen Hedges, of the St. Louis Browns. "I guess I paid him the highest salary he ever earned in baseball. We paid him $2,800 the last year he was with the Browns. 'Rube' drew $2.00 per day and the club paid his board bill and other expenses. At the close of the 1909 campaign he had $800 still coming. He lived on that money until the St. Louis club sold him to the Minneapolis club."

Gamblers Fail to Win With 'Ringer'

Scheme That Was Engineered at a Winter Track Does Not Pan Out as Per Schedule.

Unscrupulous gamblers recently were foiled in a scheme to win a race at a winter track with a "ringer," according to the statement of a veteran horseman. Some day the may turn over the facts to the jockey club and certain individuals will find that they have been permanently barred from the turf. The manipulators of the plot entered a well-bred selling plater, once owned by a prominent New York man, in a race at three-quarters of a mile, but when the time came for the horse to appear in the paddock another thoroughbred of superior class, tho a patched-up cripple, was substituted. Big money, it is said, had been wagered with the track bookmakers and in many poolrooms on the supposed "good thing" that had shown enough of his old form to warrant an easy victory.

The schemers, however, reckoned without the horse of the old campaigner's and when the race was run the "ringer" could not finish better than second. The oldtimer's well-trained meal ticket had beaten him and there promptly came a boost in the winner's selling price when bids were called for. At the same time there was a hustle to the secretary's office to put in conflicting claims for the "ringer." The men behind the unsuccessful swindle and the veteran campaigner filed their claims simultaneously, so that a drawing of lots was necessary. The old horseman, who scented something wrong, put on his glasses and noted the fact that the slip upon which was written the name of the "ringer" was turned up at one corner, while the other blank slips were not tampered with.

The veteran was asked to draw first, and he selected the slip with the turned up corner. Instantly there was a panic among the plotters and a concerted rush for a neighboring barn. A horse that had stable marks, showing that he had not been out of his stall all that day, was led forth and was identified by the old timer as the animal that should have run in the race. The "ringer" meanwhile had mysteriously disappeared, and nobody would reveal his whereabouts. Rather than get himself into serious trouble the veteran led his new racer away to the barn without making a demand for an investigation, and the matter was passed up. But the story leaked out and is given here for what it is worth. In this connection it may be said that this track where this incident occurred did not conduct its meeting with the sanction of the jockey club.

Sporting Spotlight

—By D. L. Sneddon—

THE BASEBALL TRUST.

The big baseball moguls on the other side laugh at the idea of a third league, and say that an outlaw organization is an impossibility. This may be so, but it seems that the trust busters have a job waiting for them, and this so called organized baseball is the worst trust that the great free United States has had to deal with in many a long day.

A new league will be a hard thing to start, and it will take piles of money to get it going. Nevertheless this would be the best thing that could happen for the game if the third league starts business. At the present stage a few big moneyed men have all the say in baseball, and the players are practically slaves and have to abide with what the man higher up says or get out.

It is a case of take what we offer you, or we will make an outlaw of you, and every fan knows what that means. Many a diamond hero has quit the game sooner than sign up some of the contracts offered to him by the manager.

President Wilman of the new United States League, in his first official bulletin, states that all players are contracts to play in his league will be treated like human beings and the slave-driving principles of the so-called major leagues will not be tolerated in the new organization.

All the players are to be properly protected, and there will be no reserve clause in any contract. President Wilman claims that his league is complete and that every club has its grounds. There will be one trophy, valued at $150 for trade riders, and one at $100 for private owners. The tour is to cover approximately 2000 miles, to last ten days, and it will probably end at the city in which the summer meeting and races of the Federation of American Motorcyclists are held.

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The tour will have the hearty co-operation of the officers of the Federation of American Motorcyclists, and the association will support it by giving all assistance within its power.

JIMMY IS RIGHT.

Every year we hear the shout go up that so and so is the greatest baseball manager living, and that he has done wonders with nothing to work with. A manager can't do much without players, and it is safe to say that more than half the so-called phenoms' success as leaders is due to some youngsters turning out stars when least expected. Jimmy McAleer is right when he says that this ceiling of managers as wonders is wrong, nine times out of ten, and that the players themselves should get the credit.

ANDY MIGHT HELP.

They are now saying that the American team for the Olympic games may have to be reduced. The Yankees figure that it will cost $75,000 to take a representative team to Sweden, and that there will be some trouble raising this amount. Where are all the millionaires that the U. S. are always boasting about?

SOMETHING IN A NAME.

There is something in a name after all. A gentleman by the name of Hitt led the Northwestern League with the stick last year, clouting the horsehide for a .314 average. Rapp was second with .279, and on further enquiry it was found that Fanning only gathered .179 as his little lot.

BOMBARDIER IS COMING.

Bombardier Wells, the English heavy with the rep. is to cross the pond and will be in New York about the middle of March. Al Palzer, the most likely white hope; Jim Flynn, who thinks he is the real one, and Carl Morris, the one that never was, will all be down at the pier with both arms open to receive their English brother, in whom they see a little loose change.

Of course all will point to their own records and claim that each has the right to have the first crack at Bomby. Would it not be a good idea to have an elimination contest before Wells arrives and have the winner stack up against Bombardier and then match the winner of this mill against Little John Arthur Johnson?

Kent School Boys Go In for Sport

Hockey, Basketball and Sleigh Riding a Few of Healthy Exercises Indulged In.

Kent School Boys' Club elected its council for 1912 as follows: Honorary president, Dr. Conboy; honorary vice-presidents, W. W. Hodson, J. Spence; president, H. Marrow; first vice-president, Harry Reid; second vice-president, Fred Auld; treasurer, Mr. Frisby; secretary, Mr. Hare; director, W. F. Kirk; class representatives, Mel Stevens, E. Walker, J. Vardon, C. Teeple, W. Hall, J. Davis, W. Fry, H. Spencer, R. Mathews, C. Burgar.

The annual school bob race held last Saturday was won by Ewart Walker's bob from over twenty-five entries. The winning crew was E. Walker, I. Walker, J. Vardon, C. Bowen, J. Belfourd, C. Teeple.

The single sled race was won by C. Teeple from thirty entries.

The Senior Hockey League consists of the Stars, Mic-Macs, Wanderers and Leafs, captained by N. Tanner, H. Reid, E. Walker and Art Brown.

The Junior Hockey League consists of Mohawks, Sioux, Hurons and Iroquois, captained by J. King, I. Walker, E. Smith and W. Thompson.

The Senior Basket Ball League has six teams—Oaks, Pines, Maples, Elms, Willows and Cedars, captained by H. Long, F. Evans, C. Bowen, Mr. Twiggs, E. Walker, R. Ward.

The Junior Basket Ball League has eight teams—Orioles, Eagles, Hawks, Swallows, Squidgers, Thrushes, Canaries and Ducks, captained by L. Crofoot, A. Colby, J. Davis, E. Bowen, R. Maughan, P. Davis, W. Taylor and C. Aston.

The Boys' Club will hold a concert next Friday to cover the expenses of sport for three hundred Kent boys.

"BUGS" ASKS FOR ONE MORE TRIAL

"Bugs" Raymond better known to New York fans as "The Human Insect," is appealing to Johnny McGraw for just one more chance. However, McGraw denies him a chance to repeat. If Raymond had as much sense as he has pitching ability he would be a well-to-do man. As it is, he is compelled to pitch for independent teams and lose much money he might be making every season.

Ebbets is Planning Perfect Baseball Field for Superbas

Manager Charley Ebbetts of the Superbas says that his club will have one of the best playing diamonds in the country at its new grounds. The field for a space of 15 feet square will be excavated three feet below the finish grade of the field and this excavation refilled as follows: At the bottom of the excavation is to be laid stones of not more than six inches in thickness, diminishing in size until at the top of the stone foundation, which is to be 18 inches in depth, the stones to be one inch in diameter.

On top of the stone foundation, which is to be laid, will be laid nine inches of clean steamed ashes, which are to be thoroly wet, tamped and rolled with a five-ton roller until thoroly compacted. On this foundation of steamed ashes is to be laid nine inches of good top soil, which is to be rolled with a hand roller, and made perfectly level. Stones of all sizes are to be removed from this top soil, so that no stones or pebbles of any kind will remain on the field.

GOLF LUCK IS FOOD FOR MUCH TALK

Just What It Is and What It Isn't Often Becomes Subject for Lively Discussion—Some Argument Pro and Con.

Golfers with analytical minds have often tried to ascertain or define the query so frequently heard, "What is luck in golf?" only to become involved in a small amount of time in an inextricable tangle, both of thought and, of words. In its everyday use, the question is entirely loose and really unscientific, and so must be treated. The expression "luck" is most commonly used to mean that a player has succeeded by the barest possible margin in accomplishing some desirable end, or, more particularly, in avoiding some disaster, while bad luck denotes the exact converse.

Putting aside the more reasonable application of the word to a series of bad lies in the middle of the course, bad luck in golf implies that a play has caught the highest point of a distant bunker, or that his ball at the end of a long put has hit the hold and then perched itself obstinately on the very lip of the cup. From the point of view of an impartial spectator it signifies that the ball has done something other than the spectator thought it would do; in that of an adversary it really has no meaning at all.

The hard luck of one man as his opponent's put slips past the hole might be accurately described as an outrageous fluke had the ball done anything else, while the lucky shot of the opponent as he picks his ball out of the hole at the end of a long "steal" merely means that he wishes the other would learn to keep his temper. Each knows everything that is passing in the other's mind, so that remarks on the matter are simply transparent formalities.

Most golfers of a calm mind will admit that good and bad luck, so-called, are meted out with a fairly even hand, but there are a few players who are believed by their friends, and, if they are sufficiently well known, by the golfing public to be permanently lucky. If the golfing characteristics of these few are carefully examined certain similarities, both in actual play and in temperament usually will be found. In the first place, they generally are erratic in their long game. Since for a man to be thought permanently lucky he must have a good many opportunities of recovering from difficulties. No one ever heard of a player of deadly accuracy accused of being lucky.

In the second place, they are physically very strong, since if they were not they would be unable to make the recoveries when occasion arose, and there is no department of the game in which sheer physical strength plays so large a part. These men, in the third place, are invariably bold putters who may be relied on to give the ball a chance. Moreover, and what is more important than all, these men are determined "triers." Any golfer who possesses these qualities in any marked degree is not likely to be called a favorite of fortune.

No celebrated player was so repeatedly accused of being lucky, says a foreign writer on the game, as the late Fred G. Tait, and he possessed all the characteristics mentioned in the foregoing. It is true he was as a rule a beautifully straight driver, but there was latent within him an extraordinary capacity for error, and his crooked shot was of the sort that sends the striker birds nesting breast-high among the whins; the great bodily strength, which he kept so severely under control in his normal shots, found full scope when his ball lay in any abominable difficulty, while there are very few who are so continually last the hole with his long puts. It was the most markedly courageous feature of a courageous game. Tait pulled many matches out of the fire in the course of his career, but the two which will always be remembered followed each other in quick succession in 1898. He beat John Low at the twenty-second hole in the semi-final of the amateur championship at Hoylake, and immediately afterward finished one stroke in front of Mure Ferguson in the St. George's Cup at Sandwich. Nobody who saw the match at Hoylake is likely to forget it. Tait's two astonishing brassey shots, one on the sixteenth green and the other on the twenty-first, have been described repeatedly and have become part of golfing history.

That on which so much stress has not been laid is the fact that he had to hole a put of several yards to keep the match alive at the twentieth hole and another of sufficiently formidable length at the twenty-first. In every-day language, it was an extraordinarily lucky win for Tait, but from an educational point of view it was more useful to remember it as a wonderful display of courage in adversity. If Low's experience was disheartening, perhaps Mure Fergusson's in the St. George Cup was even more so. He and Tait had played together and at the thirty-sixth hole, when each had played three shots, their scores for the day were equal, but, whereas, Fergusson's ball lay, to all appearances, dead, Tait was far away at the end of the green near the railings. Tait went his put, nevertheless, and Fergusson, having the cup dashed from his lips, missed the short put, a thing that he was, and is, as unlikely to do as any golfer alive.

A round of golf played by another player which was termed very lucky and which possessed many characteristics of Tait in his more erratic mood was that played by Robertson-Durham in the university match at Sunningdale. He was some six holes down at luncheon, yet he managed to become one up at the finish in the afternoon by as extraordinary a display as well could be imagined. Faultless it certainly was not, for it would be possible to point out several strokes that were as poor as need be, but the recoveries out of heather (some of them possible for only a strong man) and the bold putting were an admirable object lesson. A great deal more than luck is required for such golf as that. If the game be carefully scrutinized of any golfer who is recklessly accused of laying niblick shots "stone dead" and of holding inordinately long puts, it will be found that insufficient justice has been done to his power of being up to the hole. The surest way of avoiding a reputation for being lucky is to be consistently short in one's approach putting.

Charlie Norris on Pleasure Trip.

Manager C. G. Norris of the Woods-Norris, Limited, team leaves for Florida this week on a pleasure trip, and it is the sincere wish of all members of the Business Men's League that the popular manager will return fit and able to again take up his place on the firing line.

Frisco Fight Promoters Scrapping Means Downfall of Boxing Game

Jim Coffroth and Eddie Graney Have Been at Outs for Years and the Battle is Being Revived—Will Hurt the Game on the Coast.

—By W. W. Naughton—

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—San Francisco—that is sporting San Francisco—is partial to open air fights. The average citizen—meaning always the average sporting citizen—loves to sit on the bleachers or in a box bathed in the glorious sunshine which prevails here all the year round, and watch a pair of fellow men trying to put dents in each other's physiognomy.

Until certain disgruntled politicians in San Mateo County discovered that "domestic incorporated club" was a flagrantly illegal proposition, the meadows on the fair side of San Francisco's boundary line were a notable rendezous for lovers of ring sport.

There on holiday afternoons a man who derives enjoyment from the spectacular side of fisticuffs could get his fill of excitement. He could occupy a comfortable seat, chew gum or munch peanuts, and join in the yelling.

When San Mateo "shut down," some one built an open-air arena in the heart of San Francisco town—to wit, on Eighth-street near Howard. This place has been the scene of all the holiday fights within the past couple of years. The batch of promoters recently endowed with permits, looked forward to using this arena extensively during the coming twelve months.

But they reckoned without the host. Jim Coffroth, who has paved the way for the reopening of his arena in the meadows of San Mateo, who as one of the four permits for conducting boxing matches in San Francisco, has secured a lease of the Eighth-street plant and has all his rivals at a disadvantage.

Very recently Coffroth declared himself, and this is what he said: "I will conduct night fights in San Francisco in the months allotted to me by the board of supervisors. I will put on holiday attractions in daylight hours in my arena in Daly City, which is the name of the burg in San Mateo County, where my property is located. If any of the San Francisco promoters want to sub-lease Eighth-street for ordinary occasions—I mean for night fights, they can have it by paying me my price. I will not rent it to them on holidays, however, as I will be running boxing shows across the line, and do not want opposition."

What forced Coffroth to declare himself was the fact that a brother promoter named O'Connell, who controls the February date in San Francisco, announced that he would put Frank Klaus and a fighter named Petrosky in the ring at Eighth street arena on Washington's birthday.

"I guess he won't," said Coffroth. "I'll be showing myself on that date at Daly City."

When O'Connell heard this, he began to hunt about for another location, and it is now told that he has rented one of the local skating rinks, and will adhere to his determination to make a Washington's Birthday fight of the Petrosky-Klaus affair.

If he does so and Coffroth puts on a boxing show at Daly City on the same date, it will probably be the beginning of the end so far as pugilism in California is concerned.

But O'Connell is not the man that the public expect to see Coffroth become particularly embroiled with Eddie Graney, the old-time referee, is one of the new bunch of promoters in San Francisco and the enmity which exists between Coffroth and Graney is something that age cannot wither.

The two sporting men were friends in the old days. They became members of the notorious fight Trust of 1906, the other members being Morris Levy and Willis Britt. There was a split up over the question of leadership, Graney and Levy taking sides against Coffroth and Britt and, as a fight combine, the affair made neither profit nor progress. Bad blood was engendered and in the case of Coffroth and Graney there has never been a resumption of friendly relations.

When the game of politics was being indulged in here prior to the naming of the lucky promoters by the supervisors, Coffroth was slated for permits for the months of March, July and November. This would have given him St. Patrick's Day, Fourth of July, and Thanksgiving Day. Whether he would have made use of the holiday dates in the city is a question, but the chances are he would have "played" on ordinary nights during the months named, and would have put on holiday attractions at Daly City.

If he does so and Coffroth puts on a boxing show at Daly City on the same date, it will probably be the beginning of the end so far as pugilism in California is concerned.

But O'Connell is not the man that the public expect to see Coffroth become particularly embroiled with Eddie Graney, the old-time referee, is one of the new bunch of promoters in San Francisco and the enmity which exists between Coffroth and Graney is something that age cannot wither.

The two sporting men were friends in the old days. They became members of the notorious fight Trust of 1906, the other members being Morris Levy and Willis Britt. There was a split up over the question of leadership, Graney and Levy taking sides against Coffroth and Britt and, as a fight combine, the affair made neither profit nor progress. Bad blood was engendered and in the case of Coffroth and Graney there has never been a resumption of friendly relations.

When the game of politics was being indulged in here prior to the naming of the lucky promoters by the supervisors, Coffroth was slated for permits for the months of March, July and November. This would have given him St. Patrick's Day, Fourth of July, and Thanksgiving Day. Whether he would have made use of the holiday dates in the city is a question, but the chances are he would have "played" on ordinary nights during the months named, and would have put on holiday attractions at Daly City.

Then the program was changed. There was a division of opinion among the members of the police committee and the supervisors, and as a result Graney was awarded the March, July and November permits. And now Coffroth has declared himself in respect to the Eighth-street arena, the only roofless pugilistic plant in San Francisco at present.

It all presages war. It is said that Graney intends building an arena of his own for use on holidays, and that he is more interested in thwarting Coffroth than in making profit out of the match-handling industry. The rusty hatchet which has not been used to any extent since 1906 is to be furbished up and sharpened until it will shave hair from a billiard ball and, unless something at present unforeseen occurs to prevent the war of promoters, a continuance of pugilistic pastimes in the far west is seriously threatened.

How Major League Pitchers Stood Off the Heavy Sluggers of 1911

Measured By Percentage of Hits to Times at Bat, Gregg of Cleveland, and Hendrix of Pittsburg Are Leaders of Their Respective Circuits.

If the value of the major leagues' pitchers were determined by the actual percentage of hits made against them by opposing batsmen the mythical values placed upon them in the baseball market would have to undergo many radical changes. Henry Chadwick, "the father of baseball," had many hobbies in his efforts to estimate the value of players. His strongest contention was that the real worth of a pitcher could be reached fairly only by the percentage of base hits to times at bat made off his service. The veteran never lived to see the records of the leagues kept so that detail could be brought out, but in the last two years the records have gone into the feature Father Chadwick advocated, and an analysis of them provides a great deal of interesting "dope."

Taken in conjunction with the team batting and fielding records, the figures, moreover, give what looks like a pretty fair line upon the possibilities of the teams for the 1912 season.

Gregg a League Leader.

In holding down opposing hitters, Gregg of Cleveland leads the league, also he ranks third in percentage of games won and lost. Bender of the world champions, who is commonly rated as the league's star pitcher, ranking second in percentage of games won and lost, was hit much harder than Gregg, their averages being respectively .252 and .234. By this same system of computation, Wood of Boston, whose rank in games won is 15th, occupies second place in the list, having stood off his opponents with a batting average of only .223. Covington of Detroit, who has the top place in the official records in percentage of games won, is nearly at the bottom of the other list, showing he was among the pitchers to suffer the heaviest bombardment, altho he played in but few games.

In the National League the same conditions are found. Hendrix of Pittsburg has a record of only .400 in games won, but he was hit for only .234, while Marquard of the Giants, the league's star, with a percentage of .774 in games won, was hit for .219. Alexander of Philadelphia exactly equaled Marquard in percentage of hits to times at bat. The only Boston National pitcher who held down his opponents to respectable figures was Tyler, whose .243 places him in the class with Moore of Philadelphia and Camnitz of Pittsburg, both of whom are ranked as high-class twirlers.

Above the Leagues' Averages.

The team batting for the American League last season was .254. Of the 41 pitchers who played in enough games to be noticed in the official records, 27 held opposing batters under that average. The batting strength of the National League was .260, and 28 of that circuit's pitchers came thru with averages below that mark.

As most of the teams will start the season of 1912 with practically the same pitching staffs, the combination of pitching strength for each team with the batting and fielding power as found in the table accompanying shows how the teams compare on paper. For example: Cleveland will have the hardest pitchers to hit, but will be outclassed in batting and fielding by the Athletics. Boston's pitching staff seems to be inferior to Chicago's, and its fielding is lower, but its batting strength is 7 points better. Detroit's pitchers show great weakness under this system, and it is easily apparent that only that team's great batting power enabled it to pull thru the season a runner-up to the world champions. The four teams that batted beyond the league's average last season were Philadelphia, Detroit, Cleveland and Boston.

Giants Look Good to Repeat.

Continuing the same line of calculation, the Giants, on paper, look good again to repeat. They have the hardest-hitting pitching staff and the best hitting team in the circuit, advantages that considerably outweigh the fact that their fielding is excelled by five other teams in the league. Five National League teams batted at or beyond the league average, viz.: New York, Boston, Pittsburg, Cincinnati and Chicago.

In the accompanying individual pitchers' records of percentage of hits to times at bat the figures in parentheses indicate their rank in the official records for games won and lost.

Nixon to Train for Dyment.

It is stated that Trainer John Nixon has been engaged to take charge of Messrs. Dyments' horses, taking charge at once. He has to work on two formidable candidates for the King's Plate, the three-year-olds Heresy and Trapdam, Sons of Sain and Nasturtium.

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URBANA, N.Y.

357

Actons Set Up New Mark For the Printers' League

A Week of Exceptionally Good Scores in Nearly All the Bowling Leugues — Fivepins are Becoming Popular—Bowling Gab.

Big scores featured the past week at the Toronto Bowling Club, with all leagues sharing about equally in the distribution, while the Acton Publishing Company team of the Printers' League set up a city record for high single game, when they counted 1006 in the opening contest against The Star Tuesday night.

The Business Men's League were also out after records, and several of the teams came down very close to the 1000 mark.

The Public Utility League could not be denied, and were flirting with games almost nightly around the 900 mark. This is some rolling for a first-year organization, and, like the other leagues, goes to show the increased interest that is being taken in games this season over others. In the different league races it would be hard to judge last week, according to the standing of each, which was the most interesting, as it can be safely said that not a winner amongst the first four or five teams can now be picked in any league.

In the Business Men's, Eatonias, who have had a runaway race of it for some time, are now being crowded in on James Langmuir, and The News laying right behind, with only three games down, while Kent's Jewelry, Limited, winners of the first series, who had been knocking down around the second division the first week or two, have now pulled into fourth position, with prospects of making a garrison finish. This, however, looks harder of accomplishing in this series than the last, when the jewelers set the pace almost the entire series. Liggett Drug Company, in fifth place, will also be factors, judging by their speed at the present time, while Bob McKinney's St. Lawrence, Limited, outht are making a gallant effort to hang on to the leaders.

In the Printers' League, Acton Publishing Company and Toronto Typesetting, by making clean-ups with their respective opponents, are still able to remain tied for the top, with T. Eaton Company only one game down, and with The World and MacLean Publishing Company still to be reckoned with, the race now looks almost like the toss of a copper amongst the first five. The surprise of the week in this league was the dropping of three straight games by Saturday Night, winners of the first series, to Toronto Typesetting Friday night, the "white elephants" walking home with all three games, while the loss to Saturday Night now means their being out of the running for the second series.

In the Public Utility League, Canadian Northern Railway is setting the pace in one of the nicest races of all the leagues, and while postponements were necessary among the different railway teams on account of the increased office duty due to the hard winter, with its snow blockades, still all are awaiting the opportunity of rolling these games, and which will mean a considerable tightening up of the league all around. Grand Trunk, who were runners-up in the first series, and who are tied up with Toronto Street Railway in last place, are too good to remain there long, and will no doubt make a desperate try to come thru the bunch before the second series is very much older. Parliament Buildings and Dominion Express are also teams cavorting around the second division at present that will bear watching when the championship of the second series is about to be decided.

In the Toronto Bowling Club Five-Pin League, Senators, who had been in the lead, are now tied up with Stanleys, due to the latter making a clean-up with their opponents, while Senators dropped one of their three games, and with Millionaires and Tea Peas closely following, the inaugural race in this Toronto's first five-pin league, promises to be the sensation of the season.

Bobby Bain, manager of the Quaker Oats team, says he will be quite satisfied as long as he can top off The Telegram team for the remainder of the season. This don't look hard, Bobby, unless you blindfold your whole outfit every night you roll.

Joe Berney, manager of the Owl Shoe team, who are now sojourning at the bottom of the heap in the Business Men's League, says he can plainly see now that his Owls should be rolling in the dark, with a red lantern on the head-pin.

Jack Eaton now advocates sending Nat Mills and Jimmy Ryan to Ireland to settle the home rule question, for the other day Jack tried to cause strife between the pair over a five-pin controversy, but was agreeably surprised, on turning his back, to find Nat and Jimmy whispering to one another in the most friendly way, and winding up by shaking hands. Jack said this sure does look like a good omen for the "cause."

Jack McKinley, who would sooner bowl than eat on split kindling wood, says the Stanleys will be just as easy picking for his Senators as any of the rest of the teams in the Five-Pin League.

The prizes for a three-game handicap tournament donated by Manager J. West of the College alleys for the members of the Silent Metal Workers' League were rolled for on Tuesday last. The following were returned the winners, with their handicaps: 1, Fisher, 862, silver watch fob; 2, Hopewell, 625, silver watch fob; 3, Sinclair, 666, silver watch fob; 4, Pearcy, 603, bowling shoes; 5, Fortescue, 586, box of fifty cigars; 6, Baird, 574, box of twenty-five cigars; 7, Billings, 562, free bowling; 8, Wilks, 369, bottle of catsup.

Dominion Mercantile Schedule.

The schedule for the third series of the Dominion Mercantile and Society League is as follows:—

Feb. 12, Canadian Oil vs. Kodak No. 2.
Feb. 13, Craig, Cowan vs. National Yacht.
Feb. 14, John Inglis vs. Knights of Malta.
Feb. 19, National Yacht vs. Canadian Oil.
Feb. 20, Knights of Malta vs. Kodak No. 2
Feb. 21, Craig, Cowan vs. John Inglis.
Feb. 26, Knights of Malta vs. Canadian Oil.
Feb. 27, National Yacht vs. John Inglis.
Feb. 28, Craig, Cowan vs. Kodak No. 2.
March 4, Canadian Oil vs. Craig, Cowan.
March 5, National Yacht vs. Knights of Malta.
March 6, John Inglis vs. Kodak No. 2
March 11, Canadian Oil vs. John Inglis.
March 12, National Yacht vs. Kodak No. 2.
March 13, Craig, Cowan vs. Knights of Malta.
March 18, Kodak vs. Canadian Oil.
March 19, National Yacht vs. Craig, Cowan.
March 20, Knights of Malta vs. John Inglis.
March 25, Canadian Oil vs. National Yacht.
March 26, Kodak vs. Knights of Malta.
March 27, Craig, Cowan vs. John Inglis.
April 1, National Yacht vs. John Inglis.
April 2, Canadian Oil vs. Knights of Malta.
April 3, Craig, Cowan vs. Kodak.
April 8, Craig, Cowan vs. Canadian Oil.
April 9, Knights of Malta vs. National Yacht.
April 10, Kodak vs. John Inglis.
April 15, John Inglis vs. Canadian Oil.
April 16, Kadak vs. National Yacht.
April 17, Knights of Malta vs. Craig, Cowan.

Monday Bowling Games.

Business Men's—St. Lawrence vs. Reids.
Athenaeum A—Athenaeums vs. Simcoes; Spoilers vs. Eaton No. 1.
Athenaeum Mercantile—Kodaks vs. Thompsons.
Public Utility—Hydro No. 2 vs. Parliament Buildings.
Payne—Lackawanas vs. Bachelors.
Central—Brunswicks vs. Cyclists.
St. Marys—Red Sox vs. White Sox.
Gladstone A—Brockton Colts vs. Whycliffes.
Gladstone Novice — Ramblers vs. Syndicates.
Printers—McLeans vs. Toronto Type.
Royals Five-man—Oddfellows vs. Royal Riverdales.
Sheet Metal Workers—Ormsby vs. Mathews A.
Royals Three-man—Beach Bachelors vs. Woodbines.
City Two-man — Brunswicks at Paynes.
Athenaeum Individual — Sutherland vs. Vodden; Cameron vs. Stringer.

COBB ADMITS IT

Says He Runs Wild on the Bases and Explains Why.

Ty Cobb, in an interview, recently admitted that he runs crazy on the bases, but has his reason, a system, as it were. He calls it advertising and likens it unto a poker player who stands pat on a high king nothing and then shows down his hand when nobody has called. He does that for strictly advertising purposes. That is, the method Cobb employs in running the bases, he goes when they do not expect him, and he stays when they look for him to go. When it is considered bad baseball for a man to run, Cobb starts, and such like. His idea is to keep the opposing team guessing at all times, and he pretty nearly succeeds. "Baseball," says Cobb, "is 50 percent. brain, 25 per cent. eye, and 25 per cent. arm and legs."

Bowling Records

CITY.

	Won.	Lost.
Rowing Club	9	0
Royals	6	3
Athenaeums	6	3
Gladstones	5	4
College	5	4
Brunswicks	4	5
Paynes	1	8
Dominions	0	9

ATHENAEUM A.

	Won.	Lost.
Simcoes	18	2
Athenaeums	17	10
College	16	11
Sun Life	15	12
Windsors	11	16
Eatons	10	18
Aberdeens	9	13
Spoilers	7	14
T. R. C.	3	9
Alaskas	2	10

ATHENAEUM B.

	Won.	Lost.
Hickorys	21	3
Seldom Inns No. 1	15	6
Eatons	16	8
Systems	15	9
Albans	15	9
C. C. U.	11	7
Night Owls	12	15
Strollers	10	11
Seldom Inns No. 2	5	22
St. Michael's Club	0	27

CENTRAL.

	Won.	Lost.
Fishing Club	19	2
Night Hawks	13	3
Brunswicks	8	7
Alexandras	10	11
Cyclists	10	11
Iron Dukes	8	10
Unos	9	12
Grip	5	13
Riverdales	4	11
D. Co., Grens	2	16

ROYALS' FIVE-MAN.

	Won.	Lost.
St. Matthews B.	5	1
S. O. E.	4	2
St. Matthews A.	1	2
Riverdales	1	2
Alexandras	3	3
Workmen	3	3
Oddfellows	3	3
Royal Colts	1	5

ATHENAEUM MERCANTILE

	Won.	Lost.
Eatons No. 4	24	0
Eatons No. 3	9	0
Kodak	17	7
United Brass	15	8
Con. Optical Co	18	8
J. J. McLaughlin, Ltd.	13	11
F. C. Burroughes Co.	9	15
Rogers Coal Co	3	15
Standards	0	21
Thompsons	0	21

GLADSTONE A.

	Won.	Lost.
Americans	9	3
Pastimes	9	3
Brockton Colts	8	4
Diamonds	7	5
Parkdales	3	9
Wycliffes	0	12

SHEET METAL WORKERS.

	Won.	Lost.
Ormsby	6	0
Matthews A.	3	0
Matthews B.	2	4
Douglas	1	5
Duthie	0	3
Dillon	0	0

ST. MARYS.

	Won.	Lost.
Athletics	8	1
Dodgers	7	2
Red Sox	6	3
Giants	6	3
Pirates	6	3
Yankees	5	4
Cubs	3	3
Naps	3	6
Cardinals	2	4
Browns	2	7
Tigers	2	7
White Sox	1	8

DOMINION MERCANTILE.

	Won.	Lost.
Knights of Malta	21	9
Can. Kodak No. 2	20	10
Can. Oil Co., Ltd.	19	11
National Yacht Club	12	15
John Inglis Co.	12	16
Craig-Cowan Co.	1	23

GLADSTONE NOVICE.

	Won.	Lost.
Ramblers	10	2
Gladstones	11	1
Cubs	12	2
Columbias	7	3
Maple Leafs	4	5
Blackhalls	5	10
Syndicates	1	8
Grand Trunks	1	11

T. R. C. HOUSE.

	Won.	Lost.
White Stars	5	1
Capitals	5	1
Wellingtons	4	2
St. Lawrence	6	3
Dominions	4	5
Nationals	0	3
Traders	0	9

ROYALS' THREE-MAN.

	Won.	Lost.
Baseballers	10	5
Edwins	10	5
Royals B	9	6
Beach Bachelors	11	7
Broadviews	11	7
Woodbines	7	8
Lawn Bowlers	7	8
Riversides	6	9
Woodgreens	5	10
Sheet Metal Workers	2	13

CITY TWO-MAN.

	Won.	Lost.
College	9	1
Gladstones	9	1
Royals	7	3
Athenaeums	5	5
Brunswicks	5	5
Paynes	3	7
Dominions	1	9
T. R. C.	1	9

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There are but 15 days before we have to give up this store, and before that time we intend to turn every yard of cloth into cash, notwithstanding what the loss may be.

EVERY PIECE OF SUITING AND OVERCOATING HAS BEEN THROWN ON THE TABLES AND MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES. You choose your cloth, our cutters will take your measure, and we'll make you as handsome and well-fitting a Suit as if you paid regular prices.

I Will Pay You

to lay off work if necessary in order to attend this sale. Don't miss it at any cost. Our lease has expired, and we are forced to give up this store and dispose of this stock immediately.

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FIRST—We carry only the finest all-wool fabrics from the best makers in the Old Country. Every garment is guaranteed or your money back.

SECOND—You can buy your clothes now, right when you want them, for less money than you would ordinarily pay for odds and ends when the wearing season is practically over.

THIRD—The assortment of fabrics and colors is the largest and most diversified ever assembled in any sale at this time of year.

FOURTH—You can choose from hundreds of suitings and overcoatings, in all colors and materials, and save from $3.50 to $16.50.

The New York Tailors, Limited

167 Yonge Street, Opposite Simpson's

ATHENAEUM INDIVIDUAL.
—Section A.—

	Won.	Lost.
W. Kerry's	26	15
E. Sutherland	26	19
F. Johnston	23	17
W. Vodden	24	26
T. Logan	23	27
A. Tomlin	26	28
P. Cicerl	26	24
G. Robinson	17	23

—Section B.—

	Won.	Lost.
A. L. Johnston	43	23
W. Stringer	28	17
G. Armstrong	25	20
W. McMillan	24	21
F. Harris	26	28
P. Cameron	14	26
J. Booth	18	27
R. Jennings	16	24

T. R. C. INDIVIDUAL.

	Won.	Lost.
Cole	7	3
Adams	6	6
Ardagh	9	6
S. Griffiths	9	6
Rowell	8	7
T. Bird	8	7
Carruth	7	7
Waller	5	5
Cleerl	6	9
E. Bird	3	7
Bell	3	12

T.B.C. FIVE PIN.

	Won.	Lost.
Senators	7	3
Stanleys	7	3
Millionaires	6	3
Tea Peas	5	4
All Stars	4	5
Flying Post	4	5
Canalites	2	6
Neophytes	0	9

BUSINESS MEN'S.

	Won.	Lost.
Eatonias	9	0
James Langmuir Mfg.	9	3
The News	9	3
Kent's Jewelry, Ltd	8	4
Liggett Drug Co	6	6
St. Lawrence, Limited	5	7
A. E. Reid & Co	5	7
Maybee & Co	3	6
Quaker Oats Co	4	8
The Telegram	4	8
Woods-Norris Ltd	4	8
Owl Shoes	3	9

PRINTERS.

	Won.	Lost.
Acton Publishing Co	11	4
Toronto Typesetting	11	4
T. Eaton Co	10	6
MacLean Pub. Co	7	5
The World	7	5
Saturday Night	7	8
The Star	2	13
Carswell Pig. Co	2	13

PUBLIC UTILITY.

	Won.	Lost.
Canadian Nor. Ry	5	0
Hydro-Electric No. 2	5	1
City Engineers	4	2
Hydro-Electric No. 1	4	2
Postoffice	3	3
Hydro-Electric No. 3	3	3
Parliament Buildings	2	3
Dominion Exp. Co	1	5
Toronto Street Ry	0	3
Grand Trunk Ry	0	3

Magee's Brother Signs With Browns.

James Magee, a brother of Sherwood Nottingham Magee of Buffalo, the famed slugger of the Philadelphia Nationals, has signed a contract and is now a full-fledged member of the Browns. Jim Magee is one of the three players of the Lowell (New England League) team recommended to the Browns by former Scout Fred Lake. He is an outfielder and worked in 125 games for the Lowell team in 1911. He tallied ninety-six runs, poled 151 hits, including twenty-two doubles, ten triples and six home runs, for a .307 swat notch. Magee made nine errors in 125 games, giving him a .962 fielding mark.

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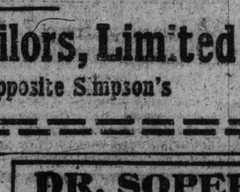

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F. A. M. Defies Winter.

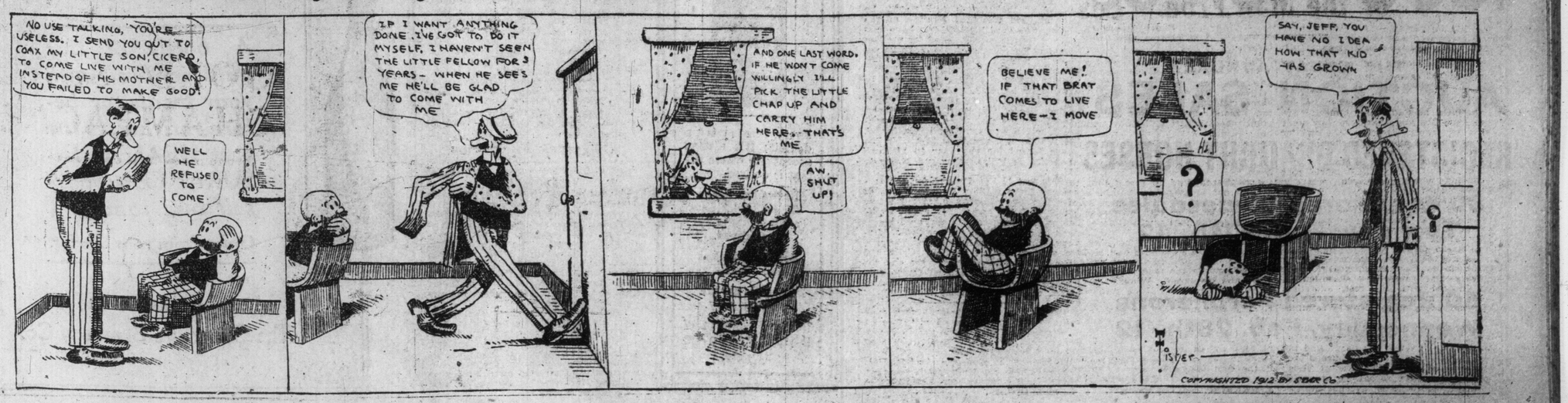
The Federation of American Motorcyclists thrives in winter as well as in summer. Snow and cold do not prevent its membership from increasing—which shows something of the brand of enthusiasm to be found in motorcyclists.

During the month of January, 1912, 462 new members were added to the rolls of the F. A. M. At the close of January the F. A. M. had 12,466 members. It is predicted that the membership will be around 20,000 by the end of 1912.

Cambridge Defeats Oxford.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The Cambridge University Association football team to-day defeated the Oxford eleven in the annual match between the two universities by 3 goals to 1. The game was played on the grounds of Queen's Club.

Some Kids Get Awfully Husky In Three Years — *By "Bud" Fisher*



The Question of the Day

All Civilized Countries Devoting Attention to the Supply of Remounts—A Matter That is Now Recognized Everywhere as of Paramount Importance—What is Canada Doing?

If the remount problem is to be solved racing is a necessity. All authorities are agreed upon that. It is the only way in which the thorobred can be brought to the highest pitch of excellence. Of course there is racing and racing. There is racing for sport and progress and there is racing for gambling or money-making only. The former benefits the community and the latter demoralizes it. Legislators should always bear this fact in mind and while encouraging the one should discourage the other. In short there should be a racing commission with absolute power of licence, whether the clubs hold a charter or not. Charters should also be non-transferable without parliamentary permission. In this way racing can be improved and promoted, for the legitimate racing associations will be encouraged in their work, will give more money, will be more liberal to owners and will foster breeding. Then the country will reap the benefit and the remount problem will have an opportunity of solution. That the National Bureau of Breeding is doing a splendid work in this direction no one can deny. It is a work moreover that has largely been accomplished by one man—John F. Ryan—and by that one man in face of many obstacles and in face of exceedingly slight official recognition. Of all the governments that of New Brunswick alone has shown any adequate appreciation of the good work that is being done. The $250 given by the federal government for stallion encouragement is a mere drop in the bucket or a mere straw where it should be a full haystack. And the Ontario Government, despite pre-election promises, does nothing beyond doling out a few wee morsels to agricultural shows. In fact it does worse than nothing, for, as Colonel William Hendrie points out in his report of the thorobred association, instead of devoting the fourteen thousands dollars derived from the taxation of the race-courses to the development of the horse industry, it permits the amount to be absorbed in the general treasury of the province. This, to say the least, is hardly fair.

Colonel Hendrie's Report.

In this connection I take pleasure in quoting from Colonel Hendrie's report:

"The light horse, thruout the country, still continues in demand for driving, riding, and commercial purposes; and to get the best type of these, continued infusion of thorobred blood is becoming more and more a recognized necessity.

"The policy of the association in giving grants of money thruout Canada to the different agricultural shows, will be continued; and in this connection I may add that:

"(a) Size, bone and conformation of the stallion shall be the points to be judged.

"(b) That such stallion shall stand for public service in the district in which the show is held.

"This is to encourage the keeping of stallions in the different districts.

"This year has been the first in which the Ontario Government has levied a tax of $200 per day for each racing day of running meetings, and a revenue of over $14,000 has thereby passed into the government by the clubs conducting running races in Ontario. So far, the Ontario Government has shown no disposition to use this money in the interests of horse-breeding in the province; neither have they shown, so far, any desire to exercise some supervision over the clubs conducting such races, their sole effort, so far, being to collect the fee and give nothing in return.

"The money so collected should be used for the bonusing of thorobred stallions thruout the Province of Ontario, which stallions should be for public service at a low fee, not to exceed $10. Bone, size, conformation and soundness of the stallions should be first considered, and to earn this bonus they should be able to show a certain proportion of foals yearly; else they are useless to the community. A few thousand dollars spent in this way would do a tremendous lot of good to the horsebreeding of this province.

"The effect of racing on the thorobred has been, and is, exactly the same as its effect on the standard bred. Racing made and retains the breed. Without running races the English people would never have had their wonderful thorobreds: and without trotting races the American people would never have had their magnificent standard-breds. If racing is stopped, the breeding of horses stops, for the incentive to breed horses is removed."

Words of Wisdom.

The foregoing are not only words of wisdom but they are words advocating justice and right. Every civilized country is giving attention at the present moment to the breeding of horses for military purposes excepting only Canada and Canada possesses faculties for the formation of remount establishments second to none. In spite of constant urging, constant references, constant promises, the authorities at Ottawa and at the various provincial capitals remain apathetic and inattentive. They leave everything to private enterprise, which generous as it is and successful as it has been and is, is yet inadequate. There were hopes that the different breeding societies at their annual meetings would formulate some plan and decide to make representations to the different governments on which action might be taken. But they didn't. The only voice heard in a practical way is that here quoted—of the Canadian Thorobred Society. What steps will be taken, if any, to bring the matter to the attention of the Ontario Government, deponent sayeth not, for he knoweth not, but he trusts that Col. William Hendrie, having put his hand to the pen, will not allow it to rest there, but that with his brother, the Hon. J. S., who is also a colonel, he will make such representations to the premier and Hon. J. S. Duff that reform will be brought about and systematic encouragement be given to the horse as well as to the cow.

The Live Stock Convention.

Whether the matter will come up at the live stock convention to be held at Ottawa, to-morrow (Monday) and Tuesday, it is impossible to say, but Wm. Smith, M. P. for South Ontario, and president of the Horse Breeders' Association, is to read a paper and lead a discussion on stallion legislation, but as he is a heavy horse man, there is small hope that he will go into the remount question or even into the matter of light horse breeding. He will perhaps favor inspection and registration, the same as has been recently carried into effect in Britain. That the adoption of this system would be an unmixed blessing goes without saying in my estimation. For years it has had my advocacy and years ago in the old Albion Hotel, when John Holderness was in power and that hostelry was the horsemen's headquarters, I induced the then horsebreeders' association to pass resolutions in its favor, but all that came of it was the cart dismissal by the late Hon. John Dryden "my friend wants more law." If Mr. Smith will use it he has the influence and power to bring about a better state of things generally as regards the horse industry. What will he do? Will he do anything or, as is altogether too customary, will he shelter himself behind a shower of words? If he cares to be a bit energetic it is apparent he could have an able ally in Colonel William Hendrie of the Valley Farm, Hamilton.

POP.

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The consignments for this sale are some of the best we have ever had, and are from the best breeders and importers in Ontario. Included in the lot will be two carloads of Imported Fillies direct from Scotland, Canadian-bred Fillies, Imported and Canadian-bred Mares and Mares in Foal, Stallions of all ages.

50 Registered Percherons
Wednesday, Feb. 28th, '12

The entries for this sale are all good and from the best known importers. Breeders who are looking for heavier, cleaner-bred stock will be well repaid by attending, for we have been favored with instructions to sell every animal. This is the breeder's chance. Prepare to attend the last week in February.

J. HERBERT SMITH, Manager.

REMOUNTS FOR BRITAIN.

LordCardigan's Opinion on the Existing Situation.

England, owing to its wonderful resources in the thorobred line and thru its great additional supply from the hunting field, never until the Boer War felt the pinch of an insufficient supply of animals for cavalry remount and transport purposes. At that time the English government was compelled to turn to other countries, and many thousand American-bred horses were shipped to South Africa. In the early part of the U. S. Civil War the south was victorious over the north largely thru the superiority of its cavalry, so Boer victories over the English in several instances were due to a similar situation in England, so great an authority as Lord Cardigan, son of the hero of Balaclava, recently wrote:

"This subject, altho of the greatest importance to the success of the army in the field, has only within recent years received the slightest attention from the British war office.

"That the breeding of the remount in England is necessary requires only that attention be drawn to the words of a recent secretary of agriculture, who stated that one year has seen a decrease of ten thousand foals; that the time had come for the consideration of the question, and that the present state of affairs of British horse breeding has revealed a dangerous position." Continuing, Lord Cardigan writes: "The remount scheme, in my opinion, must commence with the actual breeding of the remount. For this the proposals of the Ear-marking Association are excellent and ample and should be adopted. This association deals with the grave danger which undoubtedly exists of the possibility of our breeding stock being sold to the foreigner. The original and very valuable note which it strikes is the proposal to offer premiums for the ear-marking of suitable stock, these premiums to be given only one for each animal, but to put no restriction whatever on the movements or dealings in these ear-marked horses beyond the penalty which is to be placed on their exportation. It will be seen that the base of the Ear-marking Association strikes at the root of the remount difficulty inasmuch as it concerns itself chiefly with the retention of the actual breeding stock."

Since the above was written, the English government, thru its board of agriculture, has appropriated $200,000 for the purpose of encouraging the breeding of the army horse in England.

SUSPICIOUS AUSTRALIAN'S

An English Trainer Protests Against Running Horses Out.

J. E. Brewer, an Australian, on returning home after spending some time in England, was interviewed regarding the merits of racing in the Old Country and the New. He was emphatic in his condemnation of the general attitude of the Australian racing public, and denounced more particularly the habit of calling for each horse to be flogged home after a race has been won. "Horses are not butchered in England as they are out here," he considered. "When the race has been won the unplaced horses are eased up, and not flogged along unmercifully. The habit of unnecessarily forcing to a hard finish spoils both horse and rider, and has no good result. In England horses will not stand such treatment, nor is it demanded. There a man is more likely to be called to account for using the whip rather than for not doing so. On the courses of the Old Country one never hears such cries as 'Pulled his head off,' or 'He was running crook.'

"The Australian generally is too suspicious that the other fellow is not giving him a fair run. He is ever ready to believe that things are not all 'on the square,' and that sort of thing kills racing. I have been at the game now for a long while, and have found that there is very little underhand work done. The stewards are largely to blame for framing rules which demand this thrashing business. A true racing man would never ask for such a thing." Brewer was enthusiastic in his praise of English fairplay, and thought the sporting press especially most impartial. Complaints with regard to foul riding were rare, and therefore no drastic rules had to be framed to deal with them. "Boring and bumping, of course, occasionally take place, but that very often is unintentional."

DESTRUCTIVE LEGISLATION.

Havoc Caused by Anti-Racing Laws in the States.

American turfmen looking over the pages of the French turf paper, Le Jockey, are reminded forcibly of the heavy loss breeding interests have sustained by the prices asked for stallion services by owners of American horses now in France. Meddler's fee is $1000, Yankee's is $600, Uncle's is $100, Ethelbert's is $300 and Flint Rock's will be $300 when he reaches there. Meddler's is the highest of any advertised. Sundridge, sire of Sun Star, Derby winner, is full for the next three years. Northeast, which won the Grand Prix for W. K. Vanderbilt, stands at $800. He has been leased for one year to Madame Lemaire de Villrs, who bred Montrose II.

So great is the demand for the services of the stallion Bayardo that his fee has been increased from $1500 to $2500, and his owner has made conditions that only certain approved mares can be sent to him. As a contrast, Minoru, winner of the Derby that Bayardo was beaten in, is at $500. Colin and Ballot, American horses, are at the same figure. The highest figure ever asked for a stallion's services in America was $1500 for Rock Sand.

Prospective Pupil (being shown over school)—"Who's this, mother?" (Pause.) Mistress—"That's Mercury, the messenger of the gods. You have read about him, no doubt?"

Mother—"Oh, of course she has. But, do you know, my little girl has such a very poor memory for Scripture!"—London Opinion.

ALL-IMPORTANT QUESTION OF REMOUNTS

Major - General Wood, of the U. S. Army Gives His Views at Some Length—The Type of Cavalry Horse That is Required.

Maj.-Gen. Wood, of the U. S. army, in the course of a conversation with Henry A. Buck, editor of The Racing Calendar, published at New York, but which has become almost of no importance, said:—

"Legislation and appropriations in behalf of the army remount have been opposed by some of the representatives in congress, not only on the ground of economy, but because of the fears of their constituents, many of whom are farmers, that if the government undertook the breeding of horses for cavalry purposes their own market as breeders of such horses would be destroyed. This seems to me to be an entirely wrong point of view, as all the government would hope to accomplish would be to establish a standard of type of cavalry mount which the farmer would follow to his own profit. The great shortage of this type of horse could not possibly be destroyed by these government stations, and the farmer would have the advantage of a standard to which he could breed, as well as an assured market for his produce. This fact the farmer and his representative in congress have now begun to realize, and the spirit of opposition to the breeding by the government of the army horses has largely died away—in fact, it has been supplanted by a widespread desire for legislation for the establishment of government breeding stations.

"There are now in existence three remount stations carefully selected on account of favorable conditions, horse regions, excellent grass and good water—Front Royal (Va.), Fort Reno (Okla.), and Keogh (Mont.). At Front Royal (Va.), a few thorobreds, the property of the war department in conjunction with the agricultural department, are being put to service.

Thoroughbred Best Mount.

"That the thorobred, or galloping blood, is the best foundation for a remount system there can be no doubt. Thanks to the public spirit and generosity of August Belmont, such high-class and valuable stallions as Henry of Navarre, Octagon and sons of the English Derby winner, Rocksand, are now engaged in active stud duty at Front Royal, Va., with the view to improving the standard of the cavalry horse. Harry Payne Whitney has also presented to the government for army stud purposes Sandringham, full brother to the late King Edward's Derby winners, Persimmon and Diamond Jubilee. This is an excellent beginning and much appreciated by the war department, but when one realizes the fact that the Russian Government paid for similar purposes $150,000 for the English Derby winner, Galtee More; the German Government $110,000 for the English Derby winner, Ard Patrick, and other foreign governments equally large sums for the great thorobreds of the day, the difference between our government's attitude upon the subject up to date and that of other world powers can be understood.

"The cessation of racing in the east during the last year has driven our best thorobred blood stock abroad. Such well known Americans as Messrs. August Belmont, Perry Belmont, Clarence H. Mackay, H. B. Duryea, W. K. Vanderbilt, Frank J. Gould, "Joe" E. Widener and Harry Payne Whitney now either breed or race abroad. Consequently the brood-mare and the stallion of the right type for the improvement of the charger as well as the service mount are most difficult to secure and are growing scarcer each day. Registration of thorobred foals has dwindled from 4500—not a large number in itself—in 1901, to 2400 in 1911, a decrease of nearly fifty per cent. It is not only now a question of number, but of quality as well, and in both respects there has been a serious decrease and deterioration in this country.

"An army remount association to which Sandringham has been sent has been formed in St. Louis, Mo., recently. It is hoped that the idea may be encouraged by prominent breeders and civilians interested in the subject, and that a larger association which will work in conjunction with the army may be formed. Breeders of all types of horses—thorobreds, trotters, saddlers, Morgans, etc., should be interested, and I think I can guarantee the cordial support and encouragement of the war department in this matter.

"There is need of the immediate establishment of a standard for the cavalry horse.

"Weight carrying ability, a sine qua non in the cavalry horse, is not usually appreciated at its full importance. The average calvalry horse must be up to carrying 267 pounds, allowing 150 pounds for weight of the rider.

"Personally I ride a thorobred whenever possible, and I now have one named Octahedron, a chestnut, foaled 1906, and bred by P. P. Johnson, at Lexington, Ky., by Al Frisco, out of Exlex. On the sire's side he traces to Eolus, of Leamington blood, and on his dam's side to St. Simon thru Simple Simon, the sire of Exlex. He is 16.1½ hands, weighs 1187 pounds, can jump a five foot frame, has plenty of speed and stamina and a perfect temper. This horse was purchased for me at Lexington for $149 with a lot of nearly twenty others, none of which cost the government more than $200.

"As soon as our breeding stations are established a system can be devised by which our stallions can be bred to farmers' mares, with a right to purchase the foal, if satisfactory, as a two or three-year-old at say $150, a larger limit, of course, being allowed if it is found necessary. This would give to the farmer the stallion's services being free, a fair margin of profit, while the cost to the government of a good type of cavalry remount would be reasonable."

Some Harness Notes

Among those present at the live stock breeders' dinner in the Walker House was J. Wesley Allison of Ogdensburg, N. Y. Mr. Allison states that the Ogdensburg Horse Show this year is to be bigger and better than ever. The Canadian Hackney Society and the Canadian Pony Society have each promised two medals.

An International Circuit Association, an organization composed of the five fair and racing circuits in the west, was formed recently at Walla Walla, Wash. The board of control is composed of the officers of all the circuits, which are the North Pacific Fair Association, Pacific Coast Association, British Columbia Circuit, Western Canadian Circuit, and International Circuit.

That half-mile heat race last week at Crystal Lake, Minneapolis, was the fastest ever paced over ice in the States. The time was 1.03, 1.03½, 1.02½, by Bill Bailey, Rollins winning the second heat in 1.02¼. The free-for-all at Winnipeg in February, 1909, was the fastest in Canada. Little Payne won in 1.02, 1.02 and 1.02½, Moth Miller the second and fourth heats in 1.02 and 1.03¾.—The Horse Review.

The statement that Moko 24457 led all other sires in the number of new standard performers added to the list in 1911, with 19 to his credit, was premature. Latest returns show that Bingen (2.06¾) was the leading sire with 21 new standard performers to his credit.

George Haag, the Calgary, Alta., trainer, has purchased from Dan J. Fenelon, Ripon, Wis., the roan pacing stallion, Roan Hal, 4, 2.18¼. Fenelon raced Roan Hal very successfully as a three and foru-year-old and the colt demonstrated that he was close to a 2.10 pacer over a half-mile track last year. Haag will stake his new purchase in the Canadian Northwest and on the Pacific Coast. Haag has 34 harness horses in training at Calgary, where a mild winter is reported.

In 1910 three of the get of Kentucky Todd (3) (2.08¾) trotted to records in standard time. One of them was two years old, and the other two were yearlings, viz.: Princess Todd (1) (2.24½) and The Baronet (1) (2.28¼). Princess Todd, that trotted to a record of 2.24¼ as a yearling, was campaigned last season as a two-year-old, and lowered her record to 2.12¼ in the Kentucky Futurity for two-year-old trotters, which she won at Lexington, Ky., on the second day of the October meeting, beating Mahomet Watts, by General Watts; Baron Dexter, by Baronmore, (2.14¼); McKinney Mac, by McKinney, (2.11¼); Dandy G., by Axworthy, (3) (2.15½) and Sister Monica, by Walnut Hall, (2.08¾). Princess Todd (2) (2.12½) was the champion two-year-old trotter of 1911. Two of the get of Kentucky Todd (3) (2.08¾), both two years old, trotted to standard records last season. They are Paronella Todd (2) (2.24¾) and Burk Todd (2) (2.27½).

A WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

Also a Circuit Arranged Starting at Vancouver, B. C.

At a conference of track managers and horsemen held in San Francisco a few days ago the Pacific Grand Circuit was organized, to open at Vancouver, B.C., on Aug. 12, with meetings in successive weeks at Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore.; Salem, Ore.; San Jose, Cal.; Sacramento, Cal.; Fresno, Cal.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Hanford, Cal.; Los Angeles, Cal.; San Diego, Cal., and Phoenix, Ariz., where the circuit will close on Nov. 12.

Besides arranging dates the horsemen organized the Pacific Coast Fair and Racing Association, apparently with a purpose of eventually cutting loose from the National Trotting Association and American Trotting Association and setting up a new government for harness racing in that part of the world.

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WE SHALL SELL ON MONDAY AND THURSDAY a number of serviceably sound workers and drivers, also some Cutters, Harness, etc., all consigned by city people for sale without reserve. This affords an excellent opportunity to purchase a city-broken horse or a cutter at your own price.

We have for private sale several imported Clydesdale Stallions. They may be seen by appointment. Write, call or phone North 3020.

Also for private sale several second-hand Broughams, Victorias, etc. Further particulars, phone North 3020.

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P. MAHER, Proprietor.

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Hard on the Veterinaries.

Mr. Plowden's latest "obiter dictum" is one about veterinary surgeons, of whom he said that their differences were so great that the only thing left for them to split about was for one to come and say, "This is a horse," and for the other to say, "No, it isn't." Dr. Schweninger also told a story about the same class of men. Schweninger was the hundredth physician whom Bismarck had consulted, and he began by questioning his very impatient patient as to his habits of life. "You ask me too many questions," growled Bismarck at last. "Then go to a veterinary surgeon," retorted Schweninger; "he won't ask you any."

Farmer (to horse-dealer)—"No, I don't bear ye no malice. I only hope when you're chased by a pack of ravishin', 'ungry wolves you'll be a-driving that 'orse you sold me."—Tit-Bits.

The Beggar—"Pity a poor blind man wiv a large fam'ly, lidy."

The Sympathetic Soul—"And how many children have you, my poor man?"

The Beggar—(nonplussed)—"Lor, ma'am, how should I know, when I can't see 'em?"—London Sketch.

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Valentines For Our Public Men.

EDITORIAL

The Case for Simplified Spelling

Among the reform movements of the century none is more necessary and urgent or has evoked more ridicule than that having for its object simplification of the spelling of the English language. Every man or woman of ordinary intelligence must perforce admit that as now contrived the spelling of English is conspicuous for its unreason. It forms a formidable difficulty to children and foreigners and the greatest obstacle to its extension. The most eminent educationalists agree that its acquisition occupies a vast amount of time, the major part of which might be far more profitably employed and could easily be spared were the spelling of English reduced to a system whereby the signs of the alphabet would each represent one sound and always that one sound. Whenever the child or the foreigner mastered the signs and their appropriate sounds spelling would no longer need to be learned. The spoken word could be written down with full assurance and without the labor of learning the many eccentricities that characterize the English language as it has been stereotyped by pedantic lexiographers, inaccurate etymologists and the prejudiced creatures of habit. Surely there can be no more reasonable proposition than that which asks for the removal of all redundant and silent letters, the consistent representation of each consonantal and vowel sound by its own definite and unalterable symbol.

In December last the Simplified Spelling Society of Great Britain publisht a handbook entitled "Simplified Spelling: An Appeal to Common Sense." The scheme it presented had been considered at a conference held in the previous September between delegates of the society and delegates of the American Simplified Spelling Board for the purpose of making the common ground of practice in English-speaking countries as large as the common ground of principle. The conference resulted in the British society modifying its original scheme so as to bring it in some points nearer to the plan manifested or implied in the recommendations of the American board and its advisory council. It is of course a matter of the highest importance that an agreement as to the nature and character of the changes to be made should be reached by the responsible authorities in the two great branches of the English-speaking peoples and it is therefore satisfactory during the formative stages of the movement to find that the society and the board are prepared to give friendly and candid consideration to each other's suggestions. The problems offered by the long vowels and diphthongs are of particular difficulty and have not as yet been entered upon by the American board. But the British society, beginning under more favorable conditions, has deemed it desirable and feasible to attack them. So that the handbook so recently issued presents a complete if tentative scheme of English spelling reform.

It opens by pointing out the defects of the present spelling. Take, for example, a child who is taught that the sound bed is represented by the letters b—e—d. The child hears the sound of the word dead, and naturally assumes the spelling is ded, but is informed that the word contains a silent a. "On the other hand, when the child sees the word bead, we have to tell him that here the a is not silent; the two signs ea here have the same value as ee in feed. The child is told that the word toe is spelt with oe. But when he meets the word toad he is told not to spell toed and when he comes to poet we warn him against the pronunciation pote. The child learns that road has oa like toad, but when he proceeds to write 'The man road in a carriage and the boy road a boat,' we have to explain that altho the sounds are the same in these three words he must learn a different spelling for each—road, rode, and rowed." Similar inconsistences are found in the representations of the letters i and u and not even the consonants are represented in a consistent way. Indeed every possible obstacle that verbal ingenuity can compass is laid in the way of the mastery of English spelling. "There are," says the handbook, "a few words like sit, bed, lot in which the spelling is satisfactory from this point of view; but the great majority of common words are not spelt according to any easily understood system, or, indeed, according to any system whatever."

The simplification of English spelling undoubtedly means some temporary discomfort to those who have, by dint of constant practice, been enabled to reproduce the conventional spelling. The chief gain will not be theirs, but those who have yet to learn. Appeal is made on behalf of the children "not only now, but thru all the centuries to come, and on its bearings on British subjects and foreigners who have to learn our language." Educationalists, such as the superintendent of the New York city schools, have convinced themselves that a vast amount of time and energy is spent by teachers and learners alike in memorizing the spelling of words. This occupies about two years of the child's school life and at that the result is often unsatisfactory. "Now suppose," in the words of the handbook, "that, instead of learning the spelling of individual words, the child had only to learn how to distinguish the sounds of the language and to produce them correctly; that we then gave him the sign or signs corresponding to each sound, and bade him spell as he pronounced. The scheme here presented can be learnt by a grown-up person in less than half an hour; let us say that a child would take three months. Does not that represent a notable saving? The school life of these children is deplorably short; are we justified in continuing to waste their time as we do at present?" To these questions only one answer is possible. If for no other cause than the saving of time for general educative purposes the simplification of English spelling is eminently desirable.

But there is another and equally great gain for children.. Complaint is frequently made that English is not generally spoken as it might be and as it ought to be nor is its pronunciation correct and uniform. At present, the child "is rarely taught to distinguish the sounds; but if we teach a spelling that depends upon the sounds, we cannot neglect them. What does this mean? It means that teachers and learners will become more observant of the spoken language, that they will pay more attention to clear speech and all that this implies—namely good breathing, careful articulation and expressive intonation. When we listen to a man or woman who speaks clearly we are pleased; we cannot help feeling that it is too uncommon an accomplishment. Let the spelling be closely connected with the sounds and the cultivation of the speaking voice is bound to follow." This is a highly important argument for spelling reform among English-speaking peoples. Add to it the advantage of facilitating the learning of the English language by the native peoples under imperial rule and by foreigners. English is an easy language and its grammar is simple. Its only great weakness is in its spelling. A reform such as that indicated would however also aid the English speaker in learning a foreign language. Those who have been working to find out how an English-speaking child can best be taught the pronunciation of a foreign language have come to the conclusion that the child must first know the sounds of English and practical experience has confirmed the view. English spelling should be made as reasonable and straightforward as is that of Spanish or even German. Until that is done the language will be handicapped and will not spread so rapidly thruout the world as it might and would do were that handicap removed.

BEGINNING TO TAKE NOTICE

The Frog: (who has been hibernating). If this warm weather continues it'll soon be up to little Teddy to e mit a peep or two.

A Young Hero

The people of a continent will uncover to the memory of Burrell Hecock, the Cleveland boy who went to his death in the disaster at Niagara Falls. His companions, Mr. and Mrs. Stanton were not his friends or even acquaintances: their only appeal to him was the appeal of a common humanity, an appeal which never fails to reach a noble heart when it comes from the helpless in peril or distress.

Eldridge Stanton proved himself a true man and a hero when he refused to desert his wife to save his own life, but the splendid courage of young Hecock reaches even a higher level. In the hour of peril, in the face of death, only character counts. Those who held Burrell Hecock dear will treasure his memory with more pride, and justly so, than tho he had lived to enjoy the greatest possible career, but by the passing throng he will be soon forgotten unless some suitable monument recalls his memory.

It would be a graceful act for the people of the two countries to unite in commemorating the high endeavor and noble sacrifice of this young Galahead, who, if he lost his life, should regain it in the hearts of those who rejoice in knightly courage and noble deeds.

Free Tolls on Canals

The New York World argues that the United States will perform a world's service of greater profit to herself than can be computed in money by adopting free tolls thru the Panama Canal, and that Canada has a right to protest against preferential tolls for American ships.

It says that Canada has expended more than $100,000,000 on her canals, and American vessels are allowed to go thru toll free, while the American tonnage thru the Welland Canal, for instance, is larger than the Canadian.

This generous policy on the part of Canada should be emulated by the United States, which will certainly gain ultimately and greatly by the adoption of a generous and progressive policy in canal operation.

Getting on the Band Wagon.

The Globe refuses to give full credit to the Ontario Government for the development of the hydro-electric policy. It says that this "is claimed by the government without giving credit for the free and continuous support of the Liberal press and Liberal members."

The fact is, however, that the Liberals had many years in which to promulgate such a policy, and it was not until the advent of the present administration in 1905 that cheap light and power materialized.

The Liberal Oposition along with many of the Liberal newspapers, for political reasons, have sought to obstruct the work of Adam Beck and his associates by unfair criticism and other small devices of a political party.

That the government was strong enough, backed by an overwhelming majority, to be able to put thru this great boon, is not particularly to the credit of the "small, but valiant band," to the left of the speaker. However, now that cheap light and power are assured, it will not affect matters materially if we allow The Globe and other critics of the progressive administration to climb on the band wagon and receive some applause.

The Attack on the Privy Council

It is absurd for Liberal newspapers to attempt to excite prejudice against the judicial committee of the Imperial Privy Council, because it decided that the Canadian government had bound itself to pay certain moneys to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company. The bargain was a stupid bargain and it was expressed vaguely and in a way to invite more than one interpretation.

The government claimed that under the agreement the G. T. P. was to issue additional bonds to raise the required amount. Nobody in Canada made the point that this could not be the meaning of the agreement, because parliament had given no authority to the G. T. P. to issue any additional bonds.

Their lordships get at the heart of a question in a way which must be instructive to some Canadian lawyers and judges. On this particular case we venture to say that no one can read their opinion without admitting it to be sound logic and good sense. In these respects it differs greatly from the agreement it was called upon to interpret.

The Decline of Manners.

That the modern street car, not only of Toronto, but of the whole American system, is responsible to a large degree for the decline of manners is undoubted. Manners do not, as some men appear to think, consist of taking off your hat in an elevator if a woman happens to be in the car. That is nothing but an ostentatious display of a narrow idea of the real thing. Manners consist of always being polite, no matter what the conditions of life and no matter what the sex.

Women and girls, if they deserve it, will naturally have superior consideration, for the one reason that they are pre-eminently the authors of our being. But women and girls must prove themselves deserving. Must, in other words, observe the niceties of life, must forget the instant pleasure in the decencies of existence.

If there are faults in this respect there are faults on both sides. The man on the one hand reasons that the modern woman is a competitor with him in the prizes of life. Therefore she is entitled to the same experience and the same treatment. Women and girls on the other hand, accepting the position in a modified sense, think they are entitled to get all they can out of men without transgressing the laws which mean a greater inconvenience to them than to the man. They imagine they are entitled to the rules and conditions of knightliness and chivalry without desert, but solely on account of their sex. Manners to many of them is a lost art—or rather an art that they have never acquired.

Manners really consist in the first instance of a studious regard for the methods of life and for regards for other people's feelings. The recognition of the ethics of existence have nothing in common with manners. That is simply a battle for success, in which every man and every woman is entitled to engage. How far he or she is willing to go is a matter for decision by the inner consciousness. Manners consist of being always polite; of observing the little decencies of our being—not of gushing, but of making every acquaintance feel for the moment, at least, in sympathy with yourself.

Many a man has won his way to fame by manners. Of course the thing can be carried to extreme, as it was when Thackeray ignored Leach because he thoughtlessly put his knife into his mouth, but at the same time a cultivation of the habit makes life travel easier and there never was a time when politeness failed of appreciation. Its continuation has its effect even upon the densest.

CRUSTS & CRUMBS

BY

Albert Ernest Stafford.

I have been reading about and thinking over the life of one of the most interesting women I ever heard about. Her father died seven months before she was born, a soldier on duty, and her mother passed away on the day of her daughter's birth. She was left with a large fortune, so that she never had the experience which is so good for most of us of never being able to have one thing without doing without something else. She was brought up by an aunt, "a tender, kind, and lovable woman," and her natural ability was thoughtfully developed while her high spirits were not repressed. She was fond of the woods in which she loved to ramble and gather wild flowers, and she sketched with pen, pencil and water-color. She spoke French and German fluently and was able to correspond in Spanish. "She was fond of gaiety and outdoor life. To whirl in the dance, to cross country with the hounds, seemed second nature to her, while to tramp thru the woods and along the rural roads with her young friends was one of the ordinary enjoyments of her life. Tho she had an excellent ear for music, she never sang or played on any instrument." She was very charming in appearance, and tho not over five feet in height, graceful and attractive. When sixteen years of age she met a soldier who had made a reputation in the wars of the time. He was fourteen years her senior, but years are nothing in the life of the heart, and they were married when she was but three months past her 16th birthday. She was proud of her husband and bore him six children in the next nine years. Then she accompanied him to a new and distant land where he laid the foundations of a great province ranking in extent with the greatest of the European states, and she helped him to settle the capital city of that vast province before she returned to her native land where he died after service in Portugal 24 years after his marriage. His wife survived him for 44 years, being but forty when he died.

This fascinating woman should be familiarly known to all Ontario people, and to Toronto people especially, for she was the wife of the first governor of Upper Canada, and she lived in Toronto before it had name or fame. She was Elizabeth Posthuma Gwillim, daughter of Col. Gwillim, an intimate friend of General Wolfe, and his comrade-in-arms as a Major of Brigade at the siege of Quebec. Her husband had seen service in the Colonial war until the evacuation of Boston in 1776, when he sailed for Halifax. His father, John Simcoe, a captain in the navy, died in the St. Lawrence of pneumonia on his ship the "Pembroke" in 1780. There were none more nearly concerned with Canada in those days than the Gwillim and the Simcoe families. Mrs. Simcoe had the closest associations thru her family connections with the land in which she made her home from 1791 till 1796. She came out a bright, keen, eager soul, and she kept a diary during her stay; she sketched and painted, and all these memorials remain after a century and more for the pleasure and edification of Canadians of to-day. They are accessible in a handsome volume recently published, compiled and edited by Mr. John Ross Robertson, who thus leaves another literary monument to link his name with the history and destiny of Toronto. It is a volume of 440 pages with 237 illustrations, ninety of them the work of Mrs. Simcoe. There is a full index, and the elaborate explanations and comments furnished by Mr. Robertson render the volume one of fascinating interest for those who regard Ontario as their country and Toronto as their home, and not less so for those who love to trace the influences proceeding from the empire-land that brought the great flag of England into the waste places of the world. Mrs. Simcoe noted with eager interest and a picturesqueness somewhat remarkable, every little incident in the daily life she led with her husband on their journey to Canada, during their residence there, and on their return home. The record was for the benefit of her children at home. It will reach an ever-widening circle in its new form.

Mrs. Simcoe spent a large part of her fortune in the purchase of a home in Devonshire. Thus they became possessed of Wolford, four miles from Honiton in Devonshire. Nothing pleased her more than the carrying out of the improvements on this estate of 5000 acres, the building of a new residence. Mr. John Scadding was the "active and well-informed manager" who looked after the Wolford estate. He afterwards settled in Toronto, becoming the father of the late Rev. Henry Scadding, D.D., historian of "Toronto of Old." But they had to leave Wolford for a time. Col. Simcoe had been elected M.P. for St. Maw's in Cornwall in 1790, but next year the government required his services as first Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada. They repaired to Weymouth to be ready to sail when the commission arrived, but the officers had to chase all over England to get it signed by the Lord Chancellor, Baron Thurlow, and from the 17th till the 26th September, 1791, the Simcoes remained at Weymouth waiting for the signal to start. Mrs. Simcoe, while at Weymouth, mingled in the best society, meeting the King, George III. himself.

The disagreeable incidents of the voyage are made light of by the young matron of 25. She says, "I got the better of my sickness yesterday, but there blew so strong a gale of wind that I was obliged to remain in my cot or in a corner behind the stove in the great cabin, to secure myself from falling. It was by persevering to go on deck and by eating salt beef, covered with mustard, that I soon became well * * * * I am learning to walk on deck, but cannot yet do it without leaning on the arm of a gentleman * * * * Thursday, 6th. Went six knots an hour. Friday, 7th. We saw porpoises * * * Saturday 15th—Wind, N. W., cold, hard gale. This hard gale did not cool the cabins, which had been so extremely heated; I was, therefore, glad to be on deck to get rid of the headache, notwithstanding the weather was so rough that I was obliged to hold fast by a cannon. The waves, rising like mountains, have the grandest and most terrific appearance, and when the ship dashes with violence into the sea, much as a chaise in the act of overturning, it is surprising that she rights again. I viewed this tempestuous scene with astonishment. Sunday 16th. A very stiff gale. Fine weather makes me very happy, but when it blows hard this abode is certainly horrid beyond the imagination of those who have not experienced it. The noises on board a ship, until one becomes accustomed to them, almost deprive one of one's senses; in bad weather they are doubled; every place wet and dirty, besides being bruised by sudden motions of the ship and half-drowned by leaks in the cabin * * * * * The evening proved so rough and dismal that everybody sat melancholy and unoccupied. I learnt a hymn in the Spectator, happening to open the book where there was one applicable to our present situation." On Friday, November 11, the "Triton" anchored at Quebec after a rough passage of nearly seven weeks. The arrival was scarcely more propitious. She says—"I was not disposed to leave the ship to enter so dismal looking a town as Quebec appeared thru the mist, sleet and rain." However she went ashore and was terribly shaken in a carriole, and 'formed' a very unpleasant idea of the town." Mrs. Simcoe however spent a very agreeable winter in Quebec, and on June 4 had "A splendid ball at the Chateau, but the heat was so great that I was very near fainting after having danced Money Musk and the Tapon rouge." Four days later the Simcoes set out for the west. On the 13th they arrived at Montreal. On the 17th she writes: "The joy I felt in finding myself in spacious apartments was checked the next day by finding the heat more insufferable than I had ever felt. The thermometer continued at 96 for two days, and the heat was not ill-described by a sentinel, who exclaimed—'There is but a sheet of brown paper between this place and hell.'"

On July 1st, three quarters of a century before Dominion Day, the Simcoes arrived in Kingston, in 1792, the most important spot west of Montreal. Here the colonel took the oath of office. She comments severely on the Mississaga Indians but no less severely on some Englishmen she left at home. "There are Mississaga Indians here. They are an unwarlike, idle, drunken, dirty tribe. I observe how extremes meet. These uncivilized people saunter up and down the town all day with the apparent nonchalance, want of occupation and indifference that seems to possess the London beaux in Bond-street." She gives a glimpse of one of her rambles. "Saturday 9th.—I walked this evening in a wood lately set on fire by some unextinguished fires being left by some persons who had encamped there, which in dry weather often communicates to the trees. Perhaps you have no idea of the pleasure of walking in a burning wood, but I found it so great that I think I shall have some woods set on fire for evening walks. The smoke arising from it keeps the mosquitoes at a distance, and where the fire has caught a hollow trunk of a lofty tree, the flame issuing from the top has a fine effect. In some trees where a bit of small flame appears it looks like stars as the evening grows dark, and the flare and smoke, interspread in different masses of dark woods, has a very picturesque appearance, a little like the poet Tasso's 'enchanted wood!'" On the 26th the Simcoes arrived at Navy Hall at the mouth of the Niagara River where they were to live till the removal of the seat of government to York, the present Toronto. Mrs. Simcoe was well pleased with Navy Hall. She was struck with the similarity between the Niagara gorge and the banks of the River Wye about Symond's Yat, but she spoke of the superior width and clearness of the Niagara River. She notes the excellence of the white fish. "They are most exquisitely good. We all think them better than any other fresh or salt water fish: they are so rich that sauce is seldom eaten with them, but it is a richness that never tires, it is of so delicate a kind."

"The Indians make very long speeches at their councils," she remarks. "One of them named Cowkiller, spoke for five hours in a late debate between them and the people of the United States." Is it possible he should have reappeared in the city council? On a Sunday she writes: "I sat up all night to read poems of Louis Velez de Guevara the Spanish poet and dramatist (1570-1644), and the history of Prince Ctesiphon, and some pages of 'Don Quixote'; went to bed in my clothes at six, rose at nine, dressed, breakfasted at ten." On May 12th, 1793 appears the first mention of Toronto by Mrs. Simcoe. "Col. Simcoe returned from Toronto, and speaks in praise of the harbor, and a fine spot near it covered with large oaks, which he intends to fix upon as a site for a town." On May 30 she herself landed near the site of the old fort at Queen's Wharf. Those who wish to know what Toronto was like in 1793 must peruse this charming personal narrative. It is interesting to know that "the Island" was a favorite resort of the governor's wife. "I went to my favorite sands," she writes on August 10; "the bay is a mile across. The governor thinks from the manner in which the sandbanks are formed they are capable of being fortified so as to be impregnable; he therefore calls it 'Gibraltar Point,' tho the land is low." And then Castle Frank was located on one of their exploring excursions. Sept. 11 she writes—"We rowed six miles up the Don to Coons' who has a farm under a hill covered with pine. I saw very fine butternut trees. The nuts are better than walnuts: gathered berries of cockspur thorns. I landed to see the shingles made, which is done by splitting large blocks of pine into equal divisions. We found the river very shallow in many parts and obstructed by fallen trees." In October they decided on the building of their new house. There is nothing finer on record than the story of this high-bred, finely strung, English woman making the brightest and best of her pioneer experiences. It is a great thing for Canada to have the book Mr. Robertson has prepared.

My Secrets of Beauty

To Improve The Figure.

By Mme. Lina Cavalieri, the Most Famous Living Beauty.

MME CAVALIERI talks to her large audience of readers to-day on a theme of importance to all women, and it may be truthfully added, to all men. We often hear the complaint "I am losing my figure." The slenderness of youth is lost in the enveloping blanket of flesh that years bring to some, or the roundness of youthful contours disappears before the guantness of age. How to avoid both these evils is included in to-day's valuable advice on "How to Improve Your Figure."

Photo © by Aime Dupont

Mme. Lina Cavalieri.

"Stand with the weight on one foot and raise the other leg slowly until it is on a level with the trunk."

By Mme. Lina Cavalieri

IT is well to scan your figure occasionally in the mirror—to satisfactorily do this you need a full length mirror—and decide what are its flaws and how to rid yourself of them.

Perhaps you have a disfiguring stoop. Rid yourself of this, if necessary, by wearing shoulder braces. You can buy strong, reliable ones at most drug stores, and you can make them for yourself with two strong stitched bands of muslin to which cross pieces are attached. Fasten these to your corsets by safety pins. Perhaps that apparent stoop is due not to actual bending of the shoulders but to a roll of superfluous fat that accumulates just below the neck on women who have attained thirty years, or even before. Remove this unsightly blemish by several methods. First, throw away your pillow and lie with head and feet on a level. Form the habit of standing very erect. Stretch your arms sideways and on a level with your shoulders and twirl them rapidly backward.

There are always several preparations which can be used to advantage if applied outwardly. Bathe the shoulders every night with this, rubbing it thoroughly into the shoulders:

Iodine ..... 1 oz.
Alcohol ..... 12 ozs.

If your limbs are too heavy, as is liable to be the case in America, where women's figures are not as well proportioned as in many other countries, the lower part of the body being disposed to stoutness, walk much. This will reduce the bulk of the fat and make the muscles solid. Occasionally I receive letters asking me to tell a girl how to make the limbs larger and more shapely. Massage with olive oil should enlarge them. To inquiries as to how to make the thin ankles plumper I make the same reply.

No figure is attractive if the hips are out of proportion to the rest of the body. They should be neither too large nor too small, but in perfect accord with the rest of the figure. If the rest of the figure is thin and the hips plump the effect is ludicrous. If the body is ample and the hips flat the hips are incongruous. Fashion may dictate broad hips one season and narrow hips the next, but their ideal size remains the same. They must look as though they belong to that body and no other.

They should be amphora shaped, as any sculptor will tell you. An amphora, you know, is a large Roman vase with lines exquisitely curved downward. Study the pictures of statues of the ancient Greeks and you will comprehend the beauty of the hip line in the natural figure. They are neither over heavy nor too thin.

The bones should be well covered, but there stould be no fat creases and no loose hanging skin. If there is too little flesh applications of olive oil will increase it. But the fault in the American woman's figure is that she is unduly developed about the hips. For this figure blemish it would be absurd to bant, for her whole body would diminish under it and the hips remain proportionately as large as before. Massage and exercise are the hope of the woman of overdeveloped hips. Rub briskly and firmly, with a strong slapping motion, this mixture, prepared especially for each application.

Unsweetened butter, one tablespoonful.
Tincture of Iodine, 20 drops.

Long corsets that are not too tight keep up a continual gentle friction that helps to some extent in reducing the hips, but these should never be worn so tight as to compress the inner organs nor constrict the muscles. Better too redundant hips than an interference with the circulation, which may cause varicose veins or other serious complications.

"Swing the right leg slowly and firmly sidewise raising the foot as high as you can."

These exercises are simple, but will be found exceedingly helpful if persevered in, in diminishing the hips:

First, stand perfectly erect; the knees should not be bent. The heels should be held together. The palms of the hands should rest firmly upon the hips.

Second, swing the right leg slowly and firmly sidewise, raising the foot as high as you can. This should not be suddenly or violently done. Rest the weight of the body firmly on the left foot while so doing. Kick thus slowly a half dozen times or more, until the muscles begin to be weary. Then shift the weight to the right foot and kick in the same fashion with the left.

"Raise the hands above the head, finger tips meeting, in the posture swimmers take before they dive."

Third, stand with the weight on one foot and raise the other leg slowly, until it is on a level with the trunk. Lower the foot and repeat this exercise many times until you begin to grow weary. Then change the weight to that foot and repeat the exercise with the other leg.

Fourth, stand as I at first described, the body straight, the chest and head high, the heels together. Raise the hands sidewise above the head, bringing the tips of the fingers together. Then, in the posture that swimmers take before they dive, bend slowly forward, keeping the knees straight, until the finger tips reach the ground. Repeat this until fatigue warns you to stop. Never exercise until weary.

Beauty Questions Answered

S. D. asks: "Will you please tell me something that will make my eyes darker? They are a light brown and have dark brown spots in them, which look quite funny."

You cannot change the color of your eyes, dear child, but you can accentuate their color by taking especial care of your eyebrows and eyelashes, so that they will grow longer and thicker and lend their shadows to the eyes. Brush them every night and morning with an eyebrow brush to keep them free from dust. The brush may be dipped into lanoline at night. There will be plenty of time for the lanoline to be absorbed by the skin during the night.

F. R. inquires: "Will you please publish an inexpensive but effectual remedy for a red nose? Also one for pimples."

For the red nose, loosen all your clothing, even to your garters, and wear larger collars, hose and gloves. For pimples, avoid rich food and sweets. Eat vegetables and fruits. Drink water freely. The old-fashioned Spring remedy, taken internally, sulphur and molasses, an equal part mixture, should help to clear your blood, which must be freighted with impurities. Occasionally steam the face to rid it of its impurities, but when you have accomplished this end, stop the face steaming, for it makes the skin flabby in time, and encourages wrinkles.

E. W. asks what she shall do for an oily skin, especially on the nose where the pores are large.

This is a drying lotion and tends also to draw together the relaxed pores:

Rose water ..... 6 ozs.
Elderflower water ..... 2 ozs.
Tincture of benzoin ..... ½ oz.
Tannic acid ..... 10 grains

F. R. sends me a lock of hair of the beautiful golden shade we read about but rarely see. She says she wants to wear her hair parted, but the roots of the hair being darker than the ends the result is unbecoming, giving her a piebald appearance.

Shampoo at least once a week. Use the juice of two lemons in a quart of water for the shampoo. Occasionally substitute for the lemon juice a tablespoonful of ammonia. Rub this well into the roots when washing the hair.

Turned Him Down

"DO you really mean it, Mr. Spooner, when you say I am the best girl in the world?" asked a young lady of an ardent admirer.

"Indeed I do, Dora," responded the young man. "I say it again—you are the best girl in the world."

"And the loveliest, I think you said?"

"The loveliest without doubt."

"I think you said something about my accomplishments, too?"

"I did. I said they excelled those of any other girl."

"I believe you called me sweet?"

"A sweeter woman never breathed," quoted the ardent lover.

"You used the word 'perfect,' too, did you not?"

"I did. I look upon you as the pink of perfection, propriety, and modesty, the empress of my heart, the peerless one among the beauteous creatures of your sex, a maiden adorable, enchanting, and worthy of the hand of the best man on earth. Say the word that will make me the happiest man on earth, my own Dora."

"Before I give you an answer, Mr. Spooner, I should like to ask you one question."

"A dozen, if you like."

"One will be enough. Don't you think that you have a great deal of assurance to expect a woman with all those excellent qualities to marry such an ordinary man as you?"

Mr. Spooner is still a bachelor.

Test of Caste

"NOW, mind," said her mother to little Doris, who was going to school for the first time, "mind you are very careful with whom you play. I want you to be friends only with nice little girls and boys."

Little Doris was a good girl, and she went off to school remembering all her mother had said.

When she came back her proud parent asked her how she had got on.

"Oh, mamma," she cried, "I've made friends with such nice little girls."

"But, Doris," said her mother, "I've told you I don't like you to make friends with any one unless I know them myself."

"I know, mamma," replied the little girl, "but I'm sure they're very nice."

"Oh! And what makes you think that, dear?" asked her mother, somewhat amused.

"Well," replied the small one in a decided tone, "the family possesses two motor cars."

At a Northern Meeting.

His Lordship—So you backed Bonnie Lassie at 20 to 1, as I told you to, eh?

Andrew—A'm verra pleased to say I did, your lordship.

His Lordship—I suppose you'll plunge the next time I give you a tip?

Andrew—A'm no sae sure, my lord; she only won by a short heed!—Punch.

Seven Appetizing Ways of Serving Boiled Beef

No. 20 of The Fine Art of French Cooking

By A. ESCOFFIER

ONE of the fundamental requirements of good economical French cooking is to know how to make soup from a piece of beef and then serve the boiled beef attractively afterward.

The soup made from the beef is called pot au feu, and should be the best of the simpler soups. The ways of treating the boiled meat are innumerable, and I explain only a few of the best of them to-day.

Making the Soup.

THE following proportions are calculated for four or five persons.

Place in saucepan about five pints of cold water and a piece of beef a little over two pounds, chosen by preference from the rump. Place the saucepan on a moderate fire, and as soon as the liquid gets hot and the scum begins to form take care to remove it immediately with a spoon.

When the liquid has boiled thoroughly place the saucepan at the side of the fire, so that the cooking may continue slowly. When the scum has been completely removed add an onion with two cloves stuck into it, the white part of two leeks, a branch of celery, several leaves of chervil, two carrots, a turnip, and a mite of garlic and half an ounce of salt. Cover the saucepan and take care that it does not stop boiling for two and a half to three hours.

If you have a larger number of persons than that mentioned to dinner, and have used a larger piece of beef, the time must be relatively increased. At the moment of sitting down to table arrange the pieces of beef on a dish, surrounding them with the vegetables which have been used in the cooking. Pour the liquid into a soup tureen, in which you have placed slices of toasted or baked bread.

When you have eaten the soup you serve the beef, accompanied by some simple dressing. For this purpose the best thing is either tomato sauce or horseradish sauce.

Tomato Sauce for Boiled Beef.

TAKE five to six large and very ripe tomatoes, remove skins and seeds and chop them up. Then put them in a frying pan with two tablespoonfuls of olive oil and a pinch of salt and pepper and a little chopped parsley, and if you wish a very small piece of garlic. Let it cook gently, and serve without passing through a strainer. This is a useful economy.

Boiled Beef a la Provencale.

CUT the beef in thin slices and arrange it on a gratin dish and cover it with tomato sauce a la Provencale, which has already been described. Put the dish into the oven and let it simmer for eight to ten minutes, and serve.

It is best to serve with the boiled beef Provencale a dish of potatoes, either boiled or cooked in the oven.

Variations of the Beef Soup

YOU may add as an additional garnishing to the family pot au feu a quarter of a cabbage, which you have previously passed through boiling water and tied up carefully with string. You may also add three to four boiled potatoes. In this case you must use at least a pint more of water, making six pints of water for about two pounds of beef.

The liquid of the pot au feu serves as a base for most of the soups. In a French household on the day when they have pot au feu they usually follow it with some poultry or game, according to the season, a green salad and a dessert of some kind.

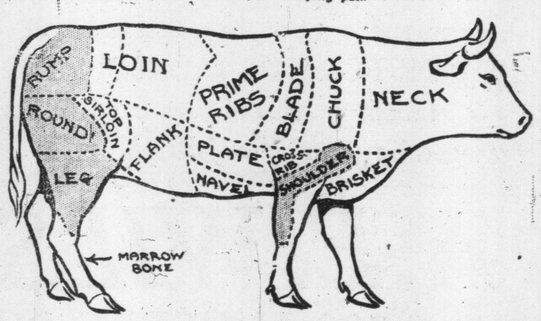
Boiled Beef Miroton.

THIS is another popular dish from the pot au feu. Chop fine two or three onions. Cook them in a frying pan or in a saucepan with two good tablespoonfuls of butter or lard. When the onions have taken a fine color add a good tablespoonful of flour. Let them take a good brown color, and then moisten with a little beef liquid, in sufficient quantity to produce a rather thick sauce. Add a tablespoonful of vinegar, a bay leaf, and season with salt and pepper according to taste, and then let the mixture boil eight to ten minutes.

Cut the boiled beef in fine slices. Arrange them on a gratin dish, at the bottom of which you have put several tablespoonfuls of sauce. Surround the beef with slices of potato cooked in water. Place on the surface several capers or some sliced gherkins and a little chopped parsley. Cover it with the rest of the sauce, from which you take care to remove the bay leaf. Sprinkle with bread crumbs and moisten with several drops of butter or melted lard, and cook to a gratin in the oven.

Beef Saute a la Lyonnaise.

CHOP fine two or three onions and set them to brown in a frying pan with two or three tablespoonfuls of lard or butter. When the onions have taken on a fine brown color add the boiled beef, which you have minced. Season with salt and pepper, add a tiny piece of garlic, and allow it to cook eight to ten minutes. Sprinkle the beef with a little parsley chopped fine, and moisten with a little stream of vinegar. To increase the size of this dish, and thus make it more economical, you may add to the beef an equal quantity of potatoes, which you have prepared in another frying pan.



This Diagram Shows You the Location of All Cuts of Beef. The Shaded Sections Indicate the Cheaper Portions Used in These Recipes.

Horseradish and Nut Sauce—Novelty Recipe

THIS is an excellent sauce to serve with boiled beef.

Remove the skins from some walnuts, chop them fine and mix with the same quantity of grated horseradish. Season this mixture with a dessertspoonful of powdered sugar and a pinch of salt. Add the juice of two lemons and some fresh cream, in sufficient quantity that the sauce may be neither too thick nor too thin.

Salad of Boiled Beef.

CUT the boiled beef in little pieces. Take the same quantity of potatoes cooked in water, cut them into slices, and put the beef and potatoes in a salad bowl. Add a little parsley and mixed herbs (fines herbes) chopped fine, and, if you like it, a little chopped onion. Sprinkle the whole with a vinaigrette sauce prepared in the following proportions: One coffeespoonful of mustard, one soupspoonful of vinegar, three soupspoonfuls of olive oil, one coffeespoonful of salt, and a pinch of pepper. Mix the whole together thoroughly and you will obtain a very good dish, which may form the principal feature of a lunch.

Beauty Can Be Cultivated

Classical features count for little if the face is disfigured by blemishes, for beauty is dependent upon a faultless complexion. This doesn't mean simply a delicately tinted skin, but one without any imperfection. Are you satisfied with yourself or do you desire perfect beauty?

All Facial Blemishes must be Removed

Superfluous hair, moles, warts, freckles, pimples, skin eruptions, blackheads, sallowness, discolorations in the skin, are foes to beauty, but they can be entirely overcome by proper treatment. For the care or removal of these annoying disfigurements our methods are unsurpassed, being the perfect product of skill and experience of twenty years.

Extreme redness of the nose and face positively cleared at home.

Our Face Treatments

are a wonderful stimulant to the skin, restoring it to elasticity and youthful condition, obliterating wrinkles and making the complexion clear and fine. Our Scalp Treatments are equally beneficial for making dry, weak, lifeless hair and bad scalp healthy and full of life.

CHIROPODY, MANICURING, SHAMPOOING, etc. Our booklet "C" mailed on request, with sample of cream.

HISCOTT DERMATOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

Hiscott Bldg., 61 College St. Toronto Tel. Main 831

Motors

New Stevens-Duryea Body

A Real All-the-Year-Round Equipment.

A body equipment which is a fitting complement to the standing Model AA chassis. The evolution of the product of the Stevens-Duryea Company is marked by original features of design and construction—each mechanical advance insured reliability—each body refinement added comfort and utility, under all conditions.

The history of the Stevens-Duryea is coincident with the development of the American motor car. The Convertible Phaeton is the company's latest achievement.

The Stevens-Duryea convertible body weighs little if any more than the usual fore-door touring body, fitted with glass front and top, and can be changed from open to completely closed, in less time than an ordinary top can be raised and side curtains attached.

A moment's consideration will show the far-reaching importance of the Stevens-Duryea Convertible Phaeton and its great value, not alone to the man who drives his own car, but to those motorists who want comfort and protection while touring, or when a cool evening succeeds a warm day. Think of the opportunity for country life all the year round, going to business every day regardless of snow, rain or zero weather.

These bodies are the result of gradual development, extending over a period of three years. They have now been used thru two winters and we have no hesitation in recommending them as the first practical, all-the-year body for the automobile. Every combination of closed and open body is secured without sacrificing any required quality of the ordinary touring and closed body. As an open car, with the top folded down, there is no abnormal appearance nor any unsightly projections to call attention to the fact that the body can be entirely closed with glass windows. When the top is raised it should be noted that access is not interferred with as in ordinary tops, by bows running diagonally over the doorways, and that the occupants of the rear seat do not have their vision obstructed. In this connection, it will be noticed that there is no unbuttoning and crawling under side curtains to gain entrance or exit, as is necessary in cool and rainy weather with the usual automobile top. Instead, open a roomy door and step in or out with ease and comfort.

To Inclose the Body.

When it is desired to inclose the body with glass, simply open the doors, unbutton the pads and raise the hinged glass into an upright position where it is firmly held by springs. The four remaining glass windows are removed from the box on the back of the front seat and slipped into place where each one is secured by tightening two-winged nuts with the hands. The whole operation of placing the glass in position takes but three or four minutes. Those who have struggled with the unsatisfactory celluloid curtains will appreciate the great saving in time and temper.

With the glass in position, the passengers are fully protected from wind and water, and the car can be used with entire comfort in the most inclement weather. The glass front is fitted with a snow scraper, the use of which obviates the necessity of driving with the front open. The glass front is suspended from the top and when swung in at the bottom allows the air to thoroly ventilate and cool the front of the body. The undivided glass front is a great improvement over the divided glass, giving as it does, an unobstructed vision of the road ahead.

Perhaps the most important consideration in a body of this kind is the weight. Excessive weight would make it compare unfavorably with a regular open body, reducing the speed of the car, adding wear to the tires, etc. In comparing this with an ordinary body equipped with top and windshield it will be found that the additional weight is very slight, 50 to 75 pounds on the average, and in some cases actually lighter, brought about by the skilful design and refinement of detail.

Second only to weight in importance is the absence of noise and rattle. Unfortunately, experience with landaulet construction has prejudiced many against any form of collapsible body. After experimenting the Co. discarded all the main features of landaulet construction, such as door flappers and hinged joints, these parts being subject to rapid wear. All joints likely to rattle are fastened with screws so that a slight turn with a wrench makes them tight as when first adjusted. The absence of the solid roof overhead eliminates the unpleasant reverberation so noticeable in limousines and landaulets. Conversation may be carried on in an ordinary tone of voice. This feature is one that especially appeals to all riding in these bodies for the first time.

The upholstering is designed to give the maximum of comfort. The slanting backs with cushions high in front and low in the rear, tip the passenger back into a most comfortable position, relieving the fatigue occasioned by holding the body in an upright position, especially on long tours. This arrangement brings the passengers low in the car, so that the sides afford great protection. This also allows keeping the top low, thus giving the car a much more attractive appearance and materially reducing the weight.

SERVICE

Automobile manufacturers are learning that intrinsic value alone cannot be relied upon to create or maintain a demand for a product. The successful manufacturer of the future will go in more heavily for the right kind of advertising, and the establishment of service departments for the benefit of users. This is the opinion of Charles P. Henderson, president of the Henderson Motor Sales Company, the Indianapolis organization that markets the Cole car, and has placed it in its present position in the motor world.

In Mr. Henderson's opinion, the most important essential to the success of the automobile manufacturer is the maintenance of well-conducted service departments by distributors and larger agents, backed up by first-class mechanical experts from the factory, who are specialists on that particular car and can be of great benefit to local mechanics.

"Owners of cars are coming to see," says Mr. Henderson, "that it is a reckless waste to trade in their cars each year at such a heavy loss, when by taking proper care of the car, and with the help and support of the manufacturer years of use can be had with the minimum cost of upkeep. By rendering the proper support to the user, the manufacturer secures the hearty endorsement of the user, which may become a strong adjunct to the right kind of newspaper advertising, and will in a measure, solve the second-hand car problem. In fact, a rightly conducted service department can well be maintained in connection with the sales department if the distributors and agents are brought to the proper kind of co-operation, and may easily become the most effective part of the selling organization.

Good Service Pays.

"There should be great satisfaction to the honest manufacturer in rendering honest service to the user of his car. We all know that in years gone by, the automobile owner has simply taken his chances, knowing that for every little breakage he was sure to be held up, and that it cost him not only time, which is often very valuable, but a lot of money for replacements, some of which represent such little intrinsic value that it has been hard for the owner of the car to stay on good terms with the manufacturer or dealer after paying such extravagant prices for parts and paying all expenses of transportation and replacement.

"It is natural, therefore, that present-day car owners should look about, on purchasing another car, in the hope of finding a car backed by a manufacturer whose interest in the car continues after it gets into the user's hands.

"So firmly am I convinced that the right kind of service in connection with the right kind of advertising is necessary to the success of any car that, hereafter, the two will go hand-in-hand with the Cole policy, and dealers that are slow to recognize the importance of Cole service and are disposed to give the owner the hard end of the deal will be looked upon with disfavor by our company, and in this way we will gradually bring all of our agents to see that it pays to serve Cole owners in the Cole way."

Mr. Henderson is a thoro believer in newspaper advertising, and in dividing their allotment for the 1912 season has given newspapers a much larger proportion than in previous years.

In this, too, the Cole policy requires of the dealer his co-operation by writing into every contract an agreement to expend a certain amount in local newspapers, same to be paid jointly by the Henderson Motor Sales Company and the dealer.

Shine Your Own Car

We offer exclusive recipes for both Metal and Body Polish—the two for $3 only. Easy to mix and guarantees you a spick and span car for the season. It saves you garage fees. Cash with order.

ADDRESS, "POLISHES,"
Box 57, World, Toronto

Avoid Road Delays
And Inconveniences, Use
STEPNEY SPARE WHEEL
And Stepney Tires
(English Make)
Vulcanizing a Specialty
—THE—
STEPNEY MOTOR WHEEL
Of Canada, Limited.
136-132 KING ST. E., TORONTO.
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TO THE AUTO OWNER
Complete text book on automobile carburetters and engine trouble mailed on receipt of 25 cents. Authentic information.
B. C. COMPANY,
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DOMINION AUTOMOBILE CO. Ltd.
Cor Bay & Temperance Sts TORONTO
Agents for:
Peerless
Stevens - Duryea
Napier, Hudson,
Auto Car and
Auto Car Trucks

HIGH SPEED EXPECTED AT SPEEDWAY RACES

Meet at Indianapolis Will Be Marked By New Long Distance Records.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 10.—What is the limit of speed to be obtained by the automobile and when will that limit be reached?

Experts have endeavored for years to answer this question and each succeeding year has brought forth a new answer until it seemed that the last word had been said, but again and again some special speed creation has upset all of the prophecies made as to speed limitations, until now the wise ones refuse to make predictions. It would seem that Bob Burman, world's speed monarch, had about solved the problem when he reeled off a dizzy mile in 35.40 seconds on the Daytona Beach course, but now the intrepid Michigan boy comes out with the statement that he will accomplish the speed of three miles in a minute this coming season.

It is highly probable that human endurance is the only regulator of the speed which a motor car will attain for the mile or two-mile distance, but when the speed limit of a motor car for 500 miles comes up for discussion another factor enters into consideration. Last Memorial Day at the Indianapolis Motor Speedway forty big motor speed marvels started out to cover the five-century distance in a contest with time and each other. Experts said that seventy miles an hour for the long grind would be wonderful speed quality, while others thought that sixty-five miles an hour would mark the limit. A few guessed that the winner might do seventy-two miles an hour and one or two, who were said to be fanatics on the subject, estimated the average speed at seventy-four miles an hour.

Fast Going.

Ray Harroun and Cyrus Patschke, in their Marmon "Wasp" covered the 500 miles in six hours, forty-two minutes and eight seconds, an average speed of 74.61 miles per hour. The timing was questioned, but the Warner instrument showed that it had registered truly along with a half-score of the best watches, and the record went down as a part of motor car racing history.

Now comes another chance for the experts to prophesy what will happen when thirty big cars start out again to do the half-thousand mile route over the Indianapolis Motor Speedway track next Memorial Day. The second annual 500-mile International Sweepstakes race will be the contest which will decide just what advancement the motor car makers have made as far as speed and endurance are concerned.

It is a remarkable condition that none of the entrants this year so far has failed to state his belief that the average speed of the race will be better than 77 or 78 miles per hour. They are building their cars to travel at this rate for the full distance and have manned them with drivers who do not fear to send the metal monsters hustling thru space at the rate of 100 miles an hour, if necessary, to win.

The Speedway race promoters have anticipated the increased speed by making the qualifying requirements even greater than they were for last year, every contestant who starts in the race being required to make a full lap of the two-and-a-half-mile brick track in two minutes or at the rate of seventy-five miles per hour. This will not trouble those who enter, however, for they know the requirement and that they can meet it before their entries are made.

As an example, Howard Wilcox, in a big, blue National, has been reeling off laps at an average speed of about ninety miles per hour on the Speedway course during the biting cold winter weather, and belleyes he can coax more speed out of his car when the weather does not work such physical hardship upon him. Others who have been working out their cars have found that the speed requirement is easy to meet, but none of them knows just how fast he can travel or how long his car will stand the strain. All of this they will learn, however, long before the start of the long race next May.

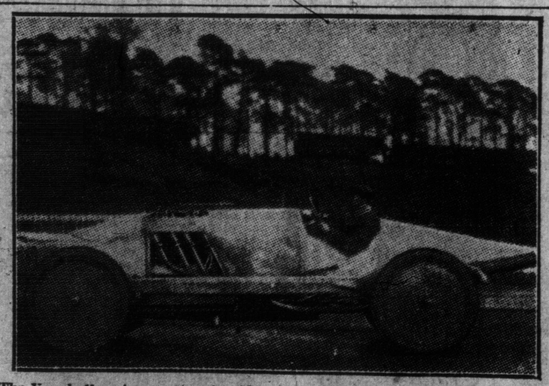
Ten entries have been made for the race so far: Two Stutz cars, two Case cars, two German Mercedes cars, two Nationals, one Fiat and one Lexington. Drivers for all of them have been named.

A New Tire

A report coming from England states that a new tire is about to be placed on the market by the Holmes Engineering Company, of London.

It is said that it will give 25 per cent. more service than any other make Manufactured at the present time, and that the tire can be produced and sold for 40 per cent. less than anything manufactured heretofore.

The ingredients of this new tire are still a profound secret, but it is known that rubber is the base, and that scrap leather ground to a fine powder and mixed with the rubber and other unknown materials under an extremely high pressure are used in its manufacture. The claim is made that it is equally as resilient as the usual type of tire of to-day, and that in one respect it is even more so for the reason that it can be used with lower air pressure in the inner tube without resultant damage to the casing. Tests made on the famous Brooklands track near London, covering several thousand miles, show that a car is quite as fast equipped with these tires as with the regular pneumatic. Tests have been conducted for the past two years and the only point at which the makers do not claim superiority is with reference to skidding, and on this point they claim there is absolutely no difference between it and the usual type of tire.



The Vauxhall racing car (engine 3½ x 8 in.) which on Wednesday, last week, beat four records in the 16 Rating Class, attaining a speed of 97.67 m p.h.

THE JACKSON

The Jackson Automobile Company of Jackson, Michigan, won the honor of selling the first automobile at the Detroit-Wayne Pavilion Show. Just twenty minutes after the doors opened Monday night a Jackson Model "52" was sold to Phil Schumacher, of Schumacker Bros. Hardware Company, of Ann Arbor. Mr. Schumacher's new Jackson was fully equipped with top, windshield and speedometer, and was purchased for immediate delivery.

Model "52" is a big, long, low 50-h.p. car. The body is built on lines that harmonize perfectly with the extreme length of the chassis. It sets low to the ground, presents ample room in front and in the tonneau for comfort in touring, and is of a true torpedo type, with control levers, door handles, etc., inside. The motor remains the same type that was evolved in 1908, and has not undergone since that time any change involving its basic principles. This is the motor which has been responsible for the Jackson's high reputation for steady, consistent work in many racing events of national importance. In keeping with the great power of Model "52" its generous length and roomy body, are the 36-inch wheels and tires. Demountable rims are supplied as regular equipment.

PACKARD NOTES.

A special force of 560 men hasn completed an inventory of the Packard shops in Detroit. The count showed about five million dollars in material, parts and unfinished cars.

In line with an important movement to increase factory efficiency, a re-arrangement of machinery is being made in the Packard shops in Detroit. Under the new system of factory routing, the line up of machines conforms to the sequence of operations on important parts. This saves much of the time formerly consumed in moving parts from one room to another.

Toronto's Big Motor Show Will Open This Week

Exhibit Will Be Marked By Large Number of Firms Showing and By Beautiful Decorations—A Social Event.

With every available inch of the great floor of the armories and 10,000 additional feet in the steel hall filled with the glistening tonneaus and shimmering accessories of the most handsome models of the 1912 product of the automobile factories of the world, this city will prove the mecca of the motorist during the week of February 20.

The decorations this year are absolutely new and have never been seen before in a temporarily decorated hall. The design extending across the entire ceiling in one unbroken expanse of British flag, naturally emphasize the color scheme as red, white and blue. No less than three thousand tinted electric globes will outline the emblem at nighttime. Lighting has been one of the most careful items in preparation of the show and this year the smallest details of elaborate autos will be even more visible in the evening than during the daytime.

The floor is to be covered with a dark shaded burlap with a variegated border.

Ordinarily the armories is a chilly auditorium in mid-winter, but with the addition of four huge furnaces, it will be rendered quite comfortable enough for such a test as society night, when ladies in hundreds appear in evening wraps. Indeed, the management, which has made great advances in every year of the auto show's history, comes forward this year with so many large and small improvements that the general betterment will be instantly noticed.

As much attention is being paid to the convenience and comfort of exhibitors and visitors at the show as formerly, and in many ways additional provision is being made for them. The telephone system that it is the custom to install with an instrument at the disposal of each firm exhibiting is in itself no small undertaking. A convenient system of memo slips is being provided, whereby any patron of the show wanted at the telephone will be notified of the fact by being presented with a neat little memorandum showing who called him and at what time.

Motor League Notes

Paul D. Sargent, assistant director United States offices of public roads, Washington, D.C., has wired his acceptance of the invitation of Ontario Motor League to be one of the guests of honor at their banquet on Feb. 21. The league always holds this annual banquet during the week of the Toronto Automobile Show, when motorists from all parts of the province are in town. The Ontario Good Roads Convention is also being held during the last three days of the Toronto show.

The resolution presented by Ontario Motor League to Premier Borden on Thursday asked particularly that the federal grant for good roads should be for the building of highways which would be open to all classes of vehicles without discrimination.

TRINITY GLEE CLUB.

The seventh annual concert of the Trinity College Glee Club will be held at 8.15 on Thursday evening, Feb. 15, when the assisting artists will be Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell and Miss Valborg Zollner and Dr. Harvey Robb.

Jackson

MODEL 32

$1,500

No hill too steep,
No sand too deep.

Twelfth Year

$1,500, FULLY EQUIPPED

THE JACKSON CAR of to-day is the result of twelve years of Automobile building—a combination of careful shop supervision of the highest order and a desire to out-do all previous ideals.

THE JACKSON CAR stands out to-day as the peer of all, the acme of Automobile perfection. It is designed and built for the roughest going, and has established an enviable record for both past performances and present values.

WE ASK YOU to investigate carefully the Jackson models. Do not look at the carriage work alone, but look beneath the hood, look at the engine, and confirm our claims.

IN MODEL 32 we have a car comprising all the features of the higher-priced product. Our price for this fine car is $1,500, and this includes a full equipment, viz: Top, top envelope, glass front, speedometer, gas lamps, gas tank, tire repair outfit, tools, etc. Model 32 is built with large wheels, 110 wheel base, full eliptic springs, and is one of the easiest and most comfortable riding cars on the market to-day.

LOOK FOR THE JACKSON at the show in the Armories. Intending Automobile purchasers will save dollars on initial cost and heavy outlay for maintenance by securing a Jackson.

A. E. WILSON Distributor for Western Ontario

206 LUMSDEN BUILDING, TORONTO

SHOW ROOMS 54-56 JARVIS STREET Telephones—Main 624, Main 3372, Park 1588

Man's Struggle For Efficiency

Interesting Methods He is Using to Make and Keep Him Energetic and Capable.

(By Walter Griffith.)

Perhaps the most interesting phase of the present-day struggle to realize our ambitions in whatever direction they may lie, and one indeed on which it were well for everyone to be informed is the different methods adopted by Americans, both men and women, to keep themselves physically fit to stand the strain of keeping constantly up to "concert pitch."

They are not by any means always adopted until nature has cried quits and the subject is struggling to recover his efficiency, but whenever employed they are well worth a study, and oftimes ludicrous to the looker-on, tho perhaps not to the performer.

If you were to arise at 6 o'clock some fine morning and visit Central Park and Riverside Drive, New York, you would be amused by viewing, among a number of others, some stout gentleman who looks very dignified after 9 a.m.; now, however, he is on a horse (part of the time), or even running on foot, and looks hot, uncomfortable and funny. This is a consistant practice at the present time of many New York business men, as well as those of other cities.

In convenient proximity to several large cities there are health institutions that could perhaps be aptly called "Training Institutions." Those who visit them are placed in the hands of a veritable "trainer" who runs them, rides them, trots them exercises them and supervises their diet. They are under strict discipline which does not always set well, but accomplishes what they are there for —puts them in good physical condition. There are many gymnasiums and physical culture schools located in convenient places in the large cities where an opportune hour a day is taken in giving the body its much needed exercise.

Osteopathic treatment might be termed, in a way, "exercise without effort," or, better still, "involuntary exercise," for certainly the manipulation exercises the subject tho not of his own volition.

Many and diverse kinds of massages, Swedish, German, etc., combined Diet and Exercise, Sour and Sterilized Milk Treatments, Raw Wheat, Fruit and Nut Diets, etc., are being liberally patronized to the end that men and women, under our present mode of living (which is hardly natural) may maintain or even increase their capacity for strenuous effort with its attendant reward.

All these methods have their advantages—some undoubtedly greater than others—I am not competent to choose.

But mark this:

Every one of them that is effective has for its primary purpose and ultimate result the elimination of waste from the system.

This cannot help being the fact, for the initial cause of probably 90 per cent. of man's inefficiency is the inability of the system, under our present mode of living, to throw off the waste which it accumulates.

The result is a partial clogging of the colon (large intestine) which is the direct cause of sluggish liver, biliousness, slight or severe headaches—and with these, or any one of them, comes inability to work, think or perform up to our usual standard.

That eminent scientist, Professor Metchnikoff, states unqualifiedly that the poison generated in the colon is the chief cause of our comparatively premature old age.

Now if these exercises or diets were entirely successful in eliminating this waste from the colon, they would be, with their strengthening and upbuilding properties, wonderfully resultful—but they do not and can not.

One might as well chop a tree down from the top, or try to pump a lake dry by starting at one of the brooks that feed it.

When you are ill, and a physican is called, the first thing he does is to purge the system—why—first, because the waste has to be disposed of before any medicine will take effect—second, because if there was no waste, you probably would not have been ill at all.

Also, remember that healthy blood will destroy almost any germ that is known to science, but unhealthy or contaminated blood welcomes them with open arms and says, "Come and feed and multiply."

Our blood cannot be healthy unless our colons are kept pure and clean: the blood is constantly circulating through the colon and immediately takes up by absorption the poisons of the waste which it contains, distributing it throughout the entire system.

That's the reason that Biliousness and its kindred complaints make us ill "all over." It is also the reason that if this waste is permitted to remain a little too long the destructive germs, which are always present in the blood, gain the upper hand and we become not only inefficient, but really ill—seriously sometimes if there is a weak spot.

This accumulated waste is the direct, immediate, specific cause of appendicitis, for instance.

Now the first help that we have been calling to our aid when this waste becomes unbearable, makes us really ill, is Drugs. These have some effect, but there are a few vital reasons why they should not and need not be used.

Drugs are violent in their action and convulse and sap the vitality of other functions before they reach the colon. The colon is the last spot they reach, therefore it is impossible for them to clean it thoroughly—and last, but not least, the using of Drugs for this purpose must be persisted in—making one a slave to them and constantly weakening parts of the body that should not be touched at all.

So great an authority as Prof. Alonzo Clark, M.D., of the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, says: "All of our curative agents are poisons and as a consequence every dose diminishes the patient's vitality."

No, none of these are necessary or effective for the specific purpose of defeating this greatest of all foes to man's efficiency, for nature herself has provided a means which, if applied in the proper way, will, without any evil effect or inconvenience whatever, keep the colon sweet, pure, clean and healthy.

That "Nature Way" is internal bathing with warm water properly applied, but it must be properly applied to be effective. It would perhaps be interesting to note the opinions of a physician, an osteopath, and a physical culturist on this subject:

"The results that I have had from the use of the internal bath in my own family are marvelous." Geo. H. Davis, M.D., Springfield, Mass.

"I have two internal baths, one for myself and one for a patient. I am an osteopath, and find in connection with my work that it does wonders." G. L. Bowdy, D.O., Denver, Col.

"I find the internal bath of immense benefit to me. I look upon it as an absolute necessity to the attainment of perfect physical development, and think every person, especially those engaged in physical culture, ought to use it." Anthony Barker, professor of physical culture.

A New York physician of many years' practical experience and observence of the colon and its influence on the general health, has made a special study of internal bathing, and has written an interesting and exhaustive book on the subject called, "Why Man (or Woman) is Only 50 Per Cent. Efficient."

This will be sent without cost or other obligation to anyone addressing Charles A. Tyrrell, M.D. 225 College-street, Toronto, and mentioning that he read this in The Sunday World. It is surprising how little the great majority of people know about this particular part of their make-up and inasmuch as it plays so important a part in the general health and the manifolding of 100 per cent. of efficiency, it seems as tho every one should at least enlighten himself by reading this little treatise on the subject by one who has made it his life's study and work.

DR. COOK AT MASSEY HALL.

Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the Arctic explorer, whose name and fame are known wherever the people have a written language, will lecture at Massey Hall, in Toronto, on Monday night, and it is safe to say that a large audience will hear the only lecture that the distinguished explorer will deliver in Canada.

No controversy in history has, perhaps, equaled that concerning the discovery of the North Pole. This is, undoubtedly, the most momentous feat of our times. Every person living today should know both sides of the case. Mr. Peary has made charges against Dr. Cook and has proven absolutely nothing. Mr. Peary has never made public the proofs on which he based his polar claim. These have been jealously kept secret by Mr. Peary's friends of the National Geographic Society. Dr. Cook offers his proofs openly to the public.

No man in modern history has been the object of such a relentless and widespread campaign of newspaper defamation as Dr. Cook. Because of powerful and hostile interests brought to bear upon the news agencies and newspapers of the country, Dr. Cook's statements to the press have been distorted or suppressed. The facts concerning Dr. Cook's recent suit for libel against The New York Times have been withheld from the public by the influence of that paper. Why?

Dr. Cook's story is an engrossing one. "His narrative of privations undergone," says The London Standard, "shows Dr. Cook to be a man of indomitable courage. "He has presented a case which will certainly not be conclusively upset," says The Freeman's Journal. "Dr. Cook has only been biding his time and recruiting his strength, and now comes forward to establish his claim," says The Church Times. London—"The man stood at the earth's axis." "One can only hope," says The Cardiff Western Mail, "that his record receives the expert consideration it deserves."

Dr. Cook appeared before the Belgian Royal Geographical Society on Nov. 2, and presented his case. Prof. George Lecointe, director of the Royal Observatory, afterward announced, "In my opinion Dr. Cook reached the Pole." After considering Dr. Cook's narrative, Admiral Schley, General Greeley, Captain Baldwin, Professor Nordenskjold, Captain Amundsen, and many other world-famous explorers have given a similar verdict. Will Canadian citizens show less spirit of fair play? Will they permit a hostile press to influence them by witholding the truth? All Dr. Cook asks is that you hear his story, and that you then decide for yourself. Seats are selling at the Massey Hall box office, and at the Bell Piano Co., on Yonge-street.

WOMEN AS THE MOULDERS OF PUBLIC OPINION

TORONTO WOMEN'S PRESS CLUB

By MARGARET BELL

A cosy grate fire, plenty of comfortable chairs, a large tea-table, and a roomful of women who positively decline to discuss the last ball or the gowns worn at the horse show—I wonder if it sounds interesting?

Many of the women come into the tea-room carrying huge bunches of manuscript, everyone carries newspapers, and there is a general air of literariness pervading the whole atmosphere. The tea pouring is by no means the reason for meeting together, altho many of the members have it down to the most graceful of arts. There are always three or four who evince their usefulness by attentive caring for everyone else who may be more interested in the discussion of space rates, than the nibbling of tea biscuit.

Not that the members of the Toronto Women's Press Club are mercenary far from it. In fact, there seems to be a general purse amongst the group, to which each may have access. The purse may belong to some particular member, but if a less fortunate sister chance to be shipwrecked on the rocks of last dollarism, the purse strings are immediately loosened, and the rocks vanish. Which, after all, is true Bohemianism.

But we must not give the impression that the monthly meetings are for the sole purpose of sipping tea and discussing the thorns along the by-paths of each member. Not at all. Sometimes the gatherings are made more interesting by the presence of a kindly member of the Men's Press Club, who hands out reams of good advice regarding the disposal of precious copy, and who has learned to balance his cup of tea as gracefully as the honorary president herself. At the last meeting, Mr. Hammond gave an interesting talk on a subject which, in the language of less literary people than the Women's Press Club, might be termed, "How to Land Copy." All the members were deeply indebted to Mr. Hammond for his advice, and we noticed later that several of the members had taken to finishing and developing their own photographic efforts. The talk was interspersed with bits of wit from the speaker's storehouse, and many amusing incidents which he had recently encountered while on an official trip to Washington. Mr. Bone was there too, and gave an interesting talk, which, like Mr. Hammond's, had the added attractiveness of being most instructive.

The president of the Toronto Women's Press Club, when called to the phone to become the information bureau of the writer of this sketch, replied naively that there really was nothing of interest to tell the general public about the women who exhaust their vocabulary in descriptions of the gowns at the last race meet or Government House ball, and that the general soother of correspondence column wounds surely could not interest the public, apart from her solution of the adamantine problems of life. With every possible respect for this opinion, let me mention that the general public might be interested to know that the women behind the Toronto daily newspaper pens are just as interested in societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals, in clubs for the annihilating of public pests and in the Sunday toboggan question, as anyone else, but the pen is an exacting master, who comes popping up at the most unexpected moments, demanding hours without number from his followers.

It is the most fascinating game in the world, this play with the literary deity. Every street corner has its story, every face one meets tells a tale, every car holds hundreds of tragedies or joys. The greatest difficulty which comes to the woman writer of Toronto is the lack of time she has for giving expression to the hundred and nineteen stories she meets every day she walks down town. There is the hurdy-gurdy at the corner. What a treasure house of imagination is opened up to the wandering wielder of the pen, when she hears the wailing tones of the Miserere, the swinging lilt of the Toreador song, and peace be to its ashes!—Alexander's Ragtime Band. The red-turbanned maiden who shakes a saucy tambourine in the face of the butcher at the corner, may suggest visions of sunny Italy, and—but someone comes up and almost robs the imagination swept journalist of any visionary gondolas and splashing fountains, by the persistent solicitation of rags and bones.

It is refreshing to take up a morning paper, and find one's conversation written word for word in some of its columns. And it is particularly refreshing to the subject involved, if the conversation at that particular time was spiced with choice bits of barbaric English solely intended for one's own private boudoir. One never knows when one may be sitting next to one of those feminine seekers of copy. They are everywhere present, and fortunately for themselves, usually are endowed with a sense of humor. However, it takes a goodly supply of this commodity to rob some of the street dramas of their seriousness. For example, there is the woman of generous figure, who is just about to step in front of a swerving automobile, and who, being kindly if abruptly grasped by some well meaning pedestrian walking behind her, turns with a scowl and exclaims "What are you gettin' at. You almost knocked me down." And the motor bowls swiftly around the corner.

Perhaps the greatest achievement of the Toronto Women's Press Club this

MISS JANE WELLS FRASER, PRESIDENT TORONTO WOMEN'S PRESS CLUB.

last year, is the book "Canadian Days," solely the work of Canadian writers, which was published by the women, in December. The volume was most popular, the edition having been exhausted only a few weeks after being placed on the market. Every well known writer is a member of the Canadian Women's Press Club, of which the Toronto branch is the head. And it is often the privilege of this branch to entertain literary celebrities who visit the city. Miss Montgomery and Miss Marian Keith were the last to be entertained, a reception having been given them in December.

There are forty-two members in the Toronto club, just think of it! Forty-two people who are shadowing the footsteps of the morning laborers, forty-two pen wielders on the look-out for copy. Small wonder the citizens quake when they chance to see a tailored newspaperite carrying a bundle of copy paper and a half dozen periodicals, and move toward the other end of the car.

Sick Benefit Banquet.

The annual banquet of the Brown Bros., Stationers, Sick Benefit Society was held in the St. Charles. Mr. R. Brown occupied the chair. In a short address he made special mention of the friendly relations that had existed between the firm and their employes for the past seventy years. Among those present was Controller McCarthy, who in a very humorous speech kept his audience in the best of spirits. The following members of the society contributed to the musical part of the programme: J. Johnstone, the Allen brothers, W. Moffitt, S. Woodland and T. Thompson. It was one of the most successful gatherings of its kind, about ninety guests being present.

Montreal Opera Company Season

Synopses of Operas to Be Sung by Canadian Organization in Toronto During Next Two Weeks.

In view of the strong public interest which is being taken in the engagement of the Montreal Opera Company, which commences at the Royal Alexandra Theatre to-morrow night, it will be of interest to many readers to learn something of the plots of the operas they are to see. The data is taken from the official prompt books of the company.

The Tragedy of Tosca.

The libretto of Puccini's "La Tosca," which is to be given on Monday night, was written by Luigi Illeca, and based on Sardon's famous drama of the same name. The story by acts is as follows:

Act I.—The political intriguer, Angelotti, having escaped from jail, is hiding in the Church of Saint Andrea, alla Valle. Cavaradossi is painting—his canvas is to represent Mary Magdalen. Angelotti and the painter, being friends, fall to chatting; but the latter hearing the voice of Tosca, his fiancee, urges his friend to conceal himself. Tosca, the singer, enters. She is of a jealous stripe and a scene takes place between her and her lover. He pacifies her. She departs. Whereupon the painter tells the prisoner of a well in which he may hide; they plan the escape of Angelotti. But a shot is heard and they realize that the prisoner's escape from jail is now known. The two fly, a rabble enters the church to celebrate a supposed victory over Napoleon by the forces of Scarpia. Scarpia, the head of the police, is among the crowd as he is looking for Angelotti. Tosca enters. Scarpia has designs. He arouses her jealousy by displaying a fan of her lover's model he has found in the church. He loves her. She departs. But Scarpia orders spies to follow her.

Act II.—Scarpia, in his apartment awaits Tosca. Spoletta, agent of the police, enters with Cavaradossi arrested in a lonely villa whither Tosca had gone with him. The painter gives no clew of Angelotti. He is sent to the torture chamber. Tosca arrives. She hears the groans of her lover; in the extremity she divulges the hiding place of Angelotti. The painter, now brought in from the torture chamber chides her for this revelation. Sciarrone appears to say that Napoleon was victorious after all; whereupon the painter exults in the defeat of Scarpia's men. Scarpia orders him executed. Tosca pleads—but the villainous Scarpia tells her the only way to save her lover's life is to give herself to him, Scarpia. Angelotti has been executed; Cavaradossi is prepared to meet his doom.

Tosca, driven, agrees to yield her virtue to Scarpia if he will then arrange for her and her lover to depart in safety. He orders a mock execution. He cries: "Now, Tosca, mine at last!" But Tosca stabs him and flees.

Act III.—Tosca hurries to the painter. She explains all. The mock execution takes place; but Helas! it is real, Tosca is beside herself. She hears the voice of Sciarrone and realizes that Scarpia's murder is discovered. A crowd enters with Spoletta at its head. Tosca runs to the parapet and jumps into space, crying: "Scarpia, may God judge between us!"

The story of Gounod's "Faust," which is to be given on Tuesday night, is so familiar that it is needless to go into detail.

The Sorrows of Mimi.

On Wednesday night Puccini' "La Boheme," founded on Murger's famous novel, will be heard. It is a series of sketches rather than a story, and runs as follows:—

Act I. Three students are living in a garret room. They share together their little money, their happiness and their misery; they burn their rejected manuscripts that they may have warmth. One of them having been successful with a publisher, returns laden with a basket of provisions, and he and his comrades enjoy at least one good meal.

One of the three, Rodolfo, a poet, discouraged at the non-acceptance of his manuscripts, tarries at home while his chums make merry at an inn nearby. During their absence, Mimi, a flower girl who lives on the same floor, comes to seek a light for her candle. Rodolfo, observing that she is exhausted, bids her in; whereupon she tells him she is suffering from consumption. Revived by a glass of wine and rest, she leaves, only to return, shortly, saying she has lost her key. While searching for the key both of their candles go out. As they are grouping about in their search, Rodolfo finds the key but says nothing, slipping it into his pocket. They become confidential, telling each other of their fortunes and misfortunes, and before they know it they fall madly in love.

Act II. The scene of act II is in the Latin quarter and the artists, with little Mimi are making merry generally; Mimi and Rodolfo seem particularly happy. A little later Musette, charming little woman that she is, joins them, having left her rich protector to be with her first love, Marcel, a painter, one of the three chums.

Act III witnesses a pretty general rupture; Marcel and Musette quarrel vehemently; Mimi and Rodolfo, owing to the jealous disposition of the latter, cannot seem to hit it off together, any longer.

Act IV. The scene shifts to the attic room of the first act and we find the three students once more sharing their misery together. Of a sudden Musette enters with Mimi, who is dying, and whose last wish is to end her life in the arms of Rodolfo.

It is a sad story but a human one, and symbolical of student life in the Latin quarter.

The Rebellion of Louise.

A somewhat similar phase of Parisian life is revealed in Charpentier's famous opera, "Louise," which will be presented for the first time in Toronto on Thursday night in a most sumptuous manner. Charpentier wrote both book and music himself and his story is as follows:

Act I. According to the laws of France young people cannot marry without the consent of the parents. Louise, daughter of a working man and his wife, is in love with Julien, a young poet. He writes to them for their consent to marry Louise, but they grant it not. Louise, from her window, talks the matter over with Julien. Both are downcast. Louise urges Julien to write again and agrees to elope with him should her parents refuse a second time. Louise's mother enters and overhears some of the conversation. She taunts her daughter with remarks about the man of her choice.

The father appears with Julien's second letter. He is kinder to Louise than her mother; he promises to look up the antecedents and prospects of her lover. But the mother becomes more determined against allowing such a marriage.

Act II. It is early morning in the Montmartre quarter of Paris. Many street types are introduced; Julien is seen with his boon companions. He intends to stop Louise on her way to work. She appears with her mother. As the latter departs, Julien approaches Louise and asks the outcome of his letter. She tells him that it is unfavorable. He reminds her of her promise and asks her to fly with him. She refuses; the more he begs and implores, the more she resists, knowing that it would break her father's heart were she to elope. Despite his warmth and her love she leaves him.

The second scene represents a sewing room with girls at work. A serenade, in the courtyard below, arrests their attention. It is Julien and his friends. He woos Louise. Her companions are at first taken with the singer. They shower him with compliments and pennies. After a while they tire of it all and ask him to desist. He persists. They jeer at him. Louise tries to conceal her emotion, but knowing that Julien is suffering for her sake, she pretends illness and leaves the shop. The girls see her walking off with the man of the serenade.

Act III. The scene shows a little house and garden at the top of the Butte Montmartre, overlooking Paris. It is the home of Louise and Julien. The lovers are enjoying ideal bliss. As a surprise, their friends have come to crown Louise the Muse of Montmartre, decorating the house and garden with lanterns and flowers. Louise joyfully accepts a black and silver shawl, her badge, as queen of the day. Song and dance prevail.

But a sombre note is struck. An old woman is seen; and the crowd disperses before her and vanishes, leaving Louise, Julien, and Louise's mother alone. Louise' mother has come not to rail but to tell her her father is dying. The immediate return of Louise to his side is the one hope. He cries for her constantly. If Julien will allow her to go to him, she shall return if she pleases. No pressure shall be brought to bear. Louise follows her mother thither.

Act IV. The same scene as that of Act I. Louise in her room. The father, sullen and peevish. The mother bids Louise to the kitchen. As she goes she speaks no word to her father. She returns and her father pulls her to his knee imploring her to be to him as of old. Louise is unmoved. She is adamantine. She reminds her parents of their promise of liberty. They argue that it is for her own good to remain. She replies that no good can come of keeping her from the man she loves. The discussion waxes warm and Louise, in her frenzy, calls on Julien to come to her. She longs for Julien and her Paris.

This provokes the father. He is about to strike her, but instead throws open the door and tells her to go. Frightened, she departs.

A moment later the father, realizing what he has done, calls to her, beseeching her to return. Alas! 'tis too late.

Madame Butterfly's Love Romance.

More tragic is the story of "Madame Butterfly," for which the libretto was written for Puccini by David Belasco and John Luther Long. It is as follows:—

Act I.—Pinkerton, an officer in the U. S. Navy, is in command of a ship stationed in Japanese waters. He has taken a bungalow at Nagaski, and in accordance with Japanese customs, lives there with Cio-Cio-San, a lovely and ingenuous maiden—Madame Butterfly.

After a while Pinkerton is ordered to America. He lightly assures Butterfly (who has become deeply attached to him), that he will return to her "when the red-breasted robins are nesting."

With loyal devotion and confidence Butterfly patiently awaits his return, turning a deaf ear, meanwhile, to more than one Japanese suitor.

Acts II. and III.—The American Consul, Sharpless, waits on Madame Butterfly to tell her he has heard from Pinkerton; that Pinkerton has married in America and can never return to her. But Sharpless is so touched at her affection for Pinkerton that he can not bring himself to apprise her of the cruel news. He sees her baby son—the very existence of whom is known to none.

A report is heard. To the infinite joy of Madame Butterfly, she and Suzuki (her maid), behold Pinkerton's ship drawing into the harbor. She is reassured. She rejoices in the thought that others have been unjust to Pinkerton in believing he would not return. She tenderly arranges the bungalow for his return. But all thru the night she watches and watches in vain. At last, overcome, she heeds Suzuki, who entreats her to rest. Alas! no sooner has she withdrawn than Sharpless, Pinkerton and his wife appear. As Pinkerton hears of the devotion and sorrow of Butterfly he cowardly flees, leaving his wife and Sharpless to meet poor Butterfly. The hapless woman, as she learns the sad truth, kisses her little son farewell, and kills herself.

The Roguries of Rosina.

In relief to this tragic is the merry tale of Beaumarchais, on which the libretto of Rossini's "Barber of Seville," which will be given at the Saturday matinee, is founded. These are the details:—

Act I.—Almaviva, a count, serenades Rosina, the ward of Bartolo, whom Bartolo wishes to marry for her fortune. Figaro, the merry barber, enters, and the count, who knows him, seeks his aid in meeting Rosina. The count risky recompenses Figaro for an idea, namely, to disguise as a soldier, and pretending drunkeness to gain admission to the house.

The scene changes to the chamber of Doctor Bartolo. Rosina writes to the count by the only name she knows him, Lindoro, and as she leaves the room the Doctor and Basilo, the music master, appear. They leave shortly and Rosina and Figaro enter. As Rosina is giving a letter to Figaro to hand to Lindoro, Bartolo surprises them; tho she fools him he is still suspicious. The count contrives to meet Rosina, confides that he is Lindoro, gives her a note, while she promptly hands Bartolo the laundry list. The watch is aroused; but Almaviva, giving his name, is released. Figaro jests at the situation.

Act II.—The count re-enters Bartolo's house as a music teacher, saying that he has been sent by Basilio who is ill. That he may obtain the confidence of Bartolo he shows Rosina's letter to himself trying to persuade Rosina that the letter was given him by a mistress of the count. He obtains the interview; Figaro secures the keys of the balcony, and a midnight escape is determined on and a secret marriage arranged. But Basilio appears, the lovers are upset, while the count escapes.

Bartolo, having the letter of Rosina, written to the count, by showing it, excites the jealousy of Rosina, who, as a result, reveals the plan of escape, and agrees to marry Bartolo. At the set time the count and Figaro appear, and, with ado, the lovers are appeased. Figaro brings a notary and the count and Rosina sign the marriage contract. The outwitted Bartolo is reconciled by the receipt of Rosina's dowry.

Wayward Manon's Story.

Massenet's "Manon," which is to be given on Saturday night, is founded on an immortal classic of French literature, "Manon Lescaut," by Abbe Prevost. This is the scenario:—

Act I.—The first scene is at Amiens in 1721. At the tavern are three actresses, Guillot, minister of finance, and De Bretigny, a noble. The arrival of a pretty girl, under charge of a relative, excites old Guillot, who rushes to meet her. It is Manon Lescaut, a lovely peasant, vain as she is beautiful, journeying to a convent with her cousin, Lescaut. Manon repels the advances of Guillot, laughing at him. He returns to the house, having first told her who he is and of his wealth. While her cousin is playing at cards with guardsmen, Manon, left alone, regrets she is to enter a convent. The Chevalier des Grieux, on his way to a monastery to take holy orders, enters. Surprising himself and Manon, he proclaims to her his love, and, forgetful of his pilgrimage, proposes eloping; they do so by means of Guillot's carriage.

Act II.—To Paris they go; and to the chevaller's apartments.

He is writing for his father's consent. With Manon he reads the letter. They are interrupted by Lescaut and Monsieur De Bretigny. Lescaut threatens to redress the wrongs done the honor of his house. Des Grieux persuades the irate cousin his intentions are honorable by showing him the letter. Lescaut and Bretigny depart. Des Grieux goes to mail his letter, is seized and hurried off.

Act III.—Manan is consoled by De Bretigny, who gives her all that wealth can procure. She, hearing that Des Grieux is to seclude himself in a monastery, according to his father's wishes, hastens to rescue him. They meet.

Act IV.—He again renounces his religious intentions; they fly to Paris, where in a gambling saloon Des Grieux and Manon are charged with using marked cards. His father, however, pays his debts; but Guillot, who is jealous, has Manon sentenced to exile. On her way she sickens, dying in Des Grieux's arms.

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MONTREAL. 30

"The Never Homes"

Another big musical entertainment fresh from Broadway comes to town shortly when Lew Fields' big production of "The Never Homes," with George W. Monroe "featured," comes to the Royal Alexandra for a week's engagement.

Like all the other big shows with which Mr. Fields' name has been identified such as "The Midnight Sons," "The Girl Behind the Counter," and "The Jolly Bachelors," "The Never Homes" is a hodge-podge of vaudeville, musical comedy and travesty staged with exceptional splendor, costumed with great lavishness and interpreted by a company large enough to make use of the word "spectacle" quite fitting. Its story concerns the conditions which exist in the little City of Lilydale following the capture of the municipal offices by the women suffragets who immediately proceed to run the town according to their own advanced ideas. Much playful and entirely harmless satire of the women suffrage movement is indulged in. The settings include views of a feminized fire engine house and of the interior of the court house during the progress of a trial conducted by a female judge. Also there is a view of the public square on election day and of a perfectly equipped laundry.

Mr. Monroe has the role of Patricia Flynn, a female political boss, who corrals several of the most important offices and "runs the town." It is said to afford him exceptional opportunities for the display of his unquestioned talent as a broad funmaker and to be even funnier than his role of Pansy Burns in "The Midnight Sons." The company includes the following list of remarkable names: Jess Dandy, Lillian Herlein, Al Leech, Will Archie, Bessie Clifford, Joseph Stanley, Maud Grey, Vera Finlay and Denman Maley.

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In order to show beyond all doubt that I am in possession of a medicine that will cure kidney trouble, bladder trouble or rheumatism, I will this year give away ten thousand dollars' worth of this medicine, and anyone suffering from these diseases can get a box of it absolutely free. All that is necessary is to send me your address.

I don't mean that you are to use a part of it or all of it and pay me if cured. I mean that I will send you a box of this medicine absolutely free of charge, a gift from me to the Uric Acid sufferers of the world, so I can show them where and how they may be cured. I will not expect payment for this free medicine, nor would I accept it now or later if you sent it. It is free in the real meaning of the word.

For twenty-five years—quarter of a century—I have been trying to convince the public that I have something genuine, something better than others have for the cure of stubborn, chronic rheumatism, for torturing kidney backache, or annoying calls to urinate. But it is hard to convince people—they try a few things unsuccessfully and give up all hope and refuse to listen to anyone thereafter. Happily, I am in a position now to demonstrate to sufferers at my own expense that I have a medicine that cures these diseases. I don't ask them to spend any money to find out; I don't ask them to believe me, nor even to take the word of reliable people, but all I ask is that they allow me to send them the medicine at my own cost. That is surely fair.

To this end I have set aside ten thousand dollars, which will be used to compound my medicine. Much of it is ready now to be sent out, all of it fresh and standard. There will be enough for all sufferers, tho there be thousands of them. Anda nyone who needs it can get some of it free. But in order that I shall know that you have a disease for which this medicine is intended, I ask you to send me some of your leading symptoms in the list printed here, you need my medicine and if you will write me I will gladly send you a box of it free with full directions for your use. Look the symptoms over, see which symptoms you have, then write me about as follows: "Dear Dr., I notice symptoms number"—here put down the numbers, give your age, full address, and send it to me. My address is Dr. T. Frank Lynott, 338 Franklin Building, Toronto, Can.

The ten thousand dollars I am spending for the compounding of my medicine is only a part of the money I am devoting to this cause for the package of medicine I send you will be fully prepaid at my expense. From any standpoint you view it, YOU incur no expense or obligation. Just tell others who you know are suffering who sent you the medicine that cured you.

I am promising to give away ten thousand dollars' worth of medicine, and I will do that: I am promising to send one sufferer who writes me a box of this medicine and full directions free of charge, and I will do that. I can say further that this medicine has been vouched for according to the law as complying in every detail with all requirements. It will stop rheumatism, it will stop pain and backache, it will stop too frequent desire to urinate; it will heal, soothe and strengthen. You will be better in every way for having taken it. There is not an ingredient that can injure; not one but will benefit. All that I ask is that you use it yourself so that you may be personally convinced.

Owing to the large number of requests, I have had ten thousand more copies of my medical book printed. This book is new and up to date and contains complete descriptions, symptoms, causes, effects and cures of kidney, bladder and rheumatic diseases. All who write for the free medicine will be sent a copy of this grand illustrated medical book—the largest ever written on these diseases for free and general distribution.

If you need medicine such as I have, if you are anxious to be cured and don't want to spend any money LOOKING for cures, write me. Read the symptoms over and let me hear from you today.

These Are the Symptoms:

1—Pain in the back.
2—Too frequent desire to urinate.
3—Burning or obstruction or urine.
4—Pain or soreness in the bladder.
5—Prostatic trouble.
6—Gas or Pain in the stomach.
7—General debility, weakness, dizziness.
8—Pain or soreness under right rib.
9—Swelling in any part of the body.
10—Constipation or liver toruble.
11—Palpitation or pain under the heart.
12—Pain in the hip joint.
13—Pain in the neck or head.
14—Pain or soreness in the kidneys.
15—Pain or swelling of the joints.
16—Pain or swelling of the muscles.
17—Pain and soreness in nerves.
18—Acute or chronic rheumatism.

THE Stage

STAGE RETROSPECT
WITH MUSICAL NOTES

At the Royal Alexandra.

A rose by any other name would smell as sweet, an operetta, renamed, translated as to the libretto, should equally, in translation, lose nothing of its original sweetness. It is not at all likely that the translation of the libretto from German to English can have damaged this dramatic vehicle to any appreciable extent, therefore it may be taken that "Night Birds" is fairly representative of "Die Fledermaus" (the better translation, I think would have been "The Bats"), but, if we are to accept this as being fact, then it is difficult to understand how the musically critical Germans could have passed such puerile music as being even up to the level of the lightest of Offenbach, of Farnie or of any of the bouffe music men who professed to write only for the moment, and whose music still lives. In "Night Birds" there is hardly a distinguished melody, and there is never an approach to such orchestration as proclaims the master-musician. The father of the composer of this light musical work, who, so unassailably earned the title "waltz king," was so established as the master of rhythmic, easy-running melody, that one is compelled to a mild wonder why it is that his son, following, musically, his father does not show some signs of the heritance one suspects he should have come in to. In the "Night Birds," a story largely dealing with those light love affairs which one associates, naturally, with the lilt of six-eight time, he employs, mostly uninteresting tempos to which are set arias, generally without any of the distinction one might naturally expect from his pen, and without, to be frank, any outstanding or easily memorized melodies. Miss Fritzi Schiff is too heavily handicapped by her vehicle to score as she deserves, as an artiste, to do, and the rest of her Company suffer, even to the chorus, under the blight of work which it is a compliment to call mediocre.

At the Princess.

It is sad to have to continue in pessimistic mood, but one did not even have to exercise the faculty of captiousness to perceive the emptiness of "Alma, Where Do You Live?" It would need considerable ability in any dramatist to overcome the initial handicap of such a puerile title, and certainly the author has not caught the method. The music side, also, is at low ebb, there is nothing of noticeable merit in any part of the scoring, and, if there were, there is no singer in the cast capable of doing anything like justice to real music. So we had to be satisfied with such piffle as "Love Me," and what are called "catchy," but really are "catch-penny" airs. There is no sign, no stamp of the artist anywhere visible in such work—it is of the feebliest, and it is time that something in the shape of a Playgoer's Club, as in the big towns in Britain, came into existence, to make it clear to those who cater professionally to the seekers after dramamatic and musical refreshment, that they want what they want when and where they want it. The truth is that managers have to accept any old thing which is ladled out to them by syndicate caterers.

"TENTU."

An Interesting Recital.

Tickets are on sale at the Bell Piano Warerooms for a musical and dramatic recital, to be given in St. George's Hall on Saturday evening, Feb. 24, by Mildred Katherine Walker, entertainer, assisted by Hartwell DeMille, baritone, and Harold Rich, pianist. Miss Walker will sing two numbers and give four readings, including a scene from "Romeo and Juliet." Mr. DeMille will contribute a number of songs, among which will be an aria from "Faust," and Mr. Harold Rich, one of Toronto's most talented young pianists, will be heard in solo work and also as accompanist.

This Week's Attractions

THE PRINCESS.

"Maggie Pepper".

"Maggie Pepper," in which Henry B. Harris will present Rose Stahl at the Princess Theatre this week, with matinees Wednesday and Saturday, provides the popular star with a play in which all her admirers will desire to see her. The play was written by Charles Klein. Miss Stahl's new character is a New York shop girl, and is an excellent portrayal of a pure American type. Maggie Pepper has always been a shop girl. Gradually she works her way to the position of assistant buyer in a department. The place of buyer becomes vacant and is given to another. This puts Miss Pepper in a frame of mind to express her opinion of the store and its management to almost any one who happens along. Archaic management and the absence of the young man who had inherited the business were rapidly demoralizing the concern. The young man returns, and while on an inspection of the place incognito encounters Maggie Pepper. Thinking him a new and "fresh" floor-walker the assistant buyer unburdens her soul and expresses her opinion. He is impressed with what she says and decides to take radical action.

Thru the discernment of the young man Maggie Pepper is promoted to a responsible position in the place. The commercial world wonders at the young man's sudden genius for business as the real cause of the new movement keeps in the background. He beseeches her to let him tell who provides the ideas which have re-established the store, but Maggie Pepper refuses. As they have occasion to be much together, scandal is soon bruited about, and the tattling tongues lead to a serious breach between the young man and his fiancee. Maggie Pepper hears of this and immediately announces her determination to quit and go on her way to find another place.

The play is replete with bright dialog and interesting character-darwing. Mr. Harris is sending to this city the same company which supported Miss Stahl during the engagement of six months at the Harris Theatre in New York City. The company includes besides Miss Stahl, Federick Truesdale, Herbert Ayling, Mary Hampton, Eleanor Lawson, Walter Craven, Helen Dahl, Agnes Marc, Gretchen Lang, Lee Kohlmar, Natalie Jerome, Wm. J. Kline, Percival T. Moore, Marie Hudson, Albert Goldberg, and Franklyn Roberts. The play is adequately staged.

THE GRAND.

The Light Eternal.

Let the man or woman who would feel deeply, who would thrill in the grip of nobility, heroism and self-renunciation, sit with receptive mind thru the beautiful story of "The Light Eternal," that inspiring drama of the fourth century, to be offered at the Grand this week. It is good to laugh—and it is good to feel the more profound emotions. Few plays nowadays reach over the footlights and touch the heart. They are more and more devoted to the pleasantries, the muddy records, and the mere mimicry of reality. When a play gets past the shallows and reaches the sources, that play is worthy.

Such a play is "The Light Eternal"—replete with emotional power and presented with a notable cast. Beautiful scenes and effective costumes are but accessories to the expression of the deep convictions of Marco Valerius, a noble son of a martyr and himself a martyr, or of Princes Artemia, daughter of a Caesar, who condemns her lover to die because he has won her love, and it is then thrust upon her that he is a Christian, while she is a pagan.

Act by act, this play unfolds the glory and glitter of paganism, the insolence of Roman domination, and the fervent devotion of the early Christians; leaving an indelible impression in the mind of the beholder. Of especial effect is the stirring climax of the third act, the setting of which is the brilliant throne room of Emperor Diocletian. Here the indomitable will of Marco angers the emperor beyond control, and physical force is used to effect his worship at the pagan altar. As Diocletian hurls a blatant curse upon the God of Christianity, the altar is shattered by a bolt of lightning, and over its wreckage appears a flaming cross, the sign of the faith so slowly and surely undermining his imperial and imperious sway.

During the past two seasons "The Light Eternal" has been one of the pronounced success of the largest cities, and it comes to local theatregoers with the same fine cast and magnificent scenic equipment that has aided so materially in establishing it as the greatest of all religious dramas.

THE STAR.

'The Lady Buccaneers'.

This week's offering at the Star Theatre, starting with matinee Monday, will be "The Lady Buccaneers," a real burlesque organization, and tho there is plenty of snap, go, ginger, fun and music, there is none of that vulgarity that appeals only to the individual with the brain equipment of a grasshopper.

The burletta to be put forth by the female "Pirates" is called "A Million For a Nose." It is said to contain some good comedy lines, funny situations and plenty of up-to-date songs and dances. The scenery is new and the costumes are mighty clever creations of the costumer's art.

John C. Hanson, the man with the nose, has the principal comedy role and he scores with both his fun and his warbles. Dick Maddox, Claude Kelley, Harry Hunter, Madeline Rowe, Grace Whitman, Gerterude Ralston, Josephine Bonnett and Mary Gray lend him able assistance thruout the two acts of the playlet which receives added interest by the presence of a score of pretty young chorus girls who are billed as "Ponies."

An interesting part of the show is the olio. Heading this are the Langsings a strong man and woman who will give one of the best acts of the kind ever seen here. They are little people, but every inch of them is real muscle. Another corking good act will be furnished by Kelley and Rowe. Miss Rowe has a fine voice and figure, knows how to dress and look pretty and she will sing one ballad that is, perhaps, the best musical number of the entire performance. Still another good turn will be put over by Weisser & Hunter, the tip-top minstrels, their burlesque song on women is very funny. "Egyptian Maid" will be cleverly rendered by Miss Rojaire and chorus in Oriental costume, and without the sickening burlesque wriggles. As sung by Rojaire, it is very effective and worth going miles to listen to.

Miss Irene Biddell has recently returned from Montreal where she sang with great success on a number of different occasions. Her beautiful voice, artistic singing and pleasing personality was the subject of much favorable comment. Miss Biddell is a talented pupil of Mildred K. Walkers and has been under her tuition for two seasons.

This Week at the Theatres

ROYAL ALEXANDRA—
MONTREAL OPERA CO.
PRINCESS—
"MAGGIE PEPPER."
GRAND—
"THE LIGHT ETERNAL."
SHEA'S—
VAUDEVILLE.
STAR—
LADY BUCCANEERS.
GAYETY—
THE PASSING PARADE.
STRAND THEATRE—
PHOTO PLAYS, MUSICAL AND SINGING NOVELTIES.
THE GARDEN THEATRE—
MOTION PICTURES.

MISS ROSE STAHL, THE CLEVER COMEDIENNE, WHO WILL BE AT THE PRINCESS THIS WEEK IN CHARLES KLEIN'S SUCCESSFUL PLAY, "MAGGIE PEPPER."

SHEA'S THEATRE.

At Shea's this week Maclyn Arbuckle will appear in a new one-act play, entitled, "The Reform Candidate," written by Edgar A. Guest, of The Detroit Free Press, and himself. It is a clean, wholesome comedy-drama playlet of politics and home.

Two boys begin life in the same poor tenement district. The one, Art Hoke, continues to live in the district where he was born and becomes a politician; the boss, Frank W. Weak, the other boy, leaves the poor district early in life because his neighbors were too common for his ambitious ideas. Weak eventually becomes cashier of a bank, and is put forward by the church and reform element in the local politics as candidate for the mayor of the city.

Hoke and Weak have not met in some years, and this campaign aligns one against the other, as Hoke, the political leader, has a practical joke candidate for mayor himself in John Beckley.

Weak denounces Hoke in his campaign as a grafter and corruptionist, and as the campaign progresses, he suddenly finds himself in a desperate position and is obliged to seek Hoke and make a personal appeal for assistance, offering Hoke $15,000 to insure his own election.

During this interview Weak's wife telephones that she is coming to see him. He sends Weak after the money, and Mrs. Weak appears. After a surprising interview in which the gentleness and tender-heartedness of Hoke come to the surface, there is a humorous scene in which Hoke learns about the contents of a woman's hand-bag.

Weak's return brings a strong dramatic scene between the two men. The wife appears and the dramatic interview is intensified by the interviewed by the interview between them. The appeal of home and children brings an end to a human and interesting incident. The character of Art Hoke is similar in many ways to the humorous and philosophical county chairman, which character Mr. Arbuckle made famous some years ago. The playlet is a strong appeal to both men and women, and has a moral element without any attempt at preaching. It is humorous, philosophical and human.

The special attraction on the bill for the week is the Wille Brothers, known as the premier equilibrists. This is the first appearance of these men in America, they arrived only a few days ago, coming from Germany to fill engagements made in this country several seasons ago, but this has been the first time in years that they have been able to postpone bookings on the other side. This is one of the most sensational balancing acts ever brought over.

Dan Burke and his Wonder Girls at Winnipesaukee, will be a feature of the week's bill. Dan Burke's stepdancing is renowned and his Wonder Girls have all been taught to dance in the same graceful and picturesque way. Nellie Moller does some solo-dancing, as well as her numbers with Mr. Burke and the girls. The act is new, well-costumed, and mounted with special scenery.

A treat for the week is the appearance of Kate Elinor, assisted by Sam Williams. Kate Elinore for several seasons has deserted vaudeville, and was equally successful in opera and musical comedy, and Toronto audiences remember her as the favorite of Dick Whittington in Naughty Marietta. The offering Miss Elinore and Mr. Williams are providing for their admirers this season is called "The Irregular Army." Kate Elinore is always funny and the very title of the new act suggests a laugh. The Great Asahi will be seen here the first time, assisted by a quintet of Japanese, doing feats of magic and mystery, and the Kitamura Brothers, in their Risley work. The act is well mounted and the $4,000 hand-embroidered curtain used is an exquisite piece of Japanese art. Reta and Inez Kaufman, direct from the Follies Bergere, Paris, are dainty and attractive girls, presenting an act of singing and dancing. The Temple Quartet has an entirely new repertoire, and Joe Morris and Charles Allen, the comedians with the pipes, have a new laughing act.

THE GAYETY.

"The Passing Parade."

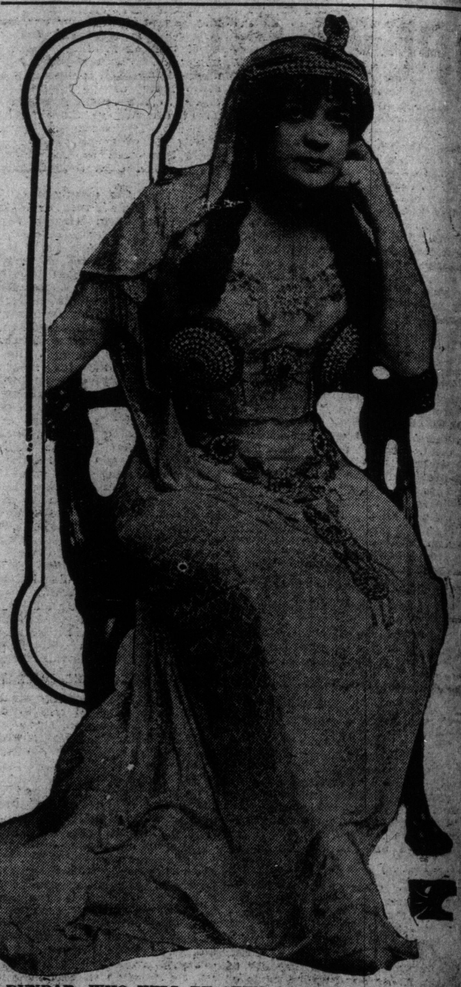
The Gordon-North Amusement Co. Inc.), managers of "The Passing Parade," which comes to the Gayety Theatre the coming week, have succeeded in gathering together the best casted show that has ever played the Eastern Wheel. A new two-act musical comedy has been written, which gives the comedians plenty of scope to display their talents. The new production which has been built on original lines, is destined to hold a lasting place in modern amusements, because of the fact that it contains everything that is new, fresh and up-to-date, that comes under the head of novelties and sensations that really thrill and captivate the senses. Many specialties are introduced during the action of the two acts. The production represents an enormous investment and the electrical and novel effects are equal to any that have been seen in the two dollar productions.

In the cast are found such well-known burlesque artists as James Rowland, Chas. Aveling, Lee Rose, Al. Canfield, George Mayo, Helen Ely, Libby Blondell, Carrie Behr, Anna Belle and many others.

Among the musical hits are: "Love Me," "Ragtime Violin," "You'll Want Me Back," "Grape, Grape, Grape," "Mysterious Rag," "Come Where the Bright Lights Shine," "Oh, You Beautiful Doll" and others too numerous to mention.

A Million Dollars Worth.

There will be about one million dollars' worth of automobiles and accessories assembled in the armories for the Toronto Automobile Show the week of February 20. Insurance arrangements are being made by the management so that the risk of loss thru fire will be guarded against to the full limit. Last year the armories had slightly over $700,000 worth of machines under its roof, but this year, with the addition of the steel hall containing 10,000 more feet of space, the value goes considerably higher. These machines are not alone of Canadian make, for England, France, Germany, and of course the United States, are also widely represented.



LOUISE DUNBAR, WHO WILL BE SEEN AS PRINCESS ARTEMIA IN "THE LIGHT ETERNAL," AT THE GRAND THIS WEEK.

NOTICE

See the Huge Display "Ad" for the Grand Opera House on Last Page of Illustrated Section

GAYETY DAILY MATS. LADIES-10¢
BURLESQUE & VAUDEVILLE
PRICES: MATINEE—15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c
EVENING—15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1.00
GORDON AND NORTH PRESENT THEIR SUCCESS, THE
PASSING PARADE
A SHOW OF CLASS
WITH THAT FUNNY LITTLE IRISHMAN JAMES ROWLAND
A RIOT OF SONG, MUSIC, COMEDY WITH A COTERIE OF PRETTY GIRLS WHO CAN SING AND DANCE. AND AS FOR PRINCIPALS YOU KNOW WHAT
GORDON and NORTH
MEAN TO BURLESQUE. THEY PUT OVER THE MERRY WHEEL AND WORLD OF PLEASURE. WHY SAY MORE?
NEXT WEEK—BEN WELCH AND HIS BURLESQUERS

MADAME FERRAPINI, AS MADAME BUTTERFLY, THE GREAT ITALIAN PRIMA DONNA, WILL BE HEARD IN FOUR ROLES WITH THE MONTREAL OPERA CO., AT THE ROYAL ALEXANDRA THEATRE DURING THE FORTNIGHT COMMENCING FEB. 12.

STAR
Matinee Daily THE HOME OF REAL BURLESQUE
ALL THIS WEEK
TIP
A tip is something handed to you—oftentimes a get-rich-quick thing that looks so soft that you can't grasp it soon enough. When dealt a straight tip, you're sure on the inside, so much so in fact that you wish you were on the outside. A tip is nothing more than a speculation, there's no sure thing about it—you simply become a guesser sure and simple. How different in the show game. When we tip off that the **Lady Buccaneers** are due at the Star Monday—you know that's a tip, the surest thing you know. The chic, clean, creamy cluster of girls are here with the "Tip-top" burlesque dope—the kind that gives you a hundred per cent. on your coin. Get wise, boys, pass the tip along—the Star's the one sure bet for a long fun-profit.
LADY BUCCANEERS
A laughesque girlesque burlesque—nothing niftier in the line of girl goods will blow this way. **Harry Strouse** always brings in a winner, so you can wager this show is a ripper. **John Hanson** as a Dutch junk dispenser does tangles to the native language, and his enunciation is such that you wonder if he's doing the contortion stunt with his tongue. **Madeline Rowe** is a slick splash-up sifter who knows her lesson and **Josephine Bonett, Grace Whitman and Gertrude Ralston** will be found right up with the doors all the time. They pass the correct thing in the burlesque line.
BUCCANEER BABES
They parcel a screamlet etched "A Million for a Nose" and the dolls put up a smashing good appearance. In the peg-top line-up will be found: Dick Maddox, J. Weisser, Joe Kator, Claude Kelley, Harry Hunter and Lee Herfmann. Among the blossoms will be seen: Mary Gray, Blanch Elliott, Anna Crawford, Kitty Valmore, Margaret Harris, LaRue Barton, Kitty Baer, Mazie Merrill, Dorothy Armstrong, Anna Lansing, Nellie Tueney, Corrine Resser and Trixie Denton.
NEXT WEEK—QUEEN'S FOLLIES BERGERE.

2 WEEKS STARTING NEXT MONDAY

PRICES: 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50

SEASON OF GRAND OPERA

—BY THE—

MONTREAL OPERA CO.

COMPANY OF 150

40 Artists of European Fame

FIRST WEEK

Monday, Feb. 12th—
LA TOSCA (in Italian)
With Ferrabini, Colombini, Nicoletti, Cervi, Allan.

Tuesday, Feb. 13th—
FAUST (in French)
With LaPalme, Huberty, Darial, Courso, Riviere, Wainman, Carmes.

Wednesday, Feb. 14th—
LA BOHEME (in Italian)
With Ferrabini, Pawloska, Colombini, Nicoletti, Huberty, Cervi.

Thursday, Feb. 15th—
LOUISE (in French)
(First time here)
With Dereyne, Darial, Huberty, Courso, Stroesco, Wainman, Bonafe, Pawloska, Bowman, Choiseul, Panneton.

Friday, Feb. 16th—
MADAME BUTTERFLY (in Italian)
With Ferrabini, Colombini, Nicoletti, Courso, Stroesco.

Saturday Mat., Feb. 17—
BARBIERE DI SEVIGLIA (in Ital.)
With LaPalme, Colombini, Huberty, Cervi, Nicoletti.

Saturday Eve., Feb. 17th—
MANON (in French)
With Aida, Sterlin, Huberty, Cargue, Wainman.

SECOND WEEK

Monday, Feb. 19th—
FAUST (in French)
With Aida, Darial, Huberty, Courso, Bonafe, Wainman, Riviere.

Tuesday, Feb. 20th—
CARMEN (in French)
With Ferrabini, Sterlin, LaPalme, Wainman, Stroesco, Panneton, Pawloska, Choiseul.

Wednesday, Feb. 21st—
LOUISE (in French)
With Dereyne, Darial, Huberty, Courso, Stroesco, Wainman, Bonafe, Pawloska, Bowman, Choiseul, Panneton.

Thursday, Feb. 22nd—
RIGILETTO (in Italian)
With Bowman, Colombini, Huberty, Nicoletti, Cervi.

*Friday, Feb. 23rd—
LE CHEMINEAU (in French)
With Dereyne, Huberty, Cargue, Pawloska, Choiseul, Panneton, Sterlin, Allan.

*Saturday Mat., Feb. 24th—
LE JONGLEUR DE NOTRE DAME (in French)
With Sterlin, Cargue, Stroesco, Bonafe, Wainman, Panneton.

Saturday Eve., Feb. 24th—
ROMEO AND JULIETTE (in French)
With LaPalme, Darial, Cargue, Huberty, Stroesco, Pawloska, Wainman.

*First time in Toronto.

ORCHESTRA 40

CONDUCTORS: AGIDE JACCHIA LOUIS HASSELMANS

Seats can be reserved by mail for second week.

ROYAL ALEXANDRA SEATS BELL PIANO CO., 146 Yonge street

NEW THEORY ABOUT FERTILITY OF ALLUVIAL SOIL.

A new theory of the great fertility of alluvial soil has been brought to the notice of the Royal Microscopical Society by Rev. Hilderic Friend.

It is usually explained that the fresh soil brought by occasional floods keeps up the richness of the land, but now the real cause is affirmed to be the vast numbers present in the mud deposit of a tiny worm, that buries its head and waves its tail above the surface.

In some places an ounce of ooze has been found to contain a quarter of an ounce of these worms.

Ascum—Tell me, which is proper, Would you say "it is possible for two to live on $10 a week" or "on $10 weekly?"

Wise—Well, I'd say "it is possible for two to live on $10 a week weakly."—Catholic Standard and Times.

"The Stampede" a Big Production

It Will Be the Offering at the Grand Opera House All Next Week.

A. G. Delamater, the well-known theatrical producing manager, is this season presenting "The Stampede," a stirring comedy-drama affording opportunities for huge scenic effects equal to its predecessor, "The Round-Up," altho the locale of this later play is in another section of the Western wilderness. In "The Stampede" the political element is more prominent and the comedy is more agreeably polite, the first act transpiring in Washington, D. C., at an evening reception where the serious plot is developed amid an atmosphere of music and laughter. For the remaining acts the settings are in Arizona Desert and the Which Creek Indian Reservation, permitting a panoramic effect of vast distances positively startling in its vividness and sublimity. In no Belasco production has closer study been given to the smaller details which combine to form an elaborate and truthful picture; special mechanical contrivances have been constructed for the big stampede effect, expensive electrical devices are employed, lighting and incidental music is carefully calculated to quicken the pulse during the tense moments of the play. In another respect, does "The Stampede" differ from "The Round-Up"—in the new play, instead of a tremendous fusillade of bullets, only once is a shot fired. "The Stampede" will be the offering at the Grand next week.

Goodness Doesn't Know How To Dress

Miss Rose Stahl Says So, and Tells Why, New Fashions are "Immoral".

"Every little while," remarked Rose Stahl recently in New York while playing "Maggie Pepper," "when news is scarce, some newspaper man tells of some sage remarks made by somebody or other about clothes. It's a sure topic to gain interest, but there's nothing particularly of news about it, for people have been writing about clothes ever since a certain Mr. Thomas Carlyle wrote the last word about them in "Sartor Resartus'."

If an introduction other than Miss Stahl herself made is needed, it may be explained that her opening remarks were made when her attention was called to a recent address by a western college woman, who announced that woman's dress was an index to character.

Miss Stahl, who knows a thing or two about clothes, said: "I most certainly think that to a certain extent clothes proclaim a woman's character. For instance, the woman who is addicted to extreme styles, is sure to be an extremist in everything else. But I do not believe that every woman who wears immoral clothes is necessarily immoral herself. As the fashions are to-day, a woman would have to design everything different from them for herself if she would not wear immoral clothes. The reason is plain enough. Fashions are not designed for good women. The makers of fashion have decided among themselves that good women may be all right in their way—but they don't know how to dress or wear clothes. That is the reason that every new fashion is designed originally for the demi-monde of Paris. The fashionable dressmakers design a startling new costume, then dress a "dummy," as the Paris models are called, and send the "dummy" on her merry way to the Riviera, to Aux-le-Bains, to Monte Carlo, everywhere. If the costume "catches on" then it may be slightly modified for some particular wearers. That being the case, how can one possibly gauge a woman's morals by what she wears? She may be just blindly following fashion's lead. If she rushes for the extreme of style thruout, that is different. That shows her true character as an extremist. At best it shows that she wants to attract attention, and—oh, well, there may be differences of opinion as to why a woman wants to attract attention."

"But you haven't said a word about the slovenly woman and her morals, Miss Stahl," was remarked.

"Nor do I want to talk about slovenly women," she exclaimed. "There is no excuse for them. No matter how good a woman may think she is, if she is one of the kind who is addicted to dingy kimons, or whose waist and skirt are eternally at war, or if she offers you a game of chance to guess how many buttons will be missing when she appears—there is surely something morally wrong with her, no matter if she belongs to ten churches and dreams heavens. Deep down in her heart she is not good.

MADELINE ROWE, WITH LADY BUCCANEERS, AT THE STAR THEATRE THIS WEEK.

Lina Abarbanell In "Madame Sherry"

Catchy Songs and Exquisite Dancing In First Class Comedy Here This Week.

Miss Lina Abarbanell and the entire New York New Amsterdam Theatre Company will present Madame Sherry, the operatic vaudeville, at the Princess next week. It is the original organization. Assisting Miss Abarbanell will be found the well-known names of Elizabeth Murray, George A. Schiller, Ignacio Martinetti, Jack Gardner, Mae Phelps, Florence Mackie, John Reinhard, and the "Talking Chorus" of American beauties.

Recent introduction of "Madame Sherry" companies in London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna and Australia gives it the credit of being the most popular and widely whistled, hummed, sung and dancing rage of the present period. The musical theme, "Every Little Movement Has A Meaning All Its Own," has been whistled and sung thruout the world. The novel features of the production—the "Danger Dance," the "Trezzati Buffo," the "Talking Chorus," the "Birth of the Butterfly." Yvonne Sherry—"Madame Sherry," the little maid from the convent with a convent girl's ways, who finds herself suddenly thrust into the quick of life, amid comic situations that fairly tumble over and pile up one upon another until finally in the very thick of the gaiety suddenly falls headlong in love, has already taken a place in the gallery of the world's feminine idols of musical imagination.

Hailed in Paris a whole season, "Madame Sherry" ran a year in London, a year in New York, six months in Chicago and the present company comes here almost direct from its long and successful run in Boston.

In Lina Abarbanell, the star in "Madame Sherry," the stage has found a new brilliant lyric artiste.

THREE OF THE CHORUS BEAUTIES WITH THE PASSING PARADE, AT THE GAYETY THIS WEEK.

PRINCESS

ONE WEEK OPENING MONDAY FEB. 12

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES

HENRY B. HARRIS Presents

ROSE STAHL

IN HER GREAT SUCCESS

MAGGIE PEPPER

CHARLES KLEIN'S DEPARTMENT STORE ROMANCE

SIX MONTHS AT THE HARRIS THEATRE, N. Y.

FOUR MONTHS IN CHICAGO

WEEK OF FEB. 19 WOODS, FRAZEE AND LEDERER

ANNOUNCE THE NEW YORK NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE CO. IN THE UNIVERSALLY SUCCESSFUL MUSICAL PLAY PRESENTING

LINA ABARBANELL

—IN—

MADAME SHERRY

PERSONALLY STAGED BY GEO. W. LEDERER

ORIGINAL NEW YORK NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE CO. WITH ELIZABETH MURRAY, GEORGE A. SCHILLER, JACK GARDNER, IGNACIO MARTINETTI, MAE PHELPS, FLORENCE MACKIE, JOHN REINHARD AND A "TALKING CHORUS" OF AMERICAN BEAUTIES.

"EVERY LITTLE MOVEMENT HAS A MEANING ALL ITS OWN."

SHEA'S THEATRE

MATINEES DAILY 25c | WEEK OF FEB. 12. | EVENINGS 25, 50, 75

First Appearance This Season of

MACLYN ARBUCKLE & CO.

Presenting "The Reform Candidate."

THE GREAT ASAHI

Assisted by the Asahi Quintette.

RETA & INEZ KAUFMAN

In a Novelty Singing and Dancing Act.

KATE ELINORE and SAM WILLIAMS

In "The Irregular Army."

THE TEMPLE QUARTETTE

Vaudeville's Favorite Singing Four.

DAN BURKE AND THE WONDER GIRLS

At Lake Winnipesaukee.

MORRIS AND ALLEN

The Comedians With the Pipes.

THE KINETOGRAPH

All New Pictures.

Special Extra Attraction

WILLE BROTHERS

Premier European Equilibrists.

MISS FAY ST. CLAIR, WHO WILL PLAY A RETURN ENGAGEMENT AT THE STRAND THEATRE IN TWO WEEKS.

FELY DEREYNE, THE BEAUTIFUL FRENCH PRIMA DONNA, WHO WILL SING "LOUISE" AND OTHER NOVELTIES, WITH THE MONTREAL OPERA COMPANY, DURING ITS FORTHCOMING ENGAGEMENT AT THE ROYAL ALEXANDRA.

STRAND

YONGE ST. THEATRE NORTH OF KING

MON., TUES., WED., WEEK OF FEB. 12

THE CORSICAN BROTHERS

No greater dramatic work has ever been written than the above. The twin brothers, alike in appearance, in their love, their hatred, and their feelings, stand out among the great characters of fiction. Sumptuously set and splendidly played, this is a feature production in every sense of the word.

OTHER HUMOROUS, DRAMATIC AND EDUCATIONAL SUBJECTS

MONA GRAY

THE GIRL WITH THE SILVERY VOICE

CHARLES SHERMAN

EMINENT ENGLISH BARITONE

MATINEE 5c.—10c. BOXES 25c. | EVENING 5c.—10c.—20c. Reserved Seats & Boxes 35c

Continuous Performance 12 m.—10.45 p.m.

THE WEEK IN SOCIETY

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Henry Suydam and Mrs. Jas. Suydam, 24 Chestnut Park, have issued invitations to an at home from 4.30 to 6.30 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, Mr. and Mrs. James Suydam having just returned from their wedding trip.

* * *

Mrs. Shirley Denison is giving a bridge on Feb. 16.

* * *

The Hya Yaka Club of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, has issued invitations to a dance at the Temple Building at 8.30, Feb. 19. The patronnesses are: Mrs. Falconer, Mrs. W. E. Cummer, Mrs. E. Wright and Mrs. Fred Mallory.

* * *

Mr. Harry Gates was at the King Edward from Hamilton last week.

* * *

The Misses Catherine and Maud Proctor, of David Bolasco's "Easiest Way" Company, stopped in Toronto over Sunday with their mother, Mrs. C. Proctor, the Roslyn, Glen-road, en route to Buffalo, where the company plays this week.

* * *

The annual dance of the St. Andrew's College Cadet Corps which was to have been held on Feb. 16, has been postponed.

* * *

Mrs. J. J. Main, 40 Prince Arthur-avenue, has issued invitations to a Valentine party on Wednesday, 14th inst.

* * *

Mrs. J. S. Hendrie, Hamilton, has sent out invitations to a young people's house dance on Friday, Feb. 16.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Warren have left the Prince George and will be with Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Warren, 5b Walmer-road, for the remainder of the winter.

* * *

Mrs. Newton W. Rowell, "The Maples," Rosedale, has issued invitations to at homes on Feb. 13 and 14, from 4 to 6.30 o'clock.

* * *

The employes of the W. J. Gage Co., Ltd., have issued invitations to their annual at home to be held in the Masonic Hall, College-street, near Markham, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 14, from 9 to 2 o'clock.

* * *

Mrs. Snyder, Keele-street, has invited the members of the Women's Press Club to tea on Monday.

* * *

A number of young people were entertained at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas, Parkview-avenue, after a skating party, before the departure of their daughter, Miss Ruby Douglas, for Houston, Texas. The guests included the Misses Ethel Neilson, Babe Morkin, Jean Spence, Anna Selwood, Ethel McKenzie, Misses Blakely, Ada Selwood, Ilia Meachem, Irene Lock, Beth Evans, Mrs. Nicholson, Mrs. Doran, Messrs. C. Sterling, N. Krers, W. Moore, B. Doran, D. Sluggit, J. Vanstone, F. Freeman, R. Lasker, J. Woodhouse, A. Doran, M. Neilson, J. Nicholson, B. Neilson.

* * *

Piles, Fissures, etc., successfully treated without an operation. Write for free booklet and references, Dr. Hawke, 21 Wellesley-st., Toronto. 7

SCHOOL DANCES.

The lady Principal of the Bishop Strachan School has issued invitations to a dance on Friday, Feb. 16.

Miss Curlette, Westbourne School, has issued invitations to a dance on Friday, Feb. 16.

ROGERS COAL

Full Value!

Elias Rogers Co., Ltd.
28 King St. West

Main 4155

MISS STERNBERG

DANCING, PHYSICAL CULTURE, FENCING.

Simpson Hall, 734 Yonge-street.

Society Dancing — Tuesdays, 4.30-6, and 8-10 p.m.
Ladies—Fridays, 2.30 o'clock.

STATE DINNER.

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor gave a state dinner at Government House on Wednesday evening, on the occasion of the opening of the provincial legislature. The following had the honor of being invited: Sir James Whitney, Hon. J. J. Foy, Hon. A. J. Matheson, Hon. W. J. Hanna, Hon. J. O. Reaume, Hon. R. A. Pyne, Hon. J. S. Duff, Hon. W. W. Hearst, Lt.-Col. The Hon. J. S. Hendrie, Hon. Adam Beck, Hon. I. B. Lucas, Mr. W. H. Hoyle, M. L. A.; Mr. N. W. Rowell, M. L. A.; Hon. A. G. Mackay, Sir Mortimer Clark, Hon. Sir Charles Moss, C. J. O.; Hon. Sir John Boyd, chancellor; Hon. Sir Wm. Meredith, C. J. C. P.; Hon. Sir Glenholme Falconbridge, C. J. K. B.; Hon. Sir Wm. Mulock, C. J. Ex. D.; Hon. Mr. Justice Garrow, Hon. Mr. Justice Britton, His Lordship, the Bishop of Toronto; His Lordship the Bishop of Niagara, the Administrator of the Archdiocese of Toronto, Rev. A. Carman, D. D.; Rev. R. P. Mackay, D. D.; Rev. Soloman Jacobs, Brig. General Cotton, Colonel T. D. R. Hemming, the officer commanding Stanley Barracks, Col. W. C. Macdonald, Col. W. A. Logie, Lt.-Col. W. H. Merritt, Lt.-Col. W. Wallace, Lt.-Col. A. G. Henderson, Mr. Rochereau de la Sabliere, Mr. Samuel Nordheimer, Mr. R. S. Chilton, jr., Mr. Frederic Nicholls, Hon. George A. Cox, Hon. Archibald Campbell, Hon. William Gibson, Hon. Sir Lyman Melvin Jones, Hon. Robt. Jaffray, Hon. J. K. Kerr, Hon. James McMullen, Hon. Sir George Ross, Sir Edmund Osler, M. P.; Hon. A. E. Kemp, M. P.; Colonel George T. Denison, P. M.; Lt.-Col. H. J. Grasett, Chief Constable; Sheriff Mowat, President Falconer, Toronto University; Principal Hutton, University College; Provost Macklem, Trinity College; Principal Gandier, Knox College; Chancellor Burwash, Victoria College; Rev. Canon O'Meara, Wycliffe College; Dr. C. K. Clark, Dean Medical Faculty; Dr. J. B. Willmott, Royal College Dental Surgeons; Dr. N. W. Hoyles, Ontario Law School; Mr. E. F. B. Johnston, Ontario Bar Association, His Worship, the Mayor of Toronto, His Worship the Mayor of Hamilton; His Worship the Mayor of St. Catharines; Sir Edmund Walker, C. V. O., president Canadian Bank of Commerce; Mr. D. R. Wilkie, president Imperial Bank; Mr. Duncan Coulson, president Bank of Toronto, Mr. C. D. Warren, president Traders Bank; Mr. G. T. Somers, president Toronto Board of Trade; Mr. F. G. Morley, secretary Toronto Board of Trade; Mr. H. L. Frost, president Hamilton Board of Trade; Mr. J. R. Cartwright, K. C., deputy attorney-general; Mr. Aubrey White, deputy minister of lands, etc.; Mr. T. W. Gibson, deputy minister of mines, Mr. C. C. Janes, C. M. G., deputy minister of agriculture; Mr. R. P. Fairbairn, deputy minister of public works; Mr. A. H. U. Colquhoun, deputy minister of education, Mr. S. AA Armstrong, ster of education, Mr. S. A. Armstrong, assistant provincial secretary; Mr. C. H. Sproule, assistant provincial treasurer; Mr. F. G. Glackmeyer, sergeant-at-arms; Mr. A. H. Sydere, clerk of house; Commodore Jarvis, R. C. Y. C.; Commodore Lennox, R. H Y. C.; Mr. J. E. Seagram, president O. J. C.; Mr. Wylie Grier, president Ontario Society of Artists; Dr. A. S. Vogt; Mr. R. F. Stupart, director meteorological service; Mr. R. E. Kingsford, Canadian Defence League; Mr. John H. Bertram, collector of customs; Mr. W. B. Rogers, postmaster; Mr. James Leitch, K. C., Ontario R. R. Board; Mr. J. L. Englehart, T. & N. O. Railway Commission; Mr. R. J. Fleming, Hon. Richard Harcourt; Hon. E. J. Davis, Hon. William Harty, Mr. George Gooderham, M. L. A.; Mr. W. D. McPherson, M. L. A.; Mr. W. K. McNaught, M. L. A.; Dr. E. E. A. Grange, Ontario Veterinary College; Rev. T. Crawford Brown, Mr. W. A. Charlton, Judge Winchester, Dr. J. T. Gilmour, Mr. John Ross Robertson, Sir William Mackenzie, Sergt. F. H. M. Codville, R. C. D.; Captain A. C. S. Wainwright, 9th Battalion; Captain N. D. Perry, 48th Highlanders; D.D. Jamieson, M. L. A., mover of address; Mr. Charles McCrea, M. L. A., seconder of address, Mr. Hugh Blain, Mr. W. J. Gage.

A FREE TRIAL THAT MEANS SOMETHING.

Most of the "Free Offers" that appear in advertisements do not pan out very well. There is usually some string attached or some conditions to be complied with that amount to a good price for all you get. A notable exception, however, is the offer made by Mrs. F. E. Currah, of Windsor, Ont., as stated on page 3, Magazine Section, in her ad entitled, "Proving by Actual Experiment." She sends, absolutely free, a box of Orange Lily, an expensive, concentrated remedy, put up in pure gelatine capsules which is suppifient for 10 days' treatment, and which is worth 25 cents. Mrs. Currah finds it pays to do this, for the reason that being a strictly scientific preparation, its good effects are noticeable from the start, and almost all who give it a trial continue its use until completely cured.

Valentine Flowers

A Choice Assortment of Fancy Baskets and Valentine Boxes of Cut Flowers at

Dunlop's

96 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

You cannot express your sentiments in a better way than sending Flowers.

WE DELIVER ANYWHERE AND GUARANTEE SAFE ARRIVAL.

LADY PAGET.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Lady Arthur Paget has lately acquired the distinction of being one of the most wholesouled charity workers in England. Her ability as an organizer of benefit affairs has been displayed on many recent occasions.

One of her most effective efforts was the arranging of a variety entertainment at the Little Theatre, the proceeds going to the funds of the Church Nursing and Ambulance Brigade of Women and Girls.

MASSAGE

Massage, electricity, Swedish movements and facial massage. Patients treated at their residence if desired. Miss Howell's 432 Jarvis-street. Telephone North 3745. 7tf

SUPPER AND DANCE.

The office staff of Messrs. Gunns, Limited, West Toronto, held an enjoyable supper and dance at the Masonic Hall, West Toronto, on Monday evening last. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. Neale, Mr. and Mrs. Gaffield, Mr. and Mrs. Clements, Mr. and Mrs. Dietrich; Misses W. Stenson, E. Syme, M. Ward, L. Ironsides, B. Houghton, M. Dixon, J. McDonald, U. Brown, R. Ironsides, E. Wattman, K. Fullerton, K. Gordon, R. Shewring, Doris Stenson, E. Mauthe, M. Langdon, Messrs. J. Ingram, W. Anthony, H. Hildred, W. Henry, A. E. Jardine, G. Reddon, W. J. Scott, J. Ironsides, F. Manton, W. Carberry, F. Johnson, R. Bell, J. Rowntree, H. Wells, J. Pearey.

M'GREGOR—SHAW.

A quiet wedding was solemnized on Wednesday afternoon at the Church of St. John the Baptist, when Miss Edna A. Shaw, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Shaw, 12 Lyall-avenue, was united in marriage to Mr. Alexander H. McGregor, by the Rev. W. L. Reed. The bride was given away by her father, and wore blue broadcloth with hat to match and pointed fox furs. She was attended by Miss Daisy Deeks, wearing Alice blue with large picture hat and corsage bouquet of pink rosebuds. Mr. Leon E. Hutchison supported the bridegroom. During the signing of the register Mr. Ted McGarvey sang "The Crown," Mr. Grey presiding at the organ. Mr. and Mrs. McGregor left on the 4.40 train for Detroit, on their return they will reside at 28 Boustead-avenue, Toronto.

THE DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH

GENEVA, Feb. 10.—The Duchess of Marlborough, formerly Consuelo Vanderbilt, has arrived here to spend the remaining weeks of the winter enjoying outdoor life. When questioned by newspaper men concerning the latest reports of a reconciliation with her husband, the Duke of Marlborough, she became indignant, and they were then unable to obtain her comments down the bars" and admitting her to on the decision of Queen Mary "letting court functions despite her separation from the duke.

The many friends of Miss Edythe and Bernice Parker will be pleased to learn that they have recently returned from New York and have opened a studio of Dramatic Arts at the Royal Alexandra Theatre.

WOMEN'S CANADIAN CLUB.

Mrs. George McWilliam of Gerrard-street announces the engagement of her youngest daughter, Birdie, to Mr. William Bradnee Bate, second son of Mrs. James B. Bate of Balsam-avenue. The marriage will take place quietly the end of the month.

Mr. James Jones announces the engagement of his only daughter, Minnie J., to Mr. F. A. Mann, manager Merchants Bank, Mitchell. The wedding will take place in Trinity Church on Feb. 22.

The engagement is announced of Mildred May, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Joss, Lachute, to Mr. John F. Carleton, Montreal, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Carleton, Toronto. The marriage will take place early in March at Lachute.

Mrs. M. A. Shackleton of West Hill announce the engagement of her daughter Tena, (Gypsy), to Mr. Gordon D. McCutcheon of Toronto, formerly of Calgary, Alta.

Mr. and Mrs. George N. Morang announce the engagement of their niece, Lucille Ross, of Boston, to Mr. Oscar F. Taylor, youngest son of Mrs. John Taylor.

Mrs. T. B. Griffith, Hamilton, announce the engagement of her daughter, Florence Alice, to Major William Leaper Ross, K. C., the marriage to take place quietly on Feb. 26.

The Women's Canadian Club is holding two meetings on concurrent days to discuss the problem of Oriental immigration, and to this end have secured the services of Dr. Wilkie, who has spent many years in Indore and Jhansi, India, for an address in favor of Hindu immigration, on Friday, Feb. 16. Mr. H. H. Stevens, member for Vancouver, B. C., will also address the club on Saturday, Feb. 17, taking the opposite side of the question.

At the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Knisley, 304 Lippincott-street, a party was held on Wednesday in honor of tehir cousin, Miss Tersie Doner of Creemore, who has been spending a few weeks in the city and left for home on Thursday morning.

BEVERSBROOKE CLUB DANCE.

The Beversbrooke Club held its fourth successful dance of the season on Monday evening in the King George Assembly Parlors. The guests were received by Mrs. Putland, Mrs. Adamson and Mrs. Douglas. Among those present were: Miss L. Cowley, Miss F. Cowley, Miss F. Jones, Miss M. Martin, Miss L. Campbell, Miss M. Campbell, Miss E. Lyons, Miss P. Lyons, Miss L. Baker, Miss A. Frew, Miss M. Brooks, Miss L. Bentley, Miss D. Ross, Miss A. Weaver, Miss Barlow, Miss C. Briggs, Miss E. M. Topping, Miss N. Larigan, Miss M. Boyd, Miss R. Boyd, Miss E. S. Forester, Miss F. Bland, Miss D. Connell, Miss Farragher, Miss E. McCracken, Miss J. McLeod, Miss B. Nunn, Miss F. Kemp, Miss F. Pettie, Miss N. Findlay, Miss M. Moffatt, Miss McNamara, Miss Whiting, Mr. R. Murray, Mr. L. R. Patterson, Mr. R. G. Maddock, Mr. H. Barlow, Mr. F. Hargrave, Mr. G. J. Sumner, Mr. E. Carrick, Mr. N. Evans, Mr. D. Constable, Mr. W. Gerry, Mr. N. L. Thompson, Mr. I. Cohen, Mr. M. O'Neill, Mr. C. MacDonald, Mr. W. C. Mankey, Mr. Wm. Gordon, Mr. W. B. Spicer, Mr. G. Nicolson, Mr. G. Schreiner, Mr. J. Mix, Mr. G. Hodson, Mr. B. Harris, Mr. F. Waghorne, Mr. C. E. Martin, Mr. A. Amory, Mr. E. B. Ryerse, Mr. J. T. Armstrong, Mr. R. Connell, Mr. Martin, Mr. G. Legassick, Mr. R. Shelton, Mr. G. A. Martin, Mr. A. S. Douglas, Mr. H. M. Douglas.

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Special Offer to Readers of The World

In order to advertise and introduce their home study music lessons in every locality the International Institute of Music of New York will give free to our readers a complete course of instruction for either Piano, Organ, Violin, Mandolin, Guitar, Cornet, Banjo, Cello or Sight Singing. In return they simply ask that you recommend their Institute to your friends after you learn to play.

You may not know one note from another; yet, by their wonderfully simple and thorough method, you can soon learn to play. If you are an advanced player you will receive special instruction.

The lessons are sent weekly. They are so simple and easy that they are recommended to any person or little child who can read English. Photographs and drawings make everything plain. Under the Institute's free tuition offer you will be asked to pay only a very small amount (averaging 14 cents a week) to cover postage and the necessary sheet music.

No one should overlook this wonderful offer. Tell your friends about it—show this article to them.

The International Institute has successfully taught others and can successfully teach you, even if you know absolutely nothing whatever about music. The lessons make everything clear.

Write to-day for the free booklet, which explains everything. It will convince you and cost you nothing. Address your letter or postal card to International Institute of Music, 98 Fifth Avenue, Dept. 270 B, New York, N. Y.

Society at the Capital

The speaker of the senate and Mme. Landry entertained at a large and enjoyable dinner recently, when their guests were Hon. W. T. and Mrs. White, Hon. J. D. and Mrs. Roche, Hon. Thos. and Mrs. Crothers, Hon. A. E. and Mrs. Kemp, Sir Richard and Lady Cartwright, Hon. Martin and Mrs. Burrell, Hon. Sydney Fisher, Hon. Raoul and Madame Dandurand, Hon. P. and Mrs. McSweeney, Hon. J. P. P. and Madame Casgrain, Hon. Robert and Mrs. Watson, Hon. J. V. and Mrs. Ellis, Hon. H. and Mrs. Eostock, Hon. P. A. and Madame Choquette, Hon. J. V. and Mrs. Ellis, Hon. Wm. and Mrs. Gibson, the Japanese consul and Mrs. Nakamura, Hon. Daniel and Mrs. Derbyshire, Hon. J. E. and Mrs. Robertson, Hon. Thos. and Mrs. Coffey, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Anglin, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Duff, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Tripp, Dr. and Mrs. J. Chabot, Mr. and Mrs. Collingwood Schreiber, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sladen, Mr. and Mrs. Aylwin Creighton, Mrs. Rousseau of Quebec; Miss Lajoie of Quebec; Mr. and Mrs. P. Pelletier, Mr. and Mrs. A. Drulles, Miss Taschereau and Mrs. E. Hecker.

Luncheons were given by Mrs. T. Cameron Bate, and Mrs. Charles Doufherty on Thursday, the former in honor of Mrs. Bigwood, of Toronto, Mrs. Bate's guest and those invited to meet her were: Lady Bournot of Toronto; Mrs. George E. Foster, Mrs. Sam Hughes, Mrs. H. M. Aml, Mrs. J. B. Fraser, Mrs. H. P Hill, Mrs. Cargill of Cargill; Mrs. W. H. Bennett of Midland and Mrs. W. C. Edwards.

Miss Hazen of St. John, N. B., has arrived in town to spend the balance of the season with her parents, Hon. J. D. and Mrs. Hazen, who are at the Victoria Chambers.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ahearn, expect to sail on the 21st from New York, via the "Olympic" for Southern Europe.

Miss Laura Smith is sailing on the 21st from New York for Nice, to spend the remainder of the winter.

Mrs. J. K. Ewart entertained early in the week at a charming luncheon, followed by a game of bridge, her guests including Mrs. R. L. Borden, Mrs. George E. Foster, Mrs. Robert Rogers, Mrs. J. D. Reid, Mrs. Charles A. E. Harriss, Mrs. Wm. McDougall, Mrs. Frank Oliver, Mrs. Van Dusen of New York, Mrs. Toller, Mrs. Frank Anglin, Mrs. Molson Crawford, Mrs. T. Cameron Bate, Mrs. Charles Tylee of Montreal, Mrs. P. D. Ross and Mrs. Hugh McLachlin.

Hon. Sydney Fisher was the host of a well-appointed dinner on Monday evening, his guests being Sir Frederick and Lady Borden, Col. and Mrs. Molson Crawford, Mrs. Tylee of Montreal, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Farker and their guest, Miss Olmsted of Buffalo, N. Y.

Mrs. Cochrane, wife of the minister of railways and canals, has recovered from her recent illness and arrived in town early in the week to join her husband at The Roxborough Apartments.

Mrs. Meikle of Cardinal, Ont., is the guest of Hon. J. D. and Mrs. Reid.

Mrs. Labatt, who spent several weeks with them has returned to her home in Hamilton.

Hon. George E. Perley and his daughter, Miss Ethel Perley, have returned from a visit to Southern France, where they spent some months.

Miss Marjorie Lennox, daughter of Mr. Haughton Lennox, M.P., has gone to Toronto to spend a short time.

Mrs. Neil Gunn has left for Pasadena, Cal., to spend the balance of the winter.

Mrs. J. Lyons Biggar is spending a week in Toronto with her mother and sister, Mrs. and Miss Elliott.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Rowley, accompanied by Miss Helen Rowley, sister of Mr. Rowley, have left for Virginia to be absent several weeks. Mr. Rowley has been suffering from an attack of rheumatism.

Mrs. William Stephenson, formerly Miss Ruth Sherwood of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, has arrived in town to spend some time, having come across with her father, Col. A. P. Sherwood, who was in Germany placing his youngest daughter, Norah, at school there.

Several teas took place on Monday, the hostesses being Mrs. E. P. Hartney, Miss Winifred White, Mrs. Andrew Thompson.

The Rideau Skating Club members issued invitations for a skating party on Friday evening, February 9, at the Rideau Rink.

The Misses Lessard, daughters of General F. L. Lessard, entertained at a bright little bridge party on Wednesday evening.

The consul general of Japan and Mrs. Nakamura entertained recently at an enjoyable dinner party, when their guests were: Hon. George E. and Mrs. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Griffin, Mr. Edward N. Lewis, M.P., Mr. and Mrs. G. F. O'Haloran, Miss Ethel Hamilton, Miss Hughes and her guest, Miss Southeran of Lindsay, Mr. Charles McCullough of Hamilton.

One of the pleasant luncheons which took place recently at the Country Club had Mrs. J. D. Hazen as hostess, covers being laid for twenty guests, among them Madame L. P. Pelletier, Mrs. Geo. E. Barnard, of Victoria, B.C., Mrs. A. de Witt Foster, Madame Landry, Mrs. Alfred E. Fripp, Mrs. Hugh Guthrie, of Guelph, Mrs. J. V. Ellis of St. John, Mrs. W. B. Northrup, Mrs. Arthur Meighen of Portage la Prairie, Mrs. Hazen Grimmer of St. John (who was in town for a few days with her husband, Hon. Hazen Grimmer), Mrs. George Desbarats, Mrs. Travers Lewis, Mrs. Bernard Hepburn of Picton, Mrs. K. Egan, Mrs. Cromble, Lady Davis, Miss Montizambert, and Miss Landry of Dorchester, N. S.

MISS GRACE MERRITT WEDS.

Actress Became Bride of H. K. Merritt Yesterday at St. Mary Magdalene.

The church of St. Mary Magdalene was at noon on Tuesday, the scene of an interesting ceremony, when Mrs. Grace Cooke (better known by her stage name of Grace Merritt, and former star of "When Knighthood was in Flower"), became the bride of Mr. H. K. Merritt, formerly of Toronto, but now of Indianapolis. Only the immediate family were present at the wedding, at which Rev. Charles Darling officiated. The bride was attired in a handsome cream cloth costume with white plumed hat, with sable, and superb sable furs.

There's nothing like a delicious cup of Tea as a delightfully refreshing stimulant and brain soother.

"SALADA"

CEYLON TEA

Leads the World.

Sealed Lead Packets Only. Beware of Substitutes.

BUTTERFLY'S BABY.

It happened in a small city, this accident by which Butterfly's final struggles were suddenly robbed of all tragedy, and the child, richly deserving his name, "Trouble," was responsible. Hastily pressed into service for the occasion, the youngster, too young to realize the importance of self-control and properly frightened by the clamor of the orchestra and the glare of the footlights, caused Sharpless real consternation when he was brought on by setting up a wild yell. In vain did Mme. Ferrabini, confronted with the double task of trying to sing her lines and confort the infant, gather it tenderly in her arms, and in vain did she whisper in her most caressing tones promises of illimitable boxes of sweets if it would only be good, the make-believe son and heir of the house of Pinkerton had sorrows of his own and was in no wise disposed to conceal them. In sheer desperation, Butterfly finally carried the incorrigible youth to the door and setting him free, returned to argue with Sharpless single handed.

That, however, was only the beginning. Placed before the window with Butterfly and Suzuki, the inexperienced actor assumed an effective pose and kept it until, the interlude over, the curtain rose on the last act, when he again gave vent to a series of blood-curdling shrieks which even the Divine Sarah could never have matched. Realizing the futility of trying to proceed further with such a refractory individual, Mme. Ferrabini, directly she got off the stage, called for a pillow and divesting the unwilling little operatic artist of his outer garments, wrapped them around the lifeless feathers. With the aid of make-up brushes and a wig she succeeded in evolving a figure which, viewed from a distance, did not look unlike the real thing, and, feeling happier, rushed on in search of Pinkerton. There was a slight hitch over the entry of the child, who is supposed to toddle with outstretched arms, but who in this case was snatched from Suzuki's arms with such an apparent outburst of maternal affection that no one in the theatre caught on to the deception and from that time on everything went beautifully until Butterfly, writhing in her death agony, stretched forth her hand in a final and thrilling effort to touch her son. Then it was that the pillow, made to stand upright only by Mme. Ferrabini's careful balancing of it, swayed and fell; then it was that the wig foresook the feathered head and then it was the audience, tense with excitement, and becoming suddenly aware of the deception, burst into a roar which drowned the wail of the orchestra.

WOMEN'S PRESS CLUB.

Six new members were received into the Canadian Women's Press Club last month: Mrs. H. M. Mackenzie, special correspondent of The Sydney Recorder and Victoria News of Baddeck, a contributor to New York Collier's; Mrs. David Mills, on the staff of The Daily News of Port Arthur; Miss Mabel Burkholder of Hamilton, magazine writer and author of "The Course of Impatience Carningham"; Miss Mary Stuart Clendenan of Winnipeg, editor of The Home Journal Department of The Farmers' Advocate and Home Journal; Mrs. J. E. Elliot of Toronto, who has been engaged for years in commercial illustrating for Montreal and Toronto papers, and is a writer of special articles for The Toronto Globe, Canadian Courier and Toronto Weekly Star; and Mrs. Kaufman of Vancouver, a contributor to The University Magazine, Montreal, and the Youth's Companion, Boston.

GOVERNOR OF GAMBRIA.

An appointment recently made and approved by the King is of much interest to many Canadians, that of Colonel Sir Henry Lionel Gallwy to be governor of Gambria, West Africa. Colonel Gallwy is Canadian born, being a son of the late Major-General Sir Thomas Lionel Gallwy, who spent many years of his life in Canada, and his mother was a member of a well-known Montreal family. He is also the nephew of the late Colonel William Blood Gallwy of Ottawa, and Mrs. Gallwy of Bessemer street. Sir Henry Gallwy has lately been governor of St. Helena, and has held many other important posts in the Empire.

Success.

Judge: "I can truthfully say I am a success," said the literary man who had hitherto kept quiet.

The others looked at his modest attire and tried to think of something he had written.

"Yes," he went on, "it is easy enough for a business man to stay married when he is home only one day in the week, but I have been doing all my work at home for nearly 30 years, and still have the same wife I started with."

HOW THE JAPANESE ALWAY REMAIN SLENDER

Prominent Scientist and Traveler Discovers Long Sought Secret. Reduced His Own Weight 100 Pounds. No One Need Remain Fat Now.

How to Reduce Fat One Pound a Day and Then Always Remain Slim. No Drugs, Medicines, Starvation Diet Exercising, or Apparatus Used. Finds Simple Home Treatment Works Wonders.

Arrangements Now Made to Have All Stout Readers of This Paper Receive a Free Copy of Dr. Turner's Wonderful Book "How I Reduced My Weight 100 Pounds."

On returning from a recent trip Dr. F. Turner, the physician, scientist and traveler, who has won fame and world-wide renown thru his writings and scientific researches accorded to an interview to press representatives who were astounded by his loss of more than 100 pounds of excessive fat since they last saw him. They found it difficult, indeed, to recognize in the slender, muscular and perfectly proportioned form of Dr. Turner to-day, the same man whom only a few months ago they knew as a semi-invalid, so enormously fat that he could hardly walk.

When questioned concerning his health and the remarkable change in his appearance, Dr. Turner said that neither illness, medicines, starvation dieting, nor strenuous exercise had caused him to lose so much excess weight. In fact he said that fatty degeneration had eaten into his vital organs to such an extent that it would have been foolhardy to even attempt the usual methods of reduction, and he was forced to seek other means of escape from his former terrible condition.

On being questioned further the Doctor said: "When I began to feel the stuffy, cramped feeling inside, which, as a physician, I recognized as the first tell-tale symptoms of fatty degeneration, and when my heart pounded and throbbed at times so it shook my whole body and seemed about to burst, I knew from these warnings that the end was approaching very rapidly altho the examining physician of a large Life Insurance Company, when refusing point blank to accept me as a risk, had already told me I was likely to drop dead any minute. I tried every means of reduction known to medical science, but without the slightest relief. I then became desperate and began to use all the advertised treatments I had ever heard of. These not only failed to help me, but they did considerable harm, one nearly causing my death on account of the powerful drugs it contained. Altho a physician, I am strongly opposed to the use of drugs in treating obesity. I have never known a case where they did anything but harm when used for this purpose. There are also treatments put on the market by persons who are without a physician's training, and I firmly believe that if I had continued one or two of the methods recommended by these ignorant, so-called advertising "specialists" I would now be in my grave."

"My discovery came about during my trip and in this way: When seeking data for some literary work, I found a reference to the manner in which the Japanese were said to easily overcome any tendency to take on superfluous flesh. It was easily apparent from observation that the Japs are comparatively heavy eaters and that their diet consists largely of rice, the most starchy and therefore the most fat forming of all grains. I had often wondered why, in spite of these facts, the natives of Japan, both men and women, always present such a slender, trim, neat appearance. Altho corsets are rare in that country, the women there have beautiful figures that any American woman might well envy, and the Japanese men have strength and powers of endurance that are proverbial. After diligent inquiry about the cause of this, I became more than ever convinced that they were using there in Japan methods of fat reduction and fat prevention far in advance of anything known to medical science in this country. As the finding of such a method was a matter of life or death to me at that time, I consulted numerous authorities and set about asking questions of those who would be likely to know anything about it. I am glad to say that my untiring efforts were finally rewarded by the discovery of a new means of fat reduction that I determined to give a short trial immediately. I was fairly startled to behold the wonderful change it made in my appearance, and the improvement in my health that was noticeable from the very first. My fat began to vanish at the rate of one pound a day, sometimes more. I knew I had at last discovered the secret that had been vainly sought for years, and continued the treatment until I had lost more than 100 pounds in weight. I became stronger with every pound I lost, and soon regained all my old-time vigor of both body and mind. It made me feel twenty years younger to be rid at all the fat that had formed inside and outside of my body. After discontinuing the treatment and keeping a careful record of my weight for more than two months, I was delighted to find that reduction was permanent, nor has my fat shown the slightest tendency to return since then."

"Can you imagine my ecstasies of joy and inexpressible relief, the tremendous load that was lifted from my mind, when after all my suffering I discovered almost by accident this wonderful secret method that enabled me to rid myself of 100 pounds of fat, and which transformed me from a hopeless, helpless wreck into a perfect specimen of physical manhood again. I have now been gladly accepted by the same large insurance company that previously rejected me."

Dr. Turner then went on to explain the treatment he discovered, and while anyone must admit that it is a highly logical method and undoubtedly effective to a wonderful degree, yet it is so simple that even a child can understand it and obtain most satisfactory results. Surely no stout person need any longer feel that he or she must remain fat now. Lack of space prevents a full description of the entire method here, but Dr. Turner has described it in a handsomely bound and extremely interesting little booklet entitled "How I Reduced My Weight 100 Pounds," and by special arrangement with the Doctor we are able to announce that these valuable booklets, while they last, are to be distributed absolutely free to those of our stout readers who are sufficiently interested to send a two-cent stamp for postage. The books are sent in plain wrapping, and we are told that there are about 1000 left. When these are gone, the Doctor may not have any more printed for some time, as he is planning another long trip, and will probably have no time to give the matter attention again until he returns. The Doctor's address is F. Turner, M. D., Suite 1250A Clark Building, Syracuse, N. Y., and any request sent there during the next few days will be given prompt attention. We urgently advise all of our stout readers to obtain this wonderful book and begin reducing weight immediately, as such an opportunity as this may never present itself again.

MASSEY HALL FEBRUARY 12

MONDAY NIGHT

DR. FREDERICK COOK

SENSATION OF DECADE

THE

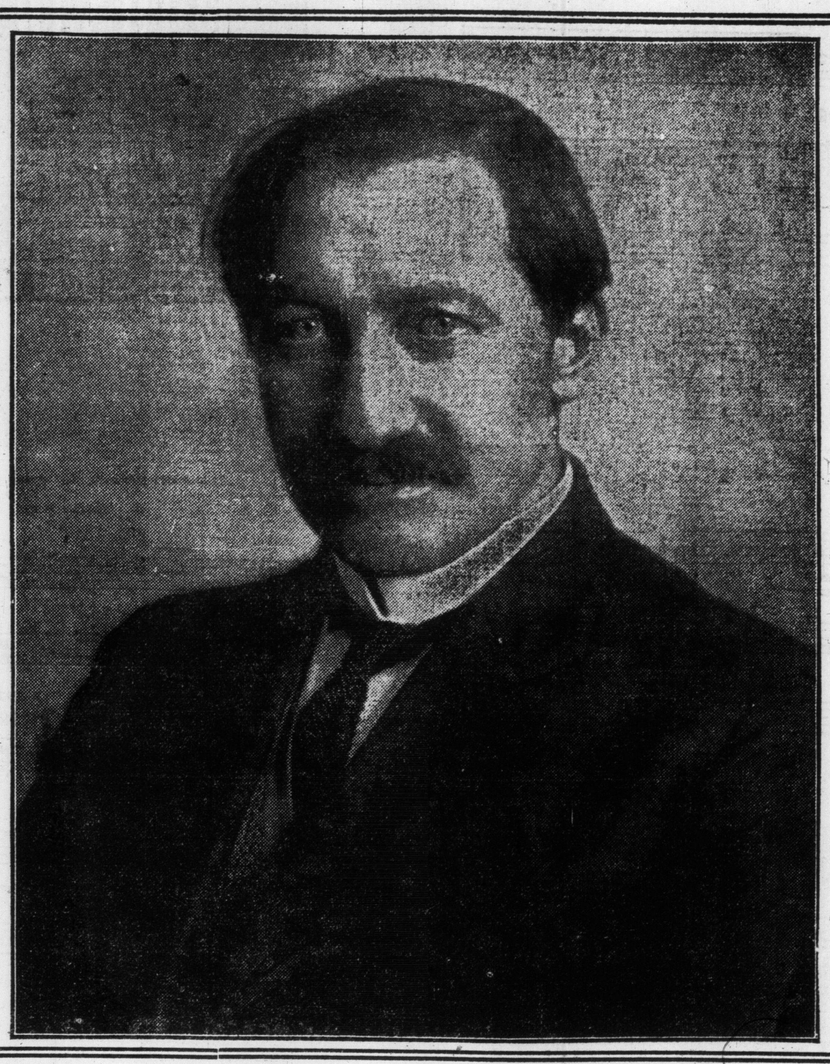
DISCOVERY

OF THE

NORTH POLE

BY

DR. COOK



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J. LEUBRIE HILL

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Music by
J. ROSAMOND JOHNSON

Loving Moon

Moderato

ff

Andante Moderato con espressione

Night - shades are fall - ing, The crick-ets are call-ing, It's
Stars must be weep - ing, I don't see them peep-ing, They

Vamp (til ready)

mp

al most time for me to spoon
seem to fade a way from view

Dark - ness comes a creep - ing, The
Thun der starts a fuss ing, The

bright stars are peep ing, They are watch-ing for that lov-ing moon. I
clouds are dis - cuss-ing With the light - ning play-ing peek-a boo. The

won - der what's the mat - ter with his big, bright self, He
lov - ing moon is sleep - ing but will wake up soon, And

must be in some dark clouds a - bove! I don't like to wor - ry but I
then he'll drive the dark clouds a - way; All hearts will be light - er sparks of

wish that he would hur - ry And throw on us his spot light of love.
love will be much bright-er Then cu - pid with the moon beams can play.

CHORUS

Lov - ing moon, Turn on your love light, from a -

mp - ff

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spot light of love on us, Oh! you lov - ing moon.

out so we can see how to spoon. Let clouds a - bove make a fuss, Throw your

light up my path - way of love. For me my "Hon" is wait-ing, Shine

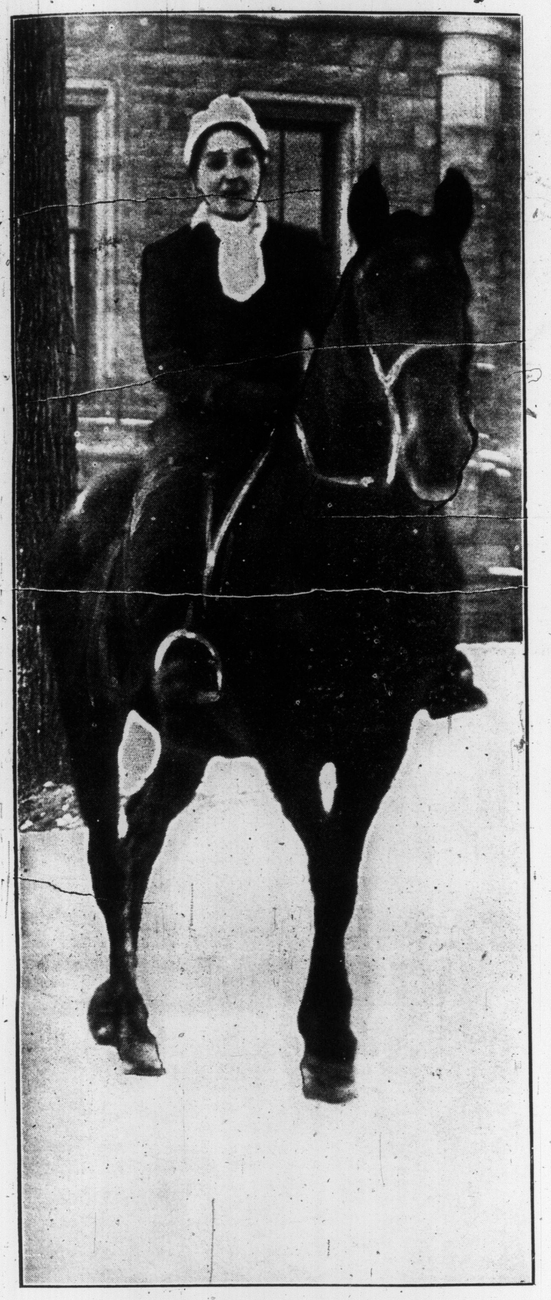
love. Please shine out soon And

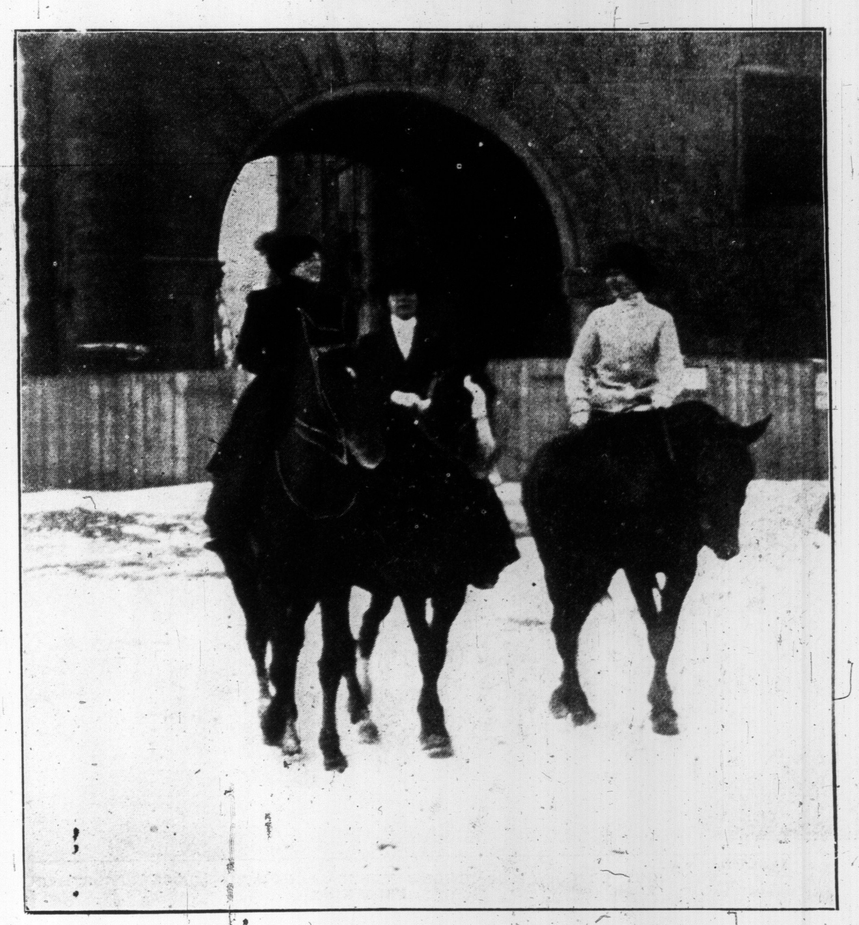
ILLUSTRATED SECTION OF THE TORONTO SUNDAY WORLD

32ND YEAR—PAGES 1 TO 8 TORONTO SUNDAY MORNING FEBRUARY 11 1912 PRICE FIVE CENTS

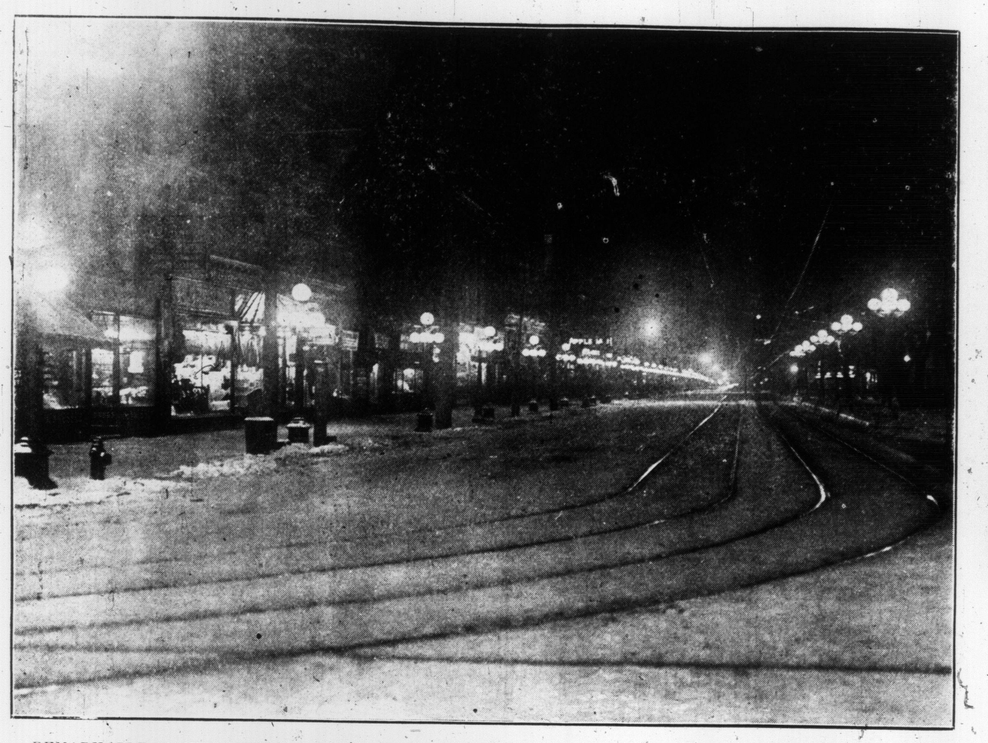
A Few of Toronto's Budding Equestriennes

YOUTHFUL RIDERS OF THE SEVERAL SCHOOLS OF TORONTO MAY OFTEN BE MET IN QUEEN'S PARK, ROSEDALE, HIGH PARK AND OTHER DELIGHTFUL RESORTS WHICH THE QUEEN CITY AFFORDS—THE PHOTOGRAPHS BELOW WERE TAKEN UNAWARES NEAR THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.





Everyday Scenes Around Hamilton's Busy Corner, Snapped by Sunday World Man



REMARKABLE NIGHT PICTURE LOOKING EAST ON KING-ST. FROM JAMES-ST. THE LIGHTS ARE PARTICULARLY BRILLIANT.

LOOKING EAST FROM JAMES-STREET, SHOWING THE GORE ON THE RIGHT. THIS IS HAMILTON'S BEST RETAIL SECTION.

SHOPPERS IN THE RETAIL DISTRICT, HAMILTON.

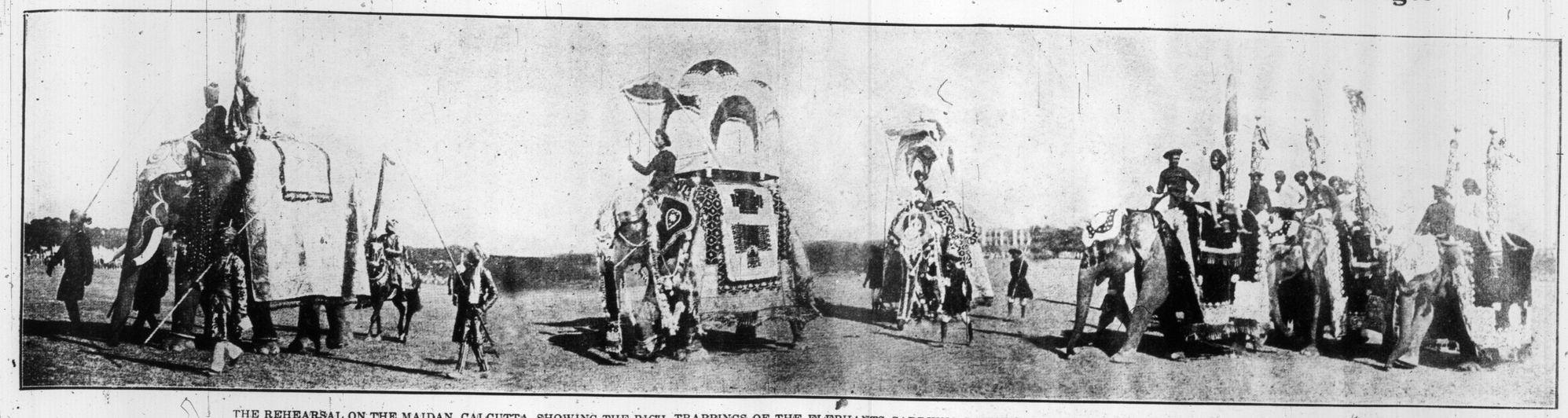
CONSTABLE YAXLEY, TRAFFIC REGULATOR AT HAMILTON'S BUSY CORNER.

A SNAPSHOT OF THE PEDESTRIAN TRAFFIC ON EAST KING-STREET, HAMILTON.

THE PICTURE OF HAMILTON'S STREET ILLUMINATIONS, LOOKING NORTH ON JAMES FROM KING.

WAITING FOR A CAR AT THE KING-STREET GORE, HAMILTON.

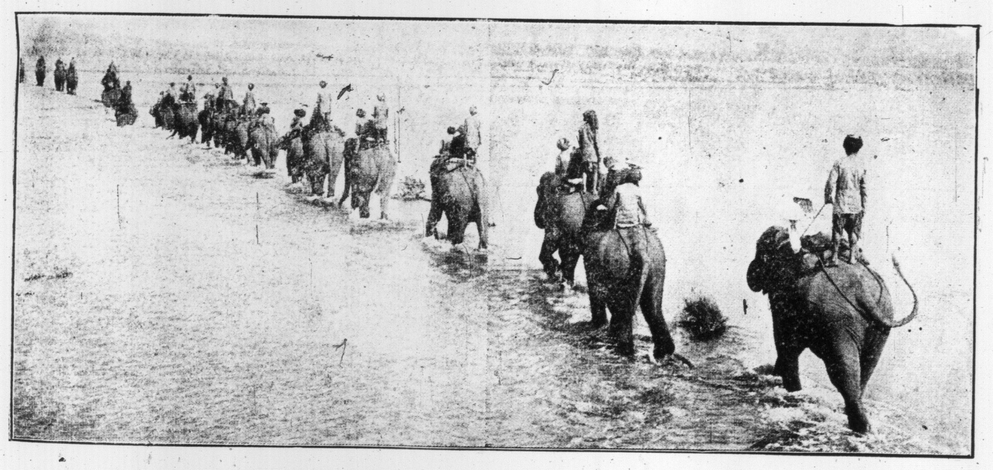
Pageant of Indian History for the King-Emperor---His Majesty In the Nepalese Jungle



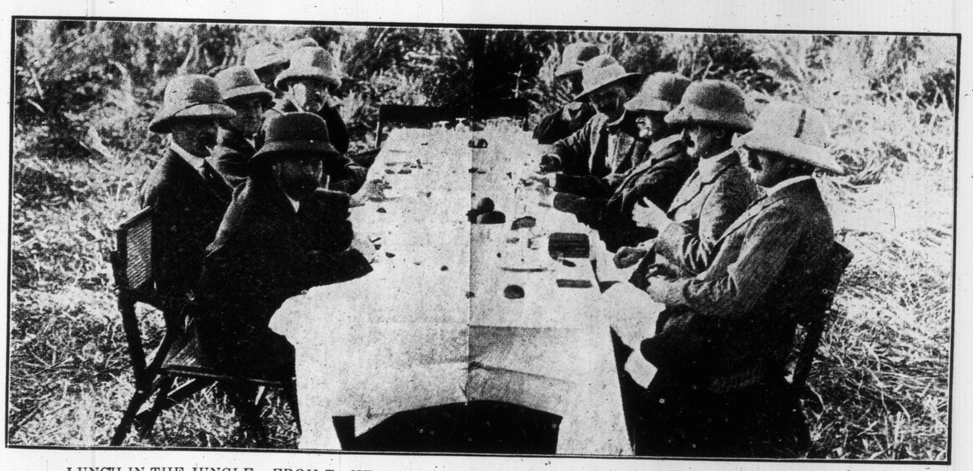
THE REHEARSAL ON THE MAIDAN, CALCUTTA, SHOWING THE RICH TRAPPINGS OF THE ELEPHANTS CARRYING BANNERS AND STANDARDS OF THE VARIOUS PRINCES OF INDIA.

AFTER ANOTHER MORNING'S SPORT—PICTURES BY THE KING'S SPECIAL PHOTOGRAPHER, ERNEST BROOKS.

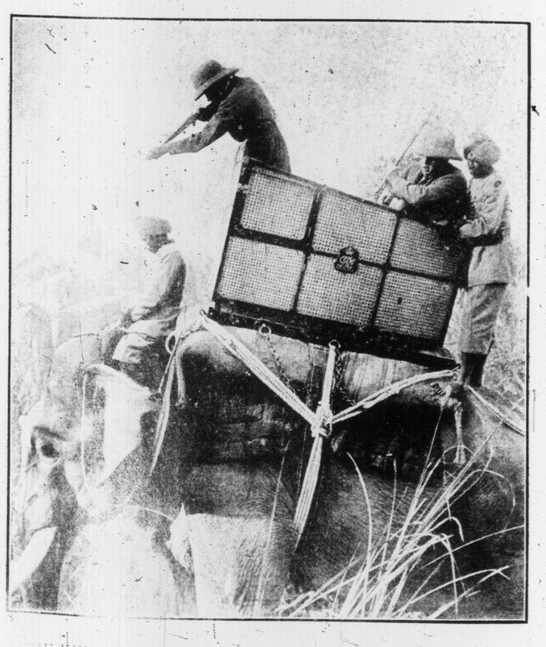
THE KING-EMPEROR AND ONE OF HIS MORNING BAGS—FOUR TIGERS AND ONE BEAR.



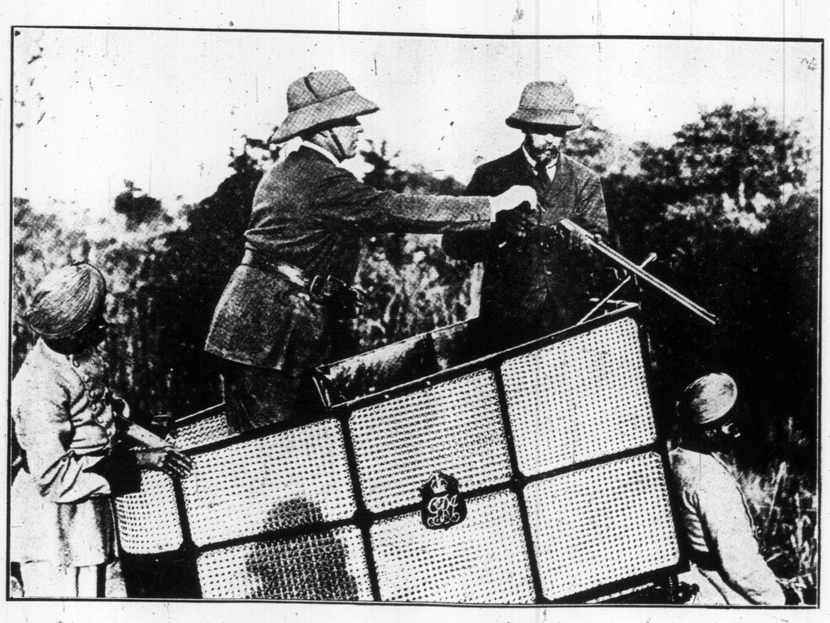
THE IMPERIAL PARTY LEAVING CAMP FOR A DAY AMONG THE TIGERS OF THE JUNGLE.



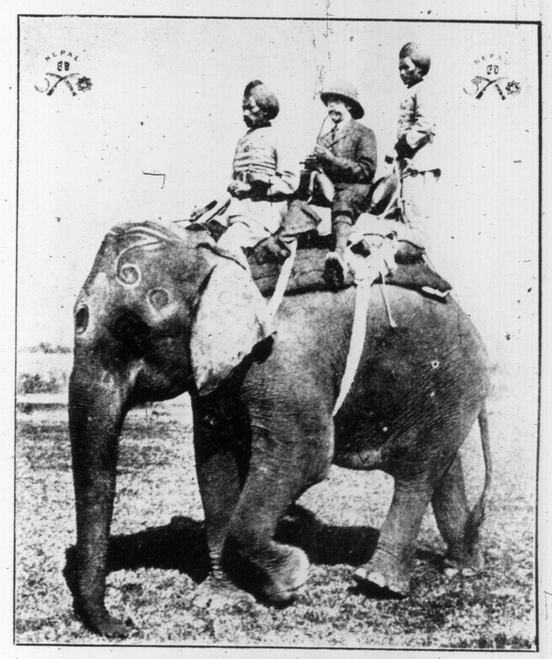
LUNCH IN THE JUNGLE—FROM THE LEFT—THE KING, SIR DEREK KEPPEL, CAPT. GODFREY-FAUSETT, CAPT. BELL KINGSLEY DURHAM, SIR R. H. CHARLES AND THE GRAPHIC ARTIST, G. P. JACOMBE-HOOD. RIGHT—LORD ANNALY, LORD CHARLES FITZMAURICE, LORD



THE KING'S EXCELLENT SPORT IN NEPAL, DURING HIS STAY IN THE JUNGLE, HIS MAJESTY SHOT THREE TIGERS, THREE RHINOCEROSES ON THE FIRST DAY. HIS TOTAL BAG INCLUDED 24 TIGERS AND OVER A DOZEN RHINOS WITH BEARS.



THE KING'S SHOOTING HOWDAH WAS CONSTRUCTED OF CANE MOUNTED UPON SPRINGS. THE IMPERIAL BADGE, "G. R. I." UNDER A CROWN APPEARING ON THE SIDES OF THE HOWDAH. A NATIVE ATTENDANT STOOD AT THE BACK OF THE HOWDAH.



HIS MAJESTY STARTING OUT FROM CAMP ON HIS ELEPHANT. SOMETIMES A JOURNEY OF FOUR OR FIVE MILES HAD TO BE MADE BEFORE THE RING OF ELEPHANTS, ENCIRCLING THE GAME, WAS ENCOUNTERED.

A Few of the Coming Men and Women of the Garden City of St. Catharines

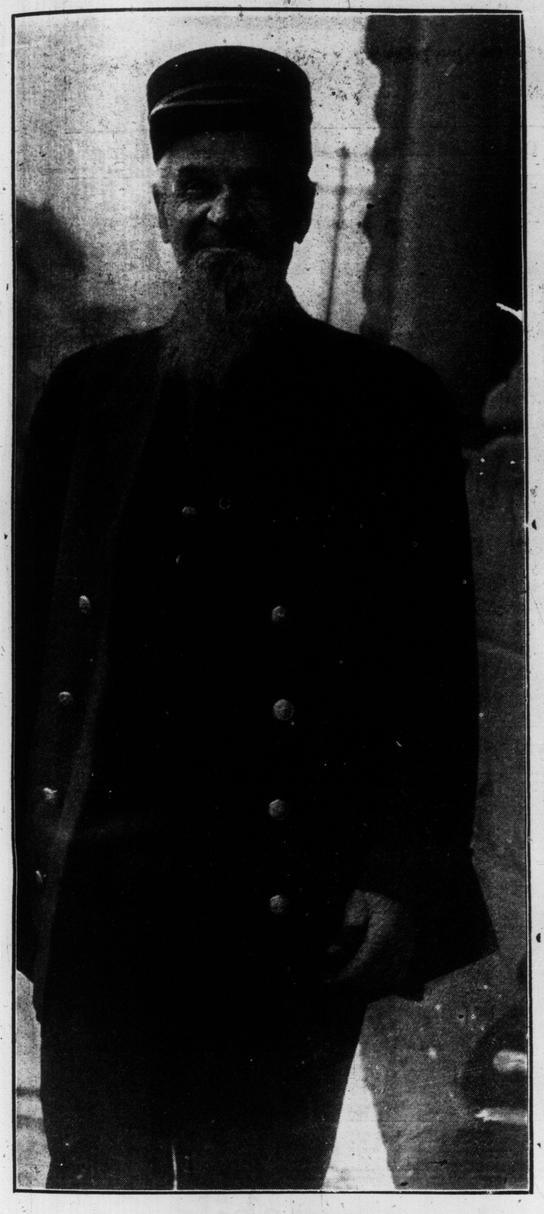
CHILDREN OF COURT-STREET SCHOOL CAUGHT DURING THE AFTERNOON RECESS BY THE SUNDAY WORLD.

THE SISTERS OF ST. NICHOLAS' SCHOOL GRACIOUSLY EXTENDED THE RECESS A FEW MINUTES FOR THE SUNDAY WORLD CAMERA MAN.

GIRLS OF CENTRAL SCHOOL HURRIEDLY GROUPED BY SUNDAY WORLD STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER.

BOYS OF CENTRAL SCHOOL, CHURCH-STREET, TAKEN WITHOUT SPECIAL PREPARATION. THE PRINCIPAL IS WM. MANSON, SEEN IN BACKGROUND.

PURE MADE IN CANADA WHOLESOME
MAGIC BAKING POWDER
CONTAINS NO ALUM
RELIABLE ECONOMICAL

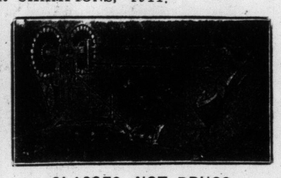


SAM GARRITY, ELEVATOR MAN AT HAMILTON CITY HALL.

ROSE STAHL IN "MAGGIE PEPPER," PRINCESS THEATRE, WEEK OF FEB. 12.

CRAWFORD-STREET JUNIOR PUBLIC SCHOOL SOCCER CHAMPIONS, 1911.

WASKADO GIRLS' CLUB DANCE IN BROADWAY HALL—PHOTO BY R. H. PETER.



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Mrs. Peck—Really, we never know who our best friends are.

Peck—That's true. There's the fellow I won you away from. He hasn't spoken to me since.—Boston Transcript.

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which is proving a revelation to the women of this city. To further initiate this service we are making the following introductory reductions:

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"	3.50	"	2.85
"	6.00		4.95

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Fat is fatal to Health, Comfort, Happiness and often fatal to Life

Let me send you a trial treatment FREE OF CHARGE. You can get rid of your fat safely, surely and quickly

What my treatment has accomplished in hundreds of cases. It will help you! Try it:

E. A. Richards, Ex-Mayor of Holly Hill, Fla., says: "Your treatment cured me permanently, it has been two years since I stopped taking it and have not regained a pound. It also cured my Dyspepsia and I now enjoy the best of health."

Rev. Mary Kimball, 1125. Jackson St., Janesville, Wis., says: "Before I took your treatment I was subject to violent choking fits and my friends were often afraid I would choke to death. Your treatment has cured all this and reduced my waist six inches and my hips eight inches. My garments now are all so large they seem as it made for another woman."

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COCOA
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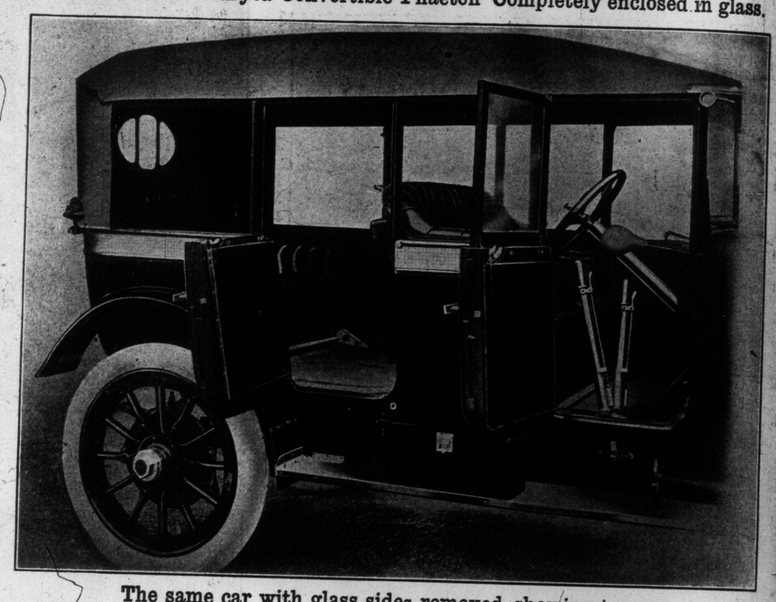

The same car with glass sides removed showing top up.

The same car with top down.

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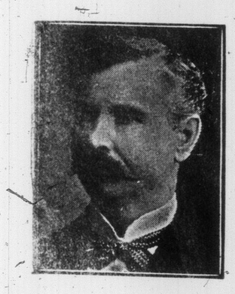

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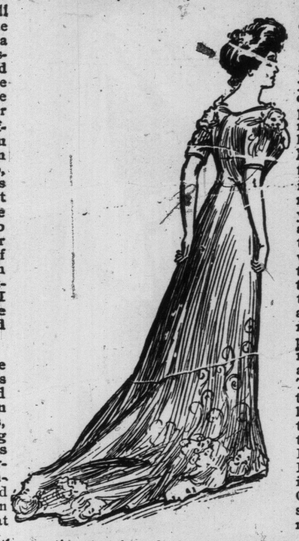
2nd Prize, $40.00 in Cash - 4th Prize, $25.00 in Cash
5th to 9th Prizes, each $10.00 in Cash.



Herewith will be found the picture of a stylishly dressed lady. Around her figure are concealed the faces of her seven daughters. Can you find their seven faces? If so, mark the faces with an X. Cut out the picture and send it to us, together with a slip of paper on which you have written the words, 'I have found the seven faces and marked them.'

Write the above words plainly and neatly, as in case of ties, both writing and neatness will be considered in this contest. Should you not happen to be a neat writer, point out this advertisement to some friend of yours who can write plainly and neatly, and have him or her enter this contest in his or her name for you. First, agree with the person who is to do the writing, that you are to receive any prize money or prize that may be awarded. This may take up a little of your time, but as there is TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS in cash and One Thousand premiums given away, it is worth your time to take a little trouble over this matter.

Remember, all you have to do is to mark the faces, cut out the picture, and write on a separate piece of paper the words, "I have found the seven faces and marked them."

We do not ask You to Spend One Cent of Your Money in order to enter this Contest.

Send your answer at once; we will reply by Return Mail telling you whether your answer is correct or not, and we will send you a complete Prize List, together with the names and addresses of persons who have recently received over One Thousand Dollars in Cash Prizes from us, and full particulars of a simple and easy condition that must be fulfilled. (This condition does not involve the spending of any of your money.)

Winners of Cash Prizes in our late competitions will not be allowed to enter this Contest.

Below will be found the names and addresses of a few persons who have won some of our larger prizes in recent contests. Your opportunity to win a good round sum is equally as good as that of anyone else, **as all previous winners of cash prizes are debarred from entering this contest.**

Names and Addresses of a few Prize-Winners in Recent Contests

Mrs. W A. C. Orr, 398 Gunnell St. W'peg. Man.	$50.00	Miss R. Brodeur, 6 Gillespie St. Sherbrooke, Que.	$50.00
Mrs. E. McMillan, 335 Medland St. W. Toronto...	40.00	Mr. Louis Quintal, Charlemagne, Que.	30.00
Mr. Alphonse Drouin, Dept. Sec. of State, Ottawa	20.00	Mr. J. A. St. Pierre, Arthabaska, Que.	30.00
Miss I. R. Benjamin, 125 Hughson St. S. Hamilton	40.00	Mrs. Andrew Johnson, Box 103, Robin, Man.	40.00
Mr Thos. Humphries, St. John's Nfld.	40.00	Mr. Norman Robinson, Milford Haven, Ont.	40.00
Miss H.C. Powell, Ac'ts Br'ch, P O. Dept. Ottawa	40.00	Mr. P. A. Ferguson, 223 James Ave Winnipeg	40.00
Mde. J. B. Giroaard, 655 Maisonneuve, Montreal.	35.00	Miss Mary Cochrane, 114 Preston St. Ottawa.	35.00
Mrs. A. Ferguson, 39 Siobert Block, Winnipeg....	25.00	Mr. R. E. Strange, 300 Rockland Rd St. John's, N.B	35.00
Mr. Thos. Blakey, 68 Huntley St. Toronto, Ont.	25.00	Mrs. G H Benson, 33 Hargrave St. Winnipeg	35.00
Miss Mary Lamb, 29 Spencer St., St. John's, Nfld	25.00	Mrs. E. H Lonnett, 300 Hughson St, Hamilton	25.00
Miss E. A. Kennedy, 16 Railway St. N. Hamilton	25.00	Mrs. H. W Healey, Box 171, Ingersoll, Ont.	25.00
Mr. Jules Vaxcocelles, Coalais River, Ont.	25.00	Mr. J. M. Sullivan, Duckworth St., St. John's.	25.00
Mr B. Hopkins, Merry Meeting Rd. St. John's.	20.00	Mr Wm. Sage, 59 Colonial St., St. John's Nfld.	20.00
Mr H C. Mason, 2475 Hutcheson St. Montreal	20.00	Miss Bride Power, Freshwater Rd. St. John's Nfld	15.00
Mr John W. Marshall, St. John's, Nfld	15.00	Mrs. Roland Dixon, Temple Bldg. Winnipeg, Man	10.00
Mrs. Alex. Calder, 208 Gunnell St. Winnipeg	50.00	Mrs. Geo. Brighton, 139 Magdlen St. Montreal.	10.00
Mr. W Berner, 345 Shaw St. Toronto, Ont	10.00	Mrs. T. W. Ross, Lancaster, Ont.	10.00
Mr. Herbie H. Barner, 86 Ossington A. Toronto.	10.00	Mr. George Cecil Moore, Heart's Content, Nfld.	10.00
Mr. Walter Reid, 271 Bourgeois St. Montreal.	20.00	Mrs. J. S. Foster, Highgate, Ont.	10.00
Mrs. C. M. Adams, Coboconk, Ont.	10.00	Miss M. Fahey, 609 Cumberland St. Ottawa, Ont.	10.00
Mr. E. M. Bobier, 1019 Gloucester St. Ottawa.	10.00	Mrs. D. Brown, 126 Desjardins St., Montreal, Que	10.00
Mr. Thos. Humphries, 35 Young St. St. John's.	20.00	Miss Wilson-Lawrence, 599 Dorchester, Montreal.	10.00
Mrs John Conner, 140 Gladstone St. Winnipeg	10.00	Mrs. Edgar Smith, Bolver, Que.	10.00
Mdlle Cecile Belair, Ave de la Gare, Louisville, Q	10.00	Miss Ethel M. Fisher, 54 Gerrish St. Halifax N.S	10.00
Mr. Alfred A Copping 198 Bloor St. E Toronto.	10.00	Mrs. J. Smith, 99 Rosel Ave. Montreal, Que.	10.00
Mr. J. E. Letourneau, St. Cone Lisiere, Que.	10.00	Miss M. Bowes, 161 Papineau Ave, Montreal, Que	10.00
Mrs. O. Piett, 39 Brooklin Ave Toronto, Ont.	10.00	Mr. L. A. Tourigny, Victoriaville, Que.	10.00
Mrs. W. H. Johnson, 364 Redwood Ave Winnipeg	10.00	Mrs. A. Johnson, Rabbit, Man.	10.00

AND MANY OTHERS

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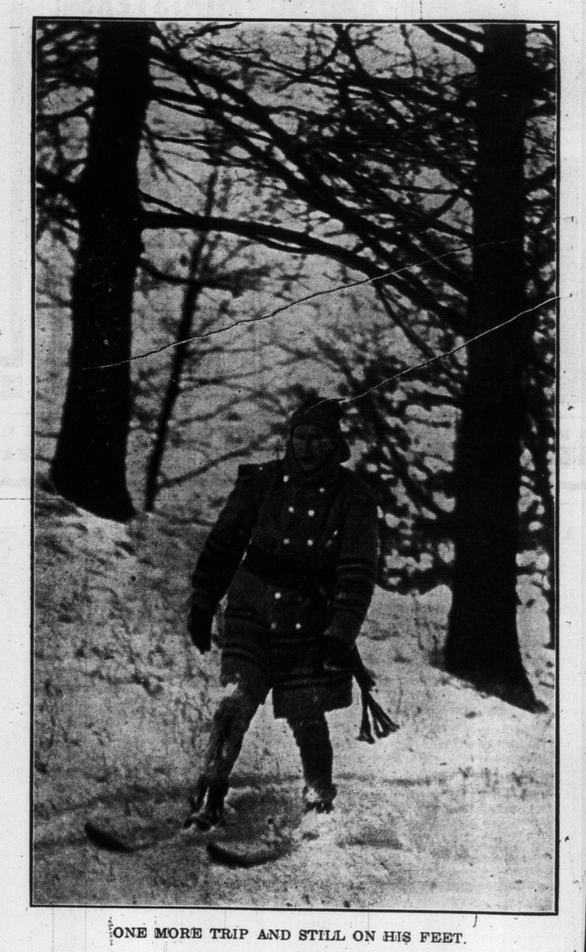

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16962 Let's Make Love Among the Roses (Jerome-Schwartz) Walter Van Brunt and Chorus
I Want a Girl Just Like the Girl That Married Dear Old Dad (Dillon-H. Von Tilzer) American Quartet

16965 Billy (She Always Dreams of Bill) Goodwin—Kendis—Paley American Quartet
The Red Rose Rag (Madden-Wenrich) Billy Murray

16969 The Mocking Bird—Fantasia (Stobbe) *Xylophone* William H. Reitz
Pearl of the Harem (Guy) *Banjo, Piano acc.* Fred Van Eps

16978 In the Shadows (Herman Finck) Victor Orchestra
Kiss Waltzes (Ziehrer) *from the "Kiss Waltz"* Victor Orchestra

16979 Oh, You Beautiful Doll (Brown-Ayer) Murray and American Quartet
Honey Man (*My Little, Lovin' Honey Man*) (McCarthy-Piantadosi) Amer. Quartet

16982 Rolling Stone (Havez-Botsford) Wm. F. Hooley and Quartet
That Mysterious Rag (Berlin-Snyder) American Quartet

16994 Bring Back My Lena to Me (Berlin-Snyder) (*from "He Come from Milwaukee"* Maurice Burkhardt
Schneider, Does Your Mother Know You're Out? *Yodel Song* Geo. P. Watson

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McCall's Magazine: Pickles and condiments, mince pies and pastry, these are staples at the luncheon places frequented by women I think there is nothing so foolish as to see the ordinary woman order a meal for herself alone, and it is a blessing that most of them have husbands and sons to cater to. Otherwise, as a nation, we should have an even worse reputation for dyspepsia than we have already acquired.

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THE SOUL-STIRRING SPECTACULAR DRAMA OF THE THIRD CENTURY

FAMOUS DEVOTIONAL ROMANCE OF THE CHRISTIAN MARTYRS

A PLAY OF POWERFUL IMPULSE AND ELEVATING NATURE

THE LIGHT ETERNAL

ENDORSED BY THE LEADING MINISTERS OF THE COUNTRY

JOHN MILTON AS MARCO VALERIUS

LOUISE DUNBAR AS PRINCESS ARTEMIA

NEXT WEEK—FIRST TIME HERE OF THE PRETTY WESTERN PLAY "THE STAMPEDE" WITH LILIAN BUCKINGHAM IN THE LEADING ROLE—NEXT WEEK

WITHROW AVENUE SLIDES.

LAWRENCE WILLIAMS, JOHN MILTON AND GLEN S. BEVERIDGE, IN "THE LIGHT ETERNAL," THE BIG SPECTACULAR, RELIGIOUS DRAMA, THE ATTRACTION AT THE GRAND THIS WEEK.

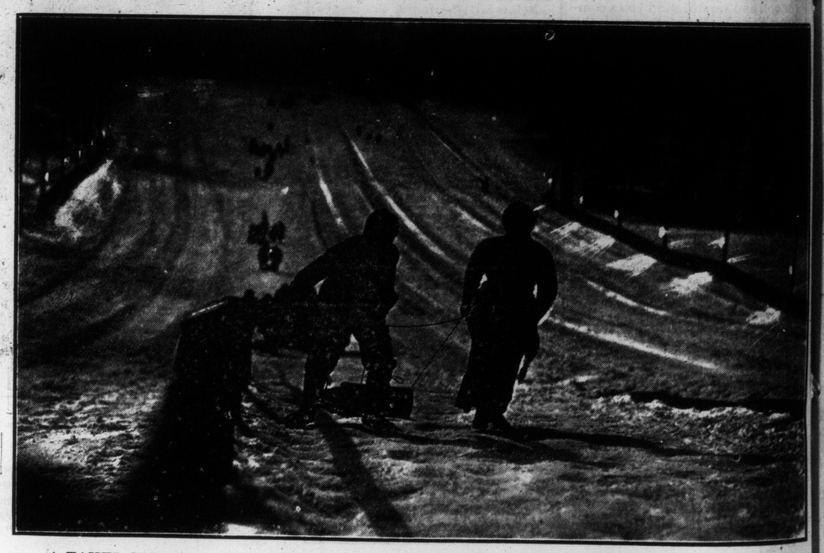
LOUISE DUNBAR ON CHARACTER PORTRAYAL.

Inquiry is often made as to the effect, if any, of the continued display of emotions upon the individuality of an actress. Is her view of life warped by the constant playing of stage roles foreign to her nature? Does she eventually reflect any part of such characters? Few women of to-day have appeared in such a varied list of roles as Louise Dunbar, who presents the character of "Princess Artemia" in the big spectacular religious drama, "The Light Eternal," and few are better able to pass opinion on the influence of various characterizations. Miss Dunbar seems to be of the opinion that an actress must inevitably absorb some part of the good or bad qualities of her role if she continues its interpretation long enough.

"To me all characters are living, breathing human things," says Miss Dunbar. "I think of them and treat them as I would a similar type in real life. Some of them are really beautiful and a pleasure to know, while others are repulsive in their coarseness and vulgarity. Men and women of the stage glory in their ability to portray a type, not in the type itself. They lend their individuality to the role, but contend they are not influenced by the constant twist and distortion of their real selves. There is no truer natural law than that a nactress must step completely out of herself in the depiction of a stage character, that she must actually live and be the individual she is portraying—but she will contend the step back from the character to herself is equally complete. This I am afraid is not always true, especially if one continues in a questionable role for an unusual length of time. I do not wish to pose as a paragon of perfection simply because I am appearing in a religious drama, but this I do know—I have played many roles, portrayed both good and bad women, and I have always found a certain peace and satisfaction in clean, wholesome parts that could never exist in characters of the opposite extreme. Of course all sorts of parts fall to a woman's lot in a comparatively short time, and I believe the average woman can run thru the entire list without any ill-effect—but for my part I would never consider the most flattering offer for an extended engagement in a questionable role."

Some Will Be Small, Anyway.

One hears a great deel about the favor extended to small shapes and of the likelihood of their taking the lead in next season's models. Now, undoubtedly, the number of hats with narrow brims that are seen is considerable, probably exceeding the number of broad brimmed hats by a large majority, but for all this the latter have not lost favor. It is rather soon to speculate with respect to next season's models, but the probabilities are that at least for the first month or two the output of narrow brimmed hats will at least equal that of broad brims, altho fashion may show itself equally favorable to both.

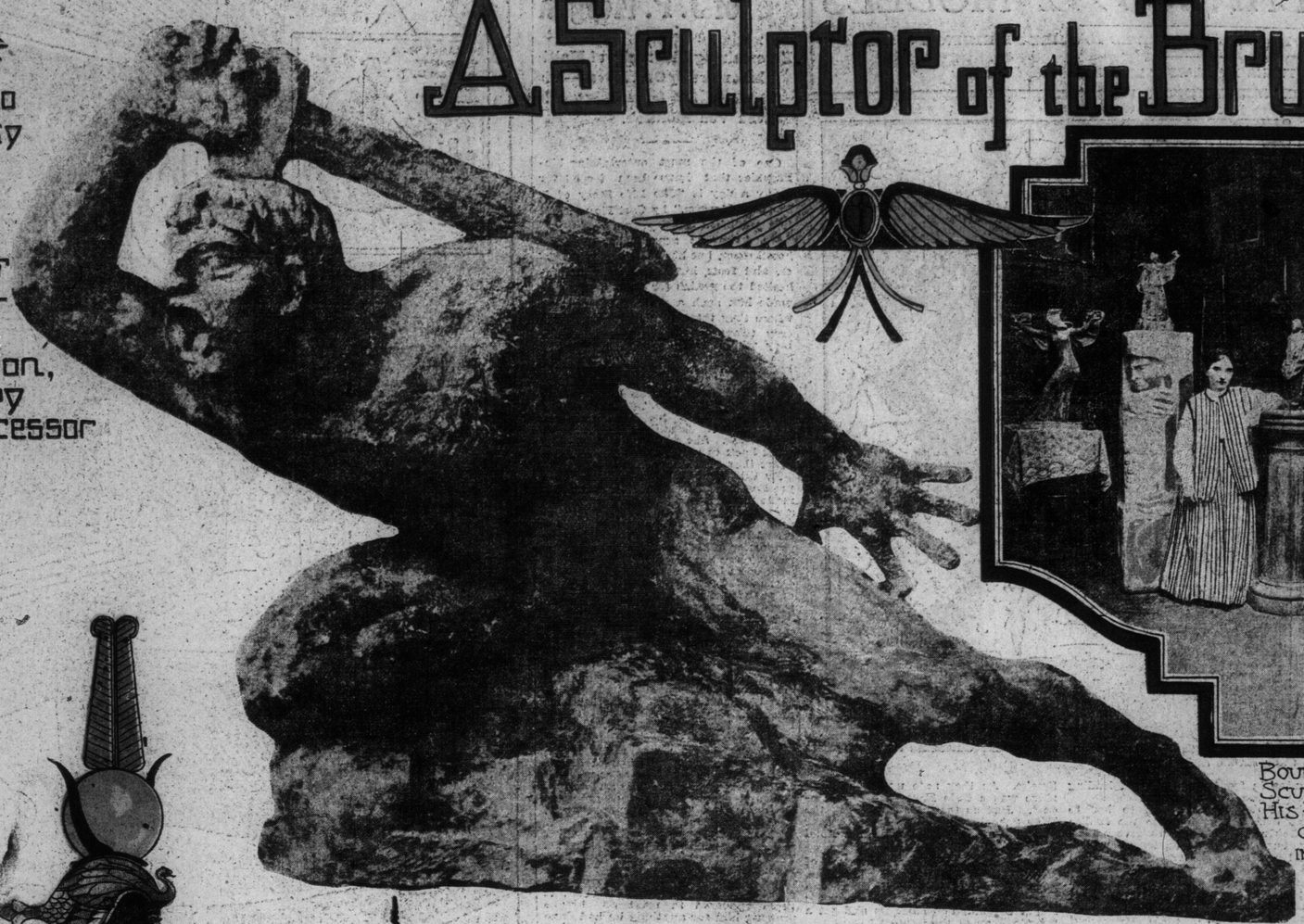


A FAKED PICTURE. THIS WAS TAKEN IN THE SUN, BUT OVER-PRINTED AND DOCTORED WITH WHITE INK FOR LIGHTS AND WOULD SERVE AS A PICTURE TAKEN BY MOONLIGHT.

GIRLS OF LESLIE-ST. PUBLIC SCHOOL SENIOR CLASS OF DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

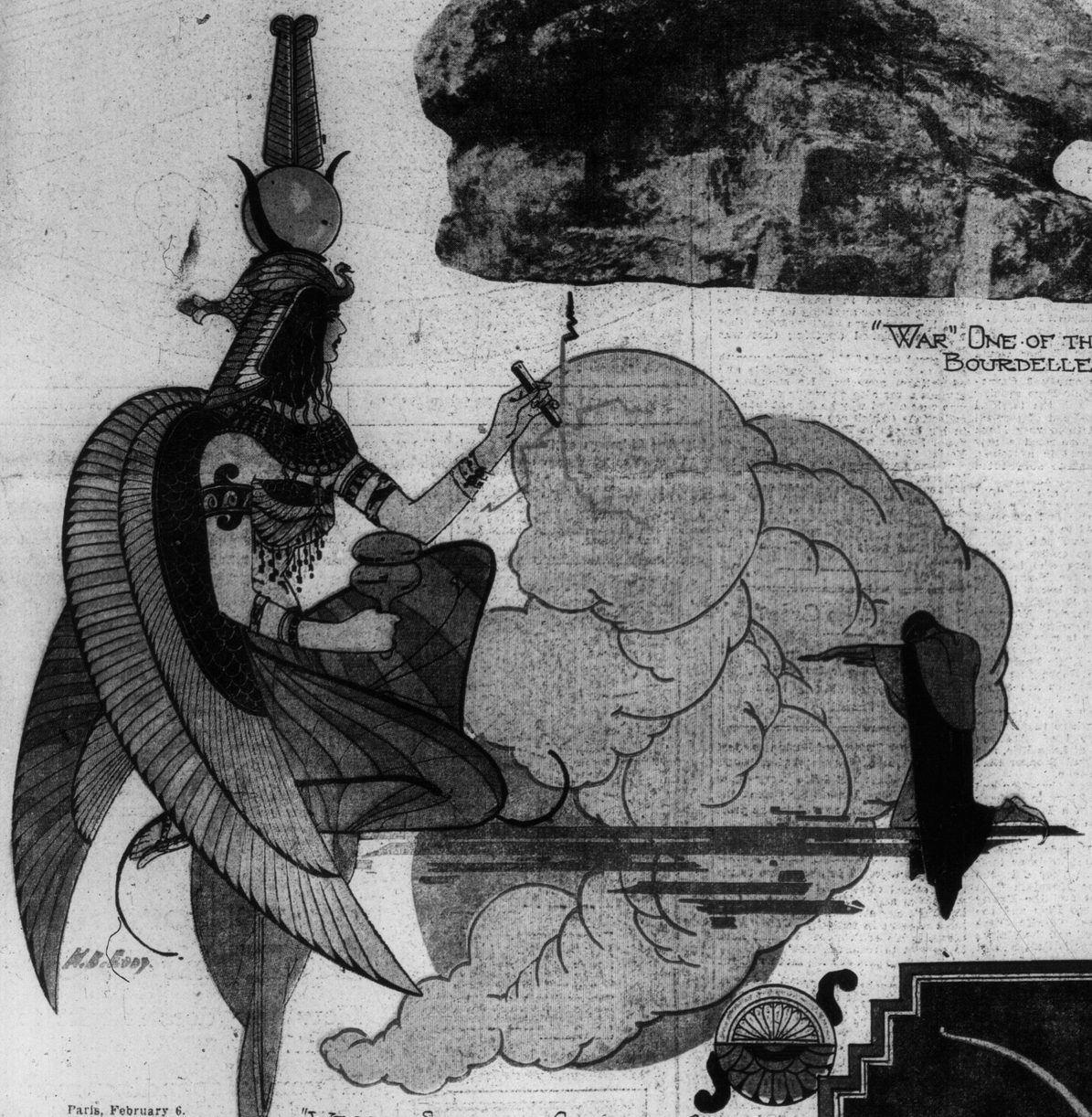
A Sculptor of the Brute.

The Strange Bronzes of Bourdelle Who Strips Humanity Down to the "Elemental," Takes Clouds as Models, Goes Back to Prehistoric Days for His Inspiration, and is Called by Paris the Successor to the Great Rodin.



BOURDELLE, THE SCULPTOR AND HIS WIFE, A GRECIAN WOMAN, IN HIS STUDIO.

"WAR" ONE OF THE MOST BRUTAL OF BOURDELLE'S BRONZES.



Paris, February 6.

PARIS has found the successor for the great sculp- Rodin. Dealing in superlatives, as is its custom, it is already hailing him as greater than Rodin. Rodin, they say, is purely a sculptor—the greatest sculptor of modern times, it is true but he could do nothing else. He has has no other talents!

This sculptor is Bourdelle, the moulder of the brute, the elemental, in man, woman and things. Bourdelle strips everything of its unessentials. He goes back to a prehistoric time for his inspiration. His bronzes have the touch of some old sculptor of Mycenean times, who worked when the minotaur, the human-headed bull, roamed about the labyrinth of Crete. Besides being a sculptor he is a painter.

Bourdelle went back to the ancients to find that "simplicity" that he felt was so necessary. He felt the decadence of sculpture was at hand if it was not reinforced with something of the austerity of primitive times. Bourdelle pondered over the remark of a great Spanish painter, who said, "You Frenchmen are not savage enough!" He saw that the great evil was the fear to displease.

To return to the simplicity of the ancients without losing what has been attained in science up to our day has been Bourdelle's aim.

To get this result a process of elimination is followed. The statue presented to the public is always the third or fourth executed. The first has all the detail, and in each succeeding one more detail is omitted, until in the final model the artist feels there is nothing that would take the mind away from the thought he wishes to convey—nothing left to disturb the emotion. For the very reason that detail is done away with in Bourdelle's work, it is difficult to understand, and often offends those who see it for the first time.

"WE MUST STUDY THE CLOUDS TO CARVE THE ELEMENTAL IN MAN—CARVE THE CLOUDS AND MAN APPEARS."

His "Fruit," the sensation of the last Salon, is personified in the figure of a young maiden. Her attitude and figure suggest Spring, with its promise of plenty. It looks extremely ancient.

His "War," a photograph of which is shown here, is terrifying in its brutality. "The Archer" is a bronze whose model was made and destroyed seven times before he was satisfied that he had stripped it down to its real elemental essentials.

Bourdelle was born in the south of France, where his first studies in painting and sculpture were pursued. So equal were his talents in these two branches that it was not until a few years ago that he gave a decided preference to sculpture.

In choosing sculpture above all the other arts, Bourdelle has acted as did his forerunners, Michael Angelo and Bernini. If Michael Angelo had had his way we would never have had the famous decorations in the Sistine Chapel. It was almost necessary to make a prisoner of him to compel him to paint, so great was his desire to execute his inspirations with the chisel.

Bourdelle married a young Greek girl, one of his students. Just now he is undertaking the biggest work of his career, the reliefs and facade of the Champs-Elysees Theatre, now being built by Gabriel Astruc, which is designed to be the most elaborate theatre in the world. Many Americans, among them J. Pierpont Morgan and William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., are backing it. The building is to be all of white marble, Grecian in line, surrounded by numerous statues and reliefs. The figures on the facade, which is sixty feet high, are to represent different forms of music and the dance Bourdelle expects to devote himself wholly to this work for a year.

Bourdelle is now the one sculptor in Europe who is dividing honors with Rodin. Bourdelle was a pupil of Rodin. Yet neither in style, conception nor execution is there anything that suggests imitation. Bourdelle's work is original. It is more than original. It is revolutionary. After having acquired a mastery of the technique of his art, a power to reproduce faithfully the human form in every attitude and to carry this precision in execution to the slightest detail, he has suppressed all detail. He has gone back past the Renaissance, past the Gothic period, past the Roman, past the Greek era, past the Egyptian—back to the archaic.

The ideas of Bourdelle are expressed by him thus: "Sculpture! Art precise and admirable! It is an architecture of human forms, an architecture of the faun of Flora, an architecture of the clouds of Heaven, and with all these we make an architecture of all the passions of the heart, of all the aspirations of the soul! Ah! Sculpture! Art at once terrible and ineffaceable! materialization of all the movements of all the eternal sentiments of men and things! When the sculptor is great, when he attains the summit of his art, he is a philosopher of form."

Strange as his work is and ancient as it seems, it has been accepted by Paris, lover of all things new.

THE ARCHER—A POWERFUL BOURDELLE BRONZE.

"FRUIT," A FINE TYPE OF BOURDELLE'S MOST ARCHAIC STYLE.

GEORGE ADE'S NEW FABLES IN SLANG—1912 MODELS

THE NEW FABLE OF THE GALUMPTIOUS GIRL WHO TRIED TO START SOMETHING AND DID.

PICTURES BY ALBERT LEVERING

ONCE there was a kittenish Senorita condemned to dwell in a Piccolo Town out on a Spur Division of the Dinkusville Short Line.

It was one of those not-dead-but-sleeping Settlements with a Sheet-Iron Cornice on every Store Building and the Hack in which Gen. Sherman once rode still meeting the Trains.

All the older Residents were sitting back on their Surplus trying to hatch out 7 per cent. Anyone suggesting a Public Improvement was led into Court House Square and publicly Beheaded.

A Girl with real Jamaica Ginger coursing thru her Arteries did not have a Look-In so long as she was hung up at this Whistling Post, where every Meeting of the Research Club was a Poultry Exhibit and the local Aster played a Brown Derby in conjunction with the extreme Soup and Fish.

So the Senorita, by name Madeleine, used to burst into Tears every time she saw a Train pulling away from the Depot, for she certainly had laid the Soubrette's Curse on Home Sweet Home.

She had read those large explosive articles in the Family Department of the Sunday Paper telling how the Smart Set hang by their Toes from Chandeliers and jump into Public Fountains and she panted for the wild free Life of the Idle Rich.

Now it happened that Madeleine had a married Female Cousin living at the corner of Easy Street and Epicurean Avenue up in the Big Town, where People hated the sight of a Brass Bedstead.

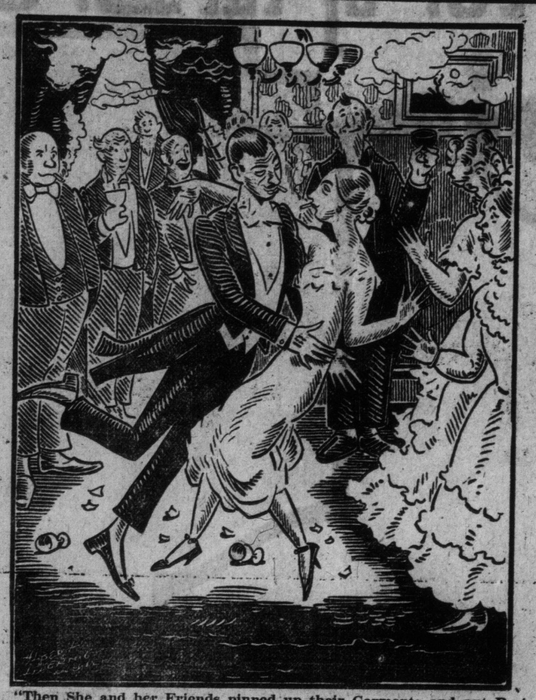
Cousin invited Madeleine to come and see her, out of mere Politeness, for she had the Country Lass sized up as a Myrtle Killjoy, whose Limit probably would be a Burton Holmes Lecture or a rollicking Afternoon at the Tea Shop.

Madeleine saw that she was down in Class B and would have to make an immediate Demonstration of Form to avoid being permanently Benched or sent back to the Bush League.

Consequently, as soon as she found herself in the Main Drawing Room among the Ruperts and the Rosalinds, she began to break Furniture and do Head-Spins on the Bokharas. Thereupon she was elected a full Sister of the gladsome Bunch known as the Young Married Set, compared with whom Mr. Burman, doing a mile in 26 seconds on the Beach at Ormond, is a second-rate Snail.

She sent Home for all of her Things and more Coin and applied for an advanced Degree in the Grand Lodge of the Knights and Ladies of Insomnia.

In one month she had entirely remodeled her Figure and landscaped her Hair into a new Design and carefully picked each broad Western "R" out of her Vocabulary and she could walk right up to a French Bill of Fare without the quiver of an Eye-Lash. Also she could hand out that Dear Boy line of



"Then She and her Friends pinned up their Garments and put Resin on their Hands and cut loose."

Awning in front and a Carpet leading down to the Landing Stage.

Her Folks kept writing to her to come back Home, because the Ladies of the Guild were about to have a Bazaar, but she Stalled as long as she could and when she finally packed up the Wardrobe Trunks and the eight kinds of Massage Cream, she extracted a promise from Cousin and several other Desperate Characters that they Would come out into the Wilderness and give the Rummies a Touch of High Life.

It was the first time that Madeleine had spread her Wings and hit the rarefied Strata. For a Beginner she was there with the Spread. She made the American Eagle look like an English Sparrow.

As soon as she arrived back in Sleepy Smoke. As they rode up Main Street there was a Pale Face at every Window. Just as the Parade passed the High School, the tall Smoke-Stack over at the Hominy Mills fell with a Loud Crash.

That Afternoon there was a smell of Moth Balls in many a Refined Home, for all who had learned to take Soup from the side of the Spoon were under Royal Command to come up and get a private Peek at the imported Gentry.

It was to be a Dinner followed by a Small Dance. If it had been a full-sized Affair, no doubt Father would now be working by the Day.

Instead of the customary 3 Carnations and 1 Maiden-Hair Fern gracing the centre of the Board, the terrified Guests saw a Wagon-Load of tropical Bloom which pleased them very Much as soon as each has secreted a new kind of Cocktail, served in a Goblet, with a Stick of Dynamite substituted for the Olive.

The Orchestra did a lot of those "Oh! Oh!" Rags while strange Foods kept descending to the Table and a Special Corps of Waiters tried to give an Imitation of the Johnstown Flood.

Conversation became epidemic and many Local Characters who had remained in Obscurity for Years came out of their Pods and began to hop about and sing in the Sunlight.

Members of the Married Woman's Safety League were hanging out Signs of Distress and trying to give Warning Signals, but Madeleine would not permit them to crab her Little Party. She wanted to show the Boobs just how these Recherche Functions are stage-managed in Upper Circles.

Accordingly they all felt their Way to the Front Room, where they Found awaiting them a Bowl of Artillery Punch about the size of Lake Erie, and no more Harm in a full Bumper than there is in a Rattle-Snake.

Madeleine headed off a Two-Step and told Friends and Neighbors to sit back close to the Wall with a Piece of Ice in each Hand and get Wise to the latest 1912 Stuff.

Then She and her Friends pinned up their Garments and put Resin on their Hands and cut loose. They did the Grizzly Bear and the Mountain Goat and the Turkey Trot and the Bunny Hug and the Kangaroo Flop and the Duck Waddle and the Giraffe Jump and the Rhinoceros Roll and the Walrus Waggle and the Crocodile Splash and the Apache and the Comanche and the Bowery Twist and the Hula Hula Glide, etc., etc., etc.

The Fire Department began carrying out Bodies at 12.30 a. m. Some of the Survivors were hurrying Home thru the Alleys, wondering if they could fix up Alibis. At Daybreak many Prominent Citizens were found Miles from their Homes wandering aimlessly in Roadways and shouting "Take it away!"

Next afternoon the Male Parent of Madeleine crawled out from under the Wreckage and said to his Only Daughter: "You are too Progressive for us Farmers. Take your Trained Troupe of Society Acrobats and get out of Town. The White Caps are now gathering in the Outskirts."

Madeleine simply retorted that the Dances were being done in the most Exclusive Homes.

An Exclusive Home is one from which the Police are Excluded.

Of course she never dared to return to her Birthplace after this Scandalous Performance.

She had to remain in the Cruel City as the free and unrestricted Wife of a Cotillion Leader with an Income of $22.00 a Minute.

MORAL: The Pioneer must ever brave Hardships.

(Copyrighted, 1912, by George Ade.)

"She certainly had laid the Soubrette's Curse on Home Sweet Home."

self-made Bucks who get Back to Earth every Day at 5 p. m. and begin calling feebly for Barbers and Masseurs and Manicures and Nerve Specialists and Barkeeps.

She learned that Rough House lost all Social Stigma if pulled off at 2 a. m. in a Private Resort with a Striped Hollow she began to turn the Old Family Residence upside down and get it stocked up, just like a Club, for the Hot Babies from the Metropolis.

The Real Things arrived on a Special Car with their Hats down over their Ears and were more or less obscured by Dogs and English Help and Cigaret Smoke.

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FREE TO YOU AND EVERY SISTER SUFFERING FROM WOMEN'S AILMENTS

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I have found the cure.

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I want to send you a complete 10 days' treatment entirely free to prove to you that you can cure yourself at home, easily, quickly and surely. Remember, that it will cost you nothing to give the treatment a complete trial; and if you should wish to continue, it will cost you only about 12 cents a week, or less than two cents a day. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. Just send me your name and address, tell me how you suffer, if you wish, and I will send you the treatment for your case, entirely free, in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you free of cost my book—"WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER" with explanatory illustrations showing how women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it, and learn to think for herself. Then when the doctor says—"You must have an operation," you can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy. It cures all, old or young. To Mothers of Daughters, I will explain a simple home treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhœa, Green Sickness and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in Young Ladies. Plumpness and health always result from its use. Wherever you live, I can refer you to ladies of your own locality who know and will gladly tell any sufferer that this Home Treatment really cures all woman's diseases and makes women strong, plump and robust. Just send me your address, and the free trial treatment, also the book, will be sent you by return mail. Write to-day, as you may not see this offer again. Address

MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box H S. 65 WINDSOR, Ont.

Early Romance In Life Story of J. P. Morgan

Entertaining Biography of Multi-Millionaire by Carl Hovey—His Capacity for Silence Exceeds Even Von Moltke's.

One of the most entertaining biographies that have been issued for many a day is "The Life Story of J. Pierpont Morgan," by Carl Hovey, and just published.

Mr. Morgan's grandfather was an hotelkeeper, but his father was a banker, and from him, apparently, he inherited the genius for finance that has made him such a power in the world where they think in millions. He was only twenty-one when he married a lady who was dying of consumption. She refused persistently to agree, but he persisted even more. "I will take you all over the world to find health," he said. "I will give up business and devote myself to you." So he did, but only for a few months. His hopes were disappointed. Health could not be lured back. She passed away, and he went back to work with a scar on his heart that took many years to heal.

By this time he had already made a position for himself in New York. He made money rapidly, yet never in such a way as to stir up feeling against himself. Gradually he emerged from the crowd in Wall Street and revealed the proportion of his genius for finance. For many years now he has been in such a position in London that "when he sends out a brief request for a few millions of pounds he can depend upon receiving the money without delay."

Mr. Morgan does not talk much. His capacity for silence exceeds even that of Von Moltke. Even the German Emperer finds him difficult to talk to. Once when they were dining together His Imperial Majesty began to talk about Socialism. He was surprised to find that his guest was not in the least interested.

Really "Talkative".

The only occasion we hear of on which Mr. Morgan was really talkative was one evening when at dinner he told the whole history of some crisis which he stopped. His wife and daughters and some friends were going to the opera, but "no one thought about it any more."

There is, it appears, only one thing which ever really annoys Mr. Morgan. That is to have his name misspelt Pierrepont. Even in early days, while he was laying the base of his reputation as the world's foremost financier, if there appeared in print an article praising him for anything he had done and his name was spelt wrongly, that lapse outweighed anything that was said.

A great deal of Mr. Morgan's wealth goes to the support of charitable and educational agencies. He spends enormous sums also on works of art. He was once asked why he did not take his collections (which are mostly arranged in his houses in Prince's Gate, Grosvenor Square, and at Putney), to New York. "I can't afford it," he said.

"I knew you were poor," retorted his interrogator, chaffing him, "but I didn't realize you were as poor as that."

Then Mr. Morgan told him that the duties which would have to be paid to the American Customs would amount to at least $6,000,000. How many millions, then must the collections be worth?

"Ain't Jim Great"

One of the Many Experiences of School Supervisor Slattery of Boston Mass. Here Recently

Supervisor Slattery of Boston has just been in Toronto. The supervisor is said to be the best rapid-fire story teller from the Hub. Here is the pick of the bunch of anecdotes related on the present visit:

"It was a dull, dark day. The rain came down depressingly and oppressingly. A dejected teacher came to me after school closed and said: 'I can't stand Jim any longer. He comes late. He won't pay attention, and he was almost abusive in refusing to stay in to complete his arithmetic. He will have to be sent to truant school.'

"'I will go and see his mother about it,' I said.

"When I reached the address I had to go up a long flight of stairs and along a narrow hall. I knocked at the door and heard chairs being moved about and an evident rearrangement of things for the benefit of the visitor whoever he or she might be. Presently the door was opened and Jim's mother said, 'Come in.' I gave her my name.

"'You are Jim's—?' I can't remember what it is, but he is always talking about you. You ought to hear what he says about you.'

"'I'm his supervisor,' I said, wondering all the time what Jim had been saying about me.

"'Say,' began Jim's mother before I could give the object of my visit, "Ain't Jim great?"'

"'Is he?' I repeated.

"'My, yes, of course he is. I don't know what I'd have done without him. You didn't know his father. His father left me when Jim was born, and took all the money I had saved up in that big cup there away and I've never seen him since. But I'm doing fine now. You see Jim gets up at four o'clock every morning and helps with a milk round. At noon he brings or takes home the washing I do. And after school he has a paper round, and he brings me all his money. Say, ain't Jim great!'

"I went back to the school and when I saw Jim's teacher I said, 'I've seen Jim's mother.'

"'What did she say?'

"'Say, ain't Jim great!' I replied. Then I explained.

"'I guess Jim can stay on,' was his reply."

If you go to one of the largest linen-wear establishments in Boston you will find an alert young superintendent in charge. The superintendent is "Jim," who, the teacher understanding his circumstances, was given another chance and made good.

Supervisor Slattery is Miss Slattery, one of the most prominent educationists of New England.

Mr. J. Shirley Jackson, tenor and Mrs. Jackson, mezzo-soprano, will be the soloists at Bloor-street Baptist Church Sunday night, February 11 They will sing together. Stainer's "Love Divine," from the "Daughter of Jairus," and Mrs. Jackson will sing Gounod's "There is a Green Hill." Mr. M. M. Stevenson organist and choirmaster of the church is making a special effort to provide excellent music for the Sunday evening services, and several of our best local singers have been heard this winter in association with his choir.

The Parcels Post Will Get You If You Don't Watch Out

Tom Powers in N. Y. American.

Lighting Shipways of Panama Canal.

The force at work upon the plans for lighting the shipways of the Panama Canal began work last April, and have already nearly completed the survey and clearing of all points to be occupied, or deprived of obstructions, and have also begun the construction of range-light towers and beacons.

The scheme, writes Joe Mitchell Chapple, in The National Magazine, has for its main features, side-lights illuminated by electricity or acetylene gas, which will line the canal on either side about a mile apart, and range-lights on the longer tangents or sections of the canal, where a straight course must be kept for some distance.

Similar tower beacons and illuminated buoys, consuming acetylene gas, will mark the deep-water course to be followed in the great Gatun Lake and thru other channels.

The great artificial lake will soon become a feature of the Canal Zone, and cover, perhaps for centuries to come, rivers and trails which have been associated with some of the most interesting and earliest events of American history.

To Thicken Soups

Flour and butter are usually rubbed together and added to the milk or stock. The following is a more digestible and nutritious method, and has the advantage of being adapted to clear as well as white stock.

To every pint of stock or milk add one half cupful of Tillson's Rolled Oats. Simmer fifteen minutes, press through a sieve and add to the soup in the usual manner.

Every Morning a Breakfast to Get

How long does it take to get it?

If you're spending more than 15 minutes cooking your porridge you're spending too much time.

Breakfast is the rush meal.

Why not give your folks Tillson's Rolled Oats for breakfast? Ready in a jiffy—*15 minutes.*

Delicious! Just try them.

Tillson's Oats

Your grocer has Tillson's. Two sizes—10c and 25c. Each 25c package contains a handsome piece of English Porcelain Tableware.

CANADIAN CEREAL & MILLING CO., Ltd. TORONTO, ONT.

Leap Year in Loveland

By Nell Brinkley

THE strip-pics of little love babies in riotous love-making with the Dans proposing are out for this year. Things are all twisted about in Love-land. No more for this year will you see the little dames with a Psyche knot at the crown of their heads, and scolding locks at the nape of their necks, with a fat fistic planted in some insistent Dan's face while he struggles to whisper in her little red ear. If you are one of the folks who see something where another can see nothing; if you have the eager ear and the soft step that you need to run upon things that are only imagined, but are there just the same, and the kindly eye for faery things, just perk up your head and take a little slant up at a bare, Winter tree-bough and see what you will see there. All in a row, like fat snow-birds, you will see the wee infants that kick up such a row in this old world—and, being as it's Leap year—the maids it will be who are pressing a tiny heart that goes "thumpit" and rolling a dewy eye. And the Dans it will be who are squirming an embarrassed toe and screwing a pink forefinger into an also-pink mouth. And also you may find on the end of the bough, with her small curls knotted under a little tin hat and a fine scorn "setting upon her," yet with a worried glimmer in her eyes, a little spinster Cupid who hasn't any Dan!

Hilo Column.

ABOUT CHARLES DICKENS.

(Copyrighted.)

He lived among us, holding in his hand
The heart of England like an instrument,
From whose great strings his absolute command
Drew mingled sounds of sobs and laughter blent.
He lived among us, weaving subtler spells
Than gray magician of the bygone days;
Wearing by turns the jester's cap and bells,
The mourner's cypress wreath, the scholar's bays.
But evermore, in every changing mood,
We found him faithful to a lofty creed,
Prophet and Preacher of the power of good,
Praiser of generous thought and noble deed:
Lover of Nature, beautiful and free,
Priest of the Sacrament of Charity!

The centenary of Charles Dickens has just passed. Born on February 7, 1812, at Landport in Portsea, in a tall narrow house whose tiny front garden—a matter of roods and perches—boasted a low, thick bush, and little else, England's most popular novelist, and one of the great humorists of the world entered upon that early life with which readers of David Copperfield are familiar. Some of the sadness of those early years seems to have colored Dickens' life. Wherever a child figure makes its appearance in his book, it—especially a child of the poor—is treated with gentleness, tenderness, and a sympathy which is surprising. It was the fashion a decade or so ago to speak more or less patronizingly of Dickens' literature, and contrast it with Thackeray's work or that of Meredith. Plenty of prophets—mostly young—used to proclaim the extinction of such works as Pickwick, Martin Chuzzlewit, and, in fact, the whole Dickens' output. "He will never achieve immortality!" such would cry. Ladies of ultra-refined mind used to write to the correspondence columns, letters deploring the vulgarity of "Sadrey" Gamp and Sam Weller, and opine that "Dickens was much too common" a writer to be permitted the shelter of the book-shelf—but now that is all changed. The work of Dickens has lasted thru a century, and is to-day as fresh and green as one of his own laurels. In fact, every year the publishers are getting out new editions and selling them as fast as they are put on the literary market.

Perhaps the finest book written about Dickens is Chesterton's Critical Study. No one who values Dickens' literature can afford to be without it. It expresses all that a lover of Dickens would like to say. The English essayist—whom one ventures to set above Arnold Bennett—definitely places the work of the creator of Mr. Pickwick in the rank of the classics—that is as a king who may be for a time deserted but can never be dethroned. Mr. Chesterton affirms in no uncertain tone that not only was Dickens a great novelist, but he was also a very great reformer. He was the king of the Optimists who came in the nick of time to knock the pessimist on the head. Life in prison at the end of the eighteenth century was infamous. Charles Dickens, with a pen dipped in laughter edged with a tear, satirized the Fleet prison until it sank out of sight before his quasi-humorous assault. So with the no less infamous Yorkshire schools; so with the nurse of the Sarah Gamp type, so with many another crying evil of work-house and parish boy, of red tape and public executions. There is more of the real spirit of the French Revolution in his Nicholas Nickleby than in his Tale of Two Cities. As Chesterton superbly puts it—the best men of the French Revolution "were simply common men at their best." He cities Napoleon as not something extraordinary or superhuman or devilish—but merely "a common man at his best." So was Charles Dickens, just a man—one of us—but one of us at his best. It is the atmosphere of equality out of which all great men have come. Dickens was in the best sense a democrat. He bid every man be himself. He did not write down to humanity. He got under it and wrote up to it. What of late years has been more or less jocularly termed "The Common People" was the audience which Dickens wanted to attract. As Chesterton puts it—"The man in the street has more memories of Dickens, whom he has not read, than of Marie Corelli, whom he has. There is nothing in any way parallel to this omnipresence and vitality of the great comic characters of Boz. There are no modern Bumbles and Pecksniffs, no modern Gamps and Micawbers."

This man-in-the-street attitude towards Dickens is one which the writer had personally illustrated during a tramp thru Dickens' land in London some years ago. I have told the story before, but may repeat it here—for it has always been a surprising story to myself. The old Marshalsea prison close by St. George's Church in the Borough was at the time being in part turned into a tinsmith factory or warehouse. One of the workmen engaged in this enterprise was pumping water over his head (from the same pump by which Mr. Pancks and Mr. Rugg played at leap-frog), when I wandered into the narrow yard looking for the room where the Father of the Marshalsea lived and where Little Dorrit saw so many fairy fancies. The man asked for whom I was looking, and when informed said eagerly that they were not going to tear down that block of the building in which "Old Dorrit and his little daughter had lived"—"had lived," those were his words—and he offered to show me the place. I followed him up a narrow stair to the queer little room where "'e old Dorrit wot was, used to get 'is little testimonials," and up a further flight to the wider room where Little Dorrit slept. We stood by the low, broad window thru which the Child used to see the spikes of the gate outlined against the setting sun, and where she told the story of the Princess and the Tiny Woman to her older child, Maggie, and I listened to this man—one of "The Common People" up to whose level Dickens strove to write—tell of the great man "Mr. Dickens were," and of 'ow 'e 'ad a mate wot drove a bloomin' bus down Blackwall 'way wot knowed Mr. Dickens, and often 'ad 'im beside 'im on the box seat." I got the name of this driver, and the number of his bus from "'is matey," which was how I came to know old Bob 'Blaker—long dead no doubt, for he was then a blear-eyed, aged man—and heard from him many a tale of Dickens and the, paper of "lolli-pops" he always carried to distribute to such poor children as gathered about the bus when it stopped down Stepney way or Lime'us—on its journey to and from Charing Cross. It never occurred to any of us that Little Dorrit and her Father had never really lived or inhabited the poor rooms in the Marshalsea, or that the little creature had never looked out at the cruel pattern woven by the iron spikes upon the prison gateway, or even that Mr. Pancks and Mr. Rugg had never played at leap-frog in the narrow yard below. They were real people we had known, and these were the rooms in which they had lodged. They were part of The Common People for which the workman and the writer stood; the people Dickens never talked down to, the people he understood, and did not—like so many writers—condescend to. There was no "patronage" in Dickens' work; he did not write what the people wanted because he was one of them, and wanted what they wanted, and gave them themselves and himself, all the rich heart of him, all the sympathy—the understanding.

Chesterton's unique criticism of one of Dickens' books, Pickwick, should be read by every lover of Dickens' literature. "In it (Pickwick Papers) Dickens 'sprang suddenly from a comparatively low level to a very high one. To the level of Sketches by Boz he never afterwards descended. To the level of Pickwick it is doubtful if he ever afterwards rose. Pickwick in one sense is something nobler than a novel, for no novel with a plot and a proper termination could emit that sense of everlasting youth—a sense as of the gods gone wandering in England. This is not a novel, for all novels have an end; and Pickwick, properly speaking, has no end—he is equal unto the angels. The point at which, as a fact, we find the printed matter terminates is not an end in any artistic sense of the word. Even as a boy I believed there were some more pages that were torn out of my copy, and I am looking for them still."

And has not this delightful thought been with many of us? It seemed incredible to me, when a youngster, that there was no more Pickwick, and, as one older, that I had read all Dickens, and there never could be any more to read. I remember looking with envy at anyone who said he had not read this or that work of Dickens; and thinking, "What a treat you have before you! Oh, WHAT a treat!" And who does not remember hours when other books palled and you searched the shelf of friends—the intimate book shelf of your own room—for the best and cheeriest—friend of them all—a book by Dickens. How his sanity brought tone to your depressed mind! How his cheer comforted you, and how, with tears of laughter, you read again of the sidelong prancings of Mr. Winkle's Roman-nosed steed, and the anxious eyes with which the patriarchal Pickwick surveyed the gyrations of that tall quadruped from his perch on the "post chay" in whose "wine-bin" Messrs. Lupman and Snodgrass were stowed looking respectively like a bottle of stout and a slope-shouldered flask of uncommon thin white wine.

And that you or I are susceptible to these things to-day when the rosy dreams have faded and Time grows ever grayer and more leaden-footed is one of the claims to immortal fame of the great writer whose Bumbles, and Pecksniffs appear every day in our morning paper, or are referred to every other day by the reporter who writes up the records of the police court. (It is not a week since I saw an allusion made to the Artful Dodger in a theft case). Long after the burning words of a Marie Corelli have fallen into ashes, and vigorous "Clayhanger" lies low, those Shadows which Charles Dickens has made so real—Sam Weller and the Fat Boy, Mr. Micawber, little Davey Copperfield, hungry Oliver Twist, Tom Pinch and dear, small, Miss La Creevy—all the whole host of them, a very legion of characters—will take their way thru the world—a new world which will come when we have vanished—and other children, and grown-ups will weep over Little Nell, and laugh over Mr. John Smauker, and shudder at Fagin, and sigh for poor Nancy, and loathe little twisted Quilp. And that will be the answer always to the superficial critic who says that Dickens exaggerated, and that he was not true to life. For Dickens is alive to-day one hundred years after he was born, and his art is life itself, for what can produce monsters such as Quilp but Life—what is more incredible than Life—what more irresponsible. Weggs, Wemmses, and Wellers we shall have always with us; nay, we pass them by daily since we have not the discerning eye. Mr. Micawber lives next door to us if we but knew it. Mr. Pecksniff lives just around the church corner. Tom Pinch delivers our milk every morning, but we are not up betimes to make his acquaintance. Mr. Dombey sits in the pew behind ours every Sunday, while if we carried our eyes anywhere but in the back of our head we might even discover a Chadband in some pulpit or other. No, Dickens did not exaggerate. His people are about us to-day as they were about him on his solitary walks on those tempestuous nights when he was in the throes of creation; in those ghostly hours of dawn when he was returning worn out with weary tramping, to shut himself up in a room and write in a fury of composition one of those masterpieces which to-day makes the pilgrim pause before the stone in Westminster Abbey on which is inscribed in golden letters the name of the man who gave the world the immortal spirits of Humor and laughter, the man who left us Tiny Tim as type of all that is weak and tender and holy in little children. Charles Dickens, "Priest of the Sacrament of Charity."

KIT.

CASUAL COMMENT

An account of the breaking away from its natural moorings of the Niagara Ice Bridge, and the resultant loss of three lives, says, tho this is only in small, but illuminative part, that when the breach started to make itself apparent, and before it was quite complete, tho the chance of regaining either shore was practically hopeless, the woman of a party of three, consisting of husband, wife and a man who was a stranger to both, suddenly screamed: "I can't go on—I can't go on—let me die here." Then things happened with much suddenness. She found herself clinging to a detached, floating piece of ice, and heard her husband calling for aid. Came one, Burrell Hecock, who, tho in years only a boy, and certainly aware that every new year would probably hold for him new joys, staked his Life and all its possibilities on the chance of saving another's—and lost.

* * *

I strive to imagine that scene—black, deep, boiling surges, splitting and sweeping ice floes to their Fall—less than a God's handful of humans crouching, and filled with a great fear. Yet the boy—having no more of bloodcall, no more call of affection than I, the writer, have to you, the reader of this—only the silent summons which is the divine telepathy of our common humanity, my call, my reader to you, or yours to me, in extremis, the boy TRIED, fought until it came to the ultimate giving of his own Life in the attempt to save another's—and showed, in his death that MANHOOD still is. Burrell Hecock went under TRYING, and he deserves—don't you agree—an epitaph worthier than I can begin to imagine, and equal to any that even the greatest slumber under.

* * *

BURRELL HECOCK.

DIED TRYING—NIAGARA FALLS, 4, 2, 1912.

Certainly he might have made it,
Nearly sure it COULD be made;
But—there is a woman—helpless,
So, that, fearless, he's afraid.

Afraid of what? A craven coward?
Just AFRAID to save his Life;
Leaving, on the breaking bridge,
Another mortal and his wife.

So he pays for his heroic
Fear, amid the whirlpool's hiss—
This my prayer—when I'm afraid
GOD! GIVE ME PLUCK TO FEAR LIKE THIS.

* * *

This is the sort of stuff it does one good to know can come from our pastors—who do not aspire to be also our masters. The Revd. Dr. Mavety, pastor of Bell-street Methodist Church, speaking of the impertinence—I use the word always to the superficial critic who says that Dickens exaggerated, and that he was not true to life. For Dickens is alive to-day one hundred years after he was born, and his art is life itself, for what can produce monsters such as Quilp but Life—what is more incredible than Life—what more irresponsible. Weggs, Wemuses, and Wellers we shall have always with us; nay, we pass them by daily since we have not the discerning eye. Mr. Micawber lives next door to us if we but knew it. Mr. Pecksniff lives just around the church corner. Tom Pinch delivers our milk every morning, but we are not up betimes to make his acquaintance. Mr. Dombey sits in the pew behind ours every Sunday, while if we carried our eyes anywhere but in the back of our head we might even discover a Chadband in some pulpit or other. No, Dickens did not exaggerate. His people are about us to-day as they were about him on his solitary walks on those tempestuous nights when he was in the throes of creation; in those ghostly hours of dawn when he was returning worn out with weary tramping, to shut himself up in a room and write in a fury of composition one of those masterpieces which to-day makes the pilgrim pause before the stone in Westminster Abbey on which is inscribed in golden letters the name of the man who gave the world the immortal spirits of Humor and laughter, the man who left us Tiny Tim as type of all that is weak and tender and holy in little children. Charles Dickens, "Priest of the Sacrament of Charity."

KIT.

in a stable to qualify as a donkey, but I remember what, surfacely, looks like a puzzling case of nationality. A child was born in the Japan Inland Sea to a French father and an Irish mother on board a steamer flying the German flag. That was some mix-up, wasn't it? I know only very little about the law in this matter, but somehow the belief seems to be inherent that any child's nationality follows naturally that of his father.

Tobogganing on Sunday stops on the civic slides, by order of the City Council, from this day. This order is said to have been inspired by the clergy.

The reverend Mr. Spoilsport takes his
easy walks around,
He has really very little else to do—
On Sunday he will make his little Bethel hall resound,
Denouncing sinners—same as me and you;
His argument—it's never REALLY
argument—but meant
As a statement, lacking anything to
TIE to,
Is the kind of thing you feel inclined
to quarrel with—resent—
But which etiquet forbids you to
reply to.

He reads you admonitions from the
Book of Common Prayer,
And recites some little lessons from
the Bible,
He climbs into his pulpit and he says
the things—that were
He to charge you with, directly, would
be libel;
He's a sort of chartered free lance—
quite a kind of candy kid—
And he's got his invitation card—you
bet,
To the inner crystal courtyard he most
certainly is bid—
So to argue with him is not etiquet.

Had the Reverend Mr. Spoilsport ever
known the biting thrill
That the rushing air can give you as
you fly,
Down the steep incline—hard snowy—
down the pearly frozen hill,
Would he ban the sport, when other
mortals try
To get the keen enjoyment of the long
continuous slides—
Or would he bid his fellow-mortals get
A chunk of harmless pleasure while the
Frost-King with them bides?
Well—perhaps the answer isn't etiquet.

* * *

Angeline St. Pierre is a young lady of some determination, one who has, in marked degree, the feminine quality of doing, without shivering on the bank of indecision, whatsoever she has fixed her mind upon doing. When she was returning home to Cache Bay from a visit to some friends at North Bay, she fonud that the train that she was on did not stop at her exact station, so she decided that, as the walk back from the next stoppage would be, perhaps, a little wearisome, the obvious thing for her to do was to jump out of the train. Said train was only ambling along at a snoozy 40 miles an hour anyhow, so she picked out a nice, flocky, cozy-looking snow-bank and stepped off into it. Followed a spirited exhibition of female callisthenics, but she landed all safe, and when the funeral gang came along to gather in the fragments, all that remained of this purposeful female was the traces of her little footsteps in the snow. She will probably make some unwarned man strenuously happy one of these days.

* * *

There is a tinge of cynicism in an advertisement of a certain brand of baccy which is calculated to set many a pretty feminine head a-tossing. It reads: "Man was made first, then woman was made, then, out of compassion for man, tobacco was made." Whaddyernoerboutthat, my dear?

* * *

It is proposed that, to check the waste of water in Toronto, an instrument called a "pitometer" shall be installed, which will record, in much the same way as does the gas-meter for gas, the quantity of water consumed or used by each householder. What the value of the water which is wasted is does not appear, but it must be a terrifying quantity, if this value is to balance the cost of installing and controlling this new meter system, which is calculated at $15,000 per year. I am thinking, seriously, of cutting out water, as a beverage, altogether, but it will be a fearsome wrench—perhaps.

* * *

Word comes from Cairo that Lord Kitchener has developed a craze for old china, both Oriental and English. He is often seen in the native bazaars in Egypt and is expert enough to parry the tricks of native dealers, and bandy words with them in their own tongue.

"CURIO KITCHENER."

Kitchener buying bric-a-brac,
Bargaining and bickering—
For scraps of sallow Satzuma
And Chelsea china dickering
Waging war for Wedgewood ware—
Old Crown Derby—gee!
The more one ponders on the news
Th' ab-Sindar it seems to be.

* * *

A man broke into our room the other night and started to dogmatize very doggily on verse writing. Incidentally he told us that many words are unrhymable—which we knew already—and dared us,—US!—to find a rhyme for XERXES. So one aroused himself into a sufficiently interested state of mind to indolently scrawl on a piece of disheartened copy-paper that happened to be floating around, looking for any old employment—

QUOD ERAT DEMONSTRANDUM.

When, in good old days,
Thru the hookah's haze;
The Pasha, in his harem, took his
Turk's ease
He was, clearly, for that time,
The only obvious rhyme
For the, otherwise, entirely rhymeless Xerxes.

* * *

The proprietors of a Siamese newspaper have distributed handbills containing the following notice:

"The news of English we tell the latest. Writ in perfectly style and most earliest. Do a murder git commit, we hear of and tell it. Do a mighty chief die, we publish it, and in borders of sombre. Staff has each one been colleged; and write like the Kipling and the Dickens. We circle every town and extortionate not for advertisements. Buy it. Tell each of you its greatness for good. Ready on Friday. Number first."

Proving by Actual Experiment

This experiment will always interest the children, and will provoke a good deal of thinking. The explanation, of course, is, that the lighted piece of paper which is inserted into the inverted glass drives out most of the air, so that when the mouth of the glass is quickly put down into the water there is very little air, and, consequently, very little pressure above the water within the glass. Hence, the weight or pressure of the air on the water outside the glass drives the water up into the glass to occupy the space from whence the air was driven by the burning paper.

A practical demonstration of this kind is always more convincing than any mere statement. This is particularly true of medical remedies.

The effect of the anti-toxin treatment for diphtheria is noticeable within a few hours, so that everyone must believe in its virtue. In a similar way, the treatment known as ORANGE LILY gives a practical proof of the progress it is making in curing women's disorders, and that, too, within a few days after commencing its use.

All authorities agree that in every case of women's disorders there exists a congested condition of the womanly organs. The circulation in these parts is sluggish or stagnant, and the result is that the broken-down tissue or waste matter which should be carried off if the blood was circulating freely, remains in these parts, causing inflammation, irritation, oppression of the nerves, etc. ORANGE LILY is not taken internally, but is applied direct to the suffering organs. It is absorbed into the circulation, and its antiseptic properties at once act on the waste matter referred to above. The consequence is that this waste matter, which is causing the inflammation, ulcers, nervous troubles, etc., begins to be discharged, and it continues to be discharged until all the foreign matter is removed from the circulation. At the same time the blood vessels and nerves are toned and strengthened, the nervous trouble disappears, the circulation is restored and good health follows.

Toronto, Ont., June 2, 1902.

Dear Mrs. Currah,—I wish to tell you that Orange Lily is doing me a great deal of good. Those ulcers come away one or two every week, and I have less pain and fewer headaches. I feel sure I will be perfectly cured in a little longer time.

MRS. D. S. T.

The explanation of the wonderful cures performed by ORANGE LILY is very simple. It is a scientific remedy, based on the discoveries of Pasteur and Lister. The conditions existing in all female troubles are alike in character, differing in degree and development only, so that a positive remedy, as ORANGE LILY is, acts with all the certainty of a chemical experiment. In order to convince every suffering woman that ORANGE LILY will cure her, I make the following

Free Trial Offer

I will send to every reader of this notice who suffers in any way from any of the troubles peculiar to women, if she will send me her address, enough of the ORANGE LILY treatment to last her 10 days. In many cases this trial treatment is all that is necessary to effect a complete cure, and in every instance it will give very noticeable relief. If you are a sufferer you owe it to yourself, to your family and to your friends to take advantage of this offer, and get cured in the privacy of your home, without doctor's bills or expense of any kind.

Inclose 2 stamps, and address, MRS. FRANCES E. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

LITERATURE · SCIENCE · EDUCATION

EDITED BY DONALD G. FRENCH.

Discursive Observations

SQUARING ALL OUR CURVES.

The need of a rational almanac has stirred up a writer on the Pacific Coast to put forth a pamphlet outlining a new system for measuring our months and years. The author is worried by the complex interest and discount problems and wage reckonings occasioned by our present system. He would cut off all the curves and excrescences and remedy matters thus:

"(1) By having 28 days in each month.

"(2) By having every month begin on Sunday and end on Saturday.

"(3) By inserting an additional month between June and July (this provides for 364 days of the common year).

"(4) By having Christmas Day follow Sunday, December 22nd, calling it neither 'Monday' nor 'December 23rd,' but simply 'Christmas Day.' This would provide for the remaining one of the 365 days and would locate Christmas exactly where it now is, that is, seven days before January 1st.

"(5) By inserting 'Leap Day,' in leap year, after June 28th without giving it any week-day name, or any number as a day of the month."

In this way he would, his supporters claim, eliminate almost all the absurdities and inconveniences of our present "crazy calendar."

I wonder if he realizes how much of the pleasure of life is due to the uncertainties that are caused by just such things as months that haven't equal numbers of days, days that haven't equal numbers of hours of daylight, and changes and irregularities of all kinds that keep us from getting our whole lives chopped up into rutty squares, and ourselves from becoming mere human automatons.

Have we suffered seriously because of our "crazy calendar" or have its complexities added the spice of variety to our existence? If our eminent geographer wishes to simplify matters as much as possible, why shouldn't he cut the months altogether and let us take our year holus-bolus, making our calendar read thus: Year 1912, day one; day two; day three and so on down to day three hundred and sixty-six. That would square off all the curves at one fell swoop.

It all seems to get back to the idea of individuality. Did you ever consider the individuality of February with her 28 days, and then her occasional extra curve of a day for the benefit of the ladies? Can you imagine January shortened to 28 days and being January any longer (no pun intended)? In fine, how would you like to see everybody in the world just the same as everybody else? Tut! Leave the calendar alone, and leave each of us our curves (even twists and cranks) and our own personalities.

STONES IN THE RAISIN PIE.

Crunch! But the stones have been plentiful in my literary raisin pie lately, which is another way of saying that awkward and incorrect English has seriously interfered with the gustatory appreciation of a varied bill of literary fare—novels, history, economics and even now current magazine matter. How does it happen that so many persons who have things to write about do not seem to know how to express themselves in pure, simple and forcible English? And by way of antithesis, how is it that many who have the facility of correct expression have very few ideas to express?

THE BOON OF GOOD BOOKS.

A missionary worker whose duties take him among the sailors from Montreal to Port Arthur recently paid a high tribute to the value of good books. There are now on the vessels which sail these lakes a number of loan libraries totalling 10,500 volumes of carefully selected literature, and according to this worker, the influence of these books is very evident. Previous to the establishment of this loan library system, it was a common thing to find in the forecastle of every vessel a number of works of debasing influence; now, these have entirely disappeared. Given good books, the sailors have no desire for vile and worthless trash.

An old man going down the last hill of life, almost helpless, bereft of his friends and surrounded by undesirable companions, gave thanks as he talked with me, for the plentiful supply of good reading at his disposal. The boon of good books! And do not forget that it requires the habit of reading to take advantage of this boon—cultivate the habit.

SCHOOLS AS SOCIAL CENTRES.

Going back to the old-time custom of when the country schoolhouse was the meeting place for the singing school, the debating society, the Sunday school, the temperance lodge, and many other social organizations, the chairman of the Berlin school board, elaborates upon the idea and suggests that the schools be kept open from 8 o'clock in the morning till 10 o'clock in the evening, and that each school be provided with light gymnasium apparatus, games, reading rooms, and the like.

Altho I do not believe in harping on the "good old days," I am sure that there was much more real friendship in the rural sections in the days when the school was a common social centre than there is now with halls and churches and libraries, and it is quite possible that the suggestion of the Berlin chairman of the school board, might have beneficial influences. What seems to be needed, however, is not so much a place for the school children to meet, but some centre of common interest where the grown up youths and older persons may come together and become better acquainted as they enjoy their recreation together, or perhaps discuss matters of general welfare. And further a lot of the expense of maintaining libraries, holding meetings of organizations concerned with public matters, and the like, might reasonably be provided for by our schools in city, town and rural community and thus the burden on the taxpayer be lessened. In many places library buildings, halls, and other public institutions could be provided for in public school buildings without very great additional cost.

WHAT ABOUT YOUR FARM?

Magazine writers are becoming greatly concerned over the poor methods of the average farmer. An English monthly a short time ago must have startled the stolid Britisher with its article, "The Pig-headed British Farmer." That article demonstrated the superiority of the Dane and other continental agriculturists over the Britisher. Now comes a Canadian journal with a series of articles on "Money-mad Farming," prodding the Canadian agriculturist most unmercifully. Here are sample paragraphs:

"We lost half a billion dollars last year. Yes, sir, you and I and the fellow in the next flat lost it between us. Half a billion dollars! Five hundred Million Dollars LOST! Worse than that, it was thrown away. Half a Billion dollars ditched by a bone-headed bunch of indifferent farmers. And because of the indifference of these ham-handed land-grabbers you and I and the other fellow haven't got our share of that half BILLION. Somebody must make a howl about it. What are you going to do about it? You suffered a share of the loss. How about retrieving it?"

"You can't get the "bigness" of the thing in plain figures. Size it up in the coal-bin instead of dollars and cents. One year's loss from the farmer's faulty farming would give every man jack of us free fuel for over five years. Just think it over when you stoke up the furnace tonight. Half a Billion's a lot of money and it's well worth working for. And you can help put it in the National coffers. Doesn't matter if you're tinker, tailor, soldier, sailor, rich man, poor man—or money-mad farmer. It's up to everybody. The indifference of the shiftless farmer is a matter of grave National importance. He must be made to see the error of his ways and have his feet planted on the right path. It's high time he was pushed out of the comic supplement and put to work. Prod him along."

I don't intend to go into the details of the question, or to excite you further regarding the monstrous injury the farmer seems to be doing to you. I'd rather ask, "What about your farm?" But, you may say, "I live in the city (or town) and I have no farm. All I own is an 8 by 10 backyard." Or mayhap, you only rent that. Still again you may be the "fellow in the next flat," and all the agricultural land you have may be what sticks to your boots at the street crossing.

Nevertheless, I want to ask, "What about your farm?" "Nonsense," did you say? Oh, no; just come back and look at this other question first. Those ebullient paragraphs above are aimed at a class of men who not get from their farms as much produce each year as they might, did they but use scientific methods and apply themselves energetically and understandingly to their work.

Now, your farm (or mine) may be simply ourselves—our hands and our brains, our physical and mental capabilities. Would it be possible, think you, for some worker in word-pyrotechnics and collector of results showing statistics to show that the country at large lost vastly last year because we were not working our farms scientifically? Has our output been less than it ought, during the past year, because we failed to equip ourselves mentally and physically for our tasks? Have we been trying to find improved methods—have we been striving to increase our efficiency?

Instead of chiming in and calling the farmer names because of his deficiencies, let us just think how much of this criticism might be applied to ourselves. Before condemning the farmer let us ask, "How am I farming my own farm?"

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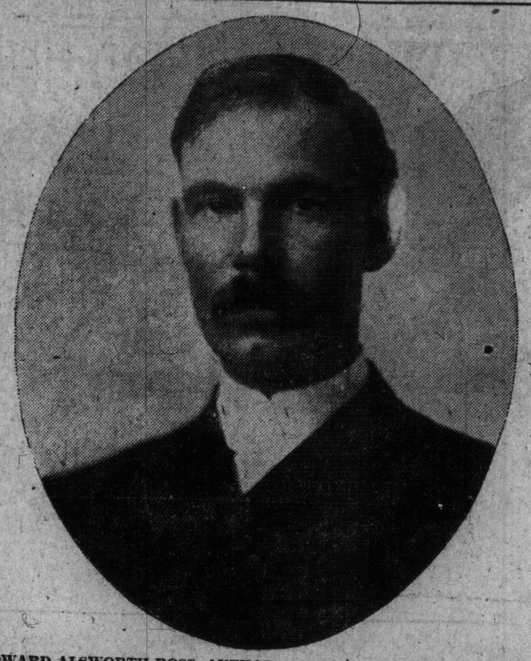

EDWARD ALSWORTH ROSS, AUTHOR OF "THE CHANGING CHINESE."

The Scotsman in Eastern Canada

Story of the Various Scottish Settlements in Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario, Told By Wilfred Campbell.

In undertaking, as he says, "to give to the student of Scottish history some slight idea of the great part which has been played by that illustrious stock during the last three hundred years, in the founding, peopling and upbuilding of Britain's western empire," Dr. Wilfred Campbell starts out with a slashing attack on present-day ideals—ideals which are largely, he claims, those of the Scot in Canada to-day.

Unless we decide that ultra-conservatism and blue-goggled pessimism have run away with the writer, we will have some difficulty in adjusting the teachings of the introductory chapter to any sort of accordance with what follows after. But let us see what is the matter with us Scots anyway. "There never was a period in their history when our people needed all their sanity, all their ideals, all the aid that the spirit of the past can give them, more than they do to-day," remarks Dr. Campbell, and he fears that our minds are too much engrossed with the financial possibilities of the purely material. I do not contend that the spirit of materialism may not be harmful to the real progress of a nation, but there is little need to fear the extinction of the higher side of national life. The "spirit of the past" has little more to offer us than the spirit of the future in so far as ideal progress is concerned. The true development of mankind in the past has not been the result of the action of the masses, but of the influence of those whom Arnold Bennett calls the "frenzied few," and that frenzied few almost always the followers of some even more frenzied—to the eyes of the mass of mankind—human individual.

Scotland has suffered, we are told, from shallow and superficial treatment. Burns and Scott are names exploited in superficial efforts to obtain a literary reputation, while the true Burns and the true Scott remain utterly unknown and unappreciated. "Men may rave of the heather, the hills, the pibrock, and the Brig of Ayr, and all the time the real Scotland and the true Scottish people are a mystery to themselves and to others as they, to a great extent, remain to this day." Our caustic critic need not have stopped here. He might have said that every man is about as great a mystery to every other man as he ever was, and he would not be very far wrong.

But worse than all, according to our national biographer, the Scot has suffered at the hands of those fiction writers who have made him talk. Naturally the Scot does not reveal himself. As Dr. Campbell puts it. "The true characteristic of the latter is his secretiveness, his un-get-at-ableness, his control of his inner feelings." Because of this estimate, the "Kail Yard School of Fiction" comes in for scathing treatment. Because of it we find, in the opinion of Dr. Campbell, "The Scot came down from his unconscious dignity of centuries and became a very commonplace buffoon in the hands of Ian Maclaren and his ilk, who made a burlesque of what the Scotsman might have been at his worst."

May I be allowed to oppose emphatically these strictures of Dr. Campbell on the "Kail Yard School of Fiction." I know of no truer portrayal of the Scot—the Scot that I am proud of—than is to be found in "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush," "The Window in Thrums," and the like. I happen to have been raised in a Scottish settlement of Ontario, and to have sat in the "Auld Kirk," and to have some recollections from my boyhood days regarding the warfare between the "Auld Kirk and the Free Kirk," and I do not feel that Ian Maclaren, J. M. Barrie, or any of their successful followers in that school of fiction have given the Scot up to buffoonery.

Discussing this point, Dr. Campbell remarks, "It may be difficult to realize this, but to the student who knows his Scott and his Burns, and is in close touch with the real Scotland and the Scotsman of the past, it is very apparent." From which it would appear that, in these latter days, the Scotsman has greatly degenerated, and yet Dr. Campbell proceeds to show us the influence of the Scot in religion, education, politics, and other questions of national importance right down to the present day. Yet, mark you, in this amazing introduction, he says, "Of the Scotsman of to-day, the least said, the better. He is being weighed in the balance." He would evidently have us believe also that he is being found wanting. "The trail of the serpent of this modern money-tyranny" is degrading him and trampling upon his high spirit of the past. Is it? I call to mind two instances of Scottish settlements, in which the present generation seems to be less mindful of the material generation than were their forefathers. In one of these, for decades, an old church (in which had resounded the precentor's voice leading in the paraphrases and hymns) was all but a ruin. Did the grandfathers who came of this belauded old-time greatness of ideals do anything to preserve the place of worship? Not they. True they had endured sacrifices to build it, but having done so, they were evidently satisfied to see it crumble away, had not the 'money-grabbing present-day generation" stepped in and restored the old building and arranged to have it kept in proper repair, and the grounds given attention. Another settlement where the Scotsmen with their old Scottish ideals were willing to allow the resting place of their dead to grow wild with grass and brambles, the younger generation are taking pains to have the place kept in good condition. These two instances contradict for me the pessimistic view of our Scottish-Canadian poet.

Another serious mistake, he sees us making, is that we have carried the democratic idea to the extreme. "The community to him (the modern Scot) means nothing any more." "We suffer from the over-development of the individual at the expense of the community." Really, I can scarcely follow that. The community cannot develop without the individual, and the record of this very book as well as the record of the history of the ages, shows that the development of the community as such has come almost invariably thru the efforts of some dominant and aggressive individual.

It may do no harm to sound a warning, as Dr. Campbell does, against the progress of materialism, but there does not seem to be justification for the gloomy picture here presented. Listen to the lugubrious questioning of his closing paragraph. "In the face of all this—in the face of the fact that in the church and the university the only man wanted or encouraged is he who can touch men's pockets, not their hearts, minds, or imaginations; that the universities no more contain the national prophets and thinkers; that in the legislative halls the conditions are similar and real freedom shackled and crushed—can you ask if it is well with the Scotsman here and in the old land?" Oh, shades of Scott! Wilfred, is it as bad as all that, or are you suffering from Carlyle's dyspepsia?

(The introduction to this book has required so much attention that I must ask you to wait until next week for the review of the book itself.—Ed.)

FATHERS.

The father of Samuel Pepys was a tailor.

The father of James Mill was a cobbler.

The father of Verne was a day laborer.

Oliver Cromwell's father was a brewer.

Epictetus was the son of a day laborer.

Socrates was the son of a day laborer.

Giotto, the artist, was a peasant's son.

The father of Pius V. was a shepherd.

Schumann's father was a bookseller.

The father of Pius IV. was a peasant.

The father of Cowley was a grocer.

Charles Lamb was a servant's son.

Mozart's father was a bookbinder.

Milton was the son of a copyist.

Pope's father was a merchant.

Neander's father was a carter.

Lucian was a sculptor's son.

Homer was a farmer's son.

BOOKS

(With Apologies to Longfellow.)

O, what would the world be to us
If books should be no more?
We should flee from the desert behind us
And shrink from the dark before.

We should grope in the mist and shadows,
And long in vain for the light,
Untouched by the world's bright beauty,
Unblest by its vast delight.

For the thoughts of men would narrow
With the process of the years,
And the soul grow dwarfed and sickly
That to-day God's image bears.

From progress to dull stagnation,
From glory at length to shame,
Would the race go down unhonored
To the dust from whence it came.

What the sunshine is to flowers,
What to fields of springing grain
In a land athirst for showers
Is the grateful rush of rain;

What the compass is to the sailors
On the stormy deeps that roam,
And what to the weary wanderer
Are the twinkling lights of home;

What balsam is to the wounded,
Or water to fevered lips,
And what to the sinking, drowning,
Is life when a strong hand grips;

Yes, what to the heart that hungers
Is the touch of a lover's kiss—
To the world are books, my brothers,
They are all—they are more—than this.

For thought is the world of spirit,
More real than the world of sense;
And the seeking soul shall find there
A bountiful recompense.

Not dead are the world's great thinkers,
They have passed to the spirit land;
Still they speak in the treasured volumes:
O list, then, and understand.

For Socrates, Homer and Plato,
They will come at your lightest call;
Or Tennyson, Shakspere and Dickens,
Or David and Peter and Paul.

Philosophers, poets and sages,
Romancers and poets and kings—
They will speak to the heart that listens
Of beautiful, wonderful things.

Yes, here you may meet with the Master
By the waters of Galilee,
You may learn from His Word immortal
What the goal of the soul may be.

O what would the world be to us
If books should be no more?
A desolate desert behind us,
A valley of shadow before.

Then come ye, come, O my brothers
Where the wealth of the years awaits;
For thought is the world of spirit,
And books are the golden gates.

—Lilian Leveridge.

AMONG THE MAGAZINES.

Westminster for February features an illustrated article on "Charles Dickens and His Works." Other good special articles are, "The Waldenses," "The Evolution in China" and "Sidelight on Scripture from the British Museum."

British Columbia Magazine has a number of special descriptive articles dealing with Western topics. The Anglo-Japanese alliance comes in for some warm criticism.

The Canadian Magazine is strong on travel articles. Two of these deal with the newer spots of the dominion—the Trail Beyond Cobalt, and Prince Rupert; a third pictures St. John's, Newfoundland. "The House of Pedipus" adapted and put into English blank verse by Arthur Stringer is a somewhat unusual feature for a magazine of the day.

WITH THE GOSSIPS

Maud Howe Elliott, daughter of the late Julia Ward Howe, still makes her home at her mother's Newport residence. Mrs. Elliott has written a book called "The Eleventh Hour in the Life of Julia Ward Howe," and is a frequent speaker before various organizations on the topic of Mrs. Howe's last days.

Don Marquis, is an author whose real name might be mistaken for a nom de plume.

"The Flyers," G. B. McCutcheon's first play, was produced for the first time in Boston in January.

A pocket edition of the works of Frances Parkman has been published.

Ralph D. Paine.

Ralph D. Paine does practically all of his writing in a little bungalow on his farm in Durham, N. H. The name of the place is "Shankhassick Farm." It has been in the family for ten generations; was built in 1685, and has stood off a number of Indian attacks, and survived more than one massacre. In the orchard of this old farm Mr. Paine has built a bungalow, and there he does all of his writing. He says of it: "I find great contentment in this combination of writing and farming, mostly writing; for the author who goes to farming will find a typewriter necessary if he is to make a living out of the soil. I work at my profession," he says, "pretty steadily from eight in the morning until five in the afternoon, six days in the week, and have not been able to afford, thus far, the luxury of sitting around and waiting for inspiration." Mr. Paine's latest work is "The Book of Buried Treasure," composed of true accounts of buried treasures and those who hid them. Much of the book concerns itself with the scientific treasure-seeking now going on, and an engaging chapter is entitled "Hints to Treasure-Seekers."

Wu Ting Fang Again.

Two newspaper men were talking about the Chinese revolution the other day and the big men who are in the movement, which served to bring forth a story from one of them, Don Marquis, author of the popular "Danny's Own Story."

"Hubert Vos," he said, "had an exhibition of paintings in the Corcoran Art Gallery in Washington, and was showing them to Wu Ting Fang, then Chinese minister to America. A lot of art students (I was one then, and wore a windsor tie) were trailing along.

"'Who's this?' says Wu, pausing in front of a picture.

"'Li Hung Chang,' says Vos.

"'It doesn't look like him,' says Wu, shifting.

"'It's only a three quarter view,' says Vos, apologetically.

"'It doesn't look three quarters like him,' says Wu, and passes on."

A Canyon Poet.

Percy McKaye, whose latest drama, "To-morrow," is set among the wild mountains of California, has not always lived in his peaceful Vermont home. He spent a time in California as the friend of such men as George Sterling, Jack London and Herman Whittaker. With Harry Laffler, the poet, Mr. McKaye bought a rancho far down the coast from Sur, miles from a human habitation, where the mountains run sheer into the sea, and huge redwoods fill great canyons unexplored by man, and murmurous with mountain streams. Here he planned to make a home amid bears, wild bees—and solitude. But he was called east to superintend the production of a play, and was unable to join Harry Laffler in building a house of marble from the quarries on their land. But he plans some day to go back to marble palaces and the California land described in "To-morrow."

Saint Valentine's Day

Valentine Day, February 14, is more properly, St. Valentine's Day. St. Valentine was a bishop of Rome during the third century. He was of a most amiable nature and possessed remarkable gifts of eloquence, and was so very successful in converting the pagan Romans to Christianity that he incurred the displeasure of the emperor and was martyred by the emperor's order on February 14, A.D. 270. When the saint came to be placed in the calendar, his name was given to the day of his death.

SHAW AND CHESTERTON.

Examined by Their Own Methods.

These two leading lights of English letters are both credited as paradoxists. Both are insistent and both are persistent, but there are important differences between them.

Chesterton upsets things and ideas for the fun of looking at them in a different position. Shaw upsets them because he thinks they ought to be upset.

Chesterton is interesting because he is picturesque. Shaw is picturesque because he is interesting.

Shaw travels as deviously as necessary in order to get to a point which he sees straight ahead of him. Chesterton travels deviously because he likes devious traveling and in order to get back to where he started from. Shaw draws important and far-reaching conclusions from things which are ordinarily accepted as trivial and commonplace. Chesterton draws trivial and commonplace conclusions from important things.

Shaw is so deadly in earnest that it often looks as if he were posing. Chesterton poses so well that it often looks as if he were in earnest.

Shaw wants to know "what is the matter with the world" in order to correct it. Chesterton wants to know the same in order to show that he knows it.

Chesterton obtrudes his own point of view. While Shaw has a no less positive point of view, he is most effective when he leaves his own point of view to be inferred from his careful analyses of the points of view of his characters.

Chesterton has written a book about Shaw. Shaw shows his superiority by not writing a book about Chesterton.

E. O. J. in "Life."

Soap and Rabbit.

An angry woman walked into a grocer's shop in Harlem and banged a piece of yellow substance on the counter. "This," she announced sarcastically, "is the soap that does the washin' itself. It's the soap that makes washin' a pleasure; it's the soap that——"

"That ain't soap, ma'am," interrupted the grocer, as he took the substance in hand and examined it. "Your little girl was here yesterday for half a pound of cheese and half a pound of soap. That's the cheese."

"The cheese!" exclaimed the woman. "Then that accounts for the other thing."

"What other thing."

"Why, I lay awake all night, wondering what made the Welsh rabbit we had taste so queer."

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MUSIC CONDUCTED BY FRAULEIN VAN.

Famous Artists Unite In Opera and Concert

Luisa Tetrazzini and Enrico Caruso, for the first time in their careers, sang together at the Metropolitan Opera House on February 6, the occasion being a performance of "Rigoletto." In Philadelphia on February 9, Jan Kubelik, the Bohemian violinist, gave a recital in conjunction with Alessandro Bonci, the Italian tenor.

SEATS NOW ON SALE

The plan of seats for the forthcoming concert of Toronto University Glee Club on Feb. 22, is to be seen at all the music stores. The enthusiasm awakened by the announcements of the concert, and by the work Dr. Norman Anderson is getting out of the chorus of 110 voices, is the greatest in the history of the Glee Club. The program is exceedingly varied and embraces compositions for male voices by the best composers. The Toronto String Quartet will assist, and provide a specially entertaining program. The whole concert promises to be the finest given by The Toronto University Glee Club since its organization.

Of all visitors from a distance who attended the Mendelssohn Choir concerts there was none more enthusiastic than Mr. Frank Wrigley, one of the leading organists of the west, who came all the way from Calgary to attend three concerts, having to leave immediately after the Wednesday evening performance in order to be at his post on Sunday.

Jan Kubelik With Symphony Orchestra

Will Play Four Movements With Orchestral Accompaniment and Four With Piano.

The Toronto Symphony Orchestra will give their next concert on Wednesday night, Feb. 21, when the world renowned violinist, Jan Kubelik, will be the soloist. This announcement is of itself of importance sufficient to interest not only our musicians, but even the students and public generally, for Kubelik is generally regarded as absolutely the best violinist before the American public to-day, and one of the finest virtuosi in the world. The items that he is booked to play on the Wednesday performance will occupy considerable of the program, being made up of the four movements of Mendelssohn's Concerto in E Minor with orchestral accompaniment, and four numbers by Sarasate with piano.

For the orchestral number, Mr. Welsman is deviating a little from the beaten path, and will not play a symphony for this concert. Instead, he will contribute two numbers new to our orchestral repertoire—the Holberg "Old-en Style" suite by Greig, and the Tschaikowsky Italian Capprice. The ever welcome Dvorak number, "In der Natur" will also form one of the orchestral numbers.

Altho the management of the orchestra are receiving no subscriptions for their concerts this year, the unusual interest attaching to this event, makes it necessary to accept mail orders which may be sent to Massey Hall.

$8000 To Opera Stars For One Night's Fees

Duke of Connaught Among Those Entertained at Society Musicale in New York.

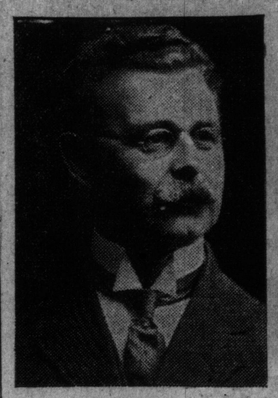
Artists of the Metropolitan Opera House were engaged in several important private musicales in New York during the visit of the Duke of Connaught to that city, when eight of the principal members of the company granted their services to society for fees amounting to something over $8000. Following a dinner given in honor of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught by Whitlaw Reid, ambassador to England, and Mrs. Reid, there was a musicale in which Johanna Gadski sang English and German songs and Dimirti Smirnoff, the tenor, was heard in Russian folk-songs and operatic arias, Arthur Rosenstein accompanying. Another dinner on the same evening was given by Countess Leary at her home on Fifth-avenue, when a musical program was provided by Louise Homer and Riccardo Martin. At a reception by Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mme. Maurice Maeterlinck made her first appearance in New York, singing songs by Brahms and Schubert, and also reciting some poems written by her distinguished husband. Edmond Clement also sang. Amongst society musicales the above series are the most notable given in New York this season.

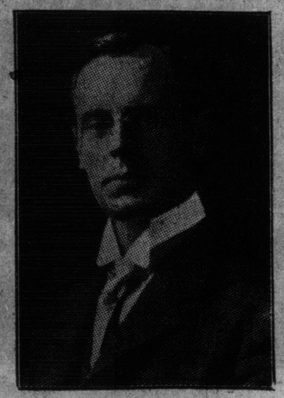
Arthur Blakeley Plays At Organists' Guild

Late Organist Sherbourne St., Methodist Church, Heard in Los Angeles Recital.

Great interest centred in an organ recital given by the Organists' Guild at St. Paul's Church, Los Angeles, a short time ago, when Mr. Arthur Blakeley, who filled the position of organist at Sherbourne-street Methodist Church in this city for twenty-five years, provided the principal part of the musical program. Mr. Blakeley is now organist at the First M. E. Church, Pasadena, one of the wealthiest and most fashionable congregations in the city.

Mr. W. Y. Archibald, the well-known teacher of singing, who has been suffering for several weeks with a badly sprained ankle, is again able to be at his studio.





H. M. FLETCHER AND F. S. WELSMAN, TWO CONDUCTORS WHO WIELD THE BATON AT THE SCHUBERT CHOIR CONCERTS.

Comprehensive Programs of Schubert Choir

Many Schools of Music From Simple Ballads to Sublime Works of Great Composers.

The sale of seats for the Schubert Choir concerts, Feb. 19 and 20, will open at Massey Hall on Monday morning at 9 a.m. for subscribers, and on Wednesday at 2 p.m. for the public.

A perusal of the splendid programs reveals the fact that they are two of the most comprehensive ever given in Toronto, as practically all schools of music are represented from the simple ballad and sacred song to the arias, from the unaccompanied part song and male chorus to the sublime works of Liszt and Schubert, comprising many rare and beautiful novelties from the 15th century up to the present day.

On Monday evening Mme. Pasquali, the great operatic prima donna, will sing seven numbers and a big aria and Henri Scott, the principal basso of the Chicago Opera, will sing an aria and a group of songs in addition to the role of Lucifer in the "Bells of Strassburg." On Tuesday evening Jan Kubelik, the wonderful violin virtuoso will play one number with the orchestra and four numbers with piano.

The Toronto Symphony Orchestra will render three new works each evening, and the male and ladies' choirs of the Schubert Choir will be heard separately, and ensemble with Mme. Pasquali, Henri Scott and the orchestra.

Miss Margaret F. Langrill, Mus. Bac; L. Mus., Toronto University. Teacher of piano and singing at Metropolitan School of Music.

Montreal Opera Feature of Season

Significant Novelties In Repertoire "Louise," "Le Chemineau," and "Le Jongleur."

One of the big musical features of the season will be the performances of the Montreal Opera Company at the Royal Alexandra Theatre, beginning on Monday evening, Feb. 12, and continuing until Feb. 24. Tho only in its second year, this organization compares favorably with those of the world's great capitals. Its management is still in the same hands which achieved such extraordinary success at the initial attempt last year. The chairman of the syndicate, and its chief financier, Col. Frank S. Meighen, is one of Montreal's capitalists, and tho comparatively young, is already well-known in Paris and London operatic circles. Albert Clerk Jeanotte, another Montrealer, is responsible for the artistic direction, and is one of the most ardent advocates of opera in Canada, and it is largely due to his ability and influence that the company has met with such general support. The Toronto repertoire is as follows: Monday, Feb. 12, "La Tosca"; Tuesday, Feb. 13, "Faust"; Wednesday, Feb. 14, "La Boheme"; Thursday, Feb. 15, "Mignon"; Friday, Feb. 16, "Madame Butterfly"; Saturday matinee, Feb. 17, "Barber of Seville"; Saturday evening, Feb. 17, "Manon"; Monday, Feb. 19, "Faust"; Tuesday, Feb. 20, "Carmen"; Wednesday, Feb. 21, "Louise"; Thursday, Feb. 22, "Rigoletto"; Friday, Feb. 23, "Le Chemineau"; Saturday matinee, Feb. 24, "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame"; Saturday evening, Feb. 24, "Romeo and Juliet."

Mr. Frederick Stock, conductor of the Theodore Thomas Orchestra, who figured so prominently in the success of the Mendelssohn Choir concerts during the past week, was the guest of honor at a supper last Wednesday night at McConkey's, given by the Toronto Clef Club.

On Monday evening, January 29 the choir of North Broadview Presbyterian Church journeyed out to Fairbank Presbyterian church and gave a concert. The choir gave a splendid program of unaccompanied part songs, etc., and gave every evidence of careful training. The choir was assisted by Miss Ruby Nicholson, soprano, Miss E. Berner, contralto, Miss Louise Webster, elocutionist, and the North Broadview Male Quartet.

Miss Valborg Martine Zollner will, as previously announced, give a piano recital in the Margaret Eaton Hall on Saturday evening, March 2. When she will play a program of beautiful compositions, under the patronage of many distinguished ladies and gentlemen of Toronto. Mr. Leonard Wookey an accomplished tenor will assist.

'CROTCHETS' AND QUAVERS

A WEEKLY COLUMN OF MUSIC GOSSIP

With the Mendelssohn Choir concerts over and all of the out-of-town contingents off to their homes again, musical Toronto has once more stled down to its normal condition.

One of the interesting announcements made this season is that the London Symphony Orchestra of 100 musicians, will give a concert in Toronto on April 25. The orchestra will spend only twenty-one days in America, April 8 to 28, and the tour is made under the special patronage of His Gracious Majesty, King George V, of England, by special letter from Buckingham Palace, dated Nov. 9, 1911. As at present arranged the cities visited will be New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Providence, Chicago and Toronto. Further importance is added to the announcement by the fact that Arthur Nikisch, the celebrated orchestral leader, will conduct.

Reinhold von Warlich, the Russian basso, who gives a concert in Ottawa this month, will be a guest of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Herr von Warlich has often been a guest of Their Royal Highnesses in England, and in order to reach Ottawa in time to accept this invitation, will postpone some of his professional appearances in the west.

On the occasion of the presentation of "Chanson en Crinoline" by Miss Mabel Beddoe and Mr. Cecil Fanning, at His Majesty's Theatre, Montreal, on Feb. 2, the house was packed to the doors. The concert was given in aid of the Montreal Foundling and Baby Hospital, and was a great success both from a financial and artistic point of view. The stage settings and costumes worn were of the old-world type and greatly added to the artistic atmosphere of the afternoon. Miss Beddoe is said to have entered quite into the spirit of her songs, giving them with grace and coquetry, afterwards conforming to the ways of long ago by acknowledging the applause with a sweeping curtesy. The quality of her voice was peculiarly suited to the pathetic old English songs which were given in a way calculated to keep them in favor. The singers were accompanied on the harpsichord by Miss Pelton Jones of New York. The ladies were presented with old fashioned nosegays of violets and rosebuds, brought in by two nurses, each leading one of the tiny inmates of the hospital. Mr. Fanning passed thru Toronto on Saturday en route to his home in Columbus.

Our American friends are preparing to give Dr. Vogt and the Mendelssohn Choir a right royal reception. While in New York the Mendelssohn Glee Club, one of the wealthiest and most exclusive clubs in the city, will entertain the choir at the Hotel Astor, and the Musicians' Club, also one of the most important, will throw open its club house for the use of the singers. In Boston the Handel and Haydn Society, one of the best choral organizations in the United States, is also preparing a lavish reception. The Bohemian Club of New York, having such prominent members as Victor Herbert, Leo Schultz and Gustav Becker, is giving a banquet in honor of Dr. Vogt and Dr. Stock.

On Saturday evening last, pupils of Mrs. J. W. Bradley, gave a song recital of surpassing merit at the Toronto Conservatory of Music. The composers represented were Wiegand, Wilson, Hastings, Ronald, Hildach, Gounod, Gaynor, Schneider, Weber, Arditi, Spross and Verdi, those taking part being the Misses Charlebois, Shaver, Burt, Armstrong, Bowles, Bilkey, Stipe and Mrs. C. F. Barton, Messrs. Atkinson, Green and McKibbon. Variety was given the program by piano solos by the Misses Kiely and Murray, pupils of Mr. Donald Herald and Mr. F. S. Welsman.

An excellent program arranged by Senorita Brazill was given at the Women's Art last Wednesday afternoon. Amongst those contributing were Miss Hallighan, Mr. Jules Brazil, and the Misses Partridge, Shane and Yates.

Mrs. Flora McIvor Craig has just returned from a most successful concert trip in the United States. On Jan. 22 she sang in Saginaw, on the 25th in Orchestra Hall, Chicago for the Associated Scotch Societies of Illinois, and on Jan. 26 for the Caledonian Club, Joliet. The Saginaw Daily News makes the following comment on her appearance in that city. "A pleasing feature of the evening was the singing of Flora McIvor Craig of Toronto, who possesses a rich, clear soprano voice and her numbers were most enthusiastically received. Her gracious manner and charming personality together with her splendid voice gave an added delight to her audience which insisted upon frequent encores."

Mrs. Gerard Barton, the accomplished pianist and accompanist, has recently become associate d with the Columbian Conservatory of Music. Mrs. Barton is one of our most successful teachers of the piano and her appointment to the staff of the Columbian Conservatory is an important one.

The following is clipped from The Buffalo press and refers to the appearance of two of our local singers at the Burns' anniversary in that city: "Madame Shirley Jackson, late of Aberdeen, Scotland, now of Toronto, the star attraction of the program created a sensation. Her rendition of Scotch songs, not only in English but in Gaelic as well, was delightful and her numbers brought forth great applause. Madame Jackson is the possessor of a wonderful mezzo-soprano voice of great range and power and it lends itself especially to the singing of Scotch songs. Madame Jackson's first number was 'Cam Ye By Athol,' which won her audience at once. In response to a recall she sang 'The March o' the Cameron Men,' in Goelic. In duet with her husband Mr. J. Shirley Jackson, who has a fine tenor voice, she sang 'There Was a Lad Born in Kyle,' in which their voices blended perfectly, after which they also sang 'The I Leave Thee Now in Sorrow.' Mr. Jackson also sang several solos with splendid effect."

Mr. T. J. Palmer, organist of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, spent a day in St. Catharines last week where he gave an organ recital, the occasion being the opening of the fine three-manual organ presented by Col. Leonard to St. Thomas Church, St. Catharines.

Mr. W. G. Armstrong, baritone, sang Allitsen's "The Lord is My Light," last Sunday at both morning and evening service at the First Church Scientist. The large audiences were greatly plessed with his singing and expressed surprise that he was so seldomly heard in public.

At the requests of a large party of young ladies from the Southern States, who wish to spend the summer in Toronto, the Hambourg Conservatory of Music are arranging for special classes during the months of July and August.

Miss Margaret F. Langrill, a highly valued member of the staff of the Metropolitan School of Music, has recently returned from a trip to New York and Washington where she availed herself of numerous opportunities of hearing important concerts and operatic performances. Altho a newcomer to Toronto, Miss Langgill's superior gifts as a musician and as a teacher of singing and piano playing are becoming quite extensively known. Her skill as a teacher has been demonstrated from time to time in Hamilton, her home city, thru the media of concerts by her pupils who, according to the press of that city, gave performances of genuinely intrinsic worth. Miss Langrill is considered a most important acquisition to the teaching staff of the Metropolitan School of Music.

The pupils of Miss Jean Williams, of the vocal department of the Toronto Conservatory of Music, gave a most enjoyable recital on Wednesday evening. The program opened with a charming rendering of the "Indian Lullaby," by Dr. A. S. Vogt, arranged for double quartet of female voices, the performers being the Misses Young, Lawrence, McKelvie, Bird, Will, Lugsdin, Bryson and Mrs. Barker The soloists were equally gracious in their work, giving songs in English, German and Italian as well as operatic selections, which were all characterized by that gracefulness and easy production of tone which is always noticeable in the performance of Miss Williams' pupils. The closing number again introduced the double quartet, the number being "Les Sylphes," by Bachmann-Wolf. In striking contrast of the ensemble numbers ballads and songs were sung by the Misses McAllister, Shortreed, Sirrs, Spittel and Mr. E. J. Kessels. Miss Williams played all the accompaniments and was warmly congratulated upon the success of her pupils.

Mr. Mark Hambourg, the noted pianist has just arrived in London, after his trans-Canadian tour. On Feb. 7 he gave a recital at Queen's Hall, and will later play in ten of the large towns of England, after which he will make a tour of France and Italy.

Mrs. Innes-Taylor, teacher of singing at the Hambourg Conservatory of Music and concert soprano, left for New York City last Friday night and will sing on Monday, Feb. 12, for the Iowa Club of that city. By request, Mrs. Innes-Taylor will include in her program the songs, "Ashes of Roses," and "From the Land of the Sky Blue Waters," both of which she sang so beautifully at her recital here a few months ago.

The Ottawa press speaks in the most complimentary manner of the playing of Mr. Jan Hambourg in that city last week, and further says that Toronto should be proud to have such a distinguished family in its midst.

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POINCARE AND DELCASSE---PRESENT AND PROBABLE FRENCH PREMIERS IN CONTRAST

By Henri Ferrer.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—The present French ministry is not expected to hold together, and speculation is rife as to the probable make-up of the next cabinet. The Franco-German situation alone is responsible for the holding together of the cabinet as it is now composed. And, as it is to-day, it is conceded to be the most able ministry gathered since the days of Gambetta.

It has been said in fun of the French president that he is one who eats luncheons and signs reprieves. But, in all seriousness, if another cabinet crisis is precipitated, the new premier's position will be an equally nominal one where foreign affairs are concerned if M. Delcasse wins his way to the Quai d'Orsay. The ex-schoolmaster-journalist will only go there provided he has his own way.

When he first accepted office in 1898 his country was without a friend in Europe, Russia excepted. In 1906, at his dismissal, the entente cordiale had come into being, and the most cordial relations existed with Spain, Italy and the United States. Meanwhile, too, France's superb Mediterranean colonies were generated into life entirely by his brilliant brains. As a diplomat, Delcasse is of proved value. It was he who negotiated between Spain and the United States; he again who smoothed the ruffled surface of affairs when the Russian Admiral Rojdestvensky, fired into a fleet of Hull fishing smacks, and he who settled the delicate Fashoda crisis. Is that not enough for one politician? Delcasse has done more. It was he who rendered possible the greatest force in the world to-day—the entente cordiale. King Edward and Lord Lansdowne held out the olive branch. Delcasse accepted it. Delcasse worked alone, and, as we shall see, it was because he worked alone that he fell. Yet there are those who scout the wisdom of placing French diplomacy in the hands of a man whose presence in a former cabinet very nearly provoked a war.

Delcasse to the Fore.

Six years ago this statesman was hounded from the Quai d'Orsay by the force of threats from across the Rhine, the kaiser, overjoyed at another triumph of the mailed fist, created his chancellor a prince. Delcasse had fallen over Morocco. Frenchmen were no less annoyed at his exit than they were with the statesman himself. They were exasperated that a minister should have so placed himself as to have to bow to the kaiser's wrath. How are the mighty fallen. Memories are all that remain to-day of Von Buelow in his Roman villa; Delcasse is again being mentioned for a cabinet portfolio, and should another cabinet be necessary and M. Delcasse reappointed, he will still persist in his policy of secrecy. Delcasse is as uncommunicative as Sir Edward Grey. Thruout his memorable tenure of office he remained unapproachable, inscrutable, mute. Can this be why a dozen of the most influential journals are ever ready, even to-day, to paint him in the blackest colors, to sneer at him, to discredit him?

Naval Affairs.

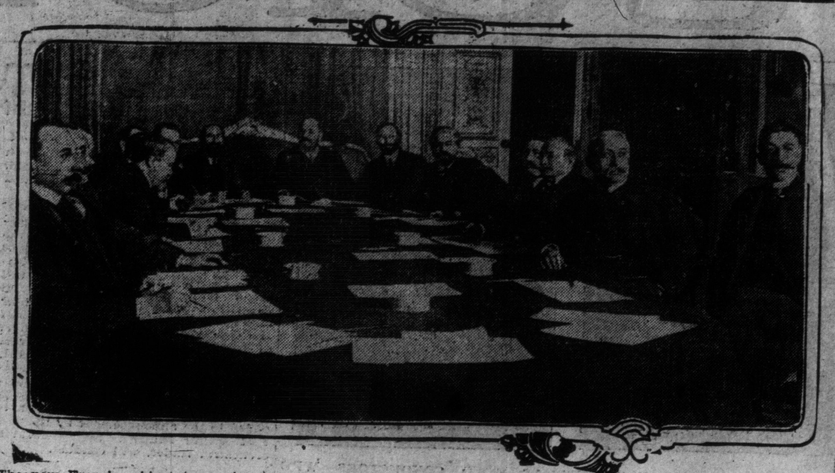
In March last the ex-foreign minister was nominated minister of marine, and at once set about putting his house in order, his work culminating in the great review at Toulon in September. Thru cheering stations the presidential train had made its way southwards from Paris. The cheers for Delcasse were louder than those for Fallieres. France was thrilled by a speech on the glories of their new navy made by its new chief. Delcasse said it was the proudest day of his life. Hardly had his words died away when the Liberte disaster appalled Europe. And the judgment of Paris was—"Eh bien, I prefer our fleet as it was before—without our wonderful Delcasse." But the "wonderful" Delcasse has outlived the Liberte disaster, and stands out to-day the one man France needs yet fears. And Germany fears him, too, for there is no gainsaying the fact that his return to power would mean more grey hairs for the powers-that-be of the Wilhelmstrasse.

But the present cabinet is conceded to be the strongest since the days of Gambetta. And, who is its head:

A short, compact figure, an oval face with high, intellectual forehead; a strong, closely-trimmed dark beard shot with grey; steady, contemplative eyes—such is the outward semblance of K. Raymond Poincare, politician, philosopher and litterateur, to whom, in his fifty-second year France has confided the conduct of her government. In some respects he is like M. Delcasse, in others widely different. To sum up the new premier in a word, perhaps the American phrase "a hard-headed lawyer" would be most apt, but it would have to be qualified to make it apply to France, where successful men of business seek leisure in letters and art. For, in addition to being probably the ablest and certainly one of the most prosperous figures at the French bar, M. Poincare is a writer of elegance and distinction, and his books are the reflection of the catholicity of his tastes.

Political Talent.

The head of the remarkable galaxy of political talent that makes the new French ministry the most formidable array of individual strength seen in France since the days of Gambetta has wooed fame successfully in many walks of life during the half century which has elapsed since he first saw the light on August 20, 1860, at Bar-le-Duc (Meuse). His father was an inspector of the bridges and roads department of the public service, but it is the present generation that has brought the Poincare family to fame.



The new French cabinet in session. Premier M. Raymond Poincare is at the far end of the table, the one with the beard. At his right hand, in order, are: M. Steeg, minister of the interior; M. Guisthau, minister of education, and M. Berard. At his left hand, in order, are M. Klotz, minister of finance; M. Dupuy, minister of public works; M. LeBrun, minister for the colonies; M. Chaumet; M. Bourgeois, vice-president of the cabinet and minister of justice; M. Millerand, minister for war; M. Delcasse, minister of marine; M. Pams, minister of agriculture, and M. Besnard.

As a young deputy of twenty-six M. Raymond Poincare immediately made his mark by his parliamentary work. "Thoroness" has always been his motto, and it stamped all the indefatigable labors of his early years. At an age when most Frenchmen are sowing their wild oats, the young deputy for the Meuse was earning golden opinions in parliament by the masterly reports he presented on the different budgets. He had the thirst for knowledge. "Understanding everything," one of his critics has said of him, "he studied everything to make it the better understood."

Thus the young member of parliament became a young minister, receiving the portfolio of public instruction, a weighty post in those days of Clerical strife, when only thirty-three. Here he made his mark, just as a year later, on being called to the head of the ministry of finance he proceeded to handle the great budgetary problems of France with a command betokening long and careful study. As his knowledge of politics was much in demand, and his opinion, dictated by a singularly independent mind, it was sought after and valued. There is no doubt that long before now, when his feeling of patriotism has impelled him to assume a burden which ambition never led him to seek, Raymond Poincare might have been premier, but his aspirations did not lie in the parliamentary field. Politics tempted him, the man of indefatigable mental activity, for the hard work they promised, for the bait they offered to his desire for knowledge. The laurels he coveted, however, did not lie at the marble tribune of the chamber.

Lawyer-Politician.

In the decade elapsing between the portfolios he held (resigning the ministry of public instruction, his second term in that office, in 1895, he did not act as minister again until 1906) he conquered for himself a leading position at the French bar. Yet even the exhilarating atmospheres of politics and the bar did not suffice for this man of many parts. His limpid mind, reinforced by his great erudition, sought recreation in letters. He wrote little but well. His works are finely phrased, and the critics speak of their "harmonious sonority." He has a penchant for generalizing, and this disposition finds expression in the titles of his books: "Idees Contemporaines," "Etudes et Figures Politiques," "Causes Litteraires et Artistiques."

Not as a distinguished politician, but as a brilliant lawyer, not as an elegant writer, but as all three, as one of the leading brains of France, Raymond Poincare was admitted to take his place among the forty immortals of the Academie Francaise.

Home Lover.

In a neat little hotel on the confines of the Bois M. Raymond Poincare has lived a retired existence with his wife, surrounded by his books and his bibelots, till his recent nomination to be reporter of the senate committee on the Franco-German accord launched him forth again into political strife. The new premier loves his fireside. Despite his name and his relations, which would open any doors to him, he is not a society man. Released from his chambers or the law courts he hurries home and spends the evening with his books and his two devoted companions, Gri-gri and Scott. Gri-gri is a magnificent Siamese cat; Scott a thorobred collie.

M. Poincare is a notable conversationalist. They say of him that in ten minutes he can dispose of any question and any person. He is not a great talker, however. His manner is reserved. His phrases fall slowly from his lips, and one feels that each one has been duly pondered over and shaped before being given forth. His appearance is a little shaggy. He looks more like a scientist, with his high forehead and slightly untidy dress, than the brilliant lawyer, politician, and writer that he is. He gives the impression of solidity, of depth.

If the reports are to be believed, however, the present strong cabinet has been assembled only as an emergency. Many of its members prefer other lines of business life, and have come to their country's aid by accepting portfolios to tide over the dark hours. So soon as the clouds have passed, they wish to retire to their own special lines, and, politics, and it is then that M. Delcasse may be called to form a cabinet. Stranger things have happened and in France cabinets, you know, are not long lived.

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$3.63—LADY'S $15 18-ct. Gold Government hall-marked, five-stone half-hoop real Diamond Ring; perfectly matched stones, extremely fine quality; sacrifice, $3.63.

$4.33—LADY'S $25 18 ct. Solid Gold hall marked Diamond and Sapphire Cluster, Half-hoop Ring, claw setting, large, brilliant, finit ous stones; sacrifice, $4.33.

$7.50—MAGNIFICENT $40 Set of Genuine Sheffield Table Cutlery, by Joseph Rodgers; 12 table, 12 dessert knives, carver, fork and steel; finest quality throughtang Crayford ivory tuscs handles; $7.50.

$39.—VERY fine quality $175 English-made Gun (by Freis, Williams, Gunsmith, London and Birmingham), Double-barrel Hammerless, Anson and Deeley pattern, fine English steel barrels, left barrel full choke right cylinder bore, nitro proved, tested and stamped, fitted with Greener treble cross-bolt action, automatic safety-bolt, very highly finished and engraved, a first-class weapon by one of the best makers; sacrifice, $39, in practically new condition.

$3.20—EIGHT LADIES' Superfine Quality Chemises, Knickers and Petticoats, magnificent $10 parcel, sacrifice, $3.20.

$6.45—GENT'S $20 dark green Tweed Jacket Suit, by Longford, high-class tailor; latest West-end cut and finish, never worn; breast 39 in., waist 36 in., length 32½ in.; sacrifice, $6.45.

$5.63—LADY'S $35 Solid Gold English hall-marked Keyless Watch, highly finished Jewelled movement, exact timekeeper, richly engraved, 12 years' warranty; sacrifice, $5.63; also Ladies' handsome solid Gold long Watch Guard, worth $75; sacrifice, $5.63.

$13.75—GENT'S Magnificent $60 Solid Gold English hall marked Keyless Lever Centre seconds Chronograph Stop Watch, ex. by celebrated watchmaker (W. Russell, London); jewelled movement, compensated balance; perfect reliability in any climate in the world; timed to a minute a month; 20 years' warranty; 6 months' trial; sacrifice, $13.75.

$63.75—GENT'S $200 Solid 18 ct. Gold English hall-marked Keyless Lever Watch, open face, sunk seconds, fully jewelled in 17 holes, with high class Kew certificates; highest grade movement; would make handsome presentation Watch. In perfectly new condition, by Graham & Co., London. This Watch was awarded the Government Kew certificate, with high marks for superior accuracy, after a period of 45 days' continuous test in every possible position and temperature, from freezing in a refrigerator to oven heating, thus ensuring absolutely perfect reliability in any climate in the world; patent screw regulator, highly polished patches in massive solid 18-ct. Gold damp and dust proof cases; 6 months' free trial; sacrifice, $63.75.

$15.—MAGNIFICENT $35 Diamond and Sapphire Cluster ring; 18 ct. Gold, hall-marked; suit either lady or gentleman; there are 10 pure white absolutely faultless diamonds of quality and water rarely equalled, surrounding a superb sapphire of richest quality; to appreciate the full beauty of this ring it must be seen; bargain, $15.

$4.20—MASSIVE $20 Solid Gold Curb Chain Padlock Bracelet, with safety chain; sacrifice, $4.20.

$3.38 (WORTH $20).—EXPANDING Watch Bracelet, Hanhequenbes Watch in centre, perfect timekeeper; 18 ct. gold cased; 6 months' free trial; sacrifice, $3.38.

$6.—GENT'S $25 solid silver Real English hall marked Lever Watch, exam. by the celebrated watchmaker (W. Russell, London); high grade movement, highly tempered unbreakable mainspring; timed to a few seconds a month; 10 years' written warranty. Also Gent's Solid Silver English Hall-marked massive curb Albert, with Silver Compass attached; three together, sacrifice, $6.

$24.38 (WORTH $125.).—Hammerless Breechloader, Anson & Deeley pattern; double, barrelled, interchangeable 12-bore quadruple cross-bolt action; automatic safety bolt; steel barrels, left choke. This gun is a really first-class weapon. Sacrifice, $24.38.

$7.50—BABY'S Long Clothes, superfine quality, magnificent $25 parcel, 82 articles. Everything required beautiful home-made garments the perfection of mother's personal work; never worn; great sacrifice, $7.50

$18.75 FINEST quality Hammerless Gun, by renowned maker; well worth $60; double barrel 12 bore, government proof tested barrels, very highly finished and engraved; in perfect condition, 6 months' trial; sacrifice, $18.75.

$4.13—SHEFFIELD Cutlery.—$20 Service, 13 large, 12 small, knives, carvers and steel, massive Crayford ivory handles; sacrifice, $4.13.

$5.—VERY Valuable Violin, perfect condition, labelled Stradivarius Cremona, 1721; rich, mellow tone, with Dodd model Bow and black ebonized Case, suit professional or soloist; sacrifice, $5; worth $50.

$1.45—HANDSOME $5 Brooch, two hearts entwined with ivy-leaf centre; 18-ct. gold (stamped) filled, in velvet case; $1.45.

$1.45—PRETTY NECKLET, with Heart Pendant attached, set Orient Pearls and Turquoises; 18-ct. gold (stamped) filled; in velvet case; worth $5; sacrifice, $1.45.

$9.88 SPOONS and Forks, A1 quality, silver-plated on nickel silver, stamped maker's initials, Queen Anne pattern; 12 table, 12 dessert, 12 teaspoons, 12 fable, 12 dessert forks; service 5 doz.; list price, $32.50; sacrifice, $9.88; half set, $5.

DAVIS & CO., PAWNBROKERS (Dept. 226), 28, Denmark Hill, CAMBERWELL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Other bottled ales put on labels that look like O'Keefe's—but the Ale in the bottles is not

O'Keefe's Special Extra Mild Ale

Look for this decorated Crown Stopper on every bottle you buy.

It stamps the genuine.

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An Englishman's Impressions of Canadian Cities

Being the letters of Captain D. J. Stenton to His Friend R. H. Franklin, London, E. C.

Montreal, Jan. 7, 1912.

My Dear Franklin: No doubt you are wondering why I do not answer your very welcome letter of Dec. 15, but when I tell you that I read said letter for the first time this morning, you will perhaps pardon my seeming lack of courtesy. The fact is, old man, I have been indulging in some of the winter pleasures of this big metropolis, or rather have attempted to indulge in one particular pleasure of this big, unfeeling city and as a result my mind has, for the past two weeks, been more or less a blank.

When the bald-headed clerk of my hotel and his friend, the mineral-water agent, asked me how I would like to try ski-ing down the virgin snow of the world-noted Mount Royal, I, at first, firmly refused. I argued that a mere alien such as myself had no right to take liberties with anything so sacred as that hump-backed idol of a worshipping populace. I expressed myself as willing to do anything in reason, such as walk a tight-rope across the rapids, sass a street-car conductor or wear my Freemason's badge to a French picnic, but I firmly refused to strap a pair of turned-up cedar fence-rails to my feet and do the shoot-the-shoots act down a beautiful mountain that had never done me any harm, to speak of. It mattered naught to me if others ski-doodled down her face, bridging its wrinkles and leaping from mole to freckle. To some men nothing was sacred. For my part I believed in letting sleeping dogs and mountains lie.

But that goggle-eyed clerk and the pug-nosed drummer were not to be thus easily turned from their heinous purpose. They agreed that my sentiments were a credit to me and a compliment to the city and hers, but they failed to see how a little trip on fence-rails down her glassy sides would materially molest the slumbers of the beautiful mountain, or in any way mutilate her features.

Seated here, propped up by pillows in my little white cot, with a kind and attentive nurse, (it seems the woman nurse first assigned me was not strong enough for the job), taking my dictation and occasionally dropping a tear of sympathy as I narrate my woes, seated here, I say, and calmly reviewing my wonderful loop-the-loop dash from the now to the everlasting, that awful dip down a tree-studded mountain that started on skis and came to go nearly ending in the skies, I wonder why the clerk and the drummer got me to do it. I find myself straining my brain to find a motif for their murderous plotting against me. But I can find none. I am convinced there was none and that their unquestionable knowledge of skis and ski-ing, their wonderful know-it-allness was as natural to them as fleas are to a dog, both of these gentlemen being, as I have since ascertained, Americans. I now attribute their cock-sureness more to their bringing-up than to their dwarfed criminal intellects. In the United States I understand lack of knowledge of anything, big or little, animate or inanimate, is not considered much of a defect in any person, unless that person is foolish enough to confess it. Then it becomes the greatest, the rarest, crime of the country and the career of the confessor is doomed from that hour.

I must own, however, that my undoers possessed great powers of persuasion. They had mastered the art to a sublime degree, particularly had the bow-legged drummer, who was in the habit of placing his customers under a hypnotic spell and making them double their orders.

In half an hour, aided by a bottle of mineral water from the drummer's sample case, they had persuaded me that it was every loyal Englishman's duty to slide down Mount Royal on skis.

What was the mother country to know of the fairest of her colonies, if an officer in her army refused to set an example to his countrymen? What was that country to know of Canada's chief city and its wonderful mountain if I refused to taste of the thrilling exhilarations said mountain afforded? Would an English officer who had braved the siege of Ladysmith and filled his boots with perspiration in budding trenches on the hot African sands turn his face from the call of duty? No, they thought not. They were sure he would not.

We will now, my dear Franklin, shift the scene to the field, or rather the mountain of action. Behold your poor friend balancing himself on the top of an icy hill. I have been duly decorated with the red and blue regalia of the Ski-ing Order and resemble the first mate on a pea-soup slooper, bound for the Arctic Circle. A little body of grave-faced men stand just behind me. Among them are a priest, a coroner, a doctor and an undertaker. I am impressed that the latter gentleman is the only cheerful one in the party, unless it be myself.

All the forebodings which had troubled me earlier in the day have been dispelled by the same voices of my seducers. I smile as they strap the Georgia pine scantlings to my feet and listen to their parting directions. I am advised to keep my head, to lean backward, to crouch, stand erect, side-step, two-step and several other things of minor importance.

At last I stand ready for the sacrifice and as I look down that mountain-side action prompts misgiving in me. I have no time to back out, for, with a playful little gesture, the hotel clerk shoves the mountain under me and the next second I have given a Chikopee war-whoop and am beating its echo out of range down the side of the hill.

I have a faint recollection of thinking it great sport as I made the first hundred yards in three seconds less than record time. I had no time to fall and now think that my elevation must have kept me up. Then I saw a twenty-foot scrub oak drifting up to meet me and I playfully leaped it and alighted, bunched, according to directions and schedule, on its other side. I heard a cheer from above and my determination to make an achievement out of my descent, increased materially. My speed also increased. I was now painting a sort of red and blue rainbow down the curving mountain side and I realized that I was not retaining my compactness as I should; I was stringing myself out too much.

Next, I remember striking a hump, of drifting high in air, coiled up like a busted clock spring, of lighting with an awful thump and then oblivion.

All this, my dear Bob, happened some days ago. Since then I have had lots of time for reflection, but not sufficient strength to go down and murder the hotel clerk. He keeps sending me up all sorts of wines and things but he never comes to see me until I am asleep. My right arm is still too lame to do any writing so I have the good nurse help me out.

When next I write you, I will as you suggest, tell you about some of the splendid buildings and beauty spots of this city.

Until then, I remain,

D. J. Stenton.

"Next, I Remember Striking a Bump and Drifting High in the Air Coiled Up Like a Busted Clock-Spring."

Dalton's French Drip Coffee

It's Better—that's Why

Never Sold in Bulk

QUALITY is the first and best reason why Dalton's French Drip Coffee has been such a tremendous success. There is nothing in it but Coffee of the highest grade carefully blended and selected.

ANOTHER big reason for its success is our special new Roasting and Grinding process which retains all the flavor and aroma and takes out the "Coffee Chaff"—the shell of the Coffee bean which is highly indigestable and is ground into ordinary coffee.

Made in Dalton's French Drip Coffee Pot 2 pounds of Dalton's goes further than 3 pounds of any other kind.

Ask your Grocer how to get the pot. 51

Buy it at your Grocers, Mild or Strong, 13c., 25c. and 50c. tins.

If your Grocer cannot supply you, write us direct

DALTON BROS. TORONTO

The World at Large and Sport in General

Conducted by H. J. P. Good.

AFFAIRS OF THE DAY

No Sunday Tobogganing.

And so the great and holy seventeen have spoken again—plus one, and there is to be no tobagganing on the sanctified city slides on Sunday. It is no question of right or wrong, of liberty or privilege, but eighteen men have bowed to the demands of sundry howlers and the people are to be denied the privilege of indulging in a good healthy, invigorating pastime because why? And here there is good cause to pause for a reply. Because why? And dear delightful John Dunn went over to the majority! One would hardly have expected it of such a horse-lover, of a man whose joy is driving on a Sunday as on any other day. It is to be hoped that he, as well as the others, does not as Butler in Hudibras puts it:

Compound for sins they are inclined to
By damning those they have no mind to.

In other words it is to be hoped that the noble stalwart eighteen will not one of them ride, drive, bicycle, row, swim or motor on the Sabbath or cause or allow any one else to be guilty of any of these heinous offences. It is further to be hoped not one of them will read a novel or crack a joke. It is to be desired that their books shall be gloomy and their actions bespeak their pious and reverend minds.

The Idiocy of It All.

But, stay, Mr. McCarthy says we may slide but not on the city slides. We may slide in the city parks; we may break our silly necks, we may indanger the lives of our children by indulging iggledy piggledy, pell mell in Sunday tobogganing, but we must not endure the privilege of regulation? Was there ever such mockery, such abominable hypocrisy, such an exhibition of pure and unadulterated cant, and by a whole city full? Toronto will be the laughing stock of the whole continent. We may and we may not. The original idea of the slides was regulation and the minimizing of danger. But eighteen men, including John Dunn, say regulation on the Sabbath is wrong and must be denied. It is impossible to wish for any serious accident, but if one occurs the whole eighteen should be indicted for manslaughter. Their attitude is indefensible and absurd and was made more so by the McCarthy amendment eliminating the reference to the natural hills. If it is wrong to use the city slides it is wrong to use any part of the earth for the purpose, either public or private. If, however, the idea is to prevail that a section of the people object to Sunday tobogganing then not the slides, but the hills, the dales, the parks themselves must be closed and all those things hereinbefore mentioned must be prohibited and forbidden. Our perpetual and only attitude must be gloom and profound reverence. We should like to observe the actions and know every thought of Rev. Mr. Rochester and of that archprofessor of inconsistency who draws up an agreement for the city one day and for more pay attacks it as untenable the next, "Hon." S. H. Blake, on the Lord's Day. It is a thousand to one they are neither so wholesome or so inspiring as Sunday tobogganing.

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Wanted—A Liberty League.

When the civic elections come round next January, the noble eighteen must not be forgotten. They must one and all be given a lesson. It should not be difficult to find each one violating some law of the Sabbath, but failing that, or rather ignoring that, as objectionable and involving both spleen and espionage, a liberty league should be formed and a black list maintained, which every member should be pledged to respect. It is palpable that in that way and in that way only can the rights of the people be maintained. If some such organization be not formed and conducted with energy, liberty will become a by-word and public privilege a thing for scoff.

* * * * * * *

British Investments in Canada

In reviewing the investments made by the British public during 1911, the "Statist" draws attention to the unexampled favor with which Canadian undertakings are now regarded. For the first time the largest amount of British capital has been placed in Canada, the sum of no less than one hundred and eighty million dollars having been so invested. This is altogether exclusive of the large amount of money that has been placed privately in the country. "Including the capital placed privately, the total investment of British money in this progressive Dominion is probably well over 200 millions, and during the last four years a total sum of not far short of 800 millions of British capital has been placed in Canada for purposes of all kinds bet very largely for railway construction." It is interesting to note that in 1911 the country next in favor with the British investor was the United States, which obtained a hundred million of British money in dollars, followed by Brazil with ninety-five millions, and Argentina with seventy-five millions.

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Musical Canada.

Canadians may be humorous, as "Jimuel Briggs" suggests, but they are a musical people, and musical culture is not only of a high standard but pursued with great ardour in many parts of this country. The influence exercised by Toronto in directing and stimulating musical culture is all-powerful. We have absolutely everything in the way of musical equipment, with the exception of grand opera, and no city in England, with the exception of London, can boast of anything better. It is quite possible that even grand opera may yet be adopted, by an arrangement with the Montreal Opera Company, Montreal being the one city in Canada up to date which is devoted to operatic music, and is able to maintain a permanent company for that form of art. In Toronto the activity of choral societies is very great. Among those must be mentioned the Mendelssohn Choir, conducted by Dr. Vogt, a choir which has a continental reputation and is held to equal the famous choirs of Leeds and Sheffield in the old country. According to Dr. Vogt, orchestral work is making real progress, and programs of a very high standard were certainly given during the past week. In the matter of chamber music there are several groups of musicians carrying on that class of work, and the public support given to chamber music in Toronto is not less than that accorded to it in other cities of the same size in Europe. So far everything has been achieved practically without direct municipal aid. The time has now arrived when the advisability of granting such aid might well be considered. In the summer there are band concerts, but in the winter, the time when music should enter our souls, there is virtually nothing for the people—that is, nothing to which they are freely welcome. There are high-priced entertainments galore, but the unwell-to-do are left at the mercy of the freaks of the picture show and burlesque houses.

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Boots for the Real Rich.

Talk about the high cost of living, but a story is told of a bootmaker who has started business in the Place Vendome, which with the Rue de la Paix forms probably the most expensive shopping district in the world, and has determined to appeal only to the wealthy. The followng is his announcement:

P. Y., bootmaker, 26, Place Vendome, —English, Spanish and Italian spoken.

Rules to be observed by customers of Y:—

1. A new shape is created for each customer.
2. Every pair tried on is not charged for until complete satisfaction is given.
3. Price from 100 francs upwards, without any extras.
4. A minimum order must consist of ter pairs of boots or shoes with trees, sixty pairs of socks or stockings to match the shoes, and a trunk to keep them all.
5. As a guarantee two thousand five hundred francs must be deposited beforehand.

"P. Y." feels that his terms will appeal to hundreds of millionaires who want to deal only at the most expensive shops.

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A Cheerful Sunday.

Dr. Johnson—probably the most genuinely pious Englishman of the 18th century—may be claimed as a supporter of the cheerful Sunday. To a gentleman who objected to bird catching in Streatham on a Sunday, he said: "While half the Christian world is permitted to dance and sing and celebrate Sunday as a day of festivity, how comes your Puritanical spirit so offended with frivolous and empty deviations from exactness?" Johnson, held however, that Sunday should be a distinctive day. "People may walk, but not throw stones at birds. There may be relaxation, but there should be no levity." Probably the dear old man would have been in favor of tobogganing, providing there was no merriment! It is rather to be feared that dear old Samuel, whose morals were none of the sweetest and manners none of the gentlest, was a bit of a hypocrite.

Ancient Hairdressing.

Old-time barbers had to display more variety than their successors. A work published in 1592 describes a barber's greeting to a customer: "Sir, will you have your hair cut after the Italian manner, short and round, and then frounge with the curling irons to make it look like a half moon in a mist, or like a Spaniard, long at the ears and curled like the two ends of an old periwig; or will you be Frenchified with a love-lock down to your shoulders? The English cut is base, and gentlemen scorn it: novelty is dainty. Speak the word, sir, my scissors are ready to execute your worship's will."

THE DUKE OF WESTMINSTER.

CANNES, France, Feb. 10.—The Duke of Westminster has just left Cannes, where he had been stopping for a few days while on his way to visit Cavis. The duke declared he has never been to Egypt before, and he had with him a camera, with which he says he expects to take several hundred photographs of famous places. He was accompanied by Lord Rocksavage, Capt. Hunter and Mrs. P. Nickalls.

Odd Things of Interest

China and Mongolia.

China and Mongolia have stood in almost every possible relation to each other in the long course of history. In the 14th century a Mongolian dynasty reigned over China. Long before that (about B.C. 200), we have the record of a raid which ended as strangely as the siege of Troy. A Mongolian host, under a chief named Mao-tun, had invaded China and besieged the Emperor Kao Ti in the City of Ping, in Shansi. When almost forced to surrender, the emperor had a number of wooden puppets representing beautiful maidens placed on the city walls, and sent a message to the wife of Mao-tun, who had imprudently brought her with him, stating that they were to be presented to her husband. His wife's jealousy constrained Mao-tun to raise the siege and go home.

* * *

Betting on Lives.

Wagers on lives abound in the old betting book of White's Club. No fewer than 60 wagers of this nature are recorded against the name of Lord Montfort, who, according to Horace Walpole, "would have betted any man in England against himself for self-murder." One entry runs: "Lord Montford wagers Sir John Bland 100 guineas that Mr. Nash outlives Mr. Cibber." This refers to two very old men, Colley Cibber, the actor, and Beau Nash, the King of Bath. Below the entry, in another handwriting, is the tragic note. "Both Lord M. and Sir John Bland put an end to their own lives before the bet was decided."

* * *

British Government Papers.

The British Government sets municipalities an example in journalism, for King George is an extensive newspaper proprietor. His best journalistic property is The London Gazette, which is sold at a shilling, and makes a steady profit of £20,000 a year. Many government departments have their organs in the press. The British Board of Trade issues two, The Laobr Gazette," which comes out monthly, and the weekly Board of Trade Journal. This has a wider range of correspondents than any other journal in the world. Every officer in the British Consular service is bound by official regulations to keep it supplied with items of commercial interest.

* * *

An Ancient Abbey.

Paisley Abbey, towards the restoration of which a sum of £30,000 has been given, dates from the 12th century. It belonged to the Cluniacensians, and is memorable as the burial place of the ancestors of the Stuart family. It was suppressed in 1559, amid scenes of the wildest fanaticism. "They fumigated the church with burnt wool and feathers instead of incense," writes Sir Walter Scott, "put fresh water into the holy water basins; they sang ludicrous and indecent parodies to the tunes of church hymns; they violated whatever vestments belonging to the abbey they could lay their hands upon; and played every freak which the whim of the moment could suggest to their wild caprice."

Short Sermons in Terse Terms

A good imitation is the most perfect originality.

* * *

"Impossible" is a word only to be found in the dictionary of fools.

* * *

If you would be well with a great mind, leave him with a favorable impression of you; if with a little mind leave him with a favorable opinion of himself.

* * *

Impatience dries the blood sooner than age or sorrow.

* * *

Nothing that is not a real crime makes a man appear so contemptible and little as inconstancy.

Infidelity gives nothing in return for what it takes away.

* * *

Ingratitude is a nail which, driven into the tree of courtesy, causes it to wither; it is a broken channel, by which the foundations of the affections are undermind; and a lump of soot, which, falling into the dish of friendship, destroys its scent and flavor.

* * *

Slight small injuries and they will become none at all.

* * *

They that know no evil will suspect none.

* * *

The intellect of the wise is like glass; it admits the light of heaven and reflects it.

* * *

The principle of intolerance makes rapid strides.

* * *

Clap an extinguisher upon your irony, if you are unhappily blessed with it.

* * *

Irresolution is the surest indication of a weak mind.

* * *

Judge of a jest when you have done laughing.

* * *

Trouble is a thing that will come without call, but joy will not spring up without ourselves.

* * *

The virtue of justice consists in moderation as regulated by wisdom.

* * *

The seeds of knowledge may be planted in solitude, but must be cultivated in public.

Save Your Voice

Do not ignore hoarseness, coughs, sore throats or loss of voice. Use

EVANS' ANTISEPTIC THROAT Pastilles

FORMULA OF THE LIVERPOOL THROAT HOSPITAL

They give relief at once, and their continued use restores strength and tone to the throat and vocal organs. If you speak or sing in public, always keep Evans' Antiseptic Throat Pastilles at hand.

For Free Sample, write 171

National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Montreal

PASTIMES OF THE PEOPLE

An Australian Crew for England.

Australia up to the present has, unlike Canada, not been represented at Henley, but there is a prospect that this year one or two crews will make the long journey. The Old Country and the Young Commonwealth have competed with each other in friendly rivalry in almost every branch of athletics except rowing (professional sculling, of course, apart). In this respect, as in many others, Australia is the most English of all the Overseas Dominions of the empire. She is famous for her breeding of horses and for her love of horse-racing; and Australian horses in England have carried off, and still carry off occasionally, the highest honors which a horse can win. There is no one in the world who can give the Briton at home so keen a run for his laurels in every branch of sport as the Australian. The Australian has followed him into every field and challenged him, and the cups, the championships, the ashes, the King's prizes—the supreme honors of their kind—that are up every year to be wrested from either one by the other are so numerous that few people keep count of them. Golf, polo, bowls, are all fashionable games under the Southern Cross. At lacrosse, further—and here the Australian is distinctly ahead—the Commonwealth players in some games a few years ago ran a Canadian team very close for the rubber.

Australia's Big Regattas.

Only in rowing have Englishmen and Australians never met. It seems strange, when one considers the popularity of the sport at both ends of the hemisphere, that there should never have been an eight-oared championship rowed between these keen and versatile rivals. There are big annual public school contests and regattas in Australia, particularly in Melbourne on the Yarra, every whit as exciting as those at home; and the interest spreads in just the same way thru the whole community. "Henley-on-Yarra" is the next most popular sporting event of the year in Melbourne after the Melbourne Cup. The races on the Parramatta River at Sydney are equally famous. And each year there is a great inter-state eight-oared race, for which a picked crew from each of the six states enters. It is rowed in turn at Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Hobart, and Perth. The course is three-and-a-half miles, or practically the same distance as from Putney to Mortlake.

Expenses the Obstacle.

Yet hitherto England and Australia have never met over such a course. The difficulties have been mostly such as the ordinary man does not easily appreciate. There are difficulties of amateur status as against professional, and in no sport is that difference more jealously observed. There is also the financial question, for the cost of arranging a twenty minutes' contest between two crews of eight men means a sum running well into four figures for the visitors; and the spectacle is one which the public in the main may watch without paying a penny. Now, however, it seems more than likely that a New South Wales crew will appear on the English side of the world during the coming season. If a match can be arranged with a home eight, neither crew will, it seems, be quite the best possible, but still it will be an interesting inauguration.

At the Olympic Games.

The New South Wales Rowing Association has unanimously decided to send a crew to complete in the next Olympic Games at Stockholm. The latest Australian mails bring news of a definite resolution to that end, and funds are now being raised there publicly. But the Australians, while determined on visiting Stockholm, do not mean to miss a match with a home crew on the Thames if they can help it. At an important meeting of the association held recently in Sydney to consider the matter, a prominent oarsman said the idea was that the crew should first of all go to England and spend a certain amount of time on the Thames, and then go on to Stockholm. They wanted to bring about a race with a Leander Club crew—that was the objective of the committee, above even the Olympic event. There was nothing definite yet fixed, it was stated, but it was understood that there had been one or two offers from the Mother Country to row Australia, and that if all else failed Lord Desborough would get together an English crew.

A Chance for Canada.

This is the first definite news that has reached England of the Australian preparations and if the fixture can be satisfactorily arranged, as one hopes it will be, it will be of great interest not only to rowing men but to the public generally at home and overseas. It would be not altogether inappropriate that such a contest should take place in the year in which Australia launches the beginnings of her navy. In such circircumstances it is sincerely to be hoped that Canada will have one or more crews both at Henley and Stockholm and then there will be some real battling for the championships of the empire.

* * * * * * *

Britain's Australian Cricketers.

The English cricketing team won a remarkable victory at Adelaide recently. They have now won two test matches in succession. There are two more to play, and victory in either of them will secure the rubber for England. There is strong hope, therefore, that the team will return victorious, for it is unlikely, after the form they have shown so far, that they can be defeated twice running. The success of the eleven is well above the normal. It is due not so much to any outstanding brilliancy as to the admirable balance and variety of the team. It is true that in Hobbs the English team possesses a batsman of unusual powers, one who not only makes great scores, but makes them in a style as fascinating as anything to be seen in cricket to-day. But the real fact about the team is its soundness thruout. It has courage and confidence. It avoids sensationalism, and it is full of resource. England has rarely sent out a team less dazzling on paper and more trustworthy in the field.

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Mr. Balfour at a "Prize-fight."

Right Hon. A. J. Balfour is evidently a statesman after the fashion of good old "Pam." In England he has been heard to say that there is nothing more manly nor invigorating than a good square stand-up and stand-off boxing match. He does not believe in clinching and holding, and thinks that when the affair is for points, as all boxing matches should be, such tactics should tell against the competitor. That antiquated frequenter of divorce courts "Kid" McCoy, or Norman Selby, has been masquerading in France and at Nice indulging in a twenty-round argument with P. O. Curran. An interested spectator was Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, and after the event he congratulated the principals, who were to give another exhibition, on the skill they displayed.

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On Trial Everywhere.

Boxing appears to be on trial all over the English-speaking world. In the various states of the union it is ever subject for discussion, regulation or suppression. In England it is the same, and of all places in the world, Birmingham, good old "Birmingham," that city from which hundreds of good men and true have hailed, is the stronghold of the enemy. A local magistrate condemned the proposed Moran-Driscoll "go," and refused to state a case, on the strength of which legal opinion is to the effect that any boxing which admits the possibility of a knock-out blow is illegal. It is not so very long ago that a little 120-lb. man playfully sparring with a hundred and eighty pounder gave him a poke under the fifth rib that made the big fellow drop to the floor as if shot. I suppose under the law the little fellow would have been liable to arrest and imprisonment. A knock-out is liable to occur at any time, and therefore some other means must be found to define the difference between the lawful and the unlawful, that is if the public is to be brought to an understanding. A point of local value at this juncture is that J. E. Hill, the prosecuting counsel in this Moran-Driscoll affair gave as his opinion that every broadminded person would agree "that there is all the difference in the world between boxing for thousands of pounds, with its incumbent temptations, and the honest physical development of the lads in the Birmingham clubs to-day. As long as the latter are properly conducted they will be safe from interference." Mr. Hill also said: "Nobody wants to kill the old English sport of boxing, because it is superior to all the foreign methods of defence we know, and my experience is that once you turn the aggressive qualities of masculine composition from what is practically harmless, they at once drift into more reprehensible channels. Then, boxing is useful in employing one's superfluous energy." In the matter of Moran and Driscoll there was danger of riotous proceedings owing to the bitter feeling existing in the rival camps.

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In Australia.

Australian papers just to hand indicate that the agitation against boxing is as lively there as elsewhere. Outside we have only had breathings of the opposition which manifested itself in Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, and other centres soon after the arrival of some of the more celebrated of the contingent now in the Southern Land. But it was keen enough for all that. Mention was made recently of the Liberty League, which came as the result of a suggestion made by Hugh D. McIntosh at the welcoming dinner to Sam Langford. This does not seem to have served its purpose, for the latest papers have no references to it. Boxing, however, despite the crusade, still flourishes. The Stadium at Rushcutters Bay stands where it did, and one is led to suppose by reading that all the agitation has done has been to stimulate interest. There has certainly been some plain speaking—speaking that proves that the would-be ultra pious are as aggressive there as here. Here is an extract from The Sydney Bulletin.

"It would appear as tho the body calling itself by the high-sounding title of 'The Evangelical Council of Churches' is resolved to curtail the liberties and pleasures of the people in every possible way, and there is too much cause to fear that their encroachments, already large, will become greater and greater until Australia will be a place of gloom and misery instead of one of sunshine and gladness. Actually it would seem as tho the members of this body begrudged the people the very gifts of God—the sunshine, the glorious ozone of a coastal location, and the grand old sea itself. That this fear is well grounded is seen by the concessions which have been made in the past to wowserism by various governments here and in New Zealand. The Wade Government was notoriously wowser-ridden, and the wowsers appear to think that they have only got to go and bounce Premier McGowen and Minister-for-Education Flowers to get another slice off the people's liberties." Note "the sunshine, the glorious ozone," etc., and everybody will agree that Canada has something in common with Australia.

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Good Old 'Ranji.'

The announcement is made that the Jam of Newangar, or better say "Ranji," since it is as "Ranji" that he will always be spoken of and remembered by followers of cricket, intends to visit England next spring. Sir Home Gordon, who was "Ranji's" guest for the Durbar, says that not only does the Indian intend to remain in Britain thruout the summer and to play in first-class cricket, but that he is willing and even anxious to take part in the triangular test matches. "In his own words," writes Sir Home, "the Jam Saheb thus outlined his intentions:—'I am sailing for England in March. Until then I am going into strict training living in camp and shooting in the jungle. On arriving in London, I shall see my doctor, and if he advises it, go for a short cure to Aix-les-Bains. Then, at the beginning of the season, after plenty of practice at the nets, I shall hope to play for M.C.C. at Lord's, and perhaps my old county, Sussex, may care to have me once more. After that, it remains to be seen if I am good enough to play for England again. I confess I should like to make another hundred in big cricket.'"

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An Excess of Cricket.

The very idea of a cricket match played in Australia having the power to interest other parts of the empire, would have scandalized the eighteenth century. For cricket, then, had few friends, but many enemies. Thus the "Gentleman's Magazine" of 1743: "The diversion of cricket may be proper in holiday time and in the country, but upon days when men ought to be busy, and in the neighborhood of a great city, it is mischievous in a high degree. It brings together apprentices and servants whose time is not their own. It propagates a spirit of idleness at a juncture when our debts, taxes and decay of trade will scarcely allow to get bread. It gives the most open encouragement to gaming, as—" But enough! It would be interesting to know what the writer of this delectable extract would have to say of professional baseball every day.

The Folly of Paring Corns

Here's a typical corn.

Paring that corn takes off just the top layers. It merely relieves the pressure for a little time.

The root remains, and the whole corn soon returns.

And that paring is exceedingly dangerous. A slip of the blade means infection, and blood poison often results.

Ending Corns

The way to end corns is with a simple Blue-jay plaster.

The pain stops instantly. Then the B & B wax gently loosens the corn. In 48 hours the whole corn comes out.

No pain, no soreness, no inconvenience.

Over fifty million corns have been removed in this way, since this wonderful wax was invented. Every other treatment is discarded forever when a person once tries this.

For your own safety and comfort, find out what Blue-jay does.

A in the picture is the soft B & B wax. It loosens the corn.
B protects the corn, stopping the pain at once.
C wraps around the toe. It is narrowed to be comfortable.
D is rubber adhesive to fasten the plaster on.

Blue-jay Corn Plasters

At Druggists—15c and 25c per package

Sample Mailed Free. Also Blue-jay Bunion Plasters.

(142)

Bauer & Black, Chicago and New York, Makers of Surgical Dressings, etc.

Earl Grey a License Holder

Canada's Late Governor-General Founder of a Trust That Controls Twenty-Seven Public Houses in the "Home" Counties of England

There is the ideal of No Beer, and there is the ideal of Good Beer—and it is obvious that the twain are like East and West, which never shall meet. You cannot persuade a man who regards all alcoholic beverages as poisons that a reformed public house is a good thing. He will simply accuse you of decorating the devil.

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It is desirable to clear the ground thus early in order to disencumber the story of a tour thru Hertfordshire, in the course of which I paid flying visits to half a dozen typical country inns run on "reform" lines. Those who believe that these houses are giving deeper root to a social evil shall be left in undisputed possession of their point of view, while I set down some impressions which may at least interest those who hold that alcohol in some form or another has a legitimate place in the life of humanity.

The reason for my inquiry, writes a correspondent, is to be found in the announcement that "the Home Counties Public House Trust, Ltd., which manages twenty-seven licensed houses in various parts of the Home Counties, requires further share capital for the extension of its operations, and the acquisition of additional houses." The trust, it should be noted here, was created by Earl Grey in a rather less ambitious form some nine years ago, and its guiding principles may be indicated under two heads, as follows:

1. Disinterested capital. The capital of the trust bears a maximum interest of 5 per cent., the balance of profits, (if any), going in the first place to form a reserve fund, and, when that fund is adequate, to purposes of public utility, such as the maintenance of hospitals or the provision of open spaces.

2. Disinterested management of each house. Managers receive a commission on the sale of food and non-excisable liquors, but none upon that of alcohol, which they are otherwise discouraged from pushing.

Now, the plain question is this: After nine years of experimental working, can the system be shown to have raised the tone of the public house, to have fostered temperance, or to have made any contribution to a general solution of the liquor problem? Or has it shown itself to be merely a fad? These points are worth considering.

In Hertfordshire.

Even in beautiful Hertfordshire—and "Herts," for its beauty, is one of the worst known counties in England—the conditions when my car left the Red Lion at Radlett a few mornings ago were dismal enough to provoke a gloomy view of very much merrier subjects than the liquor question. And it never ceased to rain till the car drew up at Watford Station, seven hours later, after a trip of something over eighty miles. The fact was doubly unlucky, for it meant that the hostelries were doing little business; yet—have you ever stood by a roaring inn fire on a wet January afternoon? Have you ever thanked heaven for bar parlors as you toasted chilly feet and sipped something hot?

But, I shall be asked, what has that to do with the subject of reformed public houses? Very much, I reply. The aim of the Public House Trust is to cater for all classes, from the tourist or man of business "on the road" to the resident laborer. Not only is such an arrangement necessary for financial reasons, but it also tends to raise the status of the houses. Thus there were bright fires and a hearty welcome everywhere, tho I was not expected. At the very smart and attractive Red Lion, on the ancient Watling-street, which passes thru Radlett, the same comfort and cleanliness were observable in the smoking-room and bars as in the coffee-room and strictly "hotel" accommodation, and the standard table in the billiard-room had its penny-a-hundred counterpart where "four ale" is the usual beverage. Games of almost every sort, except cards, are encouraged in all public smoking-rooms under the trust. "We find the men drink less when they have something to do besides talk," one of the managers told me.

The Traveler's Joy.

A halt at the Waggon and Horses on the summit of Ridge Hill, between Barnet and St. Albans, afforded a glimpse of a more humble type of house—a typical wayside hostelry, with its orchard where meals are served in the summer (inside and outside there were 12,000 of them last year), and its cosy bar parlor, complete even down to the china dogs, and bright just now with Christmas decorations. You will gather that there is nothing "faddy" or obviously unusual about this or any other trust house. The sign of the Traveler's Joy simply stands for the difference in its highest form between an inn and a "pub." For example, there are delightfully clean and sweet little bedrooms to be had at the Cowper Arms, Welwyn Station, where one would never expect to find such accommodation. The Cowper Arms is one of three trust houses, the other two being at Hartingfordbury and Tewin, which are the only licensed premises in an area of four square miles, and this area has now been distinguished for some time by its entire freedom from drunkenness. In trust houses men or women known to be drunkards are invariably black-listed, the manager, as already explained, having no interest in the scale of intoxicants. I heard of two cases in which black-listing for twelve months had effected a complete reformation.

An Ancient Coaching House.

From the Cowper Arms to the Roebuck—most ancient and picturesque of gabled coaching houses—on the Great North Road, not far from Lord Lytton's seat at Knebworth. A wonderful old inn it is, full of unexpected steps, and queer corners, and disconcerting beams—in fact, the antithesis of what would probably be the man in the street's idea of a reformed public house. Some villagers were playing parlor skittles on a board not much younger than the Roebuck itself, and in the spotless coffee-room a weather-bound cyclist was reading a framed letter, dated Nov. 10, 1836, in which dward Bulwer, grandfather of the present Lord Lytton, informs his friend John Forster that he can journey to Knebworth by either of two coaches, "one the York Express, Saracen's Head, Snow Hill, the other the York coach, from White Horse, Fetter-lane." "These coaches," the letter adds, "do not pass our lodge, but you must tell the coachman to set you down at the Roebuck public house, Broadwater. . . . I will send my phaeton for you. Only just let me know by which coach you come. These are the only conveyances that day. Mind that!"

When Kipling Was Turned Down.

Mr. Arrowsmith—who is 70 not out, and has been celebrating his jubilee at Bristol as a publisher—is the maintainer of the Bristol tradition of printer-publishers. He took to books and authors because he liked the company of them. And he had his discoveries and successes; "Hugh Conway", and "Called Back" he found across the card table, and when the book bounded into tremendous sales J. W. Arrowsmith tore up his contract with Fargus and drew up another and very generous one. He also saw the possibilities of "Three Men in a Boat," and for years, when the presses had a few hours to spare, he would always print more copies of J. K. Jerome's book at a profit. But tho the printer-publisher of Bristol has had a happy time, and has had his successes (he has told this writer that the safest thing to publish is a book of etiquet), he has made his mistakes. In the flush of his triumph with "Called Back" and "Three Men in a Boat" came to him another proposal. It was from an unknown young man in India, who had some short stories he wanted published in England. Mr. Arrowsmith, thought the young man's tone was conceited, was rather annoyed, and refused to have anything to do with Rudyard Kipling. Even at this day Mr. Arrowsmith's white hairs bristle with rage at his own mistake.

The Grand National entries have satisfied most people, and it is generally remarked that, so far as keeping the so-called "rag-tag-and-bobtail" out by a 140 lb. minimum, they have turned up in force. The pet theory of those who favor this 140 lb. minimum is that there is less chance of the good horses being knocked over in the race by the "hopeless" brigade, but if this "hopeless" brigade starts once more—and entries certainly suggest that there will be as many as usual at the post—surely there is more chance of interference now that the weight carried by the light-weights will, in several instances, be 21 lbs. more than usual. It is therefore a humorous situation, so far, at least, as that objection goes

THINGS YOU SELDOM SEE.

The Fly That Prays to Deceive His Victims, the Bat That Imitates a Fruit and Other Artful Little Monsters

THE world is full of wonderful things that not more than one out of a million of us ever sees. A few of them photographed by patient and intelligent naturalists are shown on this page.

There is hardly a trick known to man that some little insect has not learned before him.

The praying mantis of southern France is a pious looking insect that sits for hours in an attitude of innocence and quietness with its forelegs raised as if in prayer, but this attitude is entirely misleading, for it is designed to entrap unwary insects. The object of the mantis we then find is not to pray, but to prey.

The mantis requires living food—flies, grasshoppers, caterpillars, etc., but being slow of foot it has to catch its quarry by craft. It sits among the grass or leaves with its head held loftily erect. Its color may be green or brown, harmonizing with its surroundings so perfectly that it can only be recognized with difficulty. It then awaits the approach of a victim, and sometimes will remain motionless for several hours.

If the mantis sights prey a little way off, but not near enough to effect its capture, it steals slowly and almost imperceptibly toward it. When within striking distance its forelegs are suddenly thrown forward and in an instant the victim is grasped between the two thighs of these saw-like legs, after which it is ravenously devoured. If prey is abundant, however, it often happens that fresh victims are continually captured and partly eaten, as if the insect enjoys the sheer love of killing.

The male mantis has a difficult task on hand when he goes love making. The female is both larger and stronger than he is, and should his advances prove unacceptable, he rarely has the opportunity of retreating, for her refusal takes the form of killing and eating him.

The cobego is an extraordinary flying creature found in the Philippine Islands, which has the power of making itself look like a fruit. It hangs suspended, back downward, the feet placed together, and the head thrust in between the forelegs so that it looks like a large fruit commonly found in the forests of this part of the world. The resemblance is more complete owing to the light spots on the dark brown skin. Thus disguised it rests in security, for prowling hawks and other meat-eating animals pass it by unnoticed.

The cobego is about two feet long and built like an animated aeroplane. It flies by means of a fold of skin extending down the side of the body so as to include the legs and tail. It is enabled to take flying leaps into space from one tree to another, descending as it goes.

As much as seventy yards can be covered in a single leap. As it approaches its goal it takes an upward sweep and, at the moment of alighting, its great hands, armed with powerful claws, are spread out and a sudden grip is taken of the bark of the tree. Then the ascent of the trunk is begun by means of a series of jerky leaps, with occasional pauses for rest.

The cobego has but one young at a time. This apparent habit of race suicide is made necessary by the fact that the mother has to carry her offspring with her wherever she goes. Even this considerably hampers her freedom of action when necessity compels a leap into mid-air in search of fresh food. The young one, which is at first quite naked, is carried across the mother's breast for a considerable time, until it is able to leap with safety after its parent.

The sea dragon, as its name indicates, is a very terrible-looking creature, but it is so small that it is harmless. This curious little fish is covered with fantastic trappings, which are portions of its own skin, loose and flowing, and cut, so to speak, so as to look like the fronds of the seaweed amid which it lives. Thus disguised it can pass among the most ravenous sharks and monsters of the deep a dozen times a day and yet they would never discover, save by the merest accident, that they were passing flesh and blood. The coloration of its odd looking body matches its surroundings not less perfectly than its shape.

These curious creatures have methods of raising their young entirely different from those of all other fish. In the pipe fish and seahorse, which belong to the same family, the eggs are carried in a pouch under the tail, or imbedded in the skin of the breast, and in the sea dragon a groove serves the same purpose. After the eggs have hatched the pouch serves as a nursery for the young, after the fashion of kangaroos. Strange to say, the male fishes show a great deal of interest in and affection for their young, a peculiarity found in no other member of the fish family.

If the head of a wasp were enlarged to the size of a kitten's head we should see a more terrifying monster than any that lives in the world to-day.

The wasp has large horny jaws, which work sideways instead of up and down, like those of men and other animals. They serve to rasp wood fibre into paper for nest building purposes, to bite into fruit, or to cut off the wings of a captured fly. When the wasp is biting hard substances the transparent tongue and other delicate organs of the mouth are withdrawn into a receptacle within the lower part of the head. The head bears a very conspicuous pair of feelers. A glance into a busy wasp's nest leaves no doubt in the mind of the intelligent observer that these are the organs by which communication is made with one another. They also serve the purpose of ears.

The large compound eyes with their numerous lenses, so unlike human eyes, also present a very terrifying appearance under a microscope. Strange to say, between these large eye-masses on the top of the head are three simple eyes. Why the wasp should need three simple eyes and two large compound eye-masses with thousands of lenses in them is still a mystery to scientists. Evidently the wasp sees things differently from human beings, and makes good use of its peculiar powers of vision, for its intelligence is amazing.

The hover fly is a useful insect that has the power of looking like a bud on a tree so perfectly that other insects are deceived and fall victims to it. The hover fly devours the green flies or "blight" which attack green peas and other useful vegetables. This noble fly is armed with a three-pronged fork in its mouth with which it spears the green fly that unwarily tries to settle on it.

A Wasp's Head Enlarged to the Size of a Kitten's Would Be the Most Alarming Sight You Ever Saw.

The Artful Praying Mantis That Assumes an Attitude of Prayer to Deceive Its Prey.

The Odd Cobego Bat of the Philippines, and How It Imitates a Fruit.

The Curious Sea Dragon That Imitates Sea Weed and Nurses Its Young in Kangaroo Fashion.

Taking No Risks.

"There is one question I want to ask you, George dear," said the dear girl who had promised to merge her future with him. "When we are married, will you expect me to bake my own bread?"

"You may do as you like about it, darling," replied the diplomatic candidate for matrimonial honors, "but I certainly shall insist upon your not baking mine."

WHAT WAS THE INDISCRETION OF ELINOR - - By F. Harris Deans

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THIS morning after her arrival Elinor peeped into the library where I was at work.

"Oh, are you busy?" she said.

I had picked up my pen when I heard her step.

"N-o," I said, turning toward her. Whatever my answer, she would have come in.

"Don't you want a walk on such a lovely morning as this?" she inquired, coming hesitatingly into the room.

"Fortunately for you," I replied, composedly, "I do not."

"Fortunately?"

"If I had," I explained, "I should have gone out with the others half an hour ago."

"But why 'fortunately'?" she insisted, in puzzled tones.

"Well, don't you want to tell me all about it?"

"All about it? All about what?" She looked somewhat startled. "Well, I do, but I don't know how you knew."

"Guessed it," I said complacently. "I knew there was something the moment I saw you. You looked so—so"——

Elinor stood regarding me defiantly, while I groped for a word.

"Indiscreet," I cried, triumphantly. "You looked indiscreet."

"Oh," she said in alarm: "did I? Truly?"

I nodded affirmatively.

"I don't suppose anybody else noticed it though," I reassured her.

She gave a sigh of relief.

"That's all right then." She walked toward the fireplace and poised one foot on the fender.

"I don't believe you noticed anything either," she declared, after a moment's pause, "because there wasn't anything to see."

"What do you think really happened?"

"I wish you wouldn't leave so many loose ends in your conversation," I said, irritably. "Happened? When?"

"Why, last night, of course; we're talking about last night, aren't we?"

"Now we may be," I conceded, "but a moment ago"——

"Never mind about a moment ago. You haven't answered my question."

"How do I know what happened?"

"Well, you might try to guess; you needn't be mean."

"With you," I pleaded, "there are always so many possibilities—or, as your mother would regard them, impossibilities. You many have fallen in love with a porter, or even"—I surveyed her critically—"or even," I was forced to admit, "a porter may have fallen in love with you."

Elinor shook her skirts down with an affectation of indignation, and turned and faced me.

"You're very rude," she declared. "After that, I won't tell you another word."

"All right," I said agreeably. I bent my head over my work. "How do you spell 'parallel'?"

"I don't know. Why?"

"Only that I'm writing it. I thought it would be interesting to know how to spell it."

"I should be ashamed," declared Elinor, disdainfully. "You are ignorant." She paused and turned irresolutely toward the door. "Don't you really want me to tell you about my adventure?"

"It looks neater with three 'l's'," I murmured pensively. "What was that you said? And don't tap on the fender in that irritating way."

"You're only doing this to make me angry, so I just won't be."

"You've got yourself in a scrape and want me to get you out," I taunted her. "That's why all this restraint."

"I haven't done anything of the sort," she returned, indignantly.

Unexpectedly she gurgled delightedly.

"Well, yes, I have in a way," she admitted. She planted herself in an armchair in front of the fire. "I simply must tell you. Do be a dear and listen. Come over here, near."

I rose reluctantly and crossed to the fireplace.

"Sit here," she said, tapping the arm of her chair.

"I shall do nothing of the sort," I observed coldly. I caught the suggestion in her eye. "I'm not afraid; I simply don't want to."

Elinor shrugged her shoulders disbelievingly.

"I don't care where you sit," she declared. "Only—I hope you'll be uncomfortable in that chair."

"The story," I commanded, lighting a cigarette.

"It's too funny for anything," she cried. "Guess who I came down with last night?"

I shook my head.

"You might try," she said, somewhat aggrieved at my continued lack of interest. "The curate's brother-in-law!" She looked at me with sparkling eyes.

"Yes?" I said, blowing a smoke ring and watching it gradually fade in the air.

"Our curate's brother-in-law," she explained. "That nice man with the pretty wife, whom everybody snubs so."

"Was his wife with him?" I inquired.

"Don't be silly—and—and—horrid. It's the curate who's got the wife. The Rev. Jenkin-Smith."

"Not at all a bad sort," I commented. "Only it was tactless of Him to have a name like Smith—here."

"Yes, isn't it a shame. We are a snobby gang, aren't we. Because he's really a gentleman, isn't he; I don't mean one of the nature sort."

"Never having heard him mention the fact," I remarked, "I daresay he is."

"His brother-in-law is a dear."

"How do you——Oh, you came down with him, you say."

"That's what I'm trying to tell you, only you won't listen. He was in the same carriage."

"How did you know who he was?"

Elinor opened her eyes in surprise.

"Why, he told me, of course. Why should he have said he was if he wasn't? He's on a visit."

I regarded her with some disapproval.

"Does your mother know of this habit of yours?"

"What habit?"

"Of speaking to strangers."

"Don't be so absurd. I didn't speak to him. He asked me if I preferred the window open or shut."

"Oh, I don't blame him," I said generously. "I've done the same myself."

"Did it answer?" Elinor suddenly lost interest in her own story and looked at me with an encouraging smile.

"Don't be vulgar," I said. "Besides, this is your episode, not mine. Which did you prefer it?"

"Open, I think; or—or shut. I'm not quite sure. Anyhow, it doesn't matter. He's coming to our dance."

"Did you ask him?"

"Don't be silly; of course not. Besides, I don't even know his name."

"He'll get chucked out if he tries to get in without a card. It's not like a London affair. Here everybody knows everybody else."

Elinor sighed impatiently.

"As if he'd try to do a think like that. The man's a gentleman. His sister, the Mrs. Smith you know, asked mother if she could bring him, weeks ago."

"And you don't know his name? Does he know yours?"

"No. That's the best of it." She regarded me doubtfully. "Or is it the worst?"

I shrugged my shoulders. After all, the moral of a story depends a good deal on the point of view.

"Say that's the attraction of it," I suggested. "Let it go at that."

"Well, it will be rather interesting; don't you think?" She smiled happily.

I lit another cigarette.

"Look here," I said, as I blew out the match, "I don't ask to know what happened in the train, but I bet you what you like you blush when he comes in."

"Nothing did happen in the train. And I bet you I don't. What shall it be a new muff?"

"If anybody's died and left me a fortune," I mentioned, "and this is your method of breaking the news"——

"Idiot! What will you bet then?"

"A pair of gloves to a box of cigarettes."

"One pair? I didn't think you were as stingy as all that."

"Two pairs then—against a hundred cigarettes."

"What brand?"

"As if you didn't know. Your guv'nor keeps them on the top shelf of the cabinet."

"Second shelf," corrected Elinor. She stopped suddenly and gazed at me frigidly. I believe I had shut one of my eyes for a moment. "You're quite wrong," she said disdainfully. "I never do. Besides, he's always got his keys, so I can't."

"It's all right," I assured her. "I shan't ask any questions. Now, if you've told me everything you can't keep to yourself, run along and worry somebody else. I'm busy."

With a pout Elinor rose to her feet.

"If politeness were a virtue," she declared, surveying herself in the mirror, "you wouldn't be fit for a young girl to speak to. Still, I will. You've not been very interesting, have you?"

"It's my respectability," I pleaded in excuse. "However, I found your adventure intensely interesting."

"After that," said Elinor, "I'm going."

In the doorway she paused, to call back warningly over her shoulder:

"You're not to kick me under the table at lunch. Mind that!"

* * * *

When Elinor said the inhabitants of Apstead were a snobby gang, she was regrettably slangy, but she scored a bull in the way of truth. Only they did not regard themselves as snobbish; they prided themselves on being select. There is little but the point of view between the two qualities.

The Rev. Jenkin-Smith's offense had been twofold.

The least that one can expect of one's curate is that she shall marry in his own parish. The fact that he came into our district already supplied with a wife dashed the not unreasonable hopes of our daughters to the ground.

That Mrs. Smith was decidedly pretty and wore furs considerably beyond her husband's income did little to assuage this disappointment.

We were polite to the Jenkin-Smiths; to have been less would have been against our principles; to have been more would have been against our instincts.

As Mrs. Wendover said, if he had only spelt it with a "y" or an "e," how different everything would have been!

That they should have been invited to my aunt's annual dance was no more than their due; their position demanded that recognition.

Where it was felt was my aunt had made her mistake was in giving permission to Mrs. Smith to bring her brother. She had made the request—my aunt admitted—with as much assurance as if she had been Mrs. Wendover herself. And everybody knew that Mrs. Wendover's brother was in the Guards.

In the younger circles there was considerable discussion—not to be taken entirely seriously, because even they realized there were limits—as to how he would be dressed. Miss Wendover, in an appalling flight of imagination, even pictured him in a frock coat! However, these speculations had their serious side. To my own knowledge three bets were booked as to whether he would wear a ready made tie!

It was of course an unfortunate accident that the Jenkin-Smiths and their visitor arrived somewhat late, and entered unannounced.

I chanced to be by Elinor's side when they came in.

"My bet, I think," I said triumphantly.

"Did I really?" she whispered, somewhat startled.

I nodded. At any rate it had been a distinct flush.

As Jenkin-Smith did not dance, and Mrs. Smith was a jolly little woman to whom the few outsiders—some dancing men from town and so on—were only too pleased to be introduced, I do not think that either of them realized there was a dead set being made against them.

I saw nothing of the brother-in-law, and could only conclude that, my hands being full with Mrs. Jenkin-Smith, Elinor had taken him under her wing. I was inclined to envy him. Because, of Elinor, the truth is more than a physiological one, that the more one is under the wing the nearer one is to the heart.

My aunt, seated amongst the matrons—and others who in years, if in no other respect, were qualified for matronage—beckoned me to her side.

"Bring Elinor to me at once," she whispered, sharply; "people are looking; they'll be talking presently."

If I had not won my box of cigarettes before, I should have then.

"Is that you, Dick," she cried.

"Yes," I replied. "I'm to take you to your mater. And Altington, it's about time you were introduced to your hostess, isn't it?"

"Oh," cried Elinor. "Do you know Mr.—" me with a quick flush of distress.

"Altington," I said, distinctly, "A—l—" er—er—" She stammered and looked at

"Richard!" said a voice behind me. I turned and perceived my aunt and Mrs. Wendover.

"Hello, auntie," I cried, "let me introduce Lord Altington to you."

Of the three I think that Mrs. Wendover was the most surprised.

Indeed if the expression on her face was any indication of her feelings, I am inclined to pity her.

The discovery that Mrs. Jenkin-Smith, whom she had invariably snubbed, was the sister of the famous Lord Altington and a "Lady" in her own right, must, to a person of her instincts, have been the bitterest humiliation.

However, the wedding present was in the very best taste.