

TAFT NOT WORRYING

their will whichever way they should decide. The President is anxiously watching the press of the country to ascertain the sentiment for the proposed reciprocity.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—President Taft indicated to-day that he is not worrying about the fate of the agreement. In his opinion it is now up to the people of the United States to decide for themselves whether they want it or not. He declared he had advocated other measures which the people did not favor and would bow to their will whichever way they should decide. The President is anxiously watching the press of the country to ascertain the sentiment for the proposed reciprocity.



The Toronto Sunday World

Last Edition

31ST YEAR—PAGES 1 TO 12.

TORONTO SUNDAY MORNING JANUARY 29 1911

PRICE FIVE CENTS

NIAGARA FRUIT-GROWERS CALL IT RUINOUS BARGAIN CONDEMN TRADE PACT

Big Meeting Held at St. Catharines Passes a Resolution Calling for Protection of Fruit—Deputation to Go to Ottawa to Press Claims of The Industry.

ST. CATHARINES, Jan. 28.—Several hundred fruit growers from all sections of Niagara district this afternoon gathered here to consider the effects of the elimination of the entry duty on fresh fruits from the United States. The meeting was to have been held in the grand jury room in the county buildings, but so large was the gathering that the court room had to be taken possession of by J. W. Smith, Winona, president Niagara Peninsula Fruit Growers' Association, himself a Liberal in politics, presided. In the opening address he declared the proposed legislation seemed almost revolutionary, as it tended to clean out fruitmen, whereas manufacturers were scarcely touched. Fruitmen cannot get their product into the market without six years' labor, whereas manufacturers can reach the market in one year. Fruit growers as Canadians are entitled to better consideration, as the only fruit that can be well sent to the United States is apples. "All we want is our rights as Canadians and British subjects," he declared in conclusion.

Fruit-Growers Sacrificed.
The speech of the afternoon was by E. D. Smith, ex-M.P., Wentworth. He suggested that a committee be appointed to draft a resolution expressing the opinion of the meeting. Mr. Smith declared the government had sacrificed the fruit growing industry of Lincoln, Welland and other counties. The proposed legislation will kill fruit growing, both in the Niagara district and in British Columbia, as land that now sells from four to eight hundred dollars per acre will be bought for a hundred dollars if the proposed change goes into effect. The western consumer wants Niagara fruit, but dealers desire California fruit. It would only be a matter of time before the market would belong to local growers. There will now be no more dollar tomatoes in Winnipeg, as the west will be able to get them cheaper from Ohio.

Vice-President Thompson agreed that a deputation should be arranged for. He claimed that fruitmen were in the same line as the manufacturers as regards investments, skill and cost of production, but all protection is swept from the orchard and as a result Canadian growers have to meet American competition with hands practically tied behind their backs for reason of having to pay more for raw material.

Ruin for Fruit Trade.
E. A. Adams, Leamington, predicted the ruin of the fruit industry in Essex as fruits from Ohio would swamp markets. James Beamsville, Liberal, and free trader in principle, declared it was bad enough to be struck by enemies, but felt keenly the blows dealt out by friends in the government.

E. D. Smith declared the only chance to organize a deputation of a thousand men who will pay their own expenses to go to Ottawa to lay their claims before the government. This suggestion met with general favor, two hundred men in the meeting standing up and declaring they would do so. T. H. B. Carpenter added that he would pay for four others. J. D. Bennett, who was on the deputation to Ottawa in 1878, when the duty was placed on fruit, declared his willingness to go there again, paying expenses for himself and two, three or more others if necessary.

Dr. Jessop, M.L.A., Lincoln, declared that the Northwest is Niagara district's greatest market. He predicted trouble when provincial rights in pulp lands were trampled upon. On motion of Robert Thompson and A. Onslow, a committee, composed of A. Onslow, W. H. Bunting, F. H. Lowry, P. G. Stuart, E. D. Smith, George A. Robertson, F. Carpenter, J. W. Smith, W. C. McCalla, C. Fisher, J. H. Broderick, W. Bennett, T. G. Bell, R. H. Lewis, A. Adams, T. Pittan and J. Carpenter, was appointed, with the result that the following resolution was submitted to the general meeting.

Condemn Pact.
Whereas the government of Canada proposes to admit American fruits and vegetables, if species grown in Canada, free of duty, and whereas there is ample territory in Canada where conditions are suitable to grow and supply to people of Canada all of the

fruits they require now or are likely to require for a quarter of a century to come, at least; whereas trade has been established in these fruits in many cases after great efforts, so that at the present time Canadian fruits and vegetables, in their season, reach all Canadian consumers, and are delivered to them at cost of production, plus legitimate profit of growers, transportation companies and merchants handling same; whereas these Canadian fruits and vegetables are of quality equal to or superior to those grown in the United States; whereas to dislocate this trade, upset present conditions and compel Canadian fruit growers to seek other markets would be a great hardship and financial loss;

No Fruit Combines.
Whereas there never has been or, from conditions surrounding industry, are there likely to be any combines of vast scattered interests of these fruit growers to advance prices, situated as they are, over a wide extent of territory and numbering many tens of thousands of people; whereas the amount of money invested in this industry in the firm belief that present or equally satisfactory duties would continue to be charged upon imported fruits, amounts to many million dollars; whereas many thousands of new settlers from Britain and other countries have invested in fruit lands at high prices, fully warranted under present conditions, whose investments we believe will be enormously less value if the duties upon American fruits and vegetables are removed, thus shaking the confidence of future purchasers in the stability of institutions; whereas it is desirable to encourage rather than discourage the sub-division of our enormous areas of valuable fruit lands, settling them with thrifty and industrious and intelligent people.

Serious Blow.
Whereas we fully believe that the introduction of American fruits and vegetables free of duty into this country will deal a serious blow to the fruit and vegetable industry of Canada, and in thousands of cases will mean ruin to many in the business who have invested their all in it; this meeting, therefore, respectfully protests against the abrogation of present duties and pleads that the government of Canada may find some other means of raising such revenues as they may desire from the United States than partitioning of a now flourishing industry of fruit and vegetable growing.

The resolution carried unanimously amid rounds of applause, and the gathering adjourned, to hold meetings in every municipality in the district during the coming week.

Duty to Mother Country to Play Fair.

The Ottawa Free Press, a Liberal paper supporting the Laurier government, thus deals with the Fielding-Knox proposals:
Unless the Dominion Government is prepared immediately to increase the British preference, the step which Canada is asked to take is a very grave one indeed. Reciprocity with the United States may be an historic policy embraced by all political parties since pre-confederation days, as Mr. Fielding says, but in the last 15 years, largely as the result of the unfriendly exclusiveness of the United States, Canada has been making history in another direction—the direction of closer and warmer imperial ties of trade as well as sentiment. Our plans in these years have all been such as that now proposed threaten, or seem to threaten, to upset to a considerable extent those plans unless Canada's existing tariff barriers against England are removed altogether or considerably lowered. In the opinion of the Free Press, the removal or reduction of the tariff against England should precede, not follow, reciprocity with the United States.

The Free Press touches a sensitive point, and one that affects Canada in the tenderest point—the pocket: If we are going to make trade preferences with our neighbors, the United States, and discriminate against the mother country, we are injuring the latter; and it is the mother country that is lending us the millions and millions which have obtained and most obtain for years hereafter for the development of our resources, and the carrying out of our public works. It is our duty to the mother country, who is our first financial aid to play fair. The United States is our competitor in the London market, tho' of late she has not been able to raise the wind, as we have been able to do it. We may not be able to do it later on.

THE REAL SITUATION.

The World's despatch of Saturday from Washington says that President Taft will call a special session of the new congress after March 4 if the present one fails to confirm the Knox-Fielding deal.

These are brave words, but Mr. Taft must know, as we know, that the next congress will be Democratic in the lower house, and, as far as tariff revision goes in the senate, it will be for reduction, independent of a deal with Canada.

And he ought also to know, as he is now an experienced politician, that the Democrats are not going to allow him to get credit even for a small measure of reduction in tariff when they are pledged to it, and will after March 4 have an opportunity of beginning work in their own way. They are committed to drastic tariff reduction, and they do not intend to let President Taft get a second term, or the Republicans carry the elections of 1912, by taking possession of their platform, even to the extent of a single plank.

The plain duty of Canada is to wait for such reductions in the American tariff that the new congress will give of its own motion, and when Canadians do that they will find that the list of our natural and other products admitted into the United States free, or with reduced duties, will be much greater than any list that is made by arrangement between the two countries.

HOCKEY EXTRA

Varsity and Argonauts Play Senior O.H.A. Game on Soft Ice

Scullers Score First in a Slow Game, Heavy Going Interfering With Both Teams—Penalties Many.

MUTUAL STREET RINK, Jan. 28.—(Special.)—Only a fair crowd turned out to see Argonauts and Varsity play their second senior O.H.A. game. These teams play two games with total goals to count. The Argonauts won the first game by five goals. Argos made a couple of changes, Yule replaced Morgan in goal, and Gordon was on instead of Kennedy. Varsity put on Gall and Keith in place of Curran and Reynolds. The ice was very heavy with water covering the surface in spots.

The line-up:
Argonauts: Goal, Yule; point, Murphy; cover, Moore; rover, Kidd; centre, Fleming; right, Brady; left, Gordon.
Varsity: Goal, Richardson; point, German; cover, Cuzner; rover, Gall; centre, Keith; right, Harvie; left, Cotton.

Referee: J. B. McArthur.
First half—Argos rushed first, but German relieved. Slow ice interfered and Moore was ruled off for two minutes. Murphy stopped German's rush, and rushed well himself; Keith and Gall doing well, as also was Fleming.

the Argo centre. Cotton broke away for a nice rush and shot. Murphy is doing some fine rushing and Brady is working well in his wing. Moore was ruled off again, and play was very even. Richardson stopped a hard one from Murphy. Varsity narrowly missed after a shot and a scramble. Argos were first to score, after ten minutes of play.

Fleming doing the trick on a centre shot. Both teams constantly over-estimated the puck, and it was nearly impossible to lift the puck off the ice when attempting to shoot. Yule and Richardson both had good stops. Murphy was next man ruled off. Varsity forced matters and just as Murphy went on Keith was ruled off for holding his check's stick. Varsity had somewhat the better of the play, and also had hard luck in some of their shots. Moore and Kidd seemed to rough it rather unnecessarily. This evidently is a poor player's weakness. Murphy on the other hand is a big strong rusher, but plays clean hockey, working all the time for his team.

Moore was again ruled off, this time the penalty was doubled. Murphy broke up a fast Varsity rush. Gordon passed Richardson a hard one to stop and play was exceedingly fast on this kind of ice.
Half time score: ARGOS 1, VARSITY 0.

Russia to Force Hand of Chinese

Will Open a Consulate in Khabdoo; Mongolia, to Facilitate Trade Interests.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 28.—Russia is on the point of employing pressure to improve its trade conditions in Mongolia. It is intended to force China's consent to the opening of a consulate at Khabdoo, in Western Mongolia, thus lifting obstacles now in the way of Russian commerce.

The Novoe Vremya agents upon the government to send to China an ultimatum on the situation, embodying in a threat to occupy Kuluja, Chinese Turkistan, which, from 1871 to 1881, was a Russian possession.

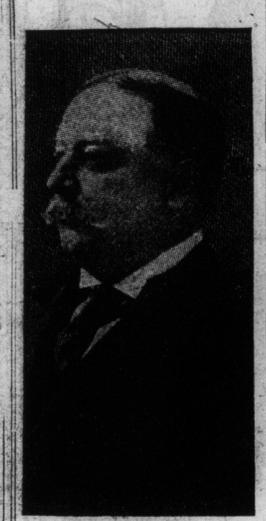
Contract is Let For New Railway

Will Skirt St. Lawrence From St. Anne de Beauspre to St. Catharines Bay.

MONTREAL, Jan. 28.—It is learned that a contract has been signed with the Bishop Construction Co. for the building of a railway from a little below St. Anne de Beauspre to St. Catharines Bay, a distance of about 160 miles.

This work, which will pass thru Murray Bay, and will skirt the River St. Lawrence all the way down, is to be an Elevator Licenses.
About 100 owners of elevators in Toronto have failed to take out their annual license. Summonses will be issued against delinquents on Feb. 1.

PRESIDENT TAFT



Who is not worrying over the tariff arrangement. "Take it or leave it" is said to be his attitude towards congress.

PACT A FRAME-UP TO STAVE OFF DEFEAT

Few Expect That Fielding-Knox Arrangement Will Pass, But Laurier Will Have Support of Certain Classes Who Favor Free Trade.

OTTAWA, Jan. 28.—(Special.)—Forty-eight hours after Mr. Fielding announced the reciprocity bargain the air begins to clear. It is abundantly evident that it is simply a framed-up election appeal. Nobody here seems to think that the United States congress will pass the measure. If not accepted in toto the bargain falls to the ground.

The argument heard frequently today is that it is the political campaign appeal of the Liberals at a time when they are admittedly on the verge of going out of power. Any one who knows Sir Wilfrid Laurier agrees that he will not go down to defeat without some spectacular effort to capture the country for another term. Although the trade bargain was never intended to do to effect the party will have had the help of an appeal to certain classes on free trade grounds. If the complete arrangement went into effect ruin would be the fate of many industries and districts. British Columbia, the Niagara Peninsula, and Nova Scotia would be hit first. The grain growers themselves would be hit in the end, but so the report goes to-day, there is no intention that these sweeping changes should ever take place.

Immense Plant For Long Sault

Big Dams, Locks and Canals to Be Erected on the St. Lawrence.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Malby bill to provide for the connection of dams, locks and canals and other structures in the St. Lawrence River at and near Long Sault Island, in St. Lawrence County, New York, was ordered to be reported to the house to-day by the rivers and harbors committee after limiting the grant to 99 years.

The bill is part of the authority necessary for the erection of an immense power plant at Long Sault for manufacturing purposes, the beneficiary being the Long Sault Development Company, a New York corporation.

JUST LIKE UNCLE.
Wouldn't it be just like our genial neighbor, Uncle Sam, to come to the relief of this stricken country and knock the Fielding-Knox tariff arrangement higher than Gilroy's kite? Uncle Sam always was a fine fellow and entitled to our gratitude.

TRADE PACT MAY DEFEAT TAFT FOR SECOND TERM

Issue Precipitated Which May be of Importance in the Next Presidential Campaign—Poll of Congress Indicates Possible Defeat of Measure.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—That President Taft, in sending the reciprocity compact with Canada to congress, and in strongly advocating it, has precipitated an issue which may be of importance in the next presidential campaign, is the belief expressed here. Some of the president's friends are apprehensive lest it stir up powerful opposition to his re-nomination, in which stand-patters will be prominent.

Mr. Taft, in taking up the reciprocity question, felt, his friends say, that it might prove politically disastrous to him. These friends give him credit for earnestly and anxiously desiring reciprocity. He is laying his plans for a determined fight, and will carry the issue to the country.

The lapse of two days since the announcement of the compact has only served to make clearer than ever that its ratification at any time is doubtful. The stand-patters are against it as a rule; so are most of the insurgents. Much depends on the attitude of the Democrats, who, if they were to unite, could force the agreement thru next session. But the signs are that the protection Democrats from the south in the senate will turn against the agreement.

POLL OF CONGRESS.
Canadian reciprocity faces defeat in the present temper of congress. A poll of the two houses, taken to-day, discloses such opposition to the reciprocal trade agreement as to suggest that all the force of the administration will be necessary to secure action at this session.

The committees to which the agreement has been referred—finance, in the senate, and ways and means, in the house—are apparently in agreement against the plan. By delaying a report on the agreement, either can defeat action.

Arrayed on the side of the members of these committees are most of the stand-patters in both branches of congress. The Republican leaders have learned nothing as a result of the November elections. On the other hand, the Democrats are almost solidly in favor of the agreement.

EXTRA SESSION LOOMS UP.
An extra session of congress looms up in consequence. President Taft is averse to this action, but there is reason for believing that if assurance could be given that the Democrats will ratify the reciprocal agreement, as submitted, without attempting to tack on to it amendments that would upset the plan, the president would issue the call.

A large non-committal vote in both branches of congress is disclosed by to-day's poll. President Taft is concentrating all of his powers of persuasion on these members, who hold the key to the situation.

HOW THE POLL STANDS.
Following is an analysis of the poll:
In the senate only six Republican members would consent to declare themselves for the agreement. The same number of Democrats also gave a feeble reply. Ten Republicans and one Democrat declared themselves against the agreement. Of the non-committal, twenty-seven are Republicans and twenty-two are Democrats.

In the house seventy-four Democrats avow themselves as favoring the agreement, as do also thirty-nine Republicans. Only one Democrat is openly against, while twenty-four Republicans vote "No." There are fifty-seven Republicans who declare themselves non-committal as yet, and thirty-two are Democrats.

Summed up, the Republicans are opposing the agreement on the ground that it is an opening wedge against the protective tariff. The Democrats favor it because it is in line with their promises to reduce the cost of living.

ON VERGE OF SPLIT.
Republican opposition comes largely from the farming sections, and the farm and manufacturing interests, long in a close combine to keep up the high rates of duty, are at last on the verge of a split. The insurgent Republicans, who battled valiantly during the debate on the Payne-Aldrich bill for lower duties, are solidly opposed to the reductions proposed by the agreement.

An entirely new alignment on the tariff question is impending. In administration circles little difficulty is expected in swinging the manufacturing interests of the east into line. Free raw materials with a slight reduction on manufactured products will be acceptable to the manufacturing trade. The argument is already advanced that, with agricultural and food products reduced or admitted free, and the manufacturing industries protected, the workman will still enjoy high wages, while the purchasing power of his wages will be enhanced thru the cheaper costs of the necessities of life.

WEST AGAINST EAST.
The agreement calls up a sectional question, which is being furiously discussed in the cloak rooms and halls of congress. The wheat-growing states and the fishing and lumber states are combining to resist the alleged injury to their industries. The old cry of the west against the east is being raised. On the other hand, the friends of the administration profess to believe this is a temporary storm that will blow over, when the agreement is studied with much care.

Trade Agreement Before Congress

Administration Bill Submitted and Referred to Ways and Means Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Representative McCall of Massachusetts, a member of the ways and means committee, to-day introduced in the house the administration bill to carry out the reciprocity agreement with Canada. The bill was referred at once to the ways and means committee.

BIG CANADIAN MERGER

Will Form Concern With \$5,000,000 Capital.

WELLAND, Jan. 28.—The Canadian Steel Foundries, Ltd., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000,000, with headquarters at Montreal. It is said that it is in this concern, the Montreal Steel Company and the Ontario Iron and Steel Company are to be merged. The Ontario Iron and Steel Company's works are at Welland, Ont. A syndicate has obtained a controlling proportion of the stock of each of the companies.

SUNDAY WEATHER
Fine and Colder.

Should Be Taught To Write English

Lord Morley Complains of Indifference to the Nobles of Languages.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—A special cable to The Tribune from London says: One of those literary discourses which are always read with delight was delivered yesterday by Lord Morley to the members of the English Association. English boys, he said, were not taught to write English, and the significance of that was the indifference implied to one of the noblest and most powerful of tongues. Surely not the least stupid fact in British annals was its consequence in the boundless area of the habitable globe, influenced by the English language. There was in the past no parallel to it.

U. S. GUNBOAT SAFE

The Wheeling Arrives at Guantanamo, Cuba, All Well.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The gunboat Wheeling arrived in Guantanamo, Cuba, to-day. This advice was flashed to the navy department by wireless, setting at rest the fears for the vessel's safety. It was rumored to have met with an accident at sea.

SONS OF SCOTLAND "AT HOME."
Members of the Sons of Scotland had a merry time at their At Home on Burns' Anniversary, Friday evening. The affair took the form of a concert and dance and was attended by upward of three hundred couples. Col. Robertson, M. D. O., presided. Eddie Piggott figured as entertainer in good style. The At Home was held in Victoria Hall.

started at once and rushed forward to completion. It will be remembered that the railway in question was financed by Rudolphe Forget, M.P. for Charlevoix County, and will be subsidised, so it is said, by both the federal and Quebec governments.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK IN CARTOON

BY LOU SKUCE



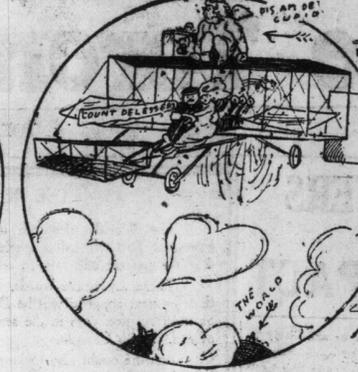
Opening of Provincial Legislature.



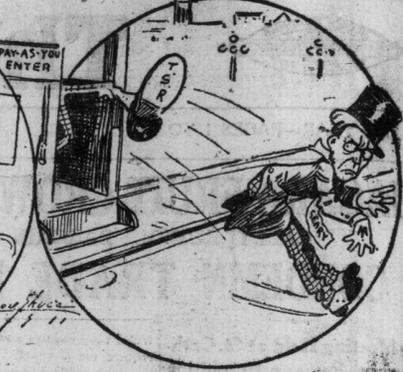
Police Stop Wrestling Bout.



Lets the cat out of the bag.



Aeroplane romance.



Refuses to pay as you enter.

"CHARLIE" PHAIR BURIED FLORAL TRIBUTES MANY

Services For Jockey Who Lost Life in Trinidad Largely Attended.

Funeral services for the popular Toronto jockey "Charlie" Phair, who met death while riding West Dean to victory at Port of Spain, Trinidad, on Jan. 2, were held Saturday afternoon.

Rev. J. Bushell, pastor of St. Clement's Anglican Church, the Sunday school of which "Charlie" attended when at home, conducted the services both at the home and the graveside.

Among the relatives in attendance were: Mr. and Mrs. Charles Phair, father and mother; Elsie and Octavia Phair, sisters; Miss Nell Weaymouth, an aunt; Mrs. Phair, grandmother; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Phair, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Logan, Mrs. H. Best, Mrs. G. Doherty, Mrs. A. Morley, Mr. and Mrs. R. Young, Miss Susie Best, Jas. Best, Clarence Logan, Miss Reta Logan, Misses Olive and Edna Morley, Lance Chayne, Albert and William Hamilton, Mrs. M. Hamilton, Howard and Clifford Young.

Beautiful Floral Emblems.

The floral tributes which equaled a special carriage for their conveyance to the cemetery, included a wreath from Mr. and Mrs. Ted Evans, a cross from Archie Gates, a spray from Mrs. K. Wells, a spray from Mrs. Ambrose Woods, a large cross (steeped in the jockey, "Our Little Hero," from the family; a spray with the words "Little Hero" from Mrs. Mimmie and Maria August, a wreath from Mr. and Mrs. Edward Phair, and a cross from Mr. and Mrs. R. Young; a spray from Grandmother Phair, a spray from Mr. and Mrs. Kearns, a horseshoe from G. W. Wilson, a cross bearing the words "At Rest" from Mr. and Mrs. J. Graves, a wreath from Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Orphen, a cross from Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Woods, a large wreath from the Metropolitan Racing Association, a spray from Mr. and Mrs. John Brennan, a spray from Mr. and Mrs. J. Haw, a spray from Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Orphen, a cross from Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Woods, a large wreath from Mrs. Landers and Miss Ida Landers, a spray from Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Boeshing of Memphis, Tenn., a wreath from Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bryan, a large wreath bearing the words "Our Comrade" from his chums; a spray from Nick A. Miller, a spray from Mr. and Mrs. Edward, a large wreath from Joseph Down, bearing the inscription "My Little Phair"; a large wreath from the Mason family, a spray from Francis Nelson, and a massive spray from Eddie and Willie Kelly.

DENIES STORY OF QUARREL

All's Lovely and Agreeable in Royal Spanish Household.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The attention of the Spanish legation having been attracted by certain publications to the effect that domestic infelicity has brought about an estrangement between King Alfonso and his royal spouse, Queen Victoria, Minister Riccio to-day entered an emphatic denial of the story.

The minister's denial, he declares, is based on his personal knowledge as well as upon that acquired in his official capacity, and he asserts unhesitatingly that the royal pair enjoy the happiest relations. The rumors of a separation are believed by him to have been set afloat maliciously by anti-dynastic influences.



Silhouette of Henri Bourassa, leader of the Nationalist movement in Quebec, who last week attacked Earl Grey in connection with the naval policy of the government.

In the Legislature

Possibly the most notable incident of the week at the Ontario Legislature was the action of Hon. A. G. MacKay, opposition leader, in flying a flag of truce, if not making an unconditional and complete surrender with respect to the hydro-electric power policy of the Whitney Government.

When the session comes to a close it will probably have as one of its features a marked and commendable tendency towards short, vigorous speeches, as compared with the discursive lengthy style of past years. This may be attributed to the example of the two leaders who have some points of resemblance as debaters. This was in evidence when, in crossing swords for the first time of the session, they dealt vigorously pro and con with the present record of the education's department.

Neither of the debaters lost a minute's time in beating about the bush. They sprang at each other's positions, and struck sledge-hammer blows with Johnsonian adjectives. There was nothing of the dulcet tone. The chamber was made to ring, and each with denunciation and rejoinder. The galleries were entertained, and the facts dealt with in unvarnished language, and heavy-weight emphasis. A similar display of vigorous cross-firing may be looked for at the close of the budget debate, but otherwise there is little likelihood of a fighting session.

Some spice may be added to the otherwise humdrum atmosphere of a virtually oppositionless assembly by skirmishes over Sunday cars and the three-fifths clause. On both these issues the government is likely to take a clear-cut stand. The premier has intimated that with respect to Sunday cars the desire of the communists affected and public convenience will be the prime consideration.

An attempt to carry the government out of adherence to the three-fifths clause in the local option law is discounted in advance by the tone of the opposition leader's utterances on that issue. He appears to be locking equally to the interests of the hotel-keepers, who would be benefited by a return to the old majority method, after the province has been fully voted over, as mindful of the municipalities where failure to secure a three-fifths majority is so irritating to the Temperance Alliance.

\$100,000 REAL ESTATE DEAL

J. J. Follett Buys Property With 25 Feet Frontage at 236 Yonge-Street.

An important real estate transfer was completed Saturday when the property at Nos. 236-8 Yonge-street, belonging to Henry Davis and L. E. Miller, was purchased by J. J. Follett for \$100,000. The land has a frontage of 25 feet and is 110 feet deep. At present there are two stores on the property, but these will be torn down at once and Mr. Follett will erect a new store to accommodate his own business.

The mill building and property of the McIntosh Milling Company in Cottingham-street, North Toronto, has been purchased by the Canadian Northern Railway. The total depth of the property is in the neighborhood of 160 feet, with a frontage of 49 feet. No price has yet been stated, but the assessed value is \$23,200.

The Albany apartments on Albany-avenue, just north of Bloor, have been sold by the Henry Carter Company to Thomas Kerr for \$14,000. The property has been bought as an investment, and it is understood no changes will be made to the use of the building.

WANT COURSE IN OPTICS

Deputation From Optometrical Association Waits on President Falconer.

A deputation consisting of Drs. W. J. Harvey, McFadden and J. G. Evans of the Optometrical Association of Ontario waited on President Falconer to ask that a medical course in optics be adopted by the university, which would enable an optometrist to take a full training in anatomy, physiology in chemistry and such other subjects as would prepare him for that profession.

They pointed out that the present curriculum did not meet the requirements of modern optometrists, and if this course were adopted students would not have to go to any questionable school for their training.

It was temporarily arranged that members of the Optometrical Association may register at the university as "occasional students" on payment of the usual fees, until such a time as such a course is established.

HOLD-UP MEN SENT TO PRISON.

Robert Sebastian and Fred Edmunds were sent to prison for one year from police court for holding up Fred Crompton and robbing him of \$3.50 Friday night. It was found that money had been actually taken.

Want Wireless Station.

Ottawa is likely to be visited by a Toronto deputation of steamboat men to ask the government to establish a wireless telegraph station on the island.

Silver From Cobalt.

About 100 silver bars from Cobalt, valued at \$30,000, were forwarded from Toronto on Saturday by express to the refineries at Newark, N.J.

Revival Meetings To-day

- 8 a.m.—Yonge-street Mission; Rev. James S. Toy, Mr. Fred E. Warner.
9 a.m.—County Jail, Mr. and Mrs. Asher.
10 a.m.—Oakham House, 63 Gouard-street, Mr. Pugh.
3 p.m.—Massey Hall, men only, Dr. Chapman and Mr. Alexander.
3 p.m.—Metropolitan Church, women only, Mrs. Alexander.
3 p.m.—Broadway Tabernacle, mass meeting, Rev. J. W. Aikens and Mr. H. S. Saxton.
3 p.m.—Central Methodist Church, men only, Rev. Geo. E. Stair and Mr. Albany R. Smith.
3:45 p.m.—Closing illustrated service, young people, College-street Baptist Church, Mr. J. J. Love.
4 p.m.—Mass meeting, St. John's Presbyterian Church, Rev. H. D. Sheldon, Mr. Owen F. Pugh.
4 p.m.—Dovercourt-road Presbyterian Church, mass meeting, Rev. Thomas Needham, Mr. H. E. Litchfield.
4 p.m.—Dunn-avenue Presbyterian Church, men only, Rev. Ora Samuel Gray, Mr. Chas. F. Allan.
4:15 p.m.—Young Women's Guild, women only, Mrs. Asher.
4:15 p.m.—Walmer-road Baptist Church, men only, Rev. John H. Elliott, Mr. M. R. Nafziger.
4:15 p.m.—Euclid-avenue Methodist Church, mass meeting, Mr. Samuel Gray, Rev. Daniel S. Toy, Mr. Fred E. Warner.
4:15 p.m.—Wesley Methodist Church, men only, Rev. C. P. Goodson, Mr. Frank Dickson.
4:45 p.m.—Walmer-road Baptist Church, men only, Dr. John H. Elliott and Mr. M. R. Nafziger.
6:15 p.m.—College-street Baptist Church, Rev. J. W. Aikens, Mr. H. S. Saxton.
6:45 p.m.—Westminster Methodist Church, Rev. Thomas Needham, Mr. H. E. Litchfield.
7 p.m.—Euclid-avenue Methodist Church, Rev. Daniel S. Toy, Frank Warner.
7 p.m.—St. John's Presbyterian Church, Rev. H. D. Sheldon, Mr. C. F. Pugh.
7 p.m.—Chalmers' Presbyterian Church, Rev. C. F. Goodson, Mr. Frank Dickson.
7 p.m.—Westminster Presbyterian Church, Rev. George R. Stair, Mr. Albany R. Smith.
8:15 p.m.—Wesley Methodist Church, Rev. C. D. Goodson, Mr. Frank Dickson.
8:30 p.m.—Dunn-avenue Presbyterian Church, Rev. Ora Samuel Gray, Mr. Chas. F. Allan.
8:30 p.m.—Massey Hall, mass meeting, Dr. Chapman and Mr. Alexander.

REV. PATTERSON FOR BELFAST

Former Pastor of Cooke's Will Succed Late Rev. W. J. McCaughan.

Rev. William Patterson, who has taken an active part in the Chapman-Alexander revival and was formerly pastor of Cooke's Presbyterian Church, has accepted a call to May-street Presbyterian Church, Belfast. He will succeed the late Rev. W. J. McCaughan, for many years pastor of St. Andrew's Church on King-street. Both he and Mrs. McCaughan lost their lives in a hotel fire in Belfast.

WILLIAMS' ANNIVERSARY PIANO CLUB

Pianos are now indispensable in all well-regulated Canadian families. In no country is the love for music more universal and pronounced, or has the opportunity become more common for every class to be afforded in the home as a safeguard for the young, and it opens the way for association and friendships that help to keep them in the right way of living.

Any proposal that tends to bring the piano into the home is a proposal that tends to bring the household to a higher level of civilization and refinement.

One of the latest of the Anniversary Piano Club which will be inaugurated by the R. G. Williams & Sons Co. of 148 Yonge-street on Wednesday, Feb. 1, next, will commemorate the sixty-second year since the establishment of its business in 1849. The club will have 500 members, who will be given the opportunity to purchase pianos each worth \$350 for \$25.50 on very easy instalment terms.

MEMO BOOK DISCLOSES BANK'S EARLY HISTORY

Missing Evidence Now in Crown's Hands—Testing Sanity of Travers.

The lost has been found, and now the crown feels much better regarding the Farmers' Bank prosecutions. It is a little book in which are said to be entered the minutes of the meeting of the provisional directors, at which their permanent successors were appointed. It was at this meeting that Dr. Beattie Nesbitt was made president, and the book may have bearing on the doctor's position.

Color is lent to the rumor that an effort is being made to stop Travers' mouth by those who fear that his evidence may prove their ruin by the statement of H. H. Dewar, K.C., Travers' counsel, that his client has complained to him that on Wednesday last Dr. Bruce Smith, Inspector of prisons, and Superintendent Clarke of the Toronto Asylum made a partial mental and physical examination of him in the jail. This the doctors deny, but one of them says that they did see Travers while in the jail to examine another man.

It is said that at the meeting of the Keeley mine directors, in the city hall Friday, Travers did not refuse to resign from the board, but that at his request, his resignation, which was secured, was not acted upon for a few days. Another meeting will be held Monday, Mr. Gay Clarkson, brother of the curator, was made a director Friday, replacing W. P. Neils of Neils, Travers & Co., who resigned.

LEAVE U. S. STRICTLY ALONE

Col. Denison Says Fixed Treaty Would Be Idiotic or Treasonable.

Col. George T. Denison on Saturday expressed gratification that Canada was not making a reciprocity treaty, but merely an agreement terminable by either party at will. "Anyone," said the Colonel, "who would tie us up to a treaty would be either idiotic or treasonable."

Speaking of the proposed agreement Col. Denison said: "It is not a treaty, because we can get out of it and abandon it any time we like. That's the best point of the whole thing. The fact that it is not a treaty makes it less serious."

The Roman Stone Co., Ltd., recently purchased four acres of land at Weston, Ont., on which they have erected a modern manufacturing stone plant. The company's buildings extend over nearly one acre and a half of the property, leaving plenty of room for expansion. The property is situated between the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railway, which gives the best of shipping facilities. The large building in the accompanying illustration has been just recently completed. It is 100 feet wide and 400 feet long, making it the largest manufactured stone plant on the continent. During the past eight years roman stone has been used in several hundreds of buildings of all descriptions, and several new factories have been erected in various cities. The capacity of the company's plant when first started operations was about 200 cubic feet per day. It is now nearly 1000 cubic feet per day. Sir Henry M. Pellatt is president of this growing concern.

None of Chopin's compositions surpass in masterliness of form and beauty and poetry of contents his ballades. In them he attains, I think, the acme of his power as an artist. It is much to be regretted that there are only four in the number—Frederick Niecks.

BIRTHS.

MCDOWALL—At 22 Mutual-street, on Tuesday, Jan. 17, 1911, to Mr. and Mrs. Fred McDowall, a son.

MARRIAGES.

McDOWALL-BENNER—On Wednesday, Jan. 25th, 1911, at "Alexandra Royal," the home of the bride's mother, by Rev. James Murray, B.A., B.D., Miss Margaret Anna Benner, daughter of the late William Benner, to Captain John Wright McDowall of "Peninsula House," formerly, Ont., late of 6th Brigade, Scot. Div., Royal Artillery.

LITTLE BOBBIE'S PA

By William F. Kirk.

Ma belongs to a 'Gild, & the Gild is going to have a Fair & a play, so they can raise munny enuff to keep the heathens from starving. The poor, dear heathens, said one of the Gild ladies to Ma, they are nearly famished. All they have to eat is a few New England missionaries.

LOOTING A BANK.

The Orange Sentinel says: "There is nothing in the annals of Canadian banking that presents so many ugly features as the wrecking of the Farmers Bank."

"The evidence goes to show that, it was conceived in iniquity and existed for its short life by fraud, deceit and crime. The looting of the bank, which has begun before the doors were opened for business. The most amazing thing about it is that it is possible to continue its crooked career so long. Of course, there could be only one end to the criminal course pursued. The manager had to reach the penitentiary sooner or later. This was the end, and the public to protect private interests from such disasters as was brought about in this instance by a combination of agricultural innocence and ignorance with frenzied financiers of the most unprincipled type."

NEW LICENSE BOARDS.

Among the new license boards appointed are: York, East—William Alexander LaCham, George Forester, Llewellyn A. DeLaplante; Dundas—Malcolm Bailley, Samuel Larue, Michael J. Casselein; Ontario, South—Andrew M. Ross, Walter Milne, J. W. McHarry; Lanark, North—James Howe, Chas. Simpson, Samuel J. Berryman; Algoma—Albert A. Bark, John A. Chner, Joseph Bols; Durham, West—William C. King, James Parker, Thomas Stantton; Norfolk, South—George Currie, Selent T. Hagerman, Samuel T. Harding; Waterloo, South—William Scott, Joseph B. Hagey, John T. Otto; Wellington, West—Thomas McManus, John Jackson, Charles Mamell.



This new harem skirt, which is worn by Turkish ladies, is actually to be introduced by the fashion kings of London and Paris. As it is divided like a pair of bloomers, the wearer will not have the trouble in walking as is experienced with the hobble skirt. The division will be made high or low as required. Of course, no petticoats can be worn with such a costume.

Adams FEBRUARY Adams Furniture Sale



Round It Comes Again-- Bigger and Better Than Ever

Ready to Start Monday

Planned as only a store of our resources could plan such an event, embracing a stock admittedly unequalled in Canada, involving a quarter of a million dollars worth of the best built furniture in the world with prices reduced to the lowest notch, this Annual Sale will take rank with the biggest trade events of the whole year.

Immense Choice—Smallest Prices—Easiest Terms, Too

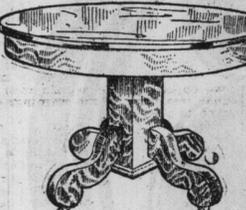
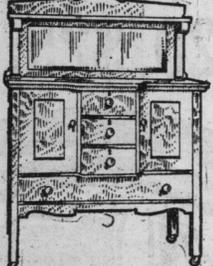
Our Buyers have been diligently laboring for months gathering such things as they thought would most appeal to our patrons. They have assembled larger stocks, and, as a matter of course, more varied stocks, than you will likely meet with in any other furniture store. Everything is of a character that will pass muster with the most critical of our customers, so that when you buy here you need do so with no misgivings—you may be certain of quality as well as looks. And—best news of all—you can choose anything you like at the reduced prices, paying us only a small amount down, and arranging to pay balance about as you find it convenient.

Read carefully the many sterling values that are contained in this advertisement. They are but a hint of the good things that the sale will bring forward.

Some of February's Low Price Features in Dining - Room Furniture

A New Design in Buffets The Price \$17.45

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



Pedestal Tables Only \$10.25

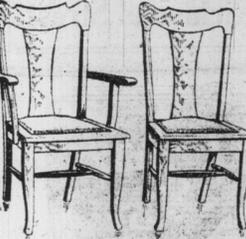
Made of hardwood, 1/2-cut golden oak finish, 44-in. round top, 6-foot extension, deep rim, heavy pedestal base, easy running slides; just as illustrated. Regularly \$14.00. On sale Monday **10.25**

A Beautifully Designed Sideboard For \$25.95

Made in hardwood, quarter-cut golden oak finish, as illustrated, top fitted with two mirrors, and china cabinet with leaded glass door, base has one long linen drawer, one cutlery drawer, lined, two cupboards, well finished. Regularly sold for \$34. On sale Monday for **25.95**



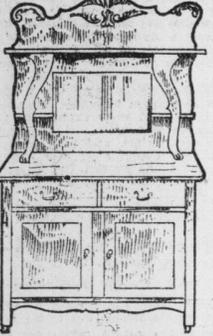
6 Quarter Cut Oak Diners for \$17.75



Exactly like the cut, made of selected quarter-cut golden oak, high back, neatly shaped top seat, box seat upholstered in best leather, shaped legs, strongly supported, polished finish. Regularly sold for \$24.75 per set of five side chairs and arm. On sale Monday, per set **17.75**

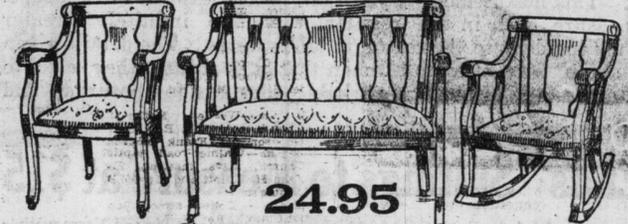
This Large Well Made Sideboard Only \$9.95

Made in hardwood, golden oak finish, 14 x 24 British bevel mirror, three display shelves, two cutlery, and large cupboard, fitted with full size shelf. Regularly sold for \$15. On sale Monday for **9.95**



Electric Fixtures at January Sale Prices for 2 Days More

No Charge for Wiring and Putting Up of Fixtures Bought here this Month



24.95

For this Dainty Parlor Suite

This three-piece parlor suite, exactly like the illustration, in highly polished birch frames, mahogany finish, mahogany veneered back panels, stitched edge seats, with dainty high grade French silk coverings. Reg. sold for \$35. On sale Monday for **24.95**

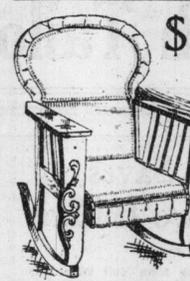
Last Two Days of the Carpet Carnival

Our patrons are reminded that the time is very short in which to take advantage of the generous concessions that go with the January Carpet Sale. After Tuesday next we will discontinue Sewing, Lining and Laying Free; also our offer of a Carpet Sweeper with purchases amounting to \$25.00, besides the prices will go back to regular.

Monday you can buy these brief-told bargains all Sewed, Lined and Laid Free:—

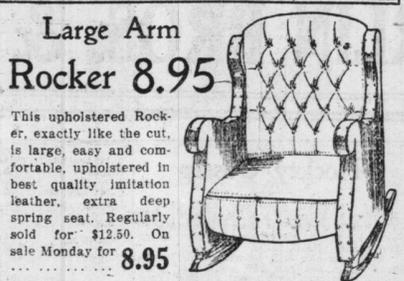
\$2.25 Wilton Carpet. Monday	1.25	\$1.65 Brussels Carpet. Monday	.95
\$1.40 Brussels Carpet. Monday	.75	\$1.60 Velvet Carpet. Monday	.99
80c Tapestry Carpet. Monday	.47	\$1.15 Wool Carpet. Monday	.69

And Rugs—too many to tell of here—all at lowered prices.



\$5.95 For this Cosy ROCKER

This inviting Rocker, as illustrated, has solid oak frame, and may be had in either golden or early English finish, deep spring seat and back, upholstered in high grade imitation leather, a rocker that sells in the regular way for \$8.75. On sale Monday special at **5.95**



Large Arm Rocker 8.95

This upholstered Rocker, exactly like the cut, is large, easy and comfortable, upholstered in best quality imitation leather, extra deep spring seat. Regularly sold for \$12.50. On sale Monday for **8.95**

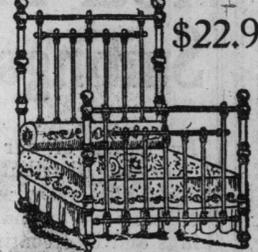
We Send Furniture all over Canada.

This sale affords out-of-town residents the best opportunities for buying home furniture. Anyone, anywhere, can send in their order by mail or telegraph for anything contained in our advertisements, and be assured of prompt and careful attention.

We Prepay Freight on orders of \$25.00 or more to points within 100 miles of Toronto, and allow that proportion of charges to greater distances. Catalogue No. 28 sent to any address outside of Toronto Free.

The Adams Furniture Co., Limited, City Hall Square

A Few Examples of the Price Reductions in Bedroom Furniture



\$22.95 Buys This Beautiful Brass Bed Monday

Just like the illustration, in bright finish, 2-inch posts, 7 fillers with alternate husks; foot is full bow—extension; large brass knobs; 5-year guarantee. Regularly sold for \$30.50. Monday special **22.95**

This High Grade Dresser in the February Sale for only \$19.65

As illustrated, in selected polished golden quarter-cut oak, 42-inch top, double serpentine front, containing three drawers, plain wood trimmings, 20 x 40 best British bevel oval mirror supported by neatly shaped and heavily turned standards; choice stock used throughout. Regularly \$29.50. Monday **19.65**

Combination Stand to match. Reg. \$10.50, for **6.95**



\$8.75 is the Very Low price of this Dresser

Like the cut shown on the left here; made of rich golden surface oak, quarter-cut finish, four drawers, 18 x 28 best British bevel oval mirror, in neatly shaped and carved frame, plain brass trimmings. Regularly sold for \$13.75. On sale Monday for **8.75**

Handsome Quartered Oak Chiffonier for \$15.45

As illustrated, in selected polished golden quarter-cut oak, containing three long drawers, top one well, two small drawers and hat cupboard, lock to each drawer, 36-inch shaped best British bevel mirror, plain brass trimmings, easy running drawer construction. Regularly sold for \$22. On sale Monday **15.45**



\$2.65 for Real Nice Iron Bed Monday

As illustrated, all widths, neat design, heavy posts and fillers, brass knobs, best quality white enamel. Regularly sold for \$3.75. On sale Monday for **2.65**

Beds and Bedding are among the Special Things at Lowered Prices during February.

MEDDING AND BIRTHDAY GIFTS.

Why spend more time and worry over that wedding present, when the Genuine Antique Co. can solve your difficulty.

This week they are offering specialties in small occasional chairs, both in rosewood and mahogany, ranging in price from the dainty little plain chair to those elaborately carved; to suit the taste and pocketbook of everyone.

A solid mahogany chair really authentically antique can be bought as low as \$10.00.

An unusual bargain this week may be an African rosewood meditation chair very old at \$20 the pair, also one pair of African Rosewood Meditation Chairs in French case. These chairs are of Louis XV style and unusually beautiful in design for \$27 the pair.

Solid mahogany carved tables from \$15 up. For a birthday gift there are appropriate small bits in Parisian marble, china, old clocks, etc.

The Genuine Antique Co., cor. Gerrard and Yonge. Over Peterson's Art Store.

His Idea.

The Hoaxer—So that is your newest joke. Ha, ha, ha.

The Joker—What are you laughing at? Isn't it a good one?

VAUDEVILLE AT POPULAR PRICES

The People's Theatre and the Lyric Theatre are now under the management of Mr. John Shayne, and after an extensive and thorough overhauling he is able to present to the vaudeville-loving public a good show, at the popular price of 5 and 10 cents. Not only the best of films are shown, but also a good program of vaudeville, and a good quality of music by the union orchestra in attendance.

Continuous programs are presented at a matinee given daily at 1:30 p.m., and in the evening from 7 to 11 o'clock.

The People's Theatre is on Queen-street between Soho and Spadina and the Lyric is situated on Agnes near Yonge-street.

Beaver Lodge L.O.L.

Beaver Lodge, No. 911, L.O.L., held their regular monthly meeting on Tuesday night in Victoria Hall. The feature of the meeting was the reading of a paper by Bro. T. W. Self, county treasurer, on the early history of the Orange Lodge and the events leading up to the formation of the order. The eastern district officers, Bros. Pennell, Winnett, Elliott, Orr and Armstrong, paid an official visit and were accompanied by Bro. Darlington, P.D.M., and Bro. Buckner. The annual entertainment of the lodge will be held in March.

The question of changing the night of meeting from fourth Friday to the first Wednesday or Thursday in the month will be debated at the next meeting. Bros. Frank Richards, D.W.M., presided.

His Inheritance.

"Does he inherit his father's genius?" "No; only his father's eccentricities of genius. That is why we are giving a benefit for him."

MRS. EATON'S TEA.

On Friday afternoon Mrs. Timothy Eaton, assisted by her daughter, Mrs. Burnside, gave a large reception at her beautiful residence on Lowther-avenue, which was transformed into a bower of pink and white roses for the occasion, an orchestra also being in attendance, and Mr. Paul Hahn rendering several cello solos during the afternoon. Mrs. Eaton was in a soft and graceful black gown with a few fine diamonds, and carried a bouquet of lavender orchids and lilies; Mrs. Burnside wearing black lace over white, with pearls; Mrs. John C. Eaton

looked handsome in a pale grey gown and hat, and Mrs. Edward Eaton and Mrs. William Eaton of Osawa, also assisted in looking after the guests. The tea table, in a marquee, was decorated with rose bushes and electric lights and was in charge of Miss Marjorie and Alice Eaton, Miss Iris Burnside, Miss Margaret Burden and Miss Ethel Smart.

In Manner of Speaking.

Wife (sarcastically)—You're growing to be a beautiful spectacle. Every time I look at your face I think of an overripe tomato.

Hubby—Aw, can it.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER FOR FARMING SECTIONS

Hon. Adam Beck Promises Cheap Light and Power to the Farmer.

OTTAWA, Jan. 28.—Speaking before the Canadian Club here to-day Hon. Adam Beck, chairman of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, said: "The people of the Province of Ontario are indebted to the public spirit manifested by the city council of Toronto in the early stages of the hydro-electric cheap power movement."

Power for Farmers.

Mr. Beck outlined a project which will make hydro-electric power available to Ontario farmers for farming purposes. The possibilities of the employment of electricity on the farm were marvelous in view of the results obtained from experimental work in the agricultural districts of Germany and the United States.

Fertilization by Electricity.

Fertilization by electricity, where time, has improved wheat by 45 per cent, and strawberries as high as 125 per cent. The farmer may run his cream separator and pump his water by this power, plowing, mowing, irrigating, and may be performed thru the same means and with the saving of a great deal of hard labor.

Farmer to Benefit.

The farmer will thus be as much a beneficiary of cheap power as the folk of cities and towns. The first distribution to a rural community is to be made near Tilsburg. And the commission will carry a low power wire thru the district, serving the farms by means of cross wires. It is the intention to demonstrate the possibility of electricity in farm work at the Provincial Agricultural Farm, Guelph, where various farming implements will be operated by this power.

People's Project.

Mr. Beck gave a masterly review of the whole situation, pointing out that it was essentially a project of the people and by the people, and the present success was due entirely to the confidence and support which the public had given to the commission. Mr. Beck is in Ottawa at the invitation of Hon. Clifford Sifton, chairman of the Conservation Commission, and complimented that gentleman on the value of the advice which the commission was able to give. He answered the criticism that the Hydro-Electric Commission should have been composed of men not affiliated with the government by saying that owing to the immense responsibility involved in view of the large expenditure it was necessary for the party in power to assume that responsibility in the legislature.

Fair Dealing.

He paid a tribute to the fair dealing of the Ontario Power Company, and declared that the saving to the province in the cost of heat and light would be sufficient to compensate for the expenditure on the distribution system if a horse power was never transmitted. He felt that the time would come when by reason of water power development in Ontario there would be smokeless cities and towns, in contrast with the "smoking chimneys" promised under the national policy in 1878.

Awful Outcome Of Holiday Joke

Two Women, Dressed as Brigands, Shot by Relative Whom They Visited.

ROME, Jan. 28.—The terrible outcome of a holiday joke is reported from the wilds of Sicily.

Two young women who had taken part in some holiday festivities had ended up at a masked ball. Anna Ripoli and her niece, Antonina Polizzi, a girl of sixteen, thought it would be a grand joke to visit a relative, Luigi Savarino, steward on the big estate near Parinico, dressed as Sicilian brigands. Their disguise was all too effective, for when they approached Savarino's house, he mistook them for the real article, ran indoors, came out on the balcony, and, gun in hand, called out: "Who's that?"

The two women did not reply, but pointed their harmless, unloaded weapons straight at the frightened steward.

Savarino then fired two shots. One killed the younger woman and the other seriously injured her aunt. On discovering his mistake Savarino took to his heels. He is still hiding.



QUEEN MAUD OF NORWAY. One of the prominent members of European royalty who will be present at the coronation.



HOBBERLIN BROS. & CO.

FINIS

Your Pick Now of "Odds and Ends" at \$15.00, for Fine Suitings and Overcoatings That Sell at \$20, \$25, \$30, \$35

By reason of our Drastic Clearance Measures this house easily becomes the "Largest Distributor" of made-to-measure clothes in Canada. It is our earnest desire that every man shall share in the benefits of our policy. On Saturday and Monday we are having a final clearance of All Odds and Ends in this season's Suitings and Overcoatings. This means more to you than we can express in cold type. Hobberlin clothes to measure, even in the regular way, are infinitely greater values than sale offerings incident to the season in other stores. The details given below should make it abundantly clear to all men that it is a duty they owe to themselves to take full advantage of these remarkable offerings for Saturday and Monday.

"Odds and Ends" Suitings to Measure at \$15

Comprises the smartest of the season's fabrics. English Worsteds, French Chevrons, Wide and Narrow Wale Diagonals, Unfinished Worsteds, Newest Novelty Effects in the Scotch Cheviots and Tweeds, checks, stripes and combinations. Suitings that have sold all season at \$20, \$25, \$30 and \$35. On sale Saturday and Monday, last chance, at \$15. Each garment made to individual measure, invested with the best of linings and trimmings, and superbly-tailored in every way. Saturday and Monday only.

"Odds and Ends" Overcoatings to Measure at \$15

You'll see displayed the most luxurious fabrics the mills can make, chosen from the finest products of the looms of Scotland, Ireland, England, Belgium. Winter Cheviots in stripes, checks and plain effects. Superb Beavers and Meltons in a dozen or more popular shades, Vicuna Cloths, Whipcords, Irish Frieze, Scotch Tweeds. We'll show magnificent fabrics that have sold all season at \$20, \$25, \$30 and \$35. Pick from them on Saturday and Monday at \$15. Made to measure, superbly tailored, dependable linings and trimmings.

Store Opens at 8 a.m., Closes 9 p.m.

HOBBERLIN BROS. & CO., Cash Tailors, 151 Yonge Street, 7 and 9 E. Richmond Street



MADE TO MEASURE

VICTIMS OF "SOO" WRECK LAID TO REST SATURDAY

Vancouver and Winnipeg Sent Floral Tributes to the Late S. J. Hunt.

The funerals of the two Toronto travelers who were killed in the Soo railway wreck at Macout, Sask., on Jan. 21, were held on Saturday afternoon.

Rev. J. S. Broughall conducted the services at the home of the late S. J. Hunt, traveler for Saginaw and Rowan, at 2 p.m. The floral tributes were exceptionally numerous and costly, forming a bank around the casket. Offerings came from Vancouver, Winnipeg and other western points. Mr. Hunt having traveled the west for more than 20 years.

The pallbearers were Bernard Saunders, J. John H. Rowan and Messrs. Scott, Martin, Goodman and Egan. Many other friends were present. The funeral of the late R. A. Chapman, who traveled for the Wampole Co., Perth, was held privately, at the residence, 189 Ossington avenue, at 2:30 p.m. Rev. J. W. Pedley of the Western Congregational Church conducted the services.

The bodies were interred in Mount Pleasant cemetery.

Not Eaten by Wolves.

Howard Wilson's body has been found frozen in the woods near Gowanda. It was supposed that he had been eaten by wolves.

Hockey Gossip

The Parkdale excursion to Stratford Monday is attracting a lot of attention. The train leaves the Union Station at 5 o'clock, returning immediately after the game. Fare, 95c. A dining car will be attached. Parkdale has secured 150 seats for the game, and will sell them on the train going up.

The players are in the best of shape, as they have been practicing well. The team will be as usual: Galt, Holmes; point, Lawson; cover, Stockton; rover, Davidson; centre, Evans; wings, Ridd, path and Hunter.

Orilla's win from Pennington Thursday night makes them winners of group J.A. They will play Gravenhurst Monday night with return game in Orilla Wednesday night.

Teddy Marriott is in great glee over the showing of his Simcoe B team during the past week. Work them out to conquer, Teddy. B team might defeat your A team.

McGill's 6-4 victory over Queen's Thursday night was a big surprise to Toronto student hockeyists. Queen's, without doubt, is apparently not much of a look as the Varsity will have a crack at the Allen Cup.

Owing to inability to secure the rink for Friday night at Guelph, the Intermediate O.H.A. game between Preston and Guelph Lyons O.A.C. has been postponed until Friday, Feb. 2. The Guelph combination team play in Berlin next Wednesday night.

New Fall Opera

VIENNA, Jan. 27.—There was no doubt about the success of Leo Fall's new comic opera "The Siren," which had its first performance on any stage a few nights ago at the Johann Strauss Theatre. The piece is to be given in New York in a few months. Herr Fall conducted the work himself and was called before the curtain with the singers many times after each act. Some one counted fifty-two recalls after the third act. The score contains many bright and lingering melodies.

Britain Saves Two Billions

Great Year For John Bull Who Has Half His Savings for Foreign Investment.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—In a striking article The Statist this week points out that the nation's savings during the year have been unprecedented, and, in welcoming the flow of capital for investment abroad, shows that we are proceeding on sound lines.

Over the last 60 years this country has invested abroad on the average about one-fourth of its annual savings. In the past year the proportion appears to have been nearly one-half, for The Statist calculates that the total savings of the nation in 1910 has reached the unprecedented figure of \$1,750,000,000. Of this about \$1,945,000,000 has been raised by subscriptions to publicly issued securities, and the balance by private investments. The amount of publicly issued securities for home purposes in the past year amounts to \$21,510,000, in comparison with \$159,825,000 in the previous year. Nearly \$159,000,000 has been for commercial, industrial and miscellaneous undertakings of all kinds and descriptions. The Statist points out that it has repeatedly called attention to the un-

Black Snow Falls in Alps

Strange Phenomenon When Fifteen Inches of "The Beautiful" Gives Country Depressing Aspect.

GENEVA, Jan. 28.—A strange phenomenon recently occurred in the Emmenthal Valley and the surrounding mountains when "black" snow fell to a depth of fifteen inches, giving the whole country, which was white with snow before, a funeral and most depressing aspect over a large area.

The first few inches of snow was of a greyish color, as if mixed with ashes, but the grey became darker and darker in hue, until now it is almost black.

Such a phenomenon has been witnessed in the Alps in former years after volcanic eruptions in different parts of the world, and on this occasion Swiss scientists are of opinion that the black snow is due to ashes blown over the sea and Alps after the recent eruption of Mount Etna.

The cold in the Alps on the Swiss-Italian frontier is intense, the thermometer registering 12 degrees below zero centigrade on the Simplon. In a hut between the Simplon and Domodossola three persons have been found frozen to death.

Aviator as Herdsman

Rene Simon Helps Out Cowboys on a Texas Farm.

HOUSTON, Texas, Jan. 28.—Rene Simon, the aviator, known on two continents for his daring, has added new laurels to his record, when for the first time in the history of aviation, he demonstrated yesterday afternoon that herding cattle with aeroplanes was possible.

Simon left the aviation field, and heading across the prairies, darted directly for a herd of cattle grazing half a mile away. Cowboys were just arriving preparatory to rounding up the animals, when Simon descended and circulating around the steers soon had them on a trot toward the aviation field. He drove them up to the fence separating the field from the prairie and then started them off westward, delivering them to the cowboys.

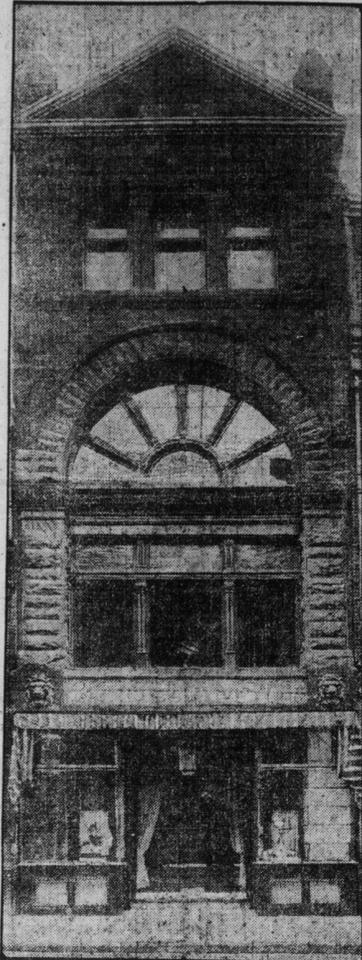
REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT

He who is silent is forgotten. He who abstains, is taken at his word. He who does, not advance, falls back. He who stops, is overwhelmed, distanced, crushed. He who ceases to grow greater, becomes smaller. He who leaves off, gives up. The stationary condition is the beginning of the end.

Williams' Anniversary Piano Club

A Great Club of 500 Members to participate in the greatest piano deal ever made in the piano business

On Wednesday, Feb. 1st, we will inaugurate the biggest event that has ever taken place in the Piano trade. Incidentally we will have reached our sixty-second Anniversary in the piano business in this country, the business having been established in 1849. In other words, the big Williams Club with its 500 members participating in the big purchase—is intended to really celebrate our 62nd Anniversary in a business way, and to impress the importance and significance of this sixty-two years of continuous business upon the public mind.



The Home of the R. S. Williams & Sons Co., Limited

THE DEAL AND THE PIANO

The deal is a straight out purchase of 500 pianos. The instruments are of a most reliable and trustworthy character—a good, substantial piano, in which the real value is put on the *inside*, rather than in fancy cases with a whole lot of "Jim Cracks" on them. We have known the piano for years. We know it to be as reliable a piano as was ever put in a home. It is made by good, sturdy Canadian labor in one of the best manufactories in the world, by men, many of whom have been working in the same shop for twenty to twenty-five years.

The Value of Each of These Pianos is \$350

\$257⁵⁰

Hundreds of these same instruments have been sold right here in Ontario at \$350. Hundreds more are being sold every month all over the Dominion of Canada at \$350. **They are worth \$350.** Measured by any standard of value you wish, they are worth \$350. They are worth it on our floors, or on the floors of any reputable piano dealer in the country. The Williams Club price is \$257.50. The price includes everything. There are **no extras** of any kind. No interest to be added. Nothing to be added for drayage, freight, stool—**absolutely no extras.** Two hundred and fifty-seven dollars and fifty cents is the price, and the price **includes everything.**

The Williams Club Terms

These 500 pianos will be sold, \$5.00 cash, then \$1.25 a week. The \$5.00 just about covers the cartage and delivering—yet the \$5.00 payment made when you join the club is credited to your account.

The piano is delivered immediately. You do not have to wait until the club is filled. You get your piano when you join. The remainder is payable every week. Club members do not have to pay more than \$1.25 a week if they wish. This gives them 202 weeks in which to pay for the piano, and still get it at the club price of \$257.50.

\$5.00 Cash \$1.25 Week

The Club Price of \$257.50 Can Be Lessened

¶ We said above, that \$257.50 includes everything. **So it does.** As it includes everything—so can the price be reduced. The Club Member's Agreement has 202 Coupons attached to it—much like a bond. A Coupon represents a week. Two Hundred and Two Coupons represent 202 weeks, or the life of the agreement. Every time a payment is made, one of these Coupons is stamped "Paid." If payments are made in advance—that is, before they are due, a rebate of 15c for each and every week is handed over to the Club Member in cash. You can therefore see that the price (\$257.50) can be reduced just as many times Fifteen Cents, as you will pay weekly payments in advance, or before they are due.

Special Advantages of the Williams Club

¶ Read every word of this. Every instrument is guaranteed without reserve—for five years. There are no "ifs" or "ands" in the guarantee—just a straight-out guarantee, as strong as we know how to make it in writing. Every Club Member has a full year in which to satisfy himself as to the character of the piano. If it does not prove to be everything that he expects, he has the privilege of exchanging it without **one penny's loss** for any other instrument of equal or greater value that we sell—(and we sell over ten different representative makes). If a Club Member dies during the life of his contract we immediately send a receipt in full to his family for the instrument. A beautiful stool to match the piano is included without extra cost. The piano will be tuned **twice without charge.** Club Members have an opportunity to still further reduce the cost of their piano by procuring other Club Members.

The Actual Figures of the Club

¶ The retail value of these 500 pianos is \$175,000. They will sell for \$128,750. The minimum saving to the club is \$46,250. It will take 32 solid carloads to deliver this order—or nearly two trainloads. The freight will amount to about \$2,000, or approximately \$62.12 a carload. The club is given a grand total of 30,500 weeks, or 600 years longer, in which to pay for their instruments than if each member was to buy independently upon usual terms. The saving to each Club Member—\$92.50—will pay for the musical education of one child for 2 years and 5 months at 75c a lesson.

Membership Books in the Williams Club Will Open Wednesday

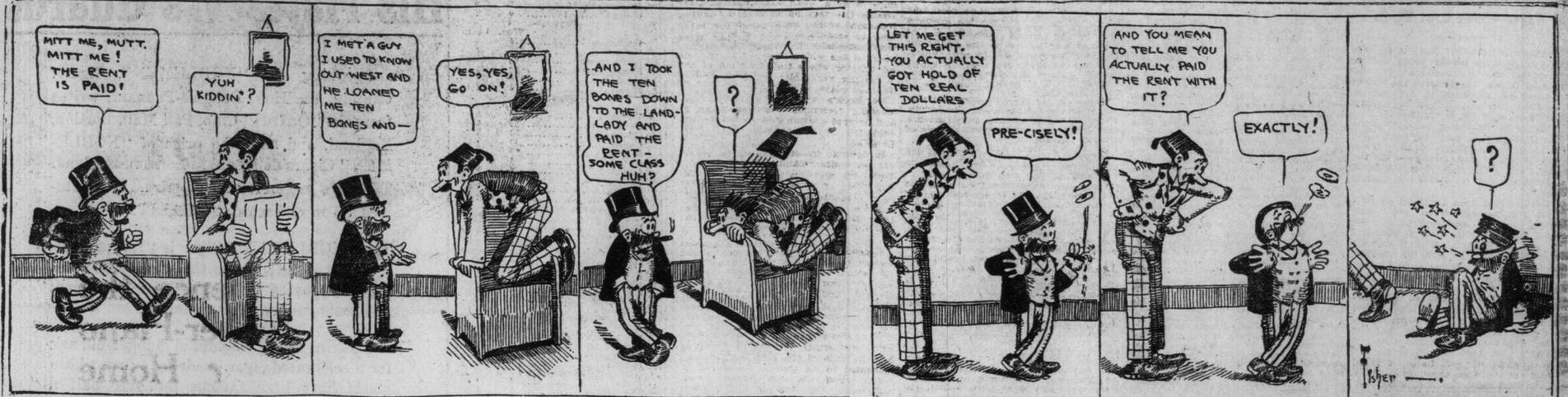
¶ The Club books open Wednesday. In other words Wednesday will be the first day you can join the Club. The Pianos, however, are **now on display** in our warerooms, where you can see and hear them. You are cordially invited. The Pianos will be delivered immediately upon your becoming a member and making the initial payment of \$5.00. During the first week of the Club's Life we hope to give everyone their choice of two styles of cases, and show each style in two woods, Mahogany and Walnut.

The R. S. WILLIAMS & SONS CO., Limited, 143 Yonge Street

Sole Agents for Weber, New Scale Williams, Ennis & Co., Kohler & Campbell, Stuyvesant, and others.

Well! Well! Well! Mutt and Jeff Finally Pay the Rent

By "Bud" Fisher



MCGILL WINS CUP VARSITY ARE BEATEN

Eastern College Boys Clean Up in Inter-Collegiate Swimming Championships

Before a crowd that completely filled the natatorium, McGill won the swimming championship from Varsity at the university gymnasium on Saturday afternoon.

Men Use Breakfast

Interested in the office they get. Blend of coffee is itself—much better.

Ontario School Industrial Design

quarters February 1911. The Ontario School Industrial Design competition was held at the University of Toronto.

Dutton and Optical

North 4242. Dutton and Optical, 4242 North Street, Toronto.

Many O. H. A. Groups Finished Close Games During Past Week

Senior Groups Yet Undecided—Second Round Started in Intermediate Series—Other League Standings.

Senior Groups Yet Undecided

During the week a large number of O.H.A. group winners were declared after some very exciting games.

Intermediate Series

Group 1—Went to win without a defeat. Group 2—Markham winner without a defeat.

Public School Basketball

The following are the results in the Public School Basketball League, played on Central Y.M.C.A. floor Saturday:

Hockey Games For Monday

O. H. A. Senior—Intramurals. Parkdale at Stratford. New Hamburg at Drumbo.

BOYS' UNION

HON. CLIFFORD SIFTON'S HORSES FOR OLYMPIA

James Murray Will Also Exhibit at Coronation Horse Show—The List.

Old Country Soccer

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Following are the results of to-day's games in the various leagues.

ST. LOUIS

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 28.—Chicago went into the lead of the two-man division of the American Bowling Congress tournament.

Jimmy Murphy Unanimously Elected New Paid President

Of N. L. U., at Meeting Held in Montreal on Saturday, With Salary of \$700 Per Annum—Doings of the Meeting.

MONTREAL, Jan. 28.—James Murphy of Toronto was elected president of National Lacrosse Union for a term of three years on a motion by Billy Foran of Ottawa at the meeting held here to-day.

The N.L.U. completed its business speedily. Getting down to hard tasks, they started by choosing James Murphy as their chief executive officer.

The only lively discussion of the afternoon was the proposition of the Cornwall and Capital Clubs to protect their players. Finally it was agreed that existing clubs in Cornwall and Ottawa, outside the Capitals and Cornwall, should be considered intermediate clubs.

On the motion of W. E. Findlay of the Montreal Club, W. Foran of Ottawa was given the delectable task of going thru the laws of lacrosse to prepare a code which should be a standard for the game the world over.

President Lol Solman presided, and the delegates present were: Joe Lally and McPhee, Cornwall; Findlay and Taylor, Montreal; Cousineau and Carson, Nationals; Querris, Tecumseh; Thompson and Murphy, Toronto; Peter Murphy, Shamrock.

Tampa Entries. TAMPA, Jan. 28.—The entries for Monday are as follows: FIRST RACE, selling, five furlongs: Shepherd's Song, 86 T. E. Spears 108.

SECOND RACE, selling, five furlongs: Ameron, 106 Char, Hamilton 106. FOURTH RACE, six furlongs: Dandy Dancer, 110 Mofster 110.

THIRD RACE, selling, five furlongs: Bianca Frances, 106 Cry Baby, 107. FIFTH RACE, selling, five furlongs: B. J. Swanner, 104 Husky, 107.

SIXTH RACE, six furlongs, selling: Star Venus, 103 (Wingfield), even. Golden Castle, 112 (Griffin), 8 to 1.

Seventh Race, six furlongs, selling: Star Venus, 103 (Wingfield), even. Golden Castle, 112 (Griffin), 8 to 1.

THE NIGGER WINS JACKSONVILLE FEATURE

At Odds of 10 to 1, With Mary Davis III, Second and Bob R. Third—Star Blue, Favorite, Lands the Fifth—Results.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 28.—The results of to-day's races are as follows: FIRST RACE—Maiden two-year-olds, three furlongs:

1. Mary Lee Johnson, 109 (Gross), 5 to 1. 2. Eaton, III (Loftus), 3 to 1. 3. 5 to 1.

SECOND RACE—Selling, four-year-olds and up, six furlongs: 1. Manheimer, 109 (Bell), 5 to 1. 2. 4 to 1.

THIRD RACE—Three-year-olds, seven furlongs: 1. Aldrian, III (Koerner), 12 to 1. 2. Dr. Duener, III (Davis), 4 to 1.

FOURTH RACE—Purse, three-year-olds and up, six furlongs: 1. Star Blue, 108 (McCahey), 10 to 1. 2. Mary Davis, III (Butwell), 7 to 1.

FIFTH RACE—Selling, four-year-olds and up, six furlongs: 1. Eddie Mott, 108 (Goldsan), 7 to 1. 2. Herpes, 108 (Goldsan), 20 to 1.

SIXTH RACE—Three-year-olds and up, six furlongs: 1. Father Stafford (Archibald), 5 to 1. 2. Dacia (Cain), 5 to 1.

SEVENTH RACE—Handicap, four-year-olds and up, 1-1/2 miles: 1. Conroy, III (Goose), 9 to 1. 2. 2 to 1.

EIGHTH RACE—Selling, four-year-olds and up, six furlongs: 1. Star Blue, 108 (McCahey), 10 to 1. 2. 2 to 1.

NINTH RACE—Selling, four-year-olds and up, six furlongs: 1. Star Blue, 108 (McCahey), 10 to 1. 2. 2 to 1.

FANS BET ON ANYTHING IN OLD BASEBALL DAYS

No Matter What Situation Was, It Was Always Possible to Get a Wager—Some Good Yarns.

Numerous instances there have been of championship games being interrupted for some extraordinary or some unusual reason, but perhaps the oddest of them all happened in a game at Cincinnati one day fifteen or twenty years ago, says Frank Bancroft.

"We were having a red-hot battle with Chicago that day," says the famous business manager of the Reds, "and in the eighth inning—with the score 1 and 1—McPhee hit a ball down to short too hot for Dahlieh to handle cleanly.

"McPhee had been anchored on first about two seconds when two men jumped over the rail separating the grand stand from the field and started out toward 'Biddy'." It all happened so suddenly that at first we thought McPhee was to be given some kind of a present or other, but we were soon undeceived.

"In those days the fans bet on everything that could possibly happen—the next delivery of the pitcher would be a 'ball' or a 'strike'; bet that the batter would strike out; bet that he wouldn't; bet that he would go out to the infield; fly out to the outfield or foul out; bet that the umpire would call the next man who tried steal 'out' or 'safe'; bet it would rain or snow; bet the game wouldn't go nine innings; bet it would end in a tie, and so on to the uttermost possibilities of the game.

"Well, on this day one of the men who had wandered out on the field to talk to McPhee took off his hat, and, addressing the popular second baseman of the Reds, in a tone clearly audible in the stands, said:

"Biddy, to decide a bet will you please tell us whether that was a hit for you or an error for Dahlieh? I bet this man 2 to 5 that you would make a hit, and ain't able to decide which it was."

"Before the umpire and the captains could chase the men off the field McPhee piped out:

"Say, if you guys live to be a million years old you'll never see a cleaner base hit than that."

"And it is my recollection that the official scorer was of the same opinion. Napoleon Lajoie had been on the old Philadelphia team but a few weeks when he was the innocent cause of the game between the Phillies and the Boston being temporarily stopped.

"Lajoie was playing at first in this game—it was played in Boston—and a lot of his friends from Fall River and Woonsocket were on hand to see their old idol.

"Everything went along merrily until the seventh inning. At that particular stage of the game the Phillies were leading 9 to 1, and the crowd—It was a Boston crowd, remember—was yelling its approbation of Lajoie, who had batted in about seven of the visiting club's nine runs.

"As Lajoie took his place at first in the eighth inning, a man climbed over the front railing of the fifty-cent seats and almost before he was noticed at all had made his way over to where the hero of the day was anchored.

"The umpire and the groundkeeper made a rush in the direction of first base just in time to hear Lajoie's unwelcome visitor say:

"Nap, old boy, I've got to get that 2 o'clock train back to little old Woonsocket. Stake me to \$2, will you?"

"Larry didn't allow himself to be frustrated by this little incident. He gave the high sign to Manager Shettsline, who was sitting on the bench, and his old neighbor got his \$2 with no serious interruption of the game attending the transaction.

"The outlook wasn't brilliant," cried St. Peter, with a grin; "I've been waiting your arrival and mounted up more. Come in! Now tell us how it happened, for we'd like to get it straight."

"You can't tell," I replied. "It this bunch ever gets started there is no telling when it will stop."

"And in the seventh it did start. A base on balls was followed by three home runs, five triples and any number of singles and doubles scattered in. On my third time at bat in that inning, who was watching for Atlanta, said: 'Don't you fellows want anyone to make a living but yourselves?'"

Detroit's Great Baseball Coup of 1885

By HARDIE RICHARDSON

And Charlie Ebbets says baseball is in its infancy I disagree with him. It was a pretty lousy chick away back in 1885. Why you should have heard the roar that shook the four corners of the baseball firmament when the sale of the "Big Four" leaked out, the "talk of excitement" the bottom falling out of Wall Street would be a mere circumstance. Every fan in the country sat up nights speculating whether or not the historic deal would be sanctioned by the authorities and rival baseball magnates chagrined at the coup.

One Sunday afternoon in August in 1885 the first wedge was inserted which was eventually to split the "Big Four" loose from Buffalo. A man whom I had never before seen strolled to the Laclede Hotel in St. Louis and asked to see either Richardson or Dan Brotherton. We happened to be together, so he talked to us both. He said that he was W. H. Watkins and that he wanted to secure our services for Detroit. He offered tempting salaries, so tempting that we decided at once to accept. Then we suggested that White and Rowe be engaged to see to the assurance of an entire infield. With a promise from us that we would go to Detroit in case the deal came off without a hitch Watkins departed.

A wire awaited our arrival in Buffalo. It was from Watkins, who was waiting at the Erie K. Stearns and Messrs. Edison and Moore, of the Edison Moore Co., would accompany him to Buffalo on a certain date to talk business with us. They also requested that Rowe and White be engaged. It didn't take the four of us long to sign up with Detroit. Then the quartet proceeded to purchase the Buffalo club for \$7000. The Detroit people agreed to run the Buffalo club on the balance of the season at their own expense.

After the game next day we settled up so far as our dealings with Buffalo were concerned. It was a pretty hot deal at the gate. We bundled in and hurried to the depot. We arrived in Detroit early the following morning. New York papers played that day. But the news of our capture had preceded us and New York absolutely refused to go on with the game if any of our four of us were permitted to take part. Protests began to rain in from every quarter. Rogers and Beach of Philadelphia, Bon and Pittsburg were all heard from in big time. The league officials tried to get hold of us to learn whether we had received money from Detroit. So we were told to separate and "beat" it before we could be questioned.

We were instructed to keep a communication with the office in case we were needed. I had no sooner doubled back to Utica, N. Y. than I received word to report in Detroit at once. On my way to the train I met a letter carrier, who handed me a well-filled envelope. It was from J. J. Rogers of Philadelphia, and it made me sit up and take notice. It contained an offer. When I reached Detroit I found

that the Detroit officials were attending a hastily-called league meeting in New York. I gave the letter from Rogers to those left in control at the Detroit office and it was wired to the Detroit magnates in New York. That letter saved the day for Detroit. For Mr. Rogers, who was chairman of the meeting, had declared that he had neither approached nor negotiated with or for players after April 15. The letter was a stunner to Rogers. It killed his case, Larry was so flustered that he accused Mr. Maloney, who represented Detroit, of having robbed the United States.

Meanwhile the Detroit people were looking after the entertainment of the "Big Four" all of whom had gotten back to the City-of-the-Strait some how. Judge Durfee supplied us with guns, ammunition, rubber boots and fishing tackle. Truman Newbury placed his handsome yacht at our disposal. The yacht was well stocked and well manned, and we set upon an extended duck shooting and fishing trip. We let the cook do most of the fishing. But he caught "Portulac Neel" in the evening. We happened to be on the dock struck. It was on this trip that the party danced on the brink of eternity. Also, it was one of the evening's waded eloquent and to the point. Eight of us were across the St. Clair Plains in a cat-in-a-hat. There was not room for all to be seated, but standing or sitting, everyone had to work like a Trojan to halt out water to prevent us from being swamped or buckets took their hats. The waves were breaking in, on and over us.

This stage setting made Dan Brotherton's speech all the more melodramatic. Said his Dan:

"I will sell my life for \$100 if anyone will guarantee to deliver it to my wife." There were just seven more in that boat willing to take the same chance.

Detroit had some ball team after the standing of the "Big Four" was established. In the spring of '88 we took a training trip to Savannah, Ga. W. H. Watkins was manager, and one of the best under whom I ever played. We had Charlie Bennett and Bill not catchers; "Ledy" Baldwin, Larry Twitchell and Getzner, pitchers; Brothers, first base; Sam Crane, second base; White, third base; Rowe, shortstop; Ned Hanlon, center field; Sam Thompson, right field and myself left field. We went from Savannah to Atlanta to play three games. We won the first without trouble. In the sixth inning of the final game the score stood 7 to 1 against us.

In this stage setting made Dan Brotherton's speech all the more melodramatic. Said his Dan:

"I will sell my life for \$100 if anyone will guarantee to deliver it to my wife." There were just seven more in that boat willing to take the same chance.

Detroit had some ball team after the standing of the "Big Four" was established. In the spring of '88 we took a training trip to Savannah, Ga. W. H. Watkins was manager, and one of the best under whom I ever played. We had Charlie Bennett and Bill not catchers; "Ledy" Baldwin, Larry Twitchell and Getzner, pitchers; Brothers, first base; Sam Crane, second base; White, third base; Rowe, shortstop; Ned Hanlon, center field; Sam Thompson, right field and myself left field. We went from Savannah to Atlanta to play three games. We won the first without trouble. In the sixth inning of the final game the score stood 7 to 1 against us.

In this stage setting made Dan Brotherton's speech all the more melodramatic. Said his Dan:

"I will sell my life for \$100 if anyone will guarantee to deliver it to my wife." There were just seven more in that boat willing to take the same chance.

Detroit had some ball team after the standing of the "Big Four" was established. In the spring of '88 we took a training trip to Savannah, Ga. W. H. Watkins was manager, and one of the best under whom I ever played. We had Charlie Bennett and Bill not catchers; "Ledy" Baldwin, Larry Twitchell and Getzner, pitchers; Brothers, first base; Sam Crane, second base; White, third base; Rowe, shortstop; Ned Hanlon, center field; Sam Thompson, right field and myself left field. We went from Savannah to Atlanta to play three games. We won the first without trouble. In the sixth inning of the final game the score stood 7 to 1 against us.

In this stage setting made Dan Brotherton's speech all the more melodramatic. Said his Dan:

"I will sell my life for \$100 if anyone will guarantee to deliver it to my wife." There were just seven more in that boat willing to take the same chance.

Detroit had some ball team after the standing of the "Big Four" was established. In the spring of '88 we took a training trip to Savannah, Ga. W. H. Watkins was manager, and one of the best under whom I ever played. We had Charlie Bennett and Bill not catchers; "Ledy" Baldwin, Larry Twitchell and Getzner, pitchers; Brothers, first base; Sam Crane, second base; White, third base; Rowe, shortstop; Ned Hanlon, center field; Sam Thompson, right field and myself left field. We went from Savannah to Atlanta to play three games. We won the first without trouble. In the sixth inning of the final game the score stood 7 to 1 against us.

In this stage setting made Dan Brotherton's speech all the more melodramatic. Said his Dan:

"I will sell my life for \$100 if anyone will guarantee to deliver it to my wife." There were just seven more in that boat willing to take the same chance.

Detroit had some ball team after the standing of the "Big Four" was established. In the spring of '88 we took a training trip to Savannah, Ga. W. H. Watkins was manager, and one of the best under whom I ever played. We had Charlie Bennett and Bill not catchers; "Ledy" Baldwin, Larry Twitchell and Getzner, pitchers; Brothers, first base; Sam Crane, second base; White, third base; Rowe, shortstop; Ned Hanlon, center field; Sam Thompson, right field and myself left field. We went from Savannah to Atlanta to play three games. We won the first without trouble. In the sixth inning of the final game the score stood 7 to 1 against us.

In this stage setting made Dan Brotherton's speech all the more melodramatic. Said his Dan:

Bowling Chat

Tuesday night saw the race for the second series of the City League start when the B.B.C. Company put in the season's high team total when they hung up 2942, also heading the list for first week by taking all three from the College five.

The following is an estimate of the five-men final entry for the Buffalo tournament: Buffalo, 150; balance of New York State, 125; Ohio, 40; Canada, 35; Pennsylvania, 30; Illinois, 25; New Jersey, 20; Maryland, 20; Michigan, 20; Four, all of whom had gotten back to the City-of-the-Strait some how. Judge Durfee supplied us with guns, ammunition, rubber boots and fishing tackle. Truman Newbury placed his handsome yacht at our disposal. The yacht was well stocked and well manned, and we set upon an extended duck shooting and fishing trip. We let the cook do most of the fishing. But he caught "Portulac Neel" in the evening. We happened to be on the dock struck. It was on this trip that the party danced on the brink of eternity. Also, it was one of the evening's waded eloquent and to the point. Eight of us were across the St. Clair Plains in a cat-in-a-hat. There was not room for all to be seated, but standing or sitting, everyone had to work like a Trojan to halt out water to prevent us from being swamped or buckets took their hats. The waves were breaking in, on and over us.

This stage setting made Dan Brotherton's speech all the more melodramatic. Said his Dan:

"I will sell my life for \$100 if anyone will guarantee to deliver it to my wife." There were just seven more in that boat willing to take the same chance.

Detroit had some ball team after the standing of the "Big Four" was established. In the spring of '88 we took a training trip to Savannah, Ga. W. H. Watkins was manager, and one of the best under whom I ever played. We had Charlie Bennett and Bill not catchers; "Ledy" Baldwin, Larry Twitchell and Getzner, pitchers; Brothers, first base; Sam Crane, second base; White, third base; Rowe, shortstop; Ned Hanlon, center field; Sam Thompson, right field and myself left field. We went from Savannah to Atlanta to play three games. We won the first without trouble. In the sixth inning of the final game the score stood 7 to 1 against us.

In this stage setting made Dan Brotherton's speech all the more melodramatic. Said his Dan:

"I will sell my life for \$100 if anyone will guarantee to deliver it to my wife." There were just seven more in that boat willing to take the same chance.

Detroit had some ball team after the standing of the "Big Four" was established. In the spring of '88 we took a training trip to Savannah, Ga. W. H. Watkins was manager, and one of the best under whom I ever played. We had Charlie Bennett and Bill not catchers; "Ledy" Baldwin, Larry Twitchell and Getzner, pitchers; Brothers, first base; Sam Crane, second base; White, third base; Rowe, shortstop; Ned Hanlon, center field; Sam Thompson, right field and myself left field. We went from Savannah to Atlanta to play three games. We won the first without trouble. In the sixth inning of the final game the score stood 7 to 1 against us.

In this stage setting made Dan Brotherton's speech all the more melodramatic. Said his Dan:

"I will sell my life for \$100 if anyone will guarantee to deliver it to my wife." There were just seven more in that boat willing to take the same chance.

Detroit had some ball team after the standing of the "Big Four" was established. In the spring of '88 we took a training trip to Savannah, Ga. W. H. Watkins was manager, and one of the best under whom I ever played. We had Charlie Bennett and Bill not catchers; "Ledy" Baldwin, Larry Twitchell and Getzner, pitchers; Brothers, first base; Sam Crane, second base; White, third base; Rowe, shortstop; Ned Hanlon, center field; Sam Thompson, right field and myself left field. We went from Savannah to Atlanta to play three games. We won the first without trouble. In the sixth inning of the final game the score stood 7 to 1 against us.

In this stage setting made Dan Brotherton's speech all the more melodramatic. Said his Dan:

"I will sell my life for \$100 if anyone will guarantee to deliver it to my wife." There were just seven more in that boat willing to take the same chance.

Detroit had some ball team after the standing of the "Big Four" was established. In the spring of '88 we took a training trip to Savannah, Ga. W. H. Watkins was manager, and one of the best under whom I ever played. We had Charlie Bennett and Bill not catchers; "Ledy" Baldwin, Larry Twitchell and Getzner, pitchers; Brothers, first base; Sam Crane, second base; White, third base; Rowe, shortstop; Ned Hanlon, center field; Sam Thompson, right field and myself left field. We went from Savannah to Atlanta to play three games. We won the first without trouble. In the sixth inning of the final game the score stood 7 to 1 against us.

In this stage setting made Dan Brotherton's speech all the more melodramatic. Said his Dan:

"I will sell my life for \$100 if anyone will guarantee to deliver it to my wife." There were just seven more in that boat willing to take the same chance.

Detroit had some ball team after the standing of the "Big Four" was established. In the spring of '88 we took a training trip to Savannah, Ga. W. H. Watkins was manager, and one of the best under whom I ever played. We had Charlie Bennett and Bill not catchers; "Ledy" Baldwin, Larry Twitchell and Getzner, pitchers; Brothers, first base; Sam Crane, second base; White, third base; Rowe, shortstop; Ned Hanlon, center field; Sam Thompson, right field and myself left field. We went from Savannah to Atlanta to play three games. We won the first without trouble. In the sixth inning of the final game the score stood 7 to 1 against us.

In this stage setting made Dan Brotherton's speech all the more melodramatic. Said his Dan:

"I will sell my life for \$100 if anyone will guarantee to deliver it to my wife." There were just seven more in that boat willing to take the same chance.

Detroit had some ball team after the standing of the "Big Four" was established. In the spring of '88 we took a training trip to Savannah, Ga. W. H. Watkins was manager, and one of the best under whom I ever played. We had Charlie Bennett and Bill not catchers; "Ledy" Baldwin, Larry Twitchell and Getzner, pitchers; Brothers, first base; Sam Crane, second base; White, third base; Rowe, shortstop; Ned Hanlon, center field; Sam Thompson, right field and myself left field. We went from Savannah to Atlanta to play three games. We won the first without trouble. In the sixth inning of the final game the score stood 7 to 1 against us.

In this stage setting made Dan Brotherton's speech all the more melodramatic. Said his Dan:

"I will sell my life for \$100 if anyone will guarantee to deliver it to my wife." There were just seven more in that boat willing to take the same chance.

Detroit had some ball team after the standing of the "Big Four" was established. In the spring of '88 we took a training trip to Savannah, Ga. W. H. Watkins was manager, and one of the best under whom I ever played. We had Charlie Bennett and Bill not catchers; "Ledy" Baldwin, Larry Twitchell and Getzner, pitchers; Brothers, first base; Sam Crane, second base; White, third base; Rowe, shortstop; Ned Hanlon, center field; Sam Thompson, right field and myself left field. We went from Savannah to Atlanta to play three games. We won the first without trouble. In the sixth inning of the final game the score stood 7 to 1 against us.

In this stage setting made Dan Brotherton's speech all the more melodramatic. Said his Dan:

"I will sell my life for \$100 if anyone will guarantee to deliver it to my wife." There were just seven more in that boat willing to take the same chance.

Detroit had some ball team after the standing of the "Big Four" was established. In the spring of '88 we took a training trip to Savannah, Ga. W. H. Watkins was manager, and one of the best under whom I ever played. We had Charlie Bennett and Bill not catchers; "Ledy" Baldwin, Larry Twitchell and Getzner, pitchers; Brothers, first base; Sam Crane, second base; White, third base; Rowe, shortstop; Ned Hanlon, center field; Sam Thompson, right field and myself left field. We went from Savannah to Atlanta to play three games. We won the first without trouble. In the sixth inning of the final game the score stood 7 to 1 against us.

Bowling Records

City— Won. Lost. B.B.C. Co. 2 0 Royals 2 0 Payne 2 0 Parkdales 2 1 Dominions 1 2 Gladstones 1 2 Brunswicks 0 2 College 0 3

Payne— Won. Lost. Bachelors 21 12 Benedicts 21 12 Lackawans 21 12 Manhattans 21 12 Slovaks 8 28 Seneca 4 32

Wrens 15 6 Larks 13 5 Quails 10 9 Athletes 12 3 Storks 9 8 Owls 4 6 Swans 7 11 Robins 4 8 Hawks 2 13 Orioles 2 13

Simcoes 8 1 Spillers 9 6 Queen Citys 8 7 Midlight 6 6 Victories 5 7 Red Rose Tea 6 10 Ardennes 4 8 College 4 8

Tyndall's Colts 12 3 J. J. McLaughlin 10 2 Selgion Inns 5 4 Gerhard Heintzmann 9 6 Acnes 4 6 A. Y. C. 3 9 Clans 3 9 Imperial 1 14

National Cash Regis. 3 0 The Telegram 3 0 Eatonias 3 0 Emmett Shoes 2 1 Woods-Norris, Ltd. 1 2 Leavack & Co. 1 2 E. J. Murray & Co. 0 3 North American Life 0 3 El Fairs 0 0 Langmuir Tailoring 0 0

Daily World 5 4 The Mail 5 4 Sunday World 5 4 The Telegram 1 8

McLean Pub. Co. 9 1 Toronto Typsetting 6 1 Dupon & Rose 4 2 Acton Pub. Co. 2 4 Tweed & Co. 1 6 Saturday Night 0 6

Russets 18 11 Duchess 14 13 Pippins 12 12 Baldwin 12 15 Greenings 12 15 Kings 12 15

Can. Kodak 8 1 Adams 10 2 Sun Life Ins. Co. 6 3 Thompson Mfg. Co. 6 3 Photo Eng. Ltd. 5 4 Weller, Crown Tailoring 2 9 J. F. Brown & Co. 6 6 Consolidated Optical 3 9

Fishing Club 8 1 Hammond Bros. 8 1 Brunswicks 10 2 Night Hawks 10 2 Nationals 8 4 Teuth 3 6 Royal Gren. Sergeants 5 7 Kismets 2 7 O'Kwheerneckinokis 2 7 Blackhalls 3 9 Methodist Book Room 2 10 Grip (Limited) 0 2

Over and Short 8 3 Tonnage 9 3 Youce - street 6 3 Drummers 7 5 Joint Traffic 3 6 Treasury 3 6 Money Order 2 7

Burroughes 4 5 Dunn's Big Four 4 5 Sherbourne 4 5 Dominion 3 5 Corby 3 5 Night Owls 2 1 Kodaks 1 2

Athenaeum 12 1 Royals 8 2 Dominions 8 2 Brunswicks 8 2 Parkdales 3 2 Payne 3 2 Gladstones 3 2 College 3 2

W. Seager 8 2 R. Stewart 7 4 G. Stewart 5 5 Fryer 4 2 Christy 4 2 Boyd 3 6 Phelan 2 2 Fletcher 2 2 Gordon 2 2

Gladstone-Brockton Colts v. Gladstones. Athenaeum A-Atkins' Colts v. Simcoes. Royals-Eagles v. Owls, Hawks v. Swans.

Central-Fishing Club v. Nationals. Printers-Punday World v. Mail. Gorman-Gibson v. El Fairs. Business Men's-Hayes Plumbing v. El Fairs.

Apples-Greenings v. Russets. Payne-Benedicts v. Bachelors. Eaton's-Section 1, 24 v. Main Floor. Section 2, Delivery v. 25; section 2, Inspectors v. E.I.23.

Athenaeum Mercantile - Kodaks v. Thompson. Dominion Express-Money Order v. Joint Traffic. Central I.O.O.F. - Social v. Laurel. Brunswick Individual-Camp.

Rowing Club Three-Man-Midnight Sons v. Bonboats. City Two-Man - Royal at Brunswicks. Athenaeum Two-Man - Simcoes v. Queen Citys. Brunswick Individual-Tom Bird v. Geo. Stewart.

Mr. George T. Peppall has placed a stained glass window in the Wesley Methodist Church in memory of his young son. The design is an adaptation of Christ healing the sick.

To Erect Monument In Memory of Hanlan

Meeting of Rowing and Canoe Clubs Held and Progress is Made— Committee Chosen.

At a meeting of the rowing and canoe clubs of the city, held Friday afternoon, it was decided to try and have a suitable monument erected in Hanlan Memorial Park, and to have the Dominion Day Regatta called "The Hanlan Memorial Regatta."

A committee was appointed to wait on the board of control and the Ontario and Dominion governments. Many prominent citizens wrote commending the work, all strongly eulogizing the late oarsman's great work for the city and country.

T. P. Galt, K.C., was elected chairman. Hon. George P. Graham, Brockville, was president of the Ontario Canadian Henley. Hon. J. P. Mabey, M. K. Cowan, K.C., Mr. Gourlay, president of the board of trade, Dr. J. O. Orr, T. Steele, president of the Hamilton Rowing Club; Joseph Wright, W. H. Cameron, Ottawa; R. G. Galt, Winnipeg Rowing Club; J. C. Eaton, Geo. Gooderham, Ald. Maguire, Ald. Boston crowd, remember—was yelling its approbation of Lajoie, who had batted in about seven of the visiting club's nine runs.

As Lajoie took his place at first in the eighth inning, a man climbed over the front railing of the fifty-cent seats and almost before he was noticed at all had made his way over to where the hero of the day was anchored.

The umpire and the groundkeeper made a rush in the direction of first base just in time to hear Lajoie's unwelcome visitor say:

"Say, if you guys live to be a million years old you'll never see a cleaner base hit than that."

And it is my recollection that the official scorer was of the same opinion. Napoleon Lajoie had been on the old Philadelphia team but a few weeks when he was the innocent cause of the game between the Phillies and the Boston being temporarily stopped.

Lajoie was playing at first in this game—it was played in Boston—and a lot of his friends from Fall River and Woonsocket were on hand to see their old idol.

Everything went along merrily until the seventh inning. At that particular stage of the game the Phillies were leading 9 to 1, and the crowd—It was a Boston crowd, remember—was yelling its approbation of Lajoie, who had batted in about seven of the visiting club's nine runs.

As Lajoie took his place at first in the eighth inning, a man climbed over the front railing of the fifty-cent seats and almost before he was noticed at all had made his way over to where the hero of the day was anchored.

The umpire and the groundkeeper made a rush in the direction of first base just in time to hear Lajoie's unwelcome visitor say:

"Say, if you guys live to be a million years old you'll never see a cleaner base hit than that."

And it is my recollection that the official scorer was of the same opinion. Napoleon Lajoie had been on the old Philadelphia team but a few weeks when he was the innocent cause of the game between the Phillies and the Boston being temporarily stopped.

EXIT CASEY

Now, Casey's gone to Kingdom Come, where all good players land; The manner of his going was spectacular and grand.

St. Peter winked at Gabriel, and invited Casey to sit down and tell his story there.

"The outlook wasn't brilliant," that's as far as Casey got, "I've been waiting your arrival and mounted up more. Come in! Now tell us how it happened, for we'd like to get it straight."

"You can't tell," I replied. "It this bunch ever gets started there is no telling when it will stop."

"And in the seventh it did start. A base on balls was followed by three home runs, five triples and any number of singles and doubles scattered in. On my third time at bat in that inning, who was watching for Atlanta, said: 'Don't you fellows want anyone to make a living but yourselves?'"

In this stage setting made Dan Brotherton's speech all the more melodramatic. Said his Dan:

"I will sell my life for \$100 if anyone will guarantee to deliver it to my wife." There were just seven more in that boat willing to take the same chance.

Detroit had some ball team after the standing of the "Big Four" was established. In the spring of '88 we took a training trip to Savannah, Ga. W. H. Watkins was manager, and one of the best under whom I ever played. We had Charlie Bennett and Bill not catchers; "Ledy" Baldwin, Larry Twitchell and Getzner, pitchers; Brothers, first base; Sam Crane, second base; White, third base; Rowe, shortstop; Ned Hanlon, center field; Sam Thompson, right field and myself left field. We went from Savannah to Atlanta to play three games. We won the first without trouble. In the sixth inning of the final game the score stood 7 to 1 against us.

In this stage setting made Dan Brotherton's speech all the more melodramatic. Said his Dan:

"I will sell my life for \$100 if anyone will guarantee to deliver it to my wife." There were just seven more in that boat willing to take the same chance.

Detroit had some ball team after the standing of the "Big Four" was established. In the spring of '88 we took a training trip to Savannah, Ga. W. H. Watkins was manager, and one of the best under whom I ever played. We had Charlie Bennett and Bill not catchers; "Ledy" Baldwin, Larry Twitchell and Getzner, pitchers; Brothers, first base; Sam Crane, second base; White, third base; Rowe, shortstop; Ned Hanlon, center field; Sam Thompson, right field and myself left field. We went from Savannah to Atlanta to play three games. We won the first without trouble. In the sixth inning of the final game the score stood 7 to 1 against us.

In this stage setting made Dan Brotherton's speech all the more melodramatic. Said his Dan:

"I will sell my life for \$100 if anyone will guarantee to deliver it to my wife." There were just seven more in that boat willing to take the same chance.

Detroit had some ball team after the standing of the "Big Four" was established. In the spring of '88 we took a training trip to Savannah, Ga. W. H. Watkins was manager, and one of the best under whom I ever played. We had Charlie Bennett and Bill not catchers; "Ledy" Baldwin, Larry Twitchell and Getzner, pitchers; Brothers, first base; Sam Crane, second base; White, third base; Rowe, shortstop; Ned Hanlon, center field; Sam Thompson, right field and myself left field. We went from Savannah to Atlanta to play three games. We won the first without trouble. In the sixth inning of the final game the score stood 7 to 1 against us.

In this stage setting made Dan Brotherton's speech all the more melodramatic. Said his Dan:

His Majesty's Guards

are asking for "NOBLEMEN" Cigars. Captain, the Hon. Douglas-Pennant, writes from the "Guards" Club, Pall Mall, London, England, and asks the price of "NOBLEMEN" Cigars delivered in London, England.

There's a reason for the equality. It is summed up in one word, "QUALITY."

The "NOBLEMEN" Cigar is "full of quality." It is made from the world's choicest Havana tobacco, by skilled Cuban workmen, and costs only two for a quarter.

It is fitting that a celebrated club should ask for a celebrated cigar, made by a firm whose goods have been famous for over half a century.

"NOBLEMEN" Size, 2 for a quarter. "PANETELAS" Size, 100 straight. "GONCHA FINA" Size, 3 for 25c.

S. DAVIS & SONS, Limited, Montreal. Makers of the Famous "PERFECTION" 100 Cigar.

Nigh a Century Old!

John Begg's Whiskey

ESTABLISHED 1825

For upwards of 60 years sold to the Royal Family by Royal Warrant
And distilled on the Royal Estate of Lochnagar

WHO SAID BEGG'S? ALL LOYAL CITIZENS

SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA:

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

"Lest We Forget"

By W. W. Naughton.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—A good deal has been written and said lately about "hopes" of the white race in the pugilistic line. It all comes of the overweening desire to locate a pale face capable of subduing one Jack Johnson, and it almost looks as though those who wish to see the supremacy in fistfights restored to the caucasian race are over-looking the fact that Johnson is not by any means the only dark sheep in the fighting fold. There are enough colored heavyweights in sight to form a drill corps or tour the country as a Georgia minstrel show if boxing should fall into disfavour.

In addition to Johnson we have the Sams—Langford and McVey, Joe Jeannette and the new man, Hank Griffin. And that looks like an ace-high spade flush.

Of this bunch, of course, Johnson is best. For a second choice Sam Langford would probably receive the popular vote, also from the way the light-heavy, Hank Griffin, is coming on, it looks as the Sam had a formidable rival for the distinction of being the next best in the colored phalanx.

Sam McVey is big and muscular and when he left the hospital shores was not regarded as the possessor of any particular degree of class. He has, however, gained a world of experience and the confidence which is born of experience, by years of milling in the French capital. It stands to reason that he must have improved to a considerable extent and that would prove a hard nut to crack for any of the budding hopes of the white race.

Joe Jeannette, who is a much lighter man than McVey, once bested big Sam in a contest in Paris; and as Jeannette has been defeated a couple of times since then by Sam Langford, there is justification for classing Langford higher than either McVey or Jeannette.

When all is said, the colored heavies present a big front and if they were to form a union for the purpose of preserving the championship of the negro race the bravest of our "hopes" would admit that the task of recapturing the title is not quite as easy as it might at first appear.

A glance at the pugilistic band of hope as it is at present doesn't warrant the belief that a white man is to stand for the champion in the very near future. With Tommy Burns doubtful as to his ability to take up the game again, Al Kaufman is the one on whom the sporting public places the most reliance. Ad., however, has not displayed any symptoms of world-beating capacity after six years of professional fighting. He is big, brave

TURF SCRIBE'S SHABBY TREATMENT AT MONCRIEF

Horse News of All Kinds From the Winter Tracks—McCahey Leading Jockey.

—By Bert E. Collyer—
JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 28.—The turf scribes who have dared to tell the truth about racing and its conduct at Moncrief Park, and as a consequence have been persecuted, and more recently subjected to a most infamous "kangaroo," experienced a twinge of satisfaction during the past week, when it was learned that the turf governing bodies throughout the United States had returned the "authorized report" of the secretary of the bright, omnipotent, immaculate organization, the S. J. C. One turf body, it is said, did not even dignify the ruling with an answer.

Aside from the fact that the action of the race solons throughout the country has made pertinently plain the correct status of the "one man power," on the racing horizon, the action also tends to relieve the minds of the poor horsemen, many of whom claim, they have been unjustly and grossly treated by the Curley Brown regime and who until now were of the belief, that such rulings would be taken cognizance of elsewhere.

Of course, the attitude of the Canadian Racing Associations toward Brown and his confederates, was never in doubt, because it is a well-known fact that when Brown made overtures to the Canuck organization, one year ago, for recognition, he was met with cold, dignified and sphinxlike silence. This left but one inference, that Brown was persona non grata in Canuckland. The percolated well has been borne out in the rulings at the local track, the most recent of which was the attitude toward Jockey Wilson, whose case was passed upon by the executive of the Canadian Racing Associations and who must have been the local officials evidently saw otherwise. That the Canucks never did attempt to curry favor with the local magnates was well illustrated when Pines, Brown's partner, was fined at Windsor, for participating in a serious contravention of the rules of racing.

Jockey McCahey, whose splendid horsemanship is just now the talk of the course, has supplanted Bell as the leading winning rider. The latter is at present out of the saddle with a broken collar bone. Jockey Butwell, who got abroad in April to ride for Count de Lazeroff, the Russian turfman, is second on the list. Butwell has grown heavy of late, and this has militated against his chances of accepting many mounts. Butwell's Russian engagement covers one season from April 15, to Nov. 15, inclusive. Goose is another lad that has shown good horsemanship during the meeting. Musgrave, a bang-up fourth. Musgrave, generally characterized as the "king of money riders," has done considerable ground duty of late.

Speaking of Butwell's engagement brings to mind that Vincent Powers, also Bell, and probably one or two other riders will see fame and fortune abroad during the forthcoming season. Bell, will, it is said, accompany James McCormick to Germany where the latter is chief trainer of the ex-Lord Derby's establishment. In the Pennycuik engagement, McCormick undoubtedly engaged the biggest find since Walter Miller. Possessed of that very rare quality in these days, "a fine pair of hands," the youngster succeeds in getting more out of a willing horse than any one since the peerless Sloan. What is more, Bell has the happy faculty of being capable of whipping with either hand, and is one of the strongest finishers at this track.

Powers is probably the most doubtful quality of all. The latter experienced a setback while on the road at Empire City, Jan. 4, and from which he has never fully recovered. The lad who is at present with his parents in New York, attempted to get into riding shape during the last meeting at Lexington, but failed in his arduous task. Powers, it is said, now weighs in the neighborhood of 130 pounds.

The two-year-olds uncovered to date are an especially fine lot and the Chinn stable has more than held its own. The Kentuckians started the year off with a rush, winning the first two dashes with a Col. Cook, a well confirmed son of Proudfoot and the second with Rose of Jeddah, a stockily built daughter of Cesarion. Both are well mannered, the colt appears by far the better racing prospect.

Dick Williams, the Blackwell horseman, has also a well-broken string, while, from a viewpoint of size, at least two of them look more like fully developed three-year-olds than two-year-olds. It will be remembered that this question was raised about a couple from this same stable one year ago—truly desirable. A much mooted question in turf circles is: how does Williams begin to calculate the age of his weanlings and yearlings?

VANDERBILT BIG WINNER

Millionaire's Racers in France Clean Up \$203,760 Past Season.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—William K. Vanderbilt was the leading winning turfman of the world in 1910. The American millionaire's racers won \$293,760. This sum was obtained by numerous victories on the French turf. His thoroughbred not only won the greatest number of events in France but excelled all other horses in the matter of races won during the year. The records of the leading winning owners in the various countries are as follows:

W. K. Vanderbilt (France), \$293,760; Mr. Falck (England), \$176,760; Emperor Wilhelm (Austria), \$158,325; S. T. Hildreth (America), \$145,000; Sir Rhoadland (Italy), \$87,435; Baron Springer (Austria), \$73,185; F. Brugman (Belgium), \$72,110.

Hotel Krausmann, Kirk and Church Sts. Ladies and gentlemen. German imported German Beers on draught.

Traitor!
Hungry Artist—Ah, see what I have I was going to buy an apple for three cents, but finally persuaded the shopkeeper to sell me two for five.

Hungrier Ditt—Base church! I see that even you, too, have caught the sordid spirit of commercialism!—Puck.

CLEVELAND CURLERS WILL BAN THE ONTARIO C. A.

News and Gossip of Various Kinds of Sports—Turf, Baseball, Boxing.

You would never suspect that over in Cleveland baseball has taken off its hat to curling as far as the length of its Cleveland career is concerned. Baseball had its inception there shortly after the war, but the Cleveland curlers have been playing for a trophy since 1868 and the game had been played there for some fifteen years before that. In the old days the curlers used to play on the Ohio Canal and Lake Erie, but later have enjoyed their sport at Forest City Park and Rockefeller Park, their present headquarters being located at the last named surface.

The Burns Curling Club of Cleveland, has fifty members, but an expansion campaign is to be inaugurated next winter, when property will be leased for the purpose of erecting a regular curling rink. Natural ice will be depended upon, the building being merely a roof which will protect the ice from the sun and rain, and allow the curlers to play at night, the rink being lighted. Then Cleveland will join the Ontario Curling Association that spreads from Detroit and Grand Rapids from across the line. There are eight teams in the Burns club, the Salen rink having won the Bell trophy for seven of the last eight seasons, the other teams being the Charles and Charles Salen, Adam Graham, Charles Carran and William Agnew.

Editor World: Kindly allow my taking the liberty of writing you regarding the British football results in your paper. I would esteem it a great favor if you could possibly arrange to have the results of the matches, as well as the English. I also write on behalf of several Scotch people in Toronto who have been remarking to me about same. No doubt you will do what you can in the matter.

John F. Shaw.

James R. Keene's horses in England are being prepared by Joseph Butters, of Newmarket. Last year Butters trained only three horses. This year he has charge of fifty, and has been obliged to refuse to accept the care of many more. Why a series of representatives he saddled fourteen winners in 1910. Of the Castleton bred three-year-olds, Runnymede has attracted most attention. He is conceded to be the best of the year. The other brown four-year-old colt, Metaphor, brother of Maskette, by Disguise-Bitrica, appears to be overlooked.

Mr. Keene has registered with the English Jockey Club the following names for his two-year-olds, now in training in charge of Butters: Havellock, by Delhi-Bunaway; Gilt-Outran, b. c., by Delhi-Gingham; Cut-arc, b. c., by Ben Brush-Running Stream; Blarney Stone, ch. c., by Hippodrome-Maid of Erin; Francini, b. c., by Hippodrome-Belgravia; Sranlan, ch. c., by Disguise-Sandy; Junona, b. c., by Delhi-Cap and Bells; Matusehka, br. f., by Vicer-Beatarina; Mapphenia, ch. f., by Hippodrome-Baltha.

August Belmont has a string of nine at Newmarket in the quarters of R. Watson. They comprise the four-year-old Merry, by Delhi-Bunaway; Gilt-Outran, b. c., by Delhi-Gingham; Cut-arc, b. c., by Ben Brush-Running Stream; Blarney Stone, ch. c., by Hippodrome-Maid of Erin; Francini, b. c., by Hippodrome-Belgravia; Sranlan, ch. c., by Disguise-Sandy; Junona, b. c., by Delhi-Cap and Bells; Matusehka, br. f., by Vicer-Beatarina; Mapphenia, ch. f., by Hippodrome-Baltha.

Hugh McIntosh's determination to sail for Australia after the Langford fight in London on February 13 has left the heavyweight situation in the air. It was believed that he would make an attempt to match Jack Johnson against Kaufman or the winner of the Langford-Lang affair and it was also thought that he would pit Tommy Burns against some big fighter. But with McIntosh out of the running in England there seems to be no chance to see Johnson in action unless he agrees to visit Paris, France, where the promoters are ready to offer him a big bonus. The latest mails from London contain the statement that Lang will weigh at least 160 pounds for Langford and will have plenty of backing. Langford will carry about 165 pounds, but as he is well known on the other side he will doubtless receive plenty of support. In short the English papers say that the Langford-Lang fight will be a heavy betting affair with the quotation being even money and a take no chance money sport. It is not surprising if Langford scores a quick knockout, that is if he does his level best.

"Hitting is very largely luck. So is fielding. One man has more natural ability than another and one has more luck than another. I have been one of the lucky ones."

So says Hans Wagner, the batting pitcher of the Boston Red Sox, who was interviewed by the Boston Herald-Burg Pirates, in what is said to be his first real interview. The famous Dutchman, who has been a terror to many pitchers and who has headed the batting list time and gain, is merely erratic in his talk if modest. This man on whom the fickle goddess has smiled so long is quoted further as saying:

"This baseball game is a mighty uncertain thing. I have been given credit for doing things any man could have done had he been as lucky as I was. Take the matter of hitting, for instance. Some men hit better than others, but they are the lucky ones. I know of times when I would have given a finger to have been able to produce a hit, and when the best I could do was to make an easy out. Then there are times when a hit wasn't needed when I have slammed the ball to the furthest corner of the lot. I tell you."

Incidentally, "Honus" says that the Pirates will "come back" this year and that their failure last season was due to overconfidence. Funny he did not add "and a lack of luck."

Baseball's wise men have never spoken on this subject against a batter who hits to a certain field. Most batters are pronounced right or left field hitters, which the pitchers know. With this knowledge the pitcher is to pitch the kind of ball that will keep the batter from hitting safely. There is where the wise ones disagree.

Manager McGuire's theory is that a batter who hits to left field, or vice versa, should be given the kind of ball



The Canadian Vehicles Ltd.

has obtained from Thos. A. Edison the exclusive right of manufacture and sale of the wonderful new Edison Storage Battery in Canada.

In connection with this Battery we have also obtained the rights for Canada for the sale of the "Detroit" Electric Carriages and the "Lansden" Commercial Vehicles, both of which were the first to use the new Edison Battery in the United States.

The "Detroit" Electric with the Edison Battery has made on test over 200 miles on one charge of battery.

In actual practical service over all kinds of roads and over the hills it is making daily runs as high as 150 miles to a charge. Such mileage puts the Detroit Electric in the touring class.

The performance of the Lansden Commercial Vehicle with the Edison Battery is just as remarkable in its way. We will tell you more about this later.

Before buying an Electric Vehicle of any sort investigate our line at garage, the old Granite Rink, 519 Church Street.

CANADIAN VEHICLES LIMITED

Garage—519 Church Street TORONTO Office—33 Scott Street

he finds hardest to connect with. Left field batters naturally hit a ball over the inside corner. Right field hitters hit a ball over the outside corner best. This has been proven. The Nap pitchers are instructed to keep the ball over the inside for right field hitters and over the outside corner for left field hitters.

Connie Mack has his battery men play exactly the other way.

"Mack tells us to give the batter what he likes and he has the outfield play for a long drive," said Paddy Livingston, Athletic catcher. "This does not hold good, of course, when there is a runner on third base and a long fly needed to bring him in."

"Manager McGuire's instructions are to make the batter do what is hardest for him," said Fred Falkenburg, Nap pitcher.

"We shift the outfield and infield as the Athletics and other teams that play the opposite game do, only in a different direction."

These theories apply only to batters of pronounced trends. Falkenburg says there are only four American league players who do not hit to a certain field. Larry, Cobb, Speaker and Collins are the four.

"When I am working against Speaker, Cobb or Collins, I try to fool them by pitching a curve when I think they are waiting for a fast ball and a fast ball when I believe a curve is expected," said Falkenburg. "They are free hitters and cannot be worked as the majority of players."

ELLIMAN'S Embrocation

FOR USE ON ANIMALS.
Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, Burns, Scalds, Ulcers, Cuts, Wounds, Frost-bites, Burns, Scalds, Ulcers, Cuts, Wounds, Frost-bites.

FOR HUMAN USE.
Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, Burns, Scalds, Ulcers, Cuts, Wounds, Frost-bites, Burns, Scalds, Ulcers, Cuts, Wounds, Frost-bites.

ELLIMAN, ROSS & CO., SLOUGH, ENGLAND.

FOUR BASEBALL CROOKS BLACKLISTED IN 1887

Louisville Players Lost Games on Intentional Errors and Threw Away Pennant.

The greatest scandal in connection with baseball resulted in the blacklisting in December, 1887, of four of the most prominent ball players in the league, namely, Devlin, Hall, Nichols and Craver of the Louisville Club.

When the Louisville team left on its final trip through the east that season (1887) it was looked upon as having the championship as good as won. The Louisville men had shown themselves to be far the strongest team in the league, and from that point to the end they could lose more than half of their games and still win the pennant.

The Hartfords at that time were playing on the old Mutual Club grounds in Brooklyn, and thither the Louisvilles went first for six games.

The Hartfords up to this time had been mere "practice material" for the Louisvilles, but on the day of the latter's first game of the trip in Brooklyn the pool-rooms in Hoboken laid heavily on the Hartfords in the game for that afternoon, and the Louisvilles were badly beaten. The game had been lost by errors of Craver, Hall and Nichols.

On the day of the second game the Hoboken pool-rooms once more laid heavy odds against the Louisvilles, and again the Louisvilles lost their errors by Devlin, Hall and Nichols. This bad work continued, and when the Louisvilles returned they had won only two games out of twelve played. The result was that they lost the championship by a margin of three games.

The Louisville directors were certain that there had been crooked work, but

they had no absolute proof. Nichols and Hall were suspected. Hall had recommended Nichols to the club in preference when the regular third baseman was laid up with boils.

When the team got to Brooklyn, Hall asked Manager Chapman to put Nichols on the team because the latter was a Brooklyn boy and would have a great many friends among the spectators.

When the team returned to Louisville they found that rumors of the dishonesty of certain of the players had preceded them.

Thereupon Devlin, the pitcher (and perhaps the greatest who ever handled a ball), called upon President Charles E. Chase to deny his guilt. Chase made Devlin believe he had more knowledge than he really had, and gave Devlin till eight o'clock that night to make a full confession.

Hall saw Devlin go into Chase's office and leave it. Fearing Devlin might confess, Hall went to Chase to feel his ground. Then Chase saw his opportunity, and by working one against the other, Chase got a full confession from each. Devlin accused Hall of leading him into it, and Hall laid his downfall on Nichols. Nichols remained silent and took his punishment without a word.

High Finance.
Briggs—Is it true that you have broken off your engagement to that girl who lives in the suburbs?
Griggs—Yes; they raised the commutation rates on me and I have transferred to a town girl.—Life.

A Reward for Lost Hair

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

BEFORE AFTER

A PEMBER TOUPEE

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

The Pember Store

Specialists in Toupee Making
Next Yonge St. Arcade

Breed to Good Performers

A Review of Experiments That Have Been Made With Untried Sires, Apropos of Mr. Billings' Determination to Breed the Great Lou Dillon to The Harvester.

With a list of all the champion trotting stallions before him, remarks The New York Herald, the student of horse breeding must be strongly impressed by the number of failures, as compared with the number of successful sires when the champions were sent to the stud. George Wilkes, 2:22; Axtell, 2:12; Allerton, 2:09, and Directum, 2:05, stand out as sires that have kept pace with the onward march of the breed but who of the present day ever considers George M. Patchen, 2:23; Fearnought, 2:24; Jay Gould, 2:21; Mambrino Gift, 2:20; Smuggler, 2:15; Phallas, 2:13, or any of the other champion stallions as factors in the problem of further improving the speed of the trotter?

prove anything it is that the power of a horse to transmit his own good qualities with uniformity and project them with high efficiency thru succeeding generations is not discoverable by any outward sign and can be proved only by testing the animal in the stud. The principle of first ascertaining what an untried horse can do by mating him with a few mares and testing his offspring before using him extensively has been recognized as the safe one by most of the successful breeders. It is for experimenting with a mare of such superlative class as Lou Dillon that Mr. Billings has been criticized. In doing so, however, he is only following in the footsteps of others who have owned champion trotting mares.

ord fifteen years ago, was bred in 1900 to the four-year-old Handspring that afterwards gained a record of 2:18. The produce was Queen's Heiress, 2:24. Handspring is not yet the sire of a 2:20 trotter.

Those who approve of Mr. Billings' selection of The Harvester as a mate for Lou Dillon can point to Nancy Hanks, 2:04, as a champion that was successfully bred to untried sires. When retired from the turf, in 1894, she was mated with Arion, 2:07, then without a representative in the 2:30 list, and later with the untried young horse Bingen, 2:06, Peter the Great, 2:07, and John A. McKerron, 2:05, to all of which she produced speed. John E. Madden, a year or two ago, bred her to the untried stallion Brighton, then regarded by him as a faster trotter than Crescens. Within a year, however, Mr. Madden has so changed his opinion of Brighton that he brought his stud career to a sudden end.

Goldsmith Maid, 2:14, the greatest campaigner of them all, was never bred to a tried and successful sire. She produced three foals by General Washington, a son of General Knox and Lady Thorn, 2:18, that was only an indifferent stock horse. One of her colts by General Washington was stranger, the sire of several trotters that were good ones in their day. Flora Temple's owner selected the thoroughbred, Leamington and the two very ordinary trotting-bred stallions, Rysdyk and William Welch, to mate with the first 2:20 trotter, and she produced nothing of note. What might have been the result if the little bottled mare had been bred to Hambletonian instead of his commonplace son, of course, problematical, but that she and the other champion mares, with the possible exception of Nancy Hanks, would have made more of a mark as producers of speed if they had been bred to tried sires is strongly open to question.

The Harvester is generally regarded as one of the most promising untried sires that ever appeared. He is almost a model in conformation and action, and he is a trotter in the manner born, having earned a record of 2:08 1/2 as a three-year-old within eight months after he was broken to harness, while he has never made a break. It is said, in his races or in his work, his sire before him was a colt trotter that trained on to a record of 2:08 1/2 and is to-day perhaps the best formed and fastest trotting stallion in America, besides being at twelve years old the sire of half a dozen high-class young trotters, two of which are in the 2:10 list. The dam of The Harvester has not yet produced anything of note besides the champion stallion, but she is still a comparatively young mare.

AS TO STALLION FEES. Queer charges made in England for famous horses' services. Queer, indeed, are some of the fees charged for the services of famous stallions in England. At the time of Ayrshire's death at the end of 1910, his quoted fee was \$90.15. Bachelors' Buttons' fee is the same, so too are the fees of Arnie and Colin; Cleo's fee is \$98; Desmond's, \$20.15; Duke of Westminster's, \$10.15; Gallinule's, \$21.15; Isinglass's, \$21.15; Mintagor's, \$43.15; Orme's (sire of Mr. Robert Davies' Orme Shore), \$29.15; St. Frusquin's, \$215.15; St. John's, \$29.15; Spearmint's, \$22.15; Thrush's, \$10.15; and White Knight's, \$149.15. William the Third, Your Majesty and Zimandel, each \$21.15. Isinglass is \$21.00; St. Frusquin is \$18 and Spearmint \$8.

When His Racing Days Are Over

Uses That Might and Should Be Made of the Thoroughbred—Advantages That Would Accrue to the Farmer and the Aid the Government Should Give.

By Bertram Eilam. There has always been speculation as to the use of the thoroughbred after his racing career has ended. Not as to the services of the horse as a sire or the mare for breeding purposes, but as to riding and driving.

Thirty years ago the Russian Government tried to improve the size and breed of their cavalry horse, also presumably at that time that Cossack cavalry were the best in the world but the authorities of the government studs, of which General Moerder was one of the heads, came to the conclusion that the animals used were "good but too small. They tried the experiment of breeding their small mares to the Percheron, but the legs and feet gave out. They could not stand the work of cavalry manoeuvring. Then the Russian government commissioned an agent to go to Great Britain to make enquiries and see what could be done. They called on Mr. Eilam, who at that time was a general breeder of thoroughbreds and whose brother John was trainer to the present czar's father. After some hesitation the Russian government bought Suffolk and Clydesdale stallions in their government studs. The cross with these horses and the Cossack mares produced a sturdy well-set-up horse that would stand three to six hours in the construction of the Russian cavalry horse. "It was pace" that was needed, again Mr. Eilam was consulted, and his advice was to cross with the thoroughbred.

Russia Bought Galtee Mare. For some years Mr. Eilam bought and shipped the best and biggest-boned thoroughbreds for the Russian government to be bred to Cossack mares. In 1904, he was instrumental in the sale of Galtee Mare, winner of the Derby, to the Russian government for \$25,000. The result is that to-day the Russian government has probably the finest cavalry horse that can be produced. Taking a line from Russian example why cannot the Canadian farmer make good use of the thoroughbred, for bred with the right stamp of mares, he will produce a horse unsurpassed for all round usefulness on or off the farm or for military purposes.

A Question for the Farmer. Will it pay the farmer to breed horses to supply the British army is a question that has been asked a great many times, and to-day we are no nearer an answer than in years gone by. There is a serious shortage of army horses in Great Britain, and for years it has been a matter for discussion as to the best way of getting to the root of the difficulty. At one time there was a scheme on foot to start military breeding studs in Russia and Germany, but it was thought this would prove to the detriment of the British farmer. But the necessity for military horses is being continuously emphasized. Still the procuring of the necessary number of horses is as great as ever.

The Farmer's Opportunity. If the British government would contract with the farmer to supply a certain stamp of horse at a contract price, the farmer would pay the farmer to breed the horse, and the farmer would be the stock raiser, and the farmer would stand there is little inducement for the stock raiser to ship horses at all, the freightage destroying any profit that otherwise might be made.

When Stratford Was the Headquarters for the Harness Horse, Woodstock for the Runner, and for Hunt Races a Collection Was Taken at the Gate by the Huntsman. Stratford was once the principal home of the harness horse in Ontario, if not in Canada. What Woodstock once was to the runner, the headquarters, as the late T. C. Patterson used to term it, the Newmarket of Canada, Stratford was to the fast harness horse. Over the track there Captain Hunter's 3-18 1/2, then the half-mile track record, was made and other fast marks chalked up. Now its glory has departed. Meetings are occasionally held it is true, but the old time swing that Stratford gave has gone. As Frank G. Smith says the ancient spirit will return, also it may be after many days. There are those of us who remember when the harness horse was king in Toronto. We have not forgotten that Woodbine was first built for and dedicated to the trotter. In those days high forty years ago, ah, me, how time flies—when I wrote and described at length the first racing that took place over the track, 2:30 was considered a clip that was hard to beat and a horse that could go the gait was worth as many thousands as he now would be hundreds, those old days, when sport was sport and the gambling spirit existed without being all in all. In those days hunt races were held and all the addition demanded was what was dropped in John Halligan's hat at the gate. Then gentlemen were glad to give a bit of sport to every one who chose to come, and after a fall, several falls would remount and go on. Major "Bob" was then known as Myles, "Gus" Thomas, Harvey P. Dwight, "Bob" Bond, of those days, and they can talk glibly and entertainingly of the sport we used to have. Now it is all "pay, pay, pay." Yes, my brethren, the good old days, the old days, were no myth, even if they have been made mock of in song.

THE HORSE MARKET. Prospects and Sales for the Current Week. With horse meetings to be held every day starting on Tuesday and ending on Friday, there should be some good transactions at the three horse marts in this city, a total of fourteen hundred horses are to be offered as follows: Monday, Jan. 30, 11 a.m.—At Maher's Horse Exchange, Bloor-st. east, 350 horses of all classes, including a special consignment of mares and geld-

MAHER'S HORSE EXCHANGE

16 TO 28 HAYDEN STREET
Near Cor. Yonge and Bloor Sts. PHONE NORTH 3920

PRIVATE SALES OF Horses, Carriages, Harness, etc., EVERY DAY
AUCTION SALES Every Monday and Thursday at 11 a.m.

"THE HORSE MARKET OF CANADA."

Auction Sales OF 550 HORSES NEXT WEEK

January 30 Monday At 11 a.m. 350 Horses
February 2 Thursday At 11 a.m. 200 Horses

A FINE SELECTION OF ALL CLASSES—Heavy Draughts, General Purpose, Express and Delivery Horses, Carriage Cobs, Matched Teams, Saddle and Road Horses, Trotters, Pacers and all kinds and sizes of Ponies and Pony Outfits. It is an impossible thing to buy as clean out of horses, as we have unlimited quantities of stock at our disposal. We have been guaranteed so many consignments for Monday next that there will be the largest number of horses here that have been offered for sale in one day. We call your attention in particular to the following, which we shall sell on

MONDAY NEXT

CONSIGNED BY MR. GEO. WILLIAMSON, a carload of the choicest of Mares and Geldings, from five to seven years old, weighing from 1,550 to 1,800 lbs. per head. This consignment has never been exceeded for size and quality, and EVERY HORSE WILL BE SOLD.
FROM THE SAME CONSIGNOR, a Dapple Grey Gelding, 5 years old, weighing 1,450 lbs. This is one of the most beautiful heavy horses ever shown in a sale ring, being essentially high-class in every detail. Mr. Williamson will SELL this horse on Monday for the high dollar.

AND ON MONDAY AND THURSDAY WE SHALL ALSO SELL a large number of Serviceably Sound Workers and Drivers consigned to us by city people who have no further use for them; also an unlimited quantity of Robes, Blankets, New and Second-hand Harness, etc., which we shall sell without the slightest reserve.

WE SELL STRICTLY ON COMMISSION

COMMISSION, 5 per cent. ENTRY FEE (if not sold) \$1 per horse.
ALL HORSES sold with a warranty are returnable by noon the following day of sale, if not as represented.
YONGE, 14 Court, Avenue, Road, Belt Line or Church Cars pass within half a block of our stable.
P. MAHER, Proprietor. GEO. JACKSON, Auctioneer. GEO. FITCH, Assistant Auctioneer.

THE REPOSITORY

"THE CENTRE OF THE HORSE TRADE."
CORNER SIMCOE AND NELSON STREETS, TORONTO
ESTABLISHED OVER 50 YEARS

550 HORSES AT AUCTION
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY
BEGINNING EACH DAY AT 11 A.M. PRIVATE SALES EVERY DAY.

TUESDAY, GREAT SALE OF 350 HORSES

Commencing at 11 o'clock.
We will have plenty of horses for next week, and buyers should make their arrangements to attend our Tuesday auction. If you cannot get here at 11 o'clock, when the sale starts, then come later, as there will still be lots of time and plenty of horses from which to select your horse or your load.
Our Tuesday sale embraces the best selections of all classes: Heavy Draughts, General Purpose, Express and Delivery Horses, Farm Blocks, Drivers and Saddle Horses.

Three Carloads of Lumber Horses

From The Cavendish Lumber Co., Boboaygeon, Ont.
Tuesday, January 31st
without reserve.
There are a great many mares among the lot, and they are all right out of bush work, and were originally purchased at the highest prices. Only the best class of horses can stand the work in the lumber woods, and these are a fine, well-seasoned lot of horses, fit for any work.

CITY HORSES

For Unreserved Sale
At each of our auctions we sell a large number of horses which are consigned to us for sale by city firms and others who have no further use for them. Many of these were originally purchased for high prices, and there is many a bargain to be had in their disposal without reserve. These sales of city horses offer an excellent opportunity for the buyer and seller to meet and make a fair exchange.

Friday, February 3rd

at 12 o'clock sharp, we are selling for DR. J. G. McPHERSON, a consignment of Imported Thoroughbred Hackney Mares without reserve.
These are a fine lot of horses, and they are all sold to be sound, kind in harness, and they are well city broken. It is a rare occasion when such good horses are offered at public auction. Among the lot is "Cannon's Sunshine," a chestnut, 7 years, 15 1/2 hands, by Royal Denmark, out of Hilda Baker; "Lady Hasty," a chestnut, 4 years, 15 1/2 hands, by Cherry Boy, out of Lucille, and others. Full list on application to The Repository.

FRIDAY, 200 HORSES

Feb. 3rd
The best of all classes. Sale commencing at 11 a.m.
A HORSE DEPARTMENTAL STORE
We have everything a horse pulls or wears. We carry a full line of Horse Boots and Hopples.
Anyone wanting a first-class Sleigh or Cutter is sure to be suited in our showrooms.
We are Sole Canadian Agents for REDUCINE, the great absorbent and remedy, price \$4 per lb., cash with order. Send for free booklet.
CHARLES A. BURNS, Gen. Mgr. & Auctioneer. ISAAC WATSON, Asst. Mgr. & Auctioneer.

Union Horse Exchange Union Stock Yards TORONTO, ONT.

The Only Horse Exchange With Railway Loading Chutes, both C.T.R. and G.P.R., at Stable Doors. Take a Dundas Car to Keelo St. 3 minutes from the yards.
The Great Wholesale and Retail Horse Commission Market:
ACCOMMODATION FOR 1000 HORSES AUCTION SALES

300 Horses

Monday, January 30th, 1911
Wednesday, Feb. 1st, 1911
at 11 a.m. each day.

In the above lot will be found carload lots of all classes, just received: Heavy Draughts, General Purpose and Express Horses, Drivers, Pacers and Trotters, and two carloads of Horses Suitable for the Northwest trade. These are all in good shipping condition and will positively be sold to the high bidder. In addition we will offer a number of Serviceably Sound Horses of all classes. Also Harness, Bugles, etc.
The Annual Sale of Registered Shortborns will be held this year on Wednesday and Thursday, Feb. 8 and 9, 1911.
HERBERT SMITH, Manager.

ings weighing from 1550 to 1800 lbs., consigned and selected by Geo. Williamson.
Monday, Jan. 30, 11 a.m.—At the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, 200 horses of all classes, including two carloads specially adapted to and carefully selected for the northwest trade.
Tuesday, Jan. 31, 11 a.m.—At The Repository, Simcoe-st., 200 horses of all classes, including three carloads of lumber horses from the Cavendish Lumber Co., Boboaygeon, and a special selection of horses for heavy city work.
Wednesday, Feb. 1, 11 a.m.—At Union Stock Yards, 100 horses of all classes, mainly specially selected draughts and general purpose, as follows:
Thursday, Feb. 2, 11 a.m.—At Maher's Horse Exchange, 200 horses, including a special line of drivers, carriage horses and saddlers.
Friday, Feb. 3, 11 a.m.—At The Repository, Simcoe-st., 200 horses, including a consignment of imported Hackney mares, consigned by Dr. J. G. McPher-son.
The annual sale of registered shortborns takes place at the Union Stock Yards, Feb. 8 and 9.
Sale of Hackney Mares.
Among the imported Hackney mares to be sold at The Repository, Simcoe-st., on next Friday morning, starting at 11 o'clock, are Cannon's Sunshine, 7 yrs., by Royal Denmark; Lady Hasty, 4 yrs., by Cherry Boy; Hywel's Little Mabel, 5 yrs., by Attili; Chapter Allison, 5 yrs., by Rosador; The Mashier, 5 yrs., by Rosador and Hywel's Little Mabel, 5 yrs., by Lord Elsham. They are a very superior lot and should sell well and rapidly. Hywel's Little Mabel stands only 14 hands and is a dandy.
Some Harness Notes.
What Drivers and Their Speedy Nags Are Doing.
Ben White, head trainer and driver at Ideal Stock Farm, near Buffalo, took in the ice races recently and visit-

ed the scenes of his childhood in the vicinity of Oshawa. He went to work for the late Cleero J. Hamlin of Village Farm, when a boy for \$12 per month. Promotion came fast and unexpectedly. As the Napoleon of the horse world, he was quick to observe merit, and he was made first assistant reinsman to E. F. Geers, a position he filled very acceptably until the final dispersal sale of the great breeding industry. He then engaged with Ideal Farm, where he has been "at home" since its existence and has brought out such stars of the Grand Circuit as Ess H. Kay, 2:02 1/2, fastest entire horse ever bred in Buffalo, and many others. While in at present joggling the black whirlwind, The Abbe, 2:04, driven to an unbroken series of victories the past year by Geers. This horse will make a short season at Ideal Farm this spring and be prepared for a faster record later in the season. His colts are showing extreme speed at an early age, giving a rosy aspect to his future greatness.
The pacer Hal Direct, 2:13 1/2, campaigned last season by Harry Benedict of East Aurora and purchased recently by Brooks & Woodruff of Oshawa, Ont., won a good race over in Lindsay the other day. James McPhee of Toronto piloted the black racer to a well-earned victory.
F. J. Daly, retired, of Peterboro, Ont., has sold to Frank Montgomery, a hotel man of the same city, the chestnut mare Orilla Belle, 2:15 1/2, a nice racing mare. Mr. Daly has a couple of green pacers which look good enough to be stars of the turf some day. One is called Angus Pointer, Jr., age four, sired by Sidney Pointer, 2:07 1/2; and the other was sired by Joe Patchen II, 2:17 1/2, out of Orilla Belle, 2:15 1/2. For many years Mr. Daly travelled with Barnum's Circus and is recognized as the best-dressed man in Peterboro.

S
GE
ET
RTH 3920
PRIVATE SALES
of Horses,
Carriages,
Harness,
etc.,
EVERY DAY
NADA."
es
ES.
January 2
11 a.m.
200
Horses
Draughts,
Large Cobs,
and all
possible things
quantities of
many con-
stant number of
We call
shall sell
NAME CON-
Grey Geld-
ing, weigh-
ing one of the
best horses
side ring, be-
high-class in
Williamson
on Mon-
ollar.
ALL ALSO
and Drivers
for them;
and Second-
hand reserve.
SSION
per horse.
nt. Avenue
or Church
Half a block
PTUCH.
nt Auctioneer.
childhood in the
to went to work
hamlin of Village
\$12 per month,
and unexpectedly,
the horse world.
merit, and he
ant resman to
he filled very
ual dispersal sale
industry. He
real farm, where
since his ex-
it out such stars
as Eas H. Kay,
horse ever bred
others. White is
black whirwind,
to an unbroken
a past year by
ill make a short
ster record later
sits are showing
early age, giving
future greatness.
ect. 2194, em-
Harry Benedic
urchased recently
uff of Oshawa,
over in Lindsay,
McPherson of
ascal to a well-
of Peterboro,
nk Montgomery,
same city, the
Belle, 2154, an
Dr. Daly has a
which look good
of the turf some
urus Pointer, Jo,
83dney Pointer,
as sired by Joe
of Orilla Belle,
ears. Mr. Daly
is Chrome and
ressed man in



ROSE STAHL
"MAGGIE PEPPER"

Rose Stahl Coming To the Princess

One of the most important bookings of the current season at the Princess is that of Rose Stahl, who comes to this city on February 5, where she will appear for one week in "Maggie Pepper," a new play by Charles Klein. Rose Stahl needs no introduction to the regulars of this city. The wonderful performance she gave of Patricia O'Brien in James Forbes' comedy, "The Chorus Lady," has made for this star a following second to none among the most famous artists of the American stage. In her new play, although she is portraying a character of an original type, still it has all the fascinating qualities that made her previous effort so successful. In her new play, the role of which is in New York being laid in a department store, she is seen as a saleswoman, who rose from the bottom as a cash girl, until finally, by her own efforts and sheer ability, she becomes a potent power in shaping the policies of this large organization. Mr. Klein, the author, has called to his rescue, the most interesting characters to be found in department stores, and these furnish the light and shade of a play, that besides being an entertainment filled with many laughs, has its serious moments, that draw upon our tear ducts. For the support of Miss Stahl, Mr. Harris, under whose management this star is touring, has engaged the following well-known artists: Frederick Truesdell, Beverly Sigreaves, Benjamen Prentiss, Harry Bonimo, Grant Stewart, Herbert Ayling, Lee Kohlmar, May Maloney, Jeanette Horton, Eleanor Lawson, Agnes Mann, Grace Carlyle, Lawrence Edginger, Marie Hudson, Stuart Robson Jr., Alfred Goldberg and Harry McClain.

WIFE WANTS DIVORCE

Proceedings Begun Against Oscar Hammerstein, the Impresario.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Proceedings for absolute divorce from her husband, Oscar Hammerstein, the operatic impresario, were begun today by Mrs. Mavina Hammerstein, in the supreme court at New York. The court appointed Daniel S. Sherman as referee.

Whiskey in Hospitals.

The action of the late William T. Wardwell, Standard Oil millionaire and ardent prohibitionist, in bequeathing \$50,000 to a New York hospital on condition that it shall make as little use as possible of alcoholic liquors, gives point to a story related by New York City Health Commissioner Leonard. In accordance with the policy of the Gaynor administration to introduce economies wherever possible, the commissioner looked over the expense accounts of the various hospitals under the direction of his department with a view of cutting down expenses. One item that caught his eye was the expenditure for whiskey used and he found that the consumption of this stimulant amounted to nearly a thousand gallons. Suspecting that not all of this was administered to patients he substituted for it a "rectified whiskey" of his own devising which had had the same effect, but was far less agreeable to the palate. A tremendous howl went up, not from the patients, but from the hospital employees, who insisted that whiskey ought to be supplied in the time-honored form. It was noticeable, however, that the consumption of the rectified product fell to twenty-five gallons instead of a thousand, which indicated to the commissioner that the appeals of the employees might not be altogether disinterested. Now the hospital attaches are asking themselves what advantage there is in serving a municipal employer capable of playing such a mean trick merely to save a few thousand dollars a year.



BREDIN'S Home-Made BREAD

Is baked with as great care for the cleanliness in the process of the making of it as there is care taken in the selection of the flour and other ingredients that go into the making of it.

You can bank on the wholesomeness and uniform good quality always. Two small breads—20 ounces—5 cents. Phones College 761 and Parkdale 1585.

RECIPROCITY DEBATE OFF FOR WEEK OR TWO

House Will Not Likely Deal With Trade Matters Until Week After Next.

OTTAWA, Jan. 28.—The reciprocity debate in the house of commons will probably not be resumed before week after next. Two days of each week are taken up by private members' legislation, while the Conservatives have matters to bring up on other days on motions to go into supply. The intervening time will enable members on both sides to look into the question, which is on a scale far more extensive than had been anticipated and consequently requires much careful scrutiny. The debate is expected to be a long one.

Will Visit Hospital.

The honorary governors who will visit the Toronto General Hospital this week are Mr. Alexander Laird and Mr. G. T. Somers.



STELLA MAYHEW, Comedienne, with "The Jolly Bachelors," Royal Alexandra, week of February 6.

MRS. SCHENK RELEASED FILES DIVORCE PAPERS

Her Husband May Have to Pay One Hundred Thousand Dollars For Costs of Trial.

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 28.—Mrs. Laura Farnsworth Schenk, wife of John O. Schenk, whom she was charged with attempting to poison, was released on her own recognizance by Judge Jordan in the criminal court to-day, the bail being left at \$10,000. A few minutes before, she had been served with papers in a divorce action filed by her husband, in which it was stated that application would be made Feb. 4 for an injunction to restrain her from communicating with or harassing her husband, or from interfering in any way with her children, Virginia and Robert Schenk, or from entering their house. The amount of alimony will also be argued at that time. A counter suit for divorce, being prepared by Mrs. Schenk's counsel, and the papers, it is said, will be served early next week. Since John O. Schenk neglected to answer that he would not be responsible for the debts contracted by his wife, it is held that he will be called upon to pay the costs of the late trial about \$100,000.

ARMY CLAMORED FOR JOB

Long Line of Applicants Told Story of Many Unemployed in the City.

Apparently the number of unemployed men in Toronto is not small by any means. Eoban Bros., woolen dealers, 39 West Adelaide-street, advertised for a porter, application to be made Saturday morning, and the response was in spectacular effect something like New York's famous bread line. A long stream of eager job hunters stretched along Adelaide-street almost from Bay-street to Yonge-street. When the door was opened there was a mighty rush, like water released from a coffer dam, and members of the firm were swept back by the irresistible tide. It was a case of many being called, but only one chosen, but a placard announcing that the job had been filled had to be put in the window before the crowd would depart. Within the past few weeks there have been a number of significant incidents of the kind showing the local labor market to be overstocked, but no real alarm is felt, as it is expected that, with the first touch of spring, the situation will rapidly clear. It will be recalled that two years ago it was a frequent thing for large deputations to march upon the city hall, but with spring the trouble ended.

HONOR SGT.-MAJOR WIDGERY

On Retiring From Service Comrades Present Him With Gold Locket.

Sgt.-Major James Widgery, of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, has just retired from the service, after 27 years in the saddle. He was a printer in The Hamilton Times when the Cavalry School Corps was formed, and had previously been in the 13th Regiment and the artillery. He served in the Northwest rebellion and the Boxer war, and belonged to the coronation contingent. At the farewell dinner at Stanley Barracks, the retiring sergeant-major was presented with a gold locket and chain, a traveling bag and umbrella. Mrs. Widgery was the recipient of a silver fern dish. He will be succeeded at Stanley Barracks by Sgt.-Major Le Blonde of St. John's, Quebec.

REVIVAL NEARS FINISH DREW 400,000 PEOPLE

In All 480 Meetings Were Held—Dr. Chapman Appears Satisfied.

With a final mass meeting in Massey Hall on Monday night, and the district meetings in the various churches concluding on Tuesday evening, the Chapman-Alexander revival will be brought to a close in Toronto. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman and Charles M. Alexander, with their 39 or more associates, will then depart for Brooklyn, N. Y., where a similar campaign of a month's duration begins. The Toronto campaign has been on since Jan. 5 and 480 meetings have been held. It is estimated that the total attendance at all services has been from 400,000 to 450,000. At the Massey Hall gatherings conducted by Dr. Chapman and Mr. Alexander themselves, the attendance has been 100,000. "The results of the campaign have been most satisfactory," states Dr. Chapman. "I think that the local ministers and public generally have not been disappointed. Canadians are not demonstrative people, but they can always be counted on, and I venture to say that much permanent good will develop as time goes on." The committee is of the opinion that the expenses have been pretty well met by the general collections. This does not go toward paying the evangelists. They are provided for by a specially subscribed fund.

SOCIAL NOTES.

The Sagamo Club will hold their final dance for this season on Wednesday evening, Feb. 2, at Mrs. Myra's parlors, Sunnyside, under the patronage of Mrs. John Powers, Mrs. H. G. G. and Mrs. J. W. W. and Mrs. Frank Kerlin. The committee consists of Miss M. Conkley, Miss A. Fallon, Miss B. Ward, Miss A. Gings, Miss Teresa Doherty, Miss M. Brennan, Miss E. Kelly, G. W. McBurney. Mr. Arthur Blight announces his annual song recital to take place in the hall at the home of her mother, Mrs. D. Muirhead, 52 Amelia-street, Friday evening. Mrs. J. A. Thompson, 658 James-avenue, will be at home on Thursday, Feb. 2. St. Andrew's Masonic Lodge will hold its annual at home on Friday evening, Feb. 3, in the Temple Building. In the early part of the evening a reception will be tendered to the ladies and gentlemen in attendance by the master, Mr. J. W. W. and Mrs. J. W. W. with his officers, after which a musical program will be presented, followed by a dance. Miss Nan Gooch and Miss Muriel Bisset will give this season's popular debutantes, will be missed very much by their many friends, as they leave in two weeks, with Mr. and Mrs. Gooch, on the S.S. Carmania for the Mediterranean. Mrs. J. Scott Tompkinson is giving a tea at McConkey's Friday, Feb. 3. Mr. and Mrs. George A. Graham, St. George-street, left on Tuesday evening for Southern California, where they will spend the remainder of the winter. Mrs. John Thompson Orr (nee Ethel Thomas) will receive for the first time since her marriage, Friday, Feb. 3, at her home, 1401 College-street (near Roncesvalles). Mrs. A. E. Chatterton, 413 Palmerston-boulevard, will receive Thursday, Feb. 2. At the Forsters' Temple Friday evening the Knights Templars military ball, Cyrene Preceptory No. 29, G.R.C. 4th, held their annual at home, which was one of the finest successes ever held. The banners of the order, together with the tasty uniforms and elegant dresses of the ladies, made the occasion one of brilliancy and beauty. Among those prominent in attendance, of which there were a large number, were: Mr. E. C. Davies, Mr. J. A. Shaw and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Hector McLean, Mr. M. Brown, Mr. C. A. K. Lehmann, Miss Savage, Miss O'Keefe, Dr. Hod-

Go to the Scales—You Doubter!

If you doubt in the slightest that every loaf of

LAWRENCE'S Home-Made Bread

is full standard weight—take it to the scales and weigh it. You will find it rather over than under the full weight of 24 ounces. Then compare it with other bakers' bread and see if the difference is not in our favor. We try to give the most bread, and certainly ask the least money.

5 Cents a Loaf
Order by Telephone "College 321"

George Lawrence, Baker

son, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Watts, Major Brown and wife (North Toronto), Mr. and Mrs. Frank Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Ormiston (Uxbridge), Mr. Eddie Mackie, Dr. Hermonston and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Cleal, Mr. F. J. R. Skell, Mr. and Mrs. C. Howarth, Mr. and Mrs. Purdies, Mr. and Mrs. Embury, Mr. and Mrs. Whiggar, Mr. and Mrs. H. Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Dunlop, Mrs. J. White Rogers (Winnipeg), Dr. D. A. Clark and wife, Miss Williams (New York), Mr. and Mrs. O. P. McGregor, Mrs. Helen Scott, Miss Cleal, Mr. and Mrs. W. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. D. McKinnon, Mr. Arthur (Detroit), Mr. and Mrs. McCombe, Mr. E. C. Davies and daughter, Mr. J. J. Mah, Mr. A. Hoberlin, Mr. F. McComb, Mr. J. Haywood, Mr. F. Funston, Mr. Sam. Hollyman, Mr. Riggs, Mr. R. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. F. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Learn, Mrs. D. Harnett, Mrs. Tuckett (Hamilton), Miss Harris.

Of Service to Every Lady
If you wish to have the best work done when it comes to cleaning Laces, Feathered Gowns, Opera Wraps or Evening Waists—in fact, any article of feminine apparel that requires careful handling, send them to Ring Main 5900 "MY VALET"
W. FOUNTAIN, The Presser, Cleaner and Repairer of Clothes, 30 Adelaide W. Main 5900.

Suit Against Saturday Night.

L. S. Leves, chairman of the board of education, states that he will thru his solicitors, Masten, Starr & Spence, enter suit for criminal libel against Saturday Night.

No Genius.

"How do you suppose Foxey Rhodes got that college diploma that he's allers 'bashin' 'bout?" asked a public school teacher who had an interest in the Dr. Stearns medicine-Co., with which Mr. Leves is connected.

Don't "Nag" a Man Because He Drinks

It Only Makes His Nerves Demand More Liquor

IT IS quite easy for a milk-and-water man who will never create any great "STIR" in the world to behave well; but it ISN'T easy for the nervous, excitable, energetic, ambitious man who wants to DO THINGS. His brain is ALWAYS WORKING—he is out in the world meeting people—he is trying to keep RIGHT in the CENTRE of the path that leads to SUCCESS.

But he generally overdoes it. There is JUST ONE pitfall in the path that the very impetus of his energy carries him into; just ONE DEADLY ENEMY of success that his nervous ambition makes him an EASY victim for—that is DRINK. And with drink, success, business achievement and judgment receive a DEATH-BLOW.

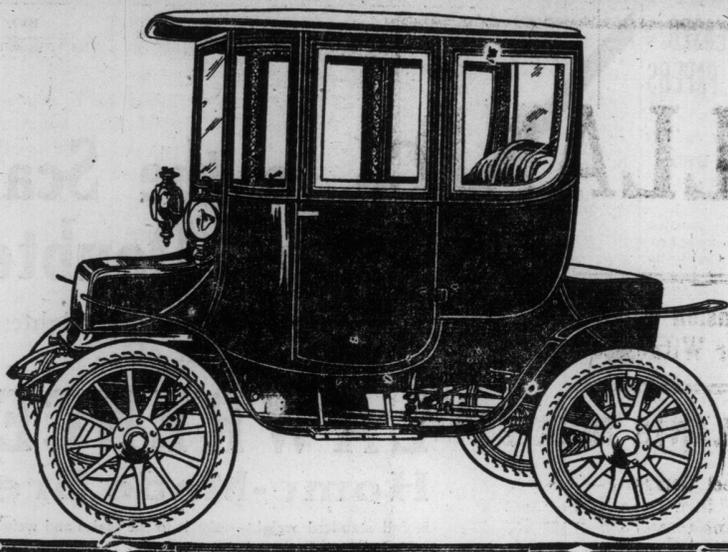
Alcohol weakens the brain and the body—thereby physically and mentally unfitting the drinker for good business, and, unless he can stop drinking it, the end is FAILURE.

Come to the Gatlin Institute. In THREE DAYS you can go back to your business and to SUCCESS with no more craving or desire for liquor than if you had never tasted it. It will renew you in mind and body—it will make the kind of a business man of you that you would be if it were not for liquor. There are NO hypodermic injections or other disagreeable features, and you will be treated under a legal contract to cure in THREE DAYS—if you are not satisfied with the cure and with the treatment the full fee paid will be refunded when you are leaving the institute. Seven thousand cases have been treated at the GATLIN INSTITUTE in the past ten years with failure to cure in NO case. THE GATLIN is now recognized as the National treatment for liquor drinking.

COME TO-DAY, and in three days you will know what it is to feel again as you felt before your nervous system began to demand liquor. If you cannot come to the institute, send for the Gatlin Home Treatment.

Call or write for full particulars. Institute located at 428 Jarvis Street, corner Maitland, Toronto, Ont. Telephone, North 4538. A. HARGRAVE, Manager

Restore the voice with
To soothe, heal and strengthen the sore, inflamed or overstrained tissues of the throat and give real and permanent relief from throat troubles use
EVANS' ANTISEPTIC THROAT PASTILLES
Formulas of the Liverpool Throat Hospital
A positive boon to all who use their voices in public. Among scores of appreciative letters from singers and public speakers in nearly every civilized land, the following has been received from Mrs. Gabs: "I think these Pastilles are excellent and I have already recommended same to many of my friends." Send for free sample to NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED, MONTREAL



We Announce an "Electric" and the Best "Electric" Obtainable

Having decided to produce an Electric Car in Canada, we looked about for the best one on the American market for our model, and after careful consideration, have decided that the Electric that most thoroughly meets conditions in this country, and the one, indeed, that has demonstrated most completely its superiority, is the "Rauch and Lang."

The career of the "Rauch and Lang" in the United States is nothing short of a series of triumphs, and it is with considerable pride that we announce the conclusion of arrangements whereby we are able to offer to the Canadian public an exact duplicate of this handsome and altogether efficient car.

The McLaughlin Electric on a Rauch & Lang Chassis

Recent developments in construction have greatly increased the "life and capacity" of the batteries used for Electrics. This means greatly increased distance capacity for the Electric. Altogether, it is well within the mark to

say that the Electric has demonstrated itself to the satisfaction of both experts and users to be, from certain standpoints, and for certain kinds of use, the car above all others. It has emerged from the experimental stage.

Here are a few of the unassailable arguments that make the McLaughlin Electric first choice in Electric Cars:

- 1) It is simple of operation, and always under absolute control. A woman or a child can start it, stop it or drive it with absolute safety, even on crowded thoroughfares.
2) There is a style and air of refinement about this well-designed electric car that appeals to people of taste and judgment.
3) Where quietness is a requisite, the McLaughlin Electric again excels. You never hear it, except when its bell sounds.
4) There is so little about this electric to get out of repair that the man without a chauffeur finds it his natural choice. Not only does this feature eliminate trouble, it also eliminates expense of operation and up-keep.
5) The McLaughlin Electric is essentially a clean car. There is nothing about it or its operation to soil the hands or wear out the clothes of the owner.

The McLaughlin Electric is furnished with shaft or enclosed chain drive. Both drives are noiseless, efficient and strong. This allows all who have preference to suit themselves in regard to the drive, and still have the exquisite finish and style which distinguish this car.

Two positive brakes make this car practically accident-proof. The brakes are controlled through a single lever—pushed forward to start the car and backward to stop it.

There is nothing else to do but steer. Complete equipment to take care of the McLaughlin Electrics will be provided. Exide and new ironclad batteries will be supplied by the Canadian General Electric Co. The car will run on one charge for 80 miles. The life of a battery is about 25,000 miles. Price of Car, according to style and battery equipment, ranging from \$2,600 to \$3,500. Write for full particulars.

The McLaughlin Motor Car Co., Limited, Oshawa, Can.

Branches and Depots: TORONTO—128 Church Street. HAMILTON—George and Bay Streets. LONDON—Richmond and Bathurst Streets. PETERBORO, Ont. BELLEVILLE, Ont. WINNIPEG, Man. REGINA, Sask. CALGARY, Alta. VANCOUVER, B.C. MONTREAL—Notre Dame Street and Comet Motor Co. SHERBROOKE, Que. LEARSON & SON, ST. JOHN, N.B.—Union Street. AMHERST, N.S.—Atlantic Auto Co. HALIFAX, N.S. OTTAWA—Pink, McVeety, Blackburn.

Toronto Branch Cor. CHURCH and RICHMOND STREETS

Woman Slays Son With Wood Chopper

Horror-Stricken at His Callousness and Immorality, Kills Him in Church. ROME, Jan. 28.—A remarkable tragedy occurred recently in the village of Senoneda, near Avellino. A man named Donato is alleged to have murdered his father and his wife, because of their interference with him and a married woman named Teresa.

London Horse Show A Gorgeous Affair

The show will either close on coronation day or present some specially splendid display in honor of the occasion. The extension of the show over a fortnight has been made imperative by the very large American and foreign entry. Wealthy Canadian and American owners who are to be here during the coronation festivities will bring over and exhibit their horses at the Olympia show, as a return for the extensive British patronage which the recent New York show received.

FREE HOME TREATMENT For Women

Combination Treatments, Free of All Charges. Sister: I suffered untold agonies from female weakness, bearing down feelings, backache, and womb trouble. Doctors failed to help me, but I discovered a simple home treatment which cured me, so I am now well and strong. I know how you feel, so to prove my claims I will send a Combination Treatment free of all charge or obligation on your part. Therefore, I want to place it in the hands of every woman suffering with any form of Leucorrhoea, Painful Periods, Ulceration, Inflammation, Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Ovarian or Uterine Tumors or Growths, or any of the weaknesses so common to women. Why suffer longer, when you can be cured without risking one cent? Don't wait, but sit down now and write me for the generous offer. Simply write your name and full address plainly and send it to Mrs. Dickey, and I will send you this grand treatment by return mail free of charge. Address—Mrs. M. Dickey, Dept. T.W., Knoxville, Tenn.

Girl Commits Suicide

Leaps Off Chaudiere Bridge into Ottawa River. OTTAWA, Jan. 28.—The identity of the girl who jumped off the Chaudiere Bridge into the Ottawa River here last night was established this morning as Loretta Burke, daughter of John Burke, a motorman on the street railway. The girl is thought to have been temporarily insane. The body was swept under the ice and it is improbable that it will be recovered. Five years ago a sister of the girl suicided in the same manner and in almost the same place.

Mayor Geary at Georgetown

Difficult Thing, He Says, for Public Man to Always Do Right Thing. At the monthly banquet of the Georgetown Club, Mayor Geary of Toronto was the speaker of the evening. Mr. Geary said that it was a most difficult thing for a man in office to always do the right thing, but he thought that honest painstaking effort, perhaps misdirected occasionally, would be excused, as no man or body of men could possibly be in the right all the time. Abraham Lincoln struck the keynote of success when he said: "If you follow the voice of the people you will be right."

How Sir Hugh Graham Didn't Raise the Coin

Proposal to Get Five Million Dollars for McGill University Ended in Fizzle. MONTREAL, Jan. 28.—(Special.)—How Sir Hugh Graham did not raise five million dollars for McGill University is the subject of general comment in the city and educational circles generally. It appears that Earl Grey and Principal Peterson were of the opinion that should Sir Hugh Graham with his Daily Star at his back take up the matter of a McGill relief fund the public would rally to the movement. The millionaire proprietor of The Star had been successful over several charitable and political funds, so it was thought that he would be equally successful in raising money for McGill. It transpired, however, that the money was not forthcoming. Sir Hugh thought that five million dollars could be raised, while the governors of McGill opined that they could pull thru their difficulties with two millions. They neither raised five millions, two millions nor two cents for that matter, as the whole scheme ended in a fizzle.

CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE "ARABIC"

16,000 tons, fine, large, unusually steady. February 28. A few of the features on the ship are: All staterooms fitted with electric fans, wind scoops for the portholes, photographic dark-room with water supply, open-air deck swimming pool, two motor launches, easy communication between the steamer and shore, string orchestra of skilled musicians. Rates including landing, telegrams, embarking charges at all ports of call, \$150 upwards. For further particulars apply H. G. THORLEY, 41 King Street East, Toronto.

CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE "ARABIC"

16,000 tons, fine, large, unusually steady. February 28. A few of the features on the ship are: All staterooms fitted with electric fans, wind scoops for the portholes, photographic dark-room with water supply, open-air deck swimming pool, two motor launches, easy communication between the steamer and shore, string orchestra of skilled musicians. Rates including landing, telegrams, embarking charges at all ports of call, \$150 upwards. For further particulars apply H. G. THORLEY, 41 King Street East, Toronto.

TO THE ORIENT

February 4 to April 16, 1911. Seven-and-a-half days, costing only \$400. SPECIAL FEATURES: Madeira, Cadiz, Egypt and the Holy Land, Constantinople, Athens, Rome, the Riviera, etc. Tickets to Europe. Other Tourists: A. F. WEBSTER, 41 King St. East, Toronto. H. G. THORLEY, 41 King St. East, Toronto. F. G. CLARK, Times Bldg., New York.

FLASHES AND SPLASHES

Brilliant Photographs Taken in Three-Millionths of a Second. How a photograph was taken in three-millionths of a second was one of the many wonderful things described by the M. W. Worthington, C.B., F.R.S., professor of physics in the Royal Naval College, Devonport, England, in delivering the first of his course of addresses to juveniles on "A Study of Splashes, conducted by the aid of instantaneous photography," at the house of the Royal Society of Arts. He began by showing on the screen the curious radial marks made by drops of water and mercury striking a plate of smoked glass. Such a splash was much too quick to be photographed by a cinematograph. They required a spark of very short duration. The apparatus was shown by which such a spark could be produced about two-thousandths of a second, and made to illuminate a splash at any desired stage. The splash of a drop falling into water was followed from beginning to end. It was seen to excavate a perfectly spherical hollow many hundred times larger than itself, over the interior of which the original liquid of the drop spread out on a very thin lining. Afterward, as the water emerged at the top of a little column, with larger drops falling from surface on account of the surface tension, forms bubbles which may remain in contact with the surface. Such a bubble is built in less than two-hundredths of a second.

CHARLIE BARR AT REST

Noted Yachtsman Buried With Seaman's Honors. SOUTHAMPTON, Eng., Jan. 28.—The body of Capt. Charles Barr, the noted skipper, was buried to-day with all the honors that local yachtsmen were able to bestow. The officers and crew of Sir Thomas Lipton's steam yacht Erin were pall-bearers, and the vessel, covered with the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes, was followed to the grave by practically all of the yachting skippers now in port.

PIMPLES

"I tried all kinds of blood remedies, which failed to do me any good, but I have found the right thing at last. My face was full of pimples and blackheads. After taking Cascares they all left. I am continuing the use of them and recommending them to my friends. I feel fine when I rise in the morning. Hope to have a chance to recommend Cascares."—Fred C. Witten, 76 Elm St., Newark, N.J.

TOMLIN'S PEERLESS HOME-MADE AND VIENNA BREADS are of standard quality, and at the popular price. 5 CENTS Per Loaf Try a sample—it's the proof.

MURPHY POSTPONES FLIGHT High Wind and Rough Seas Made Undertaking Impossible. KEY WEST, Fla., Jan. 28.—The torpedo boats which are to mark the course for McCurdy in his proposed flight from Key West to Havana left here at 4 o'clock this morning for their stations, in preparation for the flight, which McCurdy indicated he would attempt during the early forenoon. Reports show that the sea is moderately rough and the wind blowing at the rate of about 15 miles an hour. Later McCurdy decided to postpone his flight on account of rough seas.

FREE HOME TREATMENT For Women Combination Treatments, Free of All Charges. Sister: I suffered untold agonies from female weakness, bearing down feelings, backache, and womb trouble. Doctors failed to help me, but I discovered a simple home treatment which cured me, so I am now well and strong. I know how you feel, so to prove my claims I will send a Combination Treatment free of all charge or obligation on your part. Therefore, I want to place it in the hands of every woman suffering with any form of Leucorrhoea, Painful Periods, Ulceration, Inflammation, Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Ovarian or Uterine Tumors or Growths, or any of the weaknesses so common to women. Why suffer longer, when you can be cured without risking one cent? Don't wait, but sit down now and write me for the generous offer. Simply write your name and full address plainly and send it to Mrs. Dickey, and I will send you this grand treatment by return mail free of charge. Address—Mrs. M. Dickey, Dept. T.W., Knoxville, Tenn.

CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE "ARABIC" 16,000 tons, fine, large, unusually steady. February 28. A few of the features on the ship are: All staterooms fitted with electric fans, wind scoops for the portholes, photographic dark-room with water supply, open-air deck swimming pool, two motor launches, easy communication between the steamer and shore, string orchestra of skilled musicians. Rates including landing, telegrams, embarking charges at all ports of call, \$150 upwards. For further particulars apply H. G. THORLEY, 41 King Street East, Toronto.

TO THE ORIENT February 4 to April 16, 1911. Seven-and-a-half days, costing only \$400. SPECIAL FEATURES: Madeira, Cadiz, Egypt and the Holy Land, Constantinople, Athens, Rome, the Riviera, etc. Tickets to Europe. Other Tourists: A. F. WEBSTER, 41 King St. East, Toronto. H. G. THORLEY, 41 King St. East, Toronto. F. G. CLARK, Times Bldg., New York.

PIMPLES "I tried all kinds of blood remedies, which failed to do me any good, but I have found the right thing at last. My face was full of pimples and blackheads. After taking Cascares they all left. I am continuing the use of them and recommending them to my friends. I feel fine when I rise in the morning. Hope to have a chance to recommend Cascares."—Fred C. Witten, 76 Elm St., Newark, N.J.

HOW TO DESTROY THE DANDRUFF GERM BY A SPECIALIST. That the dandruff germ is responsible for nearly all the diseases to which the scalp is heir, as well as for baldness and premature grey hair, is a well-known fact, but when we realize that it is also "indirectly" responsible for many of the worst cases of catarrh of the eye, we appreciate the importance of its removal. The dandruff germ is a microbe which will destroy its power. We are, therefore, pleased to give herewith a special prescription which an eminent oculist states he has found to be the most effective remedy for dandruff. It will also serve to relieve itching and burning of the scalp, and it has been found to produce a new hair-growth after years of baldness. This prescription can be made up at home, or any druggist will put it up for you: Six ounces Bay Rum, after standing half an hour almost ready for use. Apply night and morning, rubbing into the scalp with the fingers. It is a most valuable preparation, which unites perfectly with the hair, and is not a dye. It is unequalled for restoring grey hair to its original color. Caution: Do not apply where hair is not desired, and be sure to avoid tincture containing poisonous wood alcohol.

"PORCUPINE GOLD FIELDS"

IRREGULARITY THE FEATURE OF LOCAL MINING EXCHANGES

Higher Priced Cobalts Display Good Tone, But Cheaper Issues Decline Under Heavy Selling.

World Office, Friday Evening, January 27. The mining markets have displayed considerable irregularity during the past week, and there has been no time when any pronounced trend in relation to the whole list has been in evidence. Selling of the cheaper Cobalts has put these stocks on a lower basis, but in the case of the higher priced or dividend paying issues, an exactly opposite tendency has been apparent. Advances running into good gains have been recorded by such securities as La Rose, Kerr Lake, Crown Reserve, McKinley-Darragh and Nipissing, and while late in the week a species of pressure was put on several of these shares, any reduction in values which followed did not equal the gains made earlier in the week.

It has been stated by brokers and others in close touch with the mining exchanges that the market is suffering from sacrifice sales made on long date contracts. It will be remembered that a considerable amount of long date options fell due some time ago and that the market quickly responded to the liquidation which ensued by commencing to decline in a rapid way. This was especially true in connection with Little Nipissing, but, before the downward movement was more than fairly established, the commitments were

Sacrifice Sales of Contract Stock Exerts Unwieldy Pressure on Whole Market.

about the only ones to display any unusual buoyancy of late. Responsible buying of these issues has kept values on the up-grade, and while occasional natural reactions have been experienced the undertone still remains good. Dividend returns in nearly every instance are high, and such purchases as have been made have been taken more as investment operations than as straight speculation. It is now confidently expected that the La Rose disbursement will be put on a higher basis at the next meeting of the directors, and sentiment is generally optimistic with what figure the dividend will be placed at when the time comes round. The more optimistic prophets insist that the old rate of 16 per cent. per year will be re-established. Others who are not quite so sanguine look at the conservatism which has characterized the company ever since the present management assumed control, and say that nothing better than three per cent. for the quarter should be expected.

The market closes the week in rather poor shape. Recent declines in the higher priced securities have disrupted the public sentiment, and despite the fact that prices in many instances are at new record low figures, the buying movement has not brightened up to any appreciable extent. Porcupine is fast becoming a gold producer, and interest is being diverted from the Cobalts to the gold mining issues. The broadly the situation of the silver mining securities is still fraught with anxiety, and unless a more stable call for stocks appears, prices are apt to move irregularly as long as liquidation continues.

Plenty of Work For Skilled and Handy Workmen—Wages Are Good.

PORCUPINE CITY, Jan. 26.—(From our man up north.)—In the midst of a wooded country, where trees stand as numerous as one can count, the townsite residents are up against a fuel proposition that would stagger a saint. Men are not living in Porcupine for the good of their health and if they did not make excessive charges the fuel would be dear at that. Stove-length wood, as it is termed, would cost \$3.00 a cord if near the town. Dry wood of the same character, with snow embodied in the fuel, comes at \$2.50. If you purchased the wood in the tree and hired it cut, the man who did the job would see that each cord cost the full amount when laid down in the yard. Many amusing stories are told by employees of wood cutters. In one instance a resident wanted a cord of wood cut. He went to a Finn kidging house where fourteen Finns boarded. All were out of work and had no money. But before the employer could get a cord of wood cut, the entire fourteen went to inspect the job. Each passed judgment on the worth of the job with the result that one Finn saved up a cord, throwing the wood in the snow, for the sum of \$2.00. To get good labor is one of the perplexing problems in Porcupine. Men prefer to mine, and do so at \$2.25 to \$2.50 a day while they charge \$3.50 to \$4.50 for ordinary labor.

For instance should a teamster get a job as a carpenter he would tax you the amount of the carpenter's wages. And, to reverse it, should the carpenter get out of a job, and want company work, he would also tax the price of carpenter's work, for he would tell you that "I am a carpenter and worth more." New districts have even been up against the labor problem and perhaps will so long as men who are not capable flock to the new districts where unskilled mechanics must be employed. Occasionally good men are found, but workmen of this character are always busy. Porcupine is growing five years in one, and the medicine fellow who now preys on the employers' pocketbook will have to give way to some other who has learned to become useful.

LABOR AND FUEL PROBLEM IN PORCUPINE DISTRICT

Plenty of Work For Skilled and Handy Workmen—Wages Are Good.

PORCUPINE CITY, Jan. 26.—(From our man up north.)—In the midst of a wooded country, where trees stand as numerous as one can count, the townsite residents are up against a fuel proposition that would stagger a saint. Men are not living in Porcupine for the good of their health and if they did not make excessive charges the fuel would be dear at that. Stove-length wood, as it is termed, would cost \$3.00 a cord if near the town. Dry wood of the same character, with snow embodied in the fuel, comes at \$2.50. If you purchased the wood in the tree and hired it cut, the man who did the job would see that each cord cost the full amount when laid down in the yard. Many amusing stories are told by employees of wood cutters. In one instance a resident wanted a cord of wood cut. He went to a Finn kidging house where fourteen Finns boarded. All were out of work and had no money. But before the employer could get a cord of wood cut, the entire fourteen went to inspect the job. Each passed judgment on the worth of the job with the result that one Finn saved up a cord, throwing the wood in the snow, for the sum of \$2.00. To get good labor is one of the perplexing problems in Porcupine. Men prefer to mine, and do so at \$2.25 to \$2.50 a day while they charge \$3.50 to \$4.50 for ordinary labor.

Standard Stock and Mining Exchange.

Amalgamated	11 1/2	11 1/2
Bailey	8	8
Beaver Consolidated	5 1/2	5 1/2
Big Six	12 1/2	12 1/2
Black Hills Cons. Ltd.	12 1/2	12 1/2
Chambers-Perland	12 1/2	12 1/2
Cobalt Central	12 1/2	12 1/2
Cobalt Lake	12 1/2	12 1/2
Coniasag	6 1/2	6 1/2
Crown Reserve	2 1/2	2 1/2
Deer Lake	12 1/2	12 1/2
Green-Meehan	12 1/2	12 1/2
Hargraves	2 1/2	2 1/2
Kerr Lake	12 1/2	12 1/2
La Rose	4 1/2	4 1/2
Little Nipissing	10 1/2	10 1/2
McKinley-Darragh	12 1/2	12 1/2
Nancy Helen	12 1/2	12 1/2
Nipissing	10 1/2	10 1/2
North Star	12 1/2	12 1/2
Ohir	12 1/2	12 1/2
Peterson Lake	12 1/2	12 1/2
Right of Way	12 1/2	12 1/2
Rochester	12 1/2	12 1/2

U. S. GOLD PRODUCTION

Output in 1910 Below Hundred Million Figure of Previous Year.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The value of the production of gold in the United States in 1910 fell below that of the corresponding year of 1909, which was nearly \$100,000,000. Preliminary statistics compiled by the director of the mint indicate that in 1910 the value of the total production of gold in the United States (including Alaska and the insular possessions) was \$86,666,214, a decrease of \$13,333,786 from the value of the output in 1909, which was \$100,000,000.

U. S. SILVER OUTPUT SHOWS BIG INCREASE

Production in 1910 Was 56,438,695 Ounces—Comparison With Cobalt.

The production of silver in 1910 in the United States, as indicated by preliminary figures compiled by the director of the mint, was 56,438,695 fine ounces, an increase over the production of 1909 of 1,717,185 fine ounces.

THE WEEK'S SALES.

Shares	Values
Beaver	27,535
Little Nipissing	25,325
Peterson Lake	6,717
Gould Consolidated	62,500
Right of Way	90,750
Chambers-Perland	52,000
Great Northern	33,200
Timiskaming	31,260
McKinley-Darragh	28,000
Union Pacific	27,000
Silver Leaf	23,500
Bailey	21,500
Green-Meehan	16,500
City of Cobalt	15,000
Cobalt Lake	15,000
Rochester	14,500
Hargraves	14,000
Ohir	9,000
Deer Lake	8,500
La Rose	6,200
Coniasag	5,000
Wettlaufer	4,500
Nova Scotia	4,000
Gifford	3,500
Coniasag	2,500
Kerr Lake	2,200
Trethewey	2,100
Diablot Vale	1,500
Silver Queen	1,000
Nipissing	600
Buffalo	500
Nancy Helen	500
Foster	300
Consol. Smelters	400

AT PORCUPINE CAMP.

Preston and East Dome Mines, Limited, Have Rich Showings.

Preston and East Dome Mines, Ltd., who control the famous properties located in gold belt of Deloro and Tisdale, have exceedingly rich showings. The company will start with \$150,000 cash in the treasury, and will offer a limited number of shares, which should prove a splendid investment to those who are fortunate to obtain this stock. Early application for this stock may be phoned M. 2385, wired, or by mail to Thomas & Co., brokers, 407 Lumsden Building, Toronto.

COBALT ORE SHIPMENT'S

Following are the shipments from the Cobalt camp for the week ending Jan. 28, and those from Jan. 1, 1911, to date:

Jan. 28, Since Jan. 1.	Jan. 28, Since Jan. 1.
Beaver	125,510
Buffalo	181,670
City of Cobalt	90,000
Cobalt Lake	131,400
Cobalt Townsite	240,740
Coniasag	238,220
Crown Reserve	128,500
Chambers-Perland	64,000
Hudson Bay	51,200
La Rose	58,480
Little Nipissing	125,510
McKinley-Darragh	83,190
Nipissing	41,130
Peterson Lake	79,300
Right-of-Way	68,020
Trethewey	145,820
Wettlaufer	97,250

LABOR AND FUEL PROBLEM IN PORCUPINE DISTRICT

Plenty of Work For Skilled and Handy Workmen—Wages Are Good.

PORCUPINE CITY, Jan. 26.—(From our man up north.)—In the midst of a wooded country, where trees stand as numerous as one can count, the townsite residents are up against a fuel proposition that would stagger a saint. Men are not living in Porcupine for the good of their health and if they did not make excessive charges the fuel would be dear at that. Stove-length wood, as it is termed, would cost \$3.00 a cord if near the town. Dry wood of the same character, with snow embodied in the fuel, comes at \$2.50. If you purchased the wood in the tree and hired it cut, the man who did the job would see that each cord cost the full amount when laid down in the yard. Many amusing stories are told by employees of wood cutters. In one instance a resident wanted a cord of wood cut. He went to a Finn kidging house where fourteen Finns boarded. All were out of work and had no money. But before the employer could get a cord of wood cut, the entire fourteen went to inspect the job. Each passed judgment on the worth of the job with the result that one Finn saved up a cord, throwing the wood in the snow, for the sum of \$2.00. To get good labor is one of the perplexing problems in Porcupine. Men prefer to mine, and do so at \$2.25 to \$2.50 a day while they charge \$3.50 to \$4.50 for ordinary labor.

Standard Stock and Mining Exchange.

Amalgamated	11 1/2	11 1/2
Bailey	8	8
Beaver Consolidated	5 1/2	5 1/2
Big Six	12 1/2	12 1/2
Black Hills Cons. Ltd.	12 1/2	12 1/2
Chambers-Perland	12 1/2	12 1/2
Cobalt Central	12 1/2	12 1/2
Cobalt Lake	12 1/2	12 1/2
Coniasag	6 1/2	6 1/2
Crown Reserve	2 1/2	2 1/2
Deer Lake	12 1/2	12 1/2
Green-Meehan	12 1/2	12 1/2
Hargraves	2 1/2	2 1/2
Kerr Lake	12 1/2	12 1/2
La Rose	4 1/2	4 1/2
Little Nipissing	10 1/2	10 1/2
McKinley-Darragh	12 1/2	12 1/2
Nancy Helen	12 1/2	12 1/2
Nipissing	10 1/2	10 1/2
North Star	12 1/2	12 1/2
Ohir	12 1/2	12 1/2
Peterson Lake	12 1/2	12 1/2
Right of Way	12 1/2	12 1/2
Rochester	12 1/2	12 1/2

U. S. GOLD PRODUCTION

Output in 1910 Below Hundred Million Figure of Previous Year.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The value of the production of gold in the United States in 1910 fell below that of the corresponding year of 1909, which was nearly \$100,000,000. Preliminary statistics compiled by the director of the mint indicate that in 1910 the value of the total production of gold in the United States (including Alaska and the insular possessions) was \$86,666,214, a decrease of \$13,333,786 from the value of the output in 1909, which was \$100,000,000.

U. S. SILVER OUTPUT SHOWS BIG INCREASE

Production in 1910 Was 56,438,695 Ounces—Comparison With Cobalt.

The production of silver in 1910 in the United States, as indicated by preliminary figures compiled by the director of the mint, was 56,438,695 fine ounces, an increase over the production of 1909 of 1,717,185 fine ounces.

THE WEEK'S SALES.

Shares	Values
Beaver	27,535
Little Nipissing	25,325
Peterson Lake	6,717
Gould Consolidated	62,500
Right of Way	90,750
Chambers-Perland	52,000
Great Northern	33,200
Timiskaming	31,260
McKinley-Darragh	28,000
Union Pacific	27,000
Silver Leaf	23,500
Bailey	21,500
Green-Meehan	16,500
City of Cobalt	15,000
Cobalt Lake	15,000
Rochester	14,500
Hargraves	14,000
Ohir	9,000
Deer Lake	8,500
La Rose	6,200
Coniasag	5,000
Wettlaufer	4,500
Nova Scotia	4,000
Gifford	3,500
Coniasag	2,500
Kerr Lake	2,200
Trethewey	2,100
Diablot Vale	1,500
Silver Queen	1,000
Nipissing	600
Buffalo	500
Nancy Helen	500
Foster	300
Consol. Smelters	400

AT PORCUPINE CAMP.

Preston and East Dome Mines, Limited, Have Rich Showings.

Preston and East Dome Mines, Ltd., who control the famous properties located in gold belt of Deloro and Tisdale, have exceedingly rich showings. The company will start with \$150,000 cash in the treasury, and will offer a limited number of shares, which should prove a splendid investment to those who are fortunate to obtain this stock. Early application for this stock may be phoned M. 2385, wired, or by mail to Thomas & Co., brokers, 407 Lumsden Building, Toronto.

COBALT ORE SHIPMENT'S

Following are the shipments from the Cobalt camp for the week ending Jan. 28, and those from Jan. 1, 1911, to date:

Jan. 28, Since Jan. 1.	Jan. 28, Since Jan. 1.
Beaver	125,510
Buffalo	181,670
City of Cobalt	90,000
Cobalt Lake	131,400
Cobalt Townsite	240,740
Coniasag	238,220
Crown Reserve	128,500
Chambers-Perland	64,000
Hudson Bay	51,200
La Rose	58,480
Little Nipissing	125,510
McKinley-Darragh	83,190
Nipissing	41,130
Peterson Lake	79,300
Right-of-Way	68,020
Trethewey	145,820
Wettlaufer	97,250

PORCUPINE EQUIPMENT

You'll "hit the trail" for Porcupine with double the assurance of success if you are absolutely certain your equipment is A1— an equipment purchased from Simpson's.

In our large and varied stocks you'll find most things necessary to help make your prospecting campaign a success—certainly everything necessary to make it comfortable, and at prices that will prove economical.

This Store Directory Will Help You—Cut it Out.

Basement: Prospectors' hardware, cooking utensils, etc., and groceries.
Main Floor: Prospectors' clothing. (See our Miners' Shirts at \$1.00.)
Second Floor: Prospectors' Boots at prices that will surprise you.
Fourth Floor: Tents; all sizes; all prices.

Exchange Your Cobalts

We have tried to advise you to watch the developments of all Cobalt properties very closely and when there does not seem much prospect to the mine you are interested in making good, to exchange your stock for a more likely one. There are many people holding listed Cobalts, which may in the end prove worthless. Why not seize the opportunity of exchanging them now? Let us have a list of your holdings for our opinion as to their respective merits.

Gold & Ginger

Handling big propositions is my long suit—and as surely as 2 and 2 make 4—it stands to reason—that I can handle small ones to the Queen's taste.

Your claim—in the Golden Porcupine may need money for development. If it looks like a "wild cat"—drop it quick—for the "feline" is a dangerous bird to monkey with. Otherwise—syndicate it. Incorporate a company. Prove that it is valuable.

I'll supply the "ginger" if your claim can show the "gold."

Porcupine Information Depot

40 Richmond Street West, Toronto.

We are prepared to furnish information on any of the properties or stocks of companies in Porcupine and the New Ontario Gold Fields. Experts in our employ are now at Porcupine and reports can be made on short notice.

H.H. Nightingale

Member Standard Stock and Mining Exchange
HIGH-GRADE PORCUPINE STOCKS
Preston, East Dome Mines, Hollinger
33 Melinda St.

Preston & East Dome Mines, Limited

Those who invest in Sound Mining Propositions in New Camps make money. This Company's properties have wonderful showings, and are considered second to none in PORCUPINE. A limited number of shares at an attractive price.

Particulars on request.
FLEMING & MARVIN
Members Standard Stock Exchange
310 LUMSDEN BUILDING, ed7

J. D. McMURRICH, M. A.

Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public.
OFFICE Porcupine, Ontario

Lowering Discot Line
The prim The New Y seat in c were con the discour and. In then so her Euro declared in tions by there was broad the need rectify that the E with o purcha the stock vantage of
Another sanco durc oversubscri issue by N of the loan of money in shape, tend means so does not m money is at however th of the mone can therefo is purcha commodity sympathy o and if this and higher shans now in out.
A keener
NATURA FAVOR
Figures U United
The lower arm produ cam. poltri having a gross farm States, as rate of incr learn.
Thus, wh the cr the increas products ov 990,000, or a while the o year of the quative was Thus it will be a little over a term Below is g increases fo present one of 1910:
1900
1901
1902
1903
1904
1905
1906
1907
1908
1909
1910
The ter men an incr in the tota ducts of the main basis outlook. It is however, th 1908 the rate of increa was 15 per cent. 2.37 per cent natural rea tion of e coding.
Tradin
Heron & C
The yo shares has the tendency dividend pay "La McKinley-D scoring good the low pr "Little Nipie gold down to "Beaver" s ports from development of high-grad gold fields ad signs point in du of properties machinery b
The carry-on brings of \$400,000,000. mine companies 000,000 a you
The Bank what there w and in Decem Denon of t the case of These are b chartered ba and elsewh

Editorial Section of The Toronto Sunday World

31ST YEAR—PAGES 1 TO 12.

TORONTO SUNDAY MORNING JANUARY 29 1911

PRICE FIVE CENTS

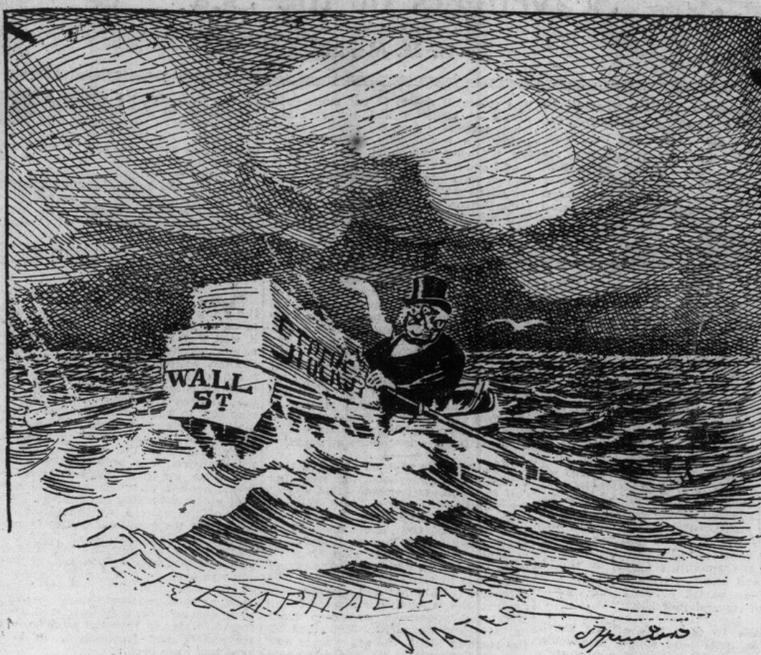
Public Regulation of Capitalization

Among the fallacies hardest to shatter is that which assumes that the people are not injured by improper increases in the capitalization of public service companies. The argument offered runs along the line that if an undertaking yields a certain amount of profit to its stockholders an unnecessary increase in capitalization only affects themselves, since it correspondingly reduces the value of their holdings. The obvious answer is that this is only true where the revenue remains stationary. When a public service enterprise, such for example as a street railway, is placed in a rapidly growing city, its profits continually increase, and this when capitalization is limited to the legitimate cost of construction and equipment permits of reductions in fares without affecting payment to the shareholders of such a dividend as may be considered a fair return on their investment and the risk of establishing the undertaking. But when capitalization is increased thru the issue of stock not representing any tangible asset, that stock is simply, in the first place, an anticipation of future profits, and, in the second place, a blind to the true earning power of the undertaking. When carried to extravagant lengths, as in the case of the New York street railways, such over-capitalization results in bankruptcy and loss to the stockholders, unless the deficiency can be transferred to the public by the withdrawal of transfer facilities and increases in the fares charged. Were the New York street railways capitalized at the cost of replacement, a two-cent fare would yield sufficient revenue to meet every proper charge, including a fair dividend to the investors. But with the huge amount of water in the capitalization even five cents and the withdrawal of transfer privileges did not succeed in preventing bankruptcy.

To The Annual Financial Review, issued by The New York Times, Mr. Milo R. Maltbie of the New York Public Service Commission contributes an article on the public regulation of capitalization. He starts out by remarking that "Governmental supervision of securities issued by public service corporations is of importance not only to the investor but to the shipper, the passenger and the consumer," in other words to the public. "It is ordinarily argued," he continues, "that the investor alone is affected and that reasonable rates, adequate service and proper treatment of the public can be as easily secured without control over securities as where such control exists. This may be true," comments Mr. Maltbie, "in certain instances, but where there is an efficient government authority, with adequate power, rates and services tend to reflect these conditions." After noting that the "high" finance attending the management of certain public service companies have put their securities and all similar securities under a cloud and that effective public regulation would, to a considerable degree, remove the suspicion with which they are now regarded, Commissioner Maltbie says: "In the second place, unregulated public service corporations tend toward over-capitalization and over-capitalization is apt to have a direct effect upon rates and service. Theoretically, if a company is earning 8 per cent upon a certain capitalization, it will make no difference if the capitalization is doubled and the return is 4 per cent upon the new capitalization. As a matter of fact, however, the tendency will be very strong to boost the 4 per cent return to 5 or 6 per cent, thus increasing the market value of the watered securities. The manager of an over-capitalized company is apt to strain every nerve to earn a fair return upon that over-capitalization, and, if necessary, he may skimp service or maintain rates at a higher level than would be necessary if over-capitalization did not exist. Upon the other hand, the corporation which has financed its operations conservatively and has a relatively low capitalization can afford to give better service or lower rates without injuring the credit of the company. It has no burden of watered securities to carry."

This is a very clear and temperate explanation of the result of over-capitalization and its prejudicial influence on the quality of the service and the rates charged the public. It shows conclusively that there cannot be really effective control of rates and service without control of stock and bond issue. The New York State act gives its Public Service Commissions full power, before authorizing capitalization or sanctioning mergers involving more than the aggregate capital of the companies concerned, to require proof that the increase is necessary and that the proceeds are applied to the stated purposes. Similar powers should be conferred on the Dominion Railway Commission and on the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board in the case of all corporations and companies holding public franchises. Mr. Maltbie deals also with the matters involved in this department of government control. Effective regulation requires, he states, that bonds should not be sold by corporations for less than their market value and preferably at par. Stock ought not to be sold below par nor issued for services or property, except after thorough examination and a complete demonstration that the property acquired or services rendered are fully worth the par value of the stock issued and are necessary for capital purposes. It is in this direction, he adds, that over-capitalization has most frequently been brought about. "The sale of stock," he continues, "at its market value would also be beneficial to existing companies. The English method of sale in open competitive market seems preferable to the plan where the price at which it may be issued is fixed by a public authority." Commissioner Maltbie further lays particular stress on the necessity of ensuring that the proceeds of stock and bond issues should be devoted to capital purposes and that all expenditures should be carefully supervised. In this connection, he thus explains the work of the Public Service Commission, of which he is a member. Its orders provide "for the keeping of full and complete accounts regarding receipts and expenditures from security issues, for frequent reports to the commission, for the audit of accounts and for the certification that expenditures made from stock and bond issues are reasonable, necessary and properly chargeable to capital. In certain instances the commission has authorized the sale of securities for general capital purposes and has approved the specific expenditures chargeable against the funds when the bills were presented for audit. This method has appealed to the companies, as it permits greater freedom as to details. It seems to be satisfactory to investors and to those who deal in stocks and bonds, as it is an additional guarantee that the expenditures are proper. It is a safeguard to the public, for it prevents over-capitalization and in time will have an influence upon services and rates." This is the kind of commission that the Dominion and the provinces require, if the operation of public service companies is to be regulated and controlled in the interest of the people. The present railway boards will not measure up to the full standard of their possibilities until they are given authority to prevent over-capitalization in all its forms.

AT SEA



IN TROUBLED WATERS

The Tragedy of an Apron

From Wilmington, Del. comes the singular story of a little three-year-old girl who, having cried over a broken doll, dried her tears on her blue apron. Poisoning soon afterward developed in her eyes and she went blind. The dye in the unwashed fabric is supposed to have been at the bottom of the trouble.

From such trivial sources come many human casualties. A public drinking-cup, it has been discovered, may prove more deadly than a witch's cauldron. A house-fly may be more dangerous than were ever the fabled dragons. More people are killed by dirt, in one form or another, than by railway trains and automobiles.

The emphasis which the medical world has come to lay upon sanitary and aseptic conditions betoken one of the longest strides civilization has ever made. When the truth of these conditions is fully realized by cities and individuals the term of life will be greatly lengthened and the death rate of every community reduced. Simple cleanliness is the first and the safest nurse of health.

The poisoning that sets in from some particular or suddenly acquired taint is, in the long run, no more destructive than that which is breathed in or drunk in slowly, day after day. This is an extraordinary story from Wilmington of a little child going blind from having wiped her eyes with an unclean apron, but continually and everywhere children are losing health and, not infrequently life itself from causes just as simple tho not so unique. Accumulated dust, neglected trash cans, unkept back yards, improper drainage—from such commonplace things come infection and disease.

Both Pupil and Wife

An interesting event in educational affairs occurred in Kansas City, where a girl 12 years old married a young man 20 years old. They set up house-keeping and all went well until one day the truant officer appeared on the scene, and found the girl keeping house, when she ought to have been at school. She was taken before the judge who asked her why she did not attend school, as the law required persons of her age, and she answered she was a married woman and had to stay home and take care of the house.

But the law makes no exceptions, and so the judge told her she would have to start to school Monday morning, and she consented to do so. The instance shows that the educational demand is ahead of all other rights; that she was a pupil before she was a wife. The instance further shows that the laws are very lax out there, when they permit a girl 12 years old, 4 feet tall, 75 pounds weight to get married. The relation of matrimony to education ought to be better correlated than it is in Kansas City.

Gems of Canadian Poetry

The snows outside are white and white;

The gusty flue shouts thru the night;
And by the lonely chimney light
I sit and dream of summer.

The orchard bow creaks in the blast,
That like a ghost goes shrieking past,
And coals are dying fast and fast,
But still I dream of summer.

'Tis not the voice of falling rain,
Or dream wind-blown thru latticed pane,
When earth will laugh in green again,
That makes me dream of summer.

But hopes will then have backward flown,
Like fleets of promise, long out-blown,
And Love once more will greet his own;

This is my dream of summer.
—William Wilfrid Campbell.

Boxing as Police Weapon

The miserable Houndsditch affair and the sensational battle in Sidney-street with a band of burglar anarchists at bay have called attention to a striking way to the helpless condition of London's police force when in the face of armed desperadoes. The guardians of law and order in the world's metropolis are practically unarmed and must frequently depend not only for safety, but also for success, on their knowledge of the nobler art of self-defence. That has become a complicated art. Boxing remains its basis. But all the modern tricks of jiu-jitsu and applied science must be mastered as well. A straight left may be useless against the man who knows how to seize his adversary by the ankles or to break his forearm in some particularly swift and scientific grip.

It is, therefore, both grateful and comforting to know that the London police do not lack this sort of training. This science is a safeguard even against the pistol of the assassin. When a man aims a pistol at your head, you fall down, twist around in a flash and tip him up by the ankles. Of course, like all other arts of active ingenuity, this sounds very easy and is extremely difficult. But the art can be learned, and it is good to know that it is learned by the police. Their knowledge stands them in good stead in many awkward situations, from a suffragist riot to a serious affray. It is not a fair exchange for the essential revolver in the worst cases. But it is a weapon in the hand of law and order. More power to the elbows of those who wield it!

The Curse of Loneliness

London is still discussing the recent suicide of Lady Bois.

There is nothing unusual in the fact that a person ends life's struggle in an untimely way, but the excuse for the act, in this instance, is rather a plaintive one.

In a simple note the dead woman explained that she felt she was of use to no one, and out of sheer loneliness had decided to end it all.

Few of us realize what a penalty a lonely life really is.

There seems to be no actual reason why any one, in this busy world, should be lonely, yet many are.

The girl who comes into the crowded city from her simple country home finds herself very much alone. It is the very fact that the world is so busy that people are made lonely. The girl who desires to do so can always find companions, but sometimes the companions are not desirable, and she prefers to remain in the seclusion of her own apartment.

It is never well to be alone. It was never intended that we should live without friends and companions.

When the first man was created, God found it necessary to give him a companion, and woman was created for the purpose.

The severest punishment inflicted upon criminals, in many of the European countries is that of solitary confinement.

It either terminates in insanity or suicide.

Only recently the newspapers told of the death of a state offender in Switzerland. Confined in a dark cell far underground, he was never permitted to see even the sunlight. The end was the inevitable end. Raving and wild, he was at last taken from his dungeon, but too late. His mind was gone. His brains were battered out on the bars of the window of his cell.

People can not live long alone. It is the very nature of us all to need companionship.

The strangers in a strange city are always to be pitied.

The young girl who seeks her bread in an unknown city has many perils, and loneliness is one of them.

It is far better to remain at home, in the country town, than to enter upon the pitfalls and vicissitudes of city life.

Cautioned to meet no strangers, the girl gradually drifts into the morbid state in which living alone always ends.

It is no wonder that she thinks that her life has no joy; that the world is cold and relentless. It is no wonder that she turns toward the other land in the foolish hope of finding relief there.

It is not wise to be alone, and people should guard against it.

Generous

It will be comforting to Sir James Whitney and his colleagues in the government to know that they are not going to be exposed—at least, not just now. We have been told by Mr. MacKay and his newspaper friends that they have the government "in a hole," but, owing to the extremely weak condition of that party—not the MacKay party but the administration outfit—a magnanimous attitude is to be adopted, and the life of the present rulers of the province is going to be prolonged for a period.

Surely the people of Ontario will never forget such generous treatment of a stricken foe. It is one of the rules of civilized war never to hit a man when he is down. The Marquis of Queensberry, father of the prize-ring game as it is played to-day, would not stand for a blow delivered below the belt, or a left swing to the jaw, or, for that matter, any other kind of a swing, when the almost defeated adversary is stretched on the ground. Mr. MacKay believes in the Queensberry style of fighting. Having got Sir James Whitney and the nonentities in his cabinet full length upon the sword almost ready to be counted out, he is not going to let go the punch that would be sure to bring unconsciousness.

We hope that in return for such manly treatment Sir James Whitney and his friends will not act the part of ingrates, and attempt to stay in power by means that are generally recognized as foul. We can imagine a second-rate fighter, whose stay in the ring has been prolonged by the generosity of his opponent, climbing to his feet and, when his more stalwart opponent is not looking, delivering a solar plexus blow that would stretch the big fellow upon the boards. If Sir James attempts anything like that the public, who like a square deal, will remember it and in due course express the disgust that the action deserves.

Sir James must recognize the fact that he is in power by reason of the forbearance of his foes. He would march out to-morrow if Mr. MacKay and The Toronto Star would but say the word. But the opposition is not ready to take up the affairs of the province. Matters are in such a dreadful state that it would be unwise for the opposition to attempt to straighten them out. Let Whitney do his own dirty work. That is quite reasonable.

Beauty a Civic Asset

Within a few weeks, for the first time in the United States, the scenic setting of a town has been adjudged an asset, and, as such, given the protection of the United States district court. It was in the case of the Empire Water and Power Company versus the Cascade Town Company says Franklin Clark in Success Magazine. The decision, rendered by Judge R. E. Lewis, at Pueblo, Colorado, prohibited the Empire Water and Power Company "from using for the purpose of generating power, water which forms the chief scenic attraction of the mountain canyon at the mouth of which the Town of Cascade is situated."

There have been tumults about Niagara, but they were sentimental. In this case there was the clear-cut issue as to whether the cascades at the foot of Pike's Peak, giving the town name and character, could be put to "beneficial use" by harnessing them to electric motors. Condemnation proceedings to divert the water for power were resisted by the Town of Cascade, on the ground that diversion of the water would mean "destruction of the town's chief asset."

It was put forward that, in making for scenic beauty, the water was already being put to "beneficial use" within the meaning of the law, since it drew many people to the city, therefore was not subject to condemnation proceedings for mechanical power. This was the view upheld by the United States district court.

Among roles adopted by Dr. Beatrice Nesbitt in his flight from the law is that of a priest. He was seen in the Hamilton postoffice in the garb of that office. We may yet hear of the genial Doc, assuming the character of Mutt (Jeff's partner) and appearing in one of Bud Fisher's inimitable sketches.

Talking Pictures

Synchronism of the graphophone and the biograph, that which has proved unresponsive to the experiments of many inventors, including those of the eminent Thomas A. Edison, has been accomplished, it seems, by M. Gaumont. America scored first honors with the talking machine and motion pictures; now France, with its chronophone, amalgamates the two, according to accounts, and completes the work that otherwise might have remained long unfinished. While American pride may feel that since the two main discoveries were made in the United States, the binding link between them ought to have been found in the same land, Americans, like all the world, will delight in the knowledge that that link has been supplied, that sight and sound are wedded in this manner. One thing more is needed; the accomplishment should be crowned with color.

Mr. Edison has worked fifteen years over the problem of making the graphophone and the biograph work together harmoniously, and he has not yet triumphed. Now that M. Gaumont has been successful, those who have investigated his process assert that the synchronism was easy to obtain. Such is the case, truly, with nearly all great inventions; their simplicity is the amazing feature. But had not Mr. Edison persisted in his efforts to achieve what M. Gaumont is said to have found easy, would the French inventor have found the same zest in his attempts to win fame and fortune by working out something of immense potential value to mankind? In a way the two countries may share jointly whatever credit attaches to all three of the inventions.

The main thing is not the question as to which inventor has attained the honor, but as to what results may be expected from the invention. When the talking machine was perfected, it was long a wonder. Motion pictures later furnished seeming life and action, and they still are looked upon as remarkable. Now comes this later discovery to make the illusion yet more realistic. Its amusement possibilities are obvious. And in proportion as it approaches the reproduction of actualities, it may be of great worth educationally.

The Hill Tops

What a commonplace, sturd world this would be if there were no hills and mountains. To the most sluggish there must come some thrill of desire to rise above the dust when he gazes on wooded hillsides waving ever upward toward the light, or sees the mountain peaks silhouetted clearly against the celestial blue. To those who hear the call of the mountains, there is no need of words; in fact, words cannot adequately express the poignant sweetness of this call, for it is something every man must hear for himself.

It would seem impossible for one to stand on the summit of some noble mountain and survey the panorama spread out before him without instinctively gaining a broader sense of life, a keener realization that each one is in reality a citizen of the world, not merely of the hamlet he may call home.

And then the joys of the climb itself! Perhaps the first part of the trail is comparatively easy and runs thru cool woods, and the thought is so filled with bird songs and babbling brooks that the effort of climbing is absolutely lost sight of. But as the way winds upward it may grow more rugged, there may be less shelter from the heat of the day, but the path does not seem wearisome, for now one feels that every step brings one perceptibly nearer the summit.

Finally, the descent must be made, but this, too, is joyous, for from the height we have already reached we have caught stimulating glimpses of infinitely higher mountain peaks to be ascended, and in order to reach their summits we must first go down into the valley again.

The universality of the love of mankind for the "high places" indicates that it is founded on one of the simple, fundamental truths of being, namely, that man instinctively spurns the dust and yearns to climb ever upward until he breathes his native air of spiritual reality.

THE TORONTO SUNDAY WORLD.

Published Weekly at 40 West Richmond Street, Toronto, by THE WORLD NEWSPAPER CO. OF TORONTO, LIMITED. W. E. Remion, Secretary-Treasurer. Subscription by mail \$2.00 per annum. Telephone Main 5308.

Told in the Twilight

By Peripatetic

Dr. Nesbitt, when leaving Toronto, said: "I've had all the coin that I want to, I'll slip quietly thru To the Michigan Soo And leave them to guess where I've gone to."

The unsavory details of The Farmers' Bank scandal still stink in our nostrils. A starving man looking for subsistence for his wife and family, might well be forgiven if he overstepped the law. But, that men in good positions, well heeled as to salary and all that, should descend to straight tithery is beyond the limits of comprehension. How about adding the cat-o-nine-tails to fit such a crime? The wife-beater injures one; he has made "countless thousands mouz." He will serve part of his sentence and come out on a habeas corpus on account of ill-health. They all do. And as to Doctor William Beatty Nesbitt, is there any suspicion that he was not very much wanted or that all the results might be worse than the crime? Of course, I am not speaking politically.

A young fellow, who lived in a flat, Bought his wife a dream of a hat; Now, it is said, There's no room for his bed; Say, what do you know about that?

It is rather a puzzle where a man without friends can get to on Sundays. It is in winter a dreary day. If he or she; for there are numbers of both sexes—happily only to fifteen-cent bed in a common lodging-house, what can they do to while away the working-man's holiday? Two church services would account for three out of the sixteen waking hours of the day; that day they have worked for all week—but the others? There is no place to which to go.

I took a long walk last Sunday afternoon and I was struck with the utter dreariness of it all. Young men, loitering round corners, in the hollows of store-doorways, smoking cigarettes and trying to amuse away pain. It was cold and raw and there was nowhere to go. I hate to tread on anyone's corns, but have the Lord's Day people any pretext against the opening of museums and libraries on Sunday? To study the collection of a nation's history is an education in itself; to read is to leap upward. Is this a crime? Of course in summer there is glorious High Park and the Humbler and Hamden's Point, but this time of the year—nothing and languid. Nothing is said now about street-railway employees, railroad servants and the help in hotels and restaurants; nor do I notice the Lord's Day people, of whom I know a good many, making their own beds or cooking their own meals on Sunday to save their servants. This world is full of inconsistencies. Any extra labor could easily be made up by the few who minister to the thousands.

"Did you get paid?" asked the wife of a dentist, who had tried all morning to collect a long overdue account for a set of false teeth. "No," he answered bitterly. "I not only did not get paid; but, he had the effrontery to gnash at me—with my own teeth."

I really do think that the frailer sex is somewhat deficient in that humor that saves an individual from being a young lady in a downtown office who honors me with her acquaintance. She had been suffering from toothache and in the course of conversation, I told her the old story of the dentist who received a visit from the girl he admired, to get a tooth extracted. He administered gas and started in. She woke unexpected and found that he had removed nearly all her teeth, and was dreamily muttering as he laid them one by one on a table. "She loves me," said my friend. "My, how horrible," said my fair friend, with widely indignat eyes. "Surely she was not made to pay for them?"

And that brings us back to the question of wit and humor. Over in the States there is an ingrown idea that the average Britisher possesses none, unless, it's the Irishman, and he is only spasmodical. One of the late ambassadors from Washington to London told the following exquisite story, in an after-dinner speech to a crowd of clever men at a literary banquet.

"I don't agree with my countrymen's notions of youriness over it. You are a practical people who look at the pros and cons of every question until you feel satisfied that you can give a verdict without incriminating yourself. For my part I consider that London Punch is the cleverest witty paper in the world. "The funniest thing I ever heard was said by an Englishman. It was a tea-fight in the London suburbs, given by two most estimable old ladies. We were amusing ourselves by that inspiring pastime, asking riddles. A tall Englishman, with blonde moustache and a monastic beard, merrily into one eye, propounded the following poser: 'What is that which wears feathers walks on two legs, lays eggs and barks like a dog?' 'Well,' I said, 'the bark gets me. If it wasn't for that I would say it was a hen.' "Right you are, old chap," he cried, slapping me on the shoulder. "Guessed it the very first time. Pon my word that's awfully clever in you, don't you know? I only put in the 'bark' to make it a little more difficult."

I have had sundry letters over my article on the unemployed. I have been praised and blamed and put in the pillory over things that readers don't agree with. What I wrote was simply a report of what I heard. What I honestly think is that this indiscriminate influx of the lower strata from the southern countries of Europe is not only a mistake, but, a crime.

I have been asked among many strange things, to give a recipe for Irish potato cake. I have not the original formula, although I have many Irish recollections of watching our Irish Molly, Oh, cooking them over the glowing coals of an open range in a dear old Tipperary. The following is the way we made them on a Wyoming ranch and they hit the spot every time. Boil your potatoes well and mash plain, without cream or butter. Drain and work in by hand and sufficient flour to form a stiff paste, adding a pinch of salt and about one third as much baking powder as would be required for a star biscuit or breakfast biscuit. Roll to thickness of half an inch. Cut into generous-sized three-cornered pieces and fry over a clear fire in butter, lard or best of all a long bacon. Serve up piping hot on both sides. Gravy or syrup as taste may fancy. The Irish use gravy. If your guests will not eat them pitch him out in the snow. This is not only a very palatable dish, but quickly prepared and economical as old potatoes left from previous meals can be used so long as they have not begun to sour. Next.

What questions innocent childhood can propound to confuse and humiliate an adult? The pork-butcher's little son with guileless air asked his Sunday-school teacher, "Do animals go to heaven?" "Well Willie," was the guarded reply, "we are not to believe in going to heaven. Of course, we would all like to think that poor creatures ill-used here would have some reward in the next world, but, no, they do not go to our Heaven." "But, say teacher," said the practical infant, "what about that milk and honey? Must be canned goods, I guess."

I have just heard a good child story of a couple of Toronto youngsters. "I don't want to go to heaven," said the little girl. "I don't know anybody there." "Mary," said her brother reprovingly, "they are gentlemen and ladies in Heaven. Of course you would be introduced." The way-back farmer, stopping his mow, took his first close look at a goggle-eyed touring-car, on which a perspiring chauffeur was expending his money. "What's that?" he called to the driver. "What do you call that kind of carriage, mister?" he enquired. "An automobile," replied the struggling autoist, "but just now it's broken down, confound it." "What's the matter with it?" "The 'automobile' over his tongue," said the farmer, "it's broken down, confound it!"

Apropos of my remark last week about the Duke of Connaught, there was another greater princely celebrity, taking the artillery course at Woolwich in his time. This was the unfortunate Prince Imperial of Russia, only son of that most unhappy Emperor, Czar Nicholas. The little fellow never forget the first time I saw him. He was doing four hours punishment drill. Closely cloaked in a heavy regulation uniform, with rifle on his shoulder and fifty yards of musket on his back. He marched up and down the terrace in front of the Academy building. "Halt! Right about face," he barked at each end for four long hours in a warm day. The flogging he took it with the methodical discipline of a French soldier, but he was not happy. As I recollect him, he was a small fellow with a very prominent nose and this occasion, the perspiration literally ran down his face. The punishment for which he was undergoing imprisonment was a piece of his left foot.

In the cadets' sat a certain military professor sat at the head of the table. He was a Captain of Royal Engineers who had a very fine opinion of his own importance. The mess-waiters happening to be busy at the far end of the table, he addressed the prince, "If it's not too much trouble," he said, "I wish you would give me a help out of that apple-pie in front of you." The prince helped him liberally out of a deep apple-pie but, noticing that the great man was not looking, mingled the contents of a freshly made pot of Keen's mustard with the apples. The captain took a liberal spoonful—and wept bitterly. The prince was removed under arrest "for conduct grossly insulting to a superior officer." Even this could not cure his boyish spirits. Some months later he and a fellow cadet, who was now a gallant officer on the Indian Staff Corps, managed one Saturday to wriggle into the big lecture room. They being, both of them, more than ordinarily clever with their hands, they filled the black-boards with most life-like and insulting caricatures of the military authorities. From Sir John Simmonds, the commandant, downwards, no-one was spared. This was a little too steep an offence and the matter was only hushed up by the Empress Eugenie making her naughty youngster call and make a personal apology to each of the offenders. I well remember my uncle, then superintendent of the academy, laughing in great delight at the cartoon of himself. He was a man who stood six-foot four in his socks and the prince's clever sketch showed him in the shortest of mess jackets with a pair of legs that would have been a credit to a giraffe.

Scavengers of the Sea

By H. M. Mosdell.

Noonday and a calm sea whereas the sun launched dazzling arrows thru the motionless air. His rays were reflected back with almost unabated intensity from the rounded surface of the slow-rolling swell which was now the sole reminder of the terrible storm that had raged yesterday. An ocean of light, calm, dignified, and pure. The powerful tail, elongated on its upper surface to a long, flexible process, swept slowly from side to side driving an immense shark leisurely thru the warm surface water where the school of blue-water sharks were to be seen. Cold, deadly eyes stared from the sides of its head which tapered off to a long snout. Occasionally the shark gave a half-lazy roll and opened wide its jaws as stray cuttle-fish came within reach. These were marked with bits to that ravenous creature whose dozen rows of powerful teeth could carve the smooth sides of a whale. Drab and sinister, its squalid appearance was varied only by the lighter color of its under surface.

A little to each side of the shark swam a little blue fish, creating only one foot to that mighty creature's ten. Restless, active little creatures, their grace of movement and beauty of form contrasted oddly with the sluggishness and repulsive appearance of their strange companion. The grey-blue of the little fish was marked with bands of a darker blue color, ringing them completely, and the fins were of a pretty blue and white that blended harmoniously with the modestly tasteful coloration.

The trio moved slowly along, the blue beauties keeping their places beside the shark which seemed unaware of their presence, or at any rate made no attempt to molest them. Suddenly the blue beauties vanished from his place with a sprightly whisk of the tail, to return in a few minutes and circle excitedly round the shark's head and the great creature, with a few powerful strokes of its tail swept the direction indicated by its Pilot. The two halted in the shadow of a boat which contained a handful of survivors from the wreck of a ship, smitten by the fierce storm of the night before. And day by day they urged that frail craft and the helpless, hopeless ones on board, looked down in the baleful eyes of the messenger of death below and, even in the semi-delirium of weakness, they shuddered and crept more closely inboard. Ravening hunger gnawed at the vitals of the shark as time dragged on and no food came to her achting maw, and oft-times, with flash of white belly, she rolled sullenly on her side the better to eye that slow drifting shadow above. Other sharks piloted by blue water-sprites joined her and soon the craft of death was conveyed by a host of hunger-mad sea scavengers.

Sanguinary struggles were frequent occurrences in that army of sharks.

The primeval desire to eat made cannibals of all who had the strength wherewith to overcome some weaker fellow. A pugnacious swordfish met his Waterloo amongst that hungry horde one day. By ill-luck he was cast in just as a big tiger shark was straying about restlessly for a meal and was immediately set upon as fair game. The fight was not a very long one, but the swordfish put up a good fight for his life. Hither and thither he rushed to avoid the desperate onslaughts of the madened tiger shark. Time and again the combatants came to close enough quarters for him to get in a swift thrust at his opponent with his long, hard weapon. The swirling waters were crimson-tinted with blood, but the wounds abated neither the rage nor strength of the shark. The fight ended suddenly. The attention of the swordfish was distracted for an instant by another enemy, and at once the tiger shark was upon him from behind, gulping him down almost before he could make a last gasp struggle.

Another whale strayed along in that dangerous neighborhood, her weakling half smugling at her side. She was of the family of Amiable Right Whales, easygoing and entirely inoffensive. At the signal of the pilots the whole shark army set off in pursuit and soon surrounded her on every side. Desperately she fought with the flukes of her broad tail to ward-off harm from her defenceless calf, but her struggle was against overwhelming odds, and the frightened youngster was torn from her side and devoured. Maddened by the taste of blood, the sea walves now assaulted the old whale. She was game



"A little blue foam swam just above the Shark's head."

to the last, but her sharks fastened themselves to her body with lancet teeth and even obtained a hold upon her jaws. Flercely they fought, the infuriating assailants tearing out huge chunks from the body of the whale and worrying her until, completely exhausted by the unequal fight, she could struggle no longer, and lay on the water, scarce moving. Then the end came quickly and in a little while none was left of the sea monster save its great skeleton which, denuded of flesh by the ravenous sharks, sank slowly into the depths.



"The Divine Man of Galilee wrote no book. A book has been constructed about Him from the fragments surviving the writings of those who knew Him or His friends. It is the most interesting book in the world, but the attempt to treat it as a sworn affidavit in a court of law is foreign to the principles laid down in its own pages. When it is inconsistent with itself, there need be no doubt of its value or any inclination to throw it aside because it is not all equally acceptable. We cannot agree about the text of Shakspeare in our own language only three hundred years ago, and we do not know certainly whether some of the plays that pass for his are Shakspeare's or not, nor can we tell whether there have been interpolations or emendations that we do not know about in addition to those we are aware of. But we do not refuse to read 'Hamlet' or 'Julius Caesar' because we may have doubts about 'Titus Andronicus' or 'Henry VIII.' No written book that we know of has ever been exempt from errors, and we accept our translations as inspired records, well and good, and if we are satisfied that no mistakes were made in recording or copying or selecting the books as well as in translation, well and good also. We have then decided upon our own authority, aided presumably by all the evidence we could procure, the authenticity of the Scriptures. The main point is that it is our own authority that we have chosen. It is not because we have heard from another, but because we have chosen to believe or accept or decide. The average man capable of settling a problem as well as his translation, he takes pains enough. If he merely believes what some one else tells him, his opinion is of no value. But if he puts his judgment and common sense on the problem the verdict will be worth of it. I am, says my dramatic friend, 'If you are agreed with me your verdict is of no consequence. But you must accept what I tell you about this book and nothing else.'"

The ancients had a better, or at any rate a simpler idea of conversion than our pulpitiens appear to have. They regarded man as immortal, being passing outwards from the unknown divine, on the long journey symbolized so often in parable and epic and myth and legend, to the far country, the outer world, the land of the living, the regions. In that vast voyage the soul comes to know itself, and when it realizes its separated condition it turns again home. There is no compulsion done, no man has realized it himself upon itself. But it cannot force itself from any self-imposed burden or bond except by retracing the outward journey. It was the moment of realization of the need of that homeward journey which the ancients regarded as conversion, and the setting out on the way home was repentance—the turning again. Whatever may be thought of these ideas they are evidently much simpler and clearer than the involved theological systems with which people are burdened nowadays. Everybody can understand the willingness with which the inexperienced and untaught, moved by desire, may set out on the journey after knowledge. Everyone can appreciate the increasing immersion in the pleasures of sense. Everyone knows the forgetfulness that creeps over the mind as the distance lengthens. Many have realized the desolation of darkness and separation. No one fails to understand the overwhelming urge of the cry—"I will arise and go to my Father!"

All the religions of the world teach these things. They are said in different ways, and different names are in use for the Father, and the principle which lives in the wandering soul and is always ready to kindle into gracious memory is called by many titles and the world has many symbols by which to denote it. But in the final study it is found that they all refer to the same thing, and that every man carries his own salvation in his own heart just as he carries his own damnation in his own head. And the thought haunts him. He may try to quench it by plunging deeper into the pleasures of separation from his better self for a season, but the pleasures are unreal compared with the pleasures of Wisdom, and when the man has satisfied himself with the pleasures of knowledge he begins to hunger for the fruit of life. Not one is left out or omitted over the whole earth. The better part of humanity revolts at the idea of a salvation that is intended only for a chosen few. And the common sense of humanity when it is exercised revolts at the cramped and restricted ideas of human destiny which some systems of religion contemplate. And it must not be forgotten that the common sense is a divine gift like the other divine gifts and its conclusions are not to be ignored. The attempt to tie us down to the exclusion of vast numbers of people never could and never will be the book or the creed or the symbol. It will not do to say this is no concern of ours, for it involves our sense of right and justice and fellowship.

SAGACIOUS FOXES

Foxes have been known to combine their efforts and by their "team work" outwit a whole pack of hounds and a field of hunters. One spring in North Carolina four hunters with a pack of forty dogs were chasing a fox. The chase had been on for two hours or more, the fox running in a circle not more than three miles in diameter, when the hunters assembled on a knoll near the centre of the circle which the fox appeared to have described for himself. The knoll overlooked a ravine about one hundred yards distant from where the hunters had taken their stand. Across the ravine, which was about seventy-five feet wide, had fallen a giant chestnut tree which time and the elements had stripped of its bark. One of the hunters saw the fox come into sight, with the dogs four or five hundred yards behind. The fox ran straight to the chestnut tree and disappeared therein. Up to this time it was not known that the log was hollow. In a few seconds the fox emerged

PRINCE GEORGE OF THE CK. Brother of Queen Mary, who is also mentioned as the next Governor-General of Canada to succeed Earl Grey.

CRIBS & CRUMBS BY Albert Ernest Stafford

Now that all of us are converted who want to be for, after all, it is a matter of willingness, it might be well for some of those in authority to tell us just what conversion is. A great many people do not know whether they want to be converted or not, and there are such disagreements of opinion among the learned and the pious, that many are deprived of the impulse, or are interested where nothing definite or enduring is to be experienced. "There is no habit," says Sir Robertson Nicoll, "so fatal to veracity as that of persistently attempting sensation at all costs. Cultivating violent language, paradoxical theories, and insisting upon things as certain, which, from the very nature of the case, must be always more or less in doubt." This appears to be the chief objection raised by some people to any extraordinary religious appeal. And no one can oppose the objection to persistent sensation. Nature has her thunderstorms, and her occasional earthquakes, and once in twelve thousand years or so some more serious cataclysm, but a persistent recurrence or an unremitting series of such events would discourage the most sanguine evolutionary force, working towards such ends as we now conceive to be desirable. For a revival campaign of this sort of minor psychological disturbance, and whether it partake of the nature of the tempest or the earthquake or the cataclysm, the best authorities seem to hold that it can only be preparatory to more essential experiences.

The Divine Man of Galilee wrote no book. A book has been constructed about Him from the fragments surviving the writings of those who knew Him or His friends. It is the most interesting book in the world, but the attempt to treat it as a sworn affidavit in a court of law is foreign to the principles laid down in its own pages. When it is inconsistent with itself, there need be no doubt of its value or any inclination to throw it aside because it is not all equally acceptable. We cannot agree about the text of Shakspeare in our own language only three hundred years ago, and we do not know certainly whether some of the plays that pass for his are Shakspeare's or not, nor can we tell whether there have been interpolations or emendations that we do not know about in addition to those we are aware of. But we do not refuse to read 'Hamlet' or 'Julius Caesar' because we may have doubts about 'Titus Andronicus' or 'Henry VIII.' No written book that we know of has ever been exempt from errors, and we accept our translations as inspired records, well and good, and if we are satisfied that no mistakes were made in recording or copying or selecting the books as well as in translation, well and good also. We have then decided upon our own authority, aided presumably by all the evidence we could procure, the authenticity of the Scriptures. The main point is that it is our own authority that we have chosen. It is not because we have heard from another, but because we have chosen to believe or accept or decide. The average man capable of settling a problem as well as his translation, he takes pains enough. If he merely believes what some one else tells him, his opinion is of no value. But if he puts his judgment and common sense on the problem the verdict will be worth of it. I am, says my dramatic friend, 'If you are agreed with me your verdict is of no consequence. But you must accept what I tell you about this book and nothing else.'"

We understand then, do we not? What I promise'd without mentioning it, I have not accepted? What the story could not teach us, what the press could not accomplish is accomplished. Is it not?

The Divine Man of Galilee wrote no book. A book has been constructed about Him from the fragments surviving the writings of those who knew Him or His friends. It is the most interesting book in the world, but the attempt to treat it as a sworn affidavit in a court of law is foreign to the principles laid down in its own pages. When it is inconsistent with itself, there need be no doubt of its value or any inclination to throw it aside because it is not all equally acceptable. We cannot agree about the text of Shakspeare in our own language only three hundred years ago, and we do not know certainly whether some of the plays that pass for his are Shakspeare's or not, nor can we tell whether there have been interpolations or emendations that we do not know about in addition to those we are aware of. But we do not refuse to read 'Hamlet' or 'Julius Caesar' because we may have doubts about 'Titus Andronicus' or 'Henry VIII.' No written book that we know of has ever been exempt from errors, and we accept our translations as inspired records, well and good, and if we are satisfied that no mistakes were made in recording or copying or selecting the books as well as in translation, well and good also. We have then decided upon our own authority, aided presumably by all the evidence we could procure, the authenticity of the Scriptures. The main point is that it is our own authority that we have chosen. It is not because we have heard from another, but because we have chosen to believe or accept or decide. The average man capable of settling a problem as well as his translation, he takes pains enough. If he merely believes what some one else tells him, his opinion is of no value. But if he puts his judgment and common sense on the problem the verdict will be worth of it. I am, says my dramatic friend, 'If you are agreed with me your verdict is of no consequence. But you must accept what I tell you about this book and nothing else.'"

The Divine Man of Galilee wrote no book. A book has been constructed about Him from the fragments surviving the writings of those who knew Him or His friends. It is the most interesting book in the world, but the attempt to treat it as a sworn affidavit in a court of law is foreign to the principles laid down in its own pages. When it is inconsistent with itself, there need be no doubt of its value or any inclination to throw it aside because it is not all equally acceptable. We cannot agree about the text of Shakspeare in our own language only three hundred years ago, and we do not know certainly whether some of the plays that pass for his are Shakspeare's or not, nor can we tell whether there have been interpolations or emendations that we do not know about in addition to those we are aware of. But we do not refuse to read 'Hamlet' or 'Julius Caesar' because we may have doubts about 'Titus Andronicus' or 'Henry VIII.' No written book that we know of has ever been exempt from errors, and we accept our translations as inspired records, well and good, and if we are satisfied that no mistakes were made in recording or copying or selecting the books as well as in translation, well and good also. We have then decided upon our own authority, aided presumably by all the evidence we could procure, the authenticity of the Scriptures. The main point is that it is our own authority that we have chosen. It is not because we have heard from another, but because we have chosen to believe or accept or decide. The average man capable of settling a problem as well as his translation, he takes pains enough. If he merely believes what some one else tells him, his opinion is of no value. But if he puts his judgment and common sense on the problem the verdict will be worth of it. I am, says my dramatic friend, 'If you are agreed with me your verdict is of no consequence. But you must accept what I tell you about this book and nothing else.'"

The Divine Man of Galilee wrote no book. A book has been constructed about Him from the fragments surviving the writings of those who knew Him or His friends. It is the most interesting book in the world, but the attempt to treat it as a sworn affidavit in a court of law is foreign to the principles laid down in its own pages. When it is inconsistent with itself, there need be no doubt of its value or any inclination to throw it aside because it is not all equally acceptable. We cannot agree about the text of Shakspeare in our own language only three hundred years ago, and we do not know certainly whether some of the plays that pass for his are Shakspeare's or not, nor can we tell whether there have been interpolations or emendations that we do not know about in addition to those we are aware of. But we do not refuse to read 'Hamlet' or 'Julius Caesar' because we may have doubts about 'Titus Andronicus' or 'Henry VIII.' No written book that we know of has ever been exempt from errors, and we accept our translations as inspired records, well and good, and if we are satisfied that no mistakes were made in recording or copying or selecting the books as well as in translation, well and good also. We have then decided upon our own authority, aided presumably by all the evidence we could procure, the authenticity of the Scriptures. The main point is that it is our own authority that we have chosen. It is not because we have heard from another, but because we have chosen to believe or accept or decide. The average man capable of settling a problem as well as his translation, he takes pains enough. If he merely believes what some one else tells him, his opinion is of no value. But if he puts his judgment and common sense on the problem the verdict will be worth of it. I am, says my dramatic friend, 'If you are agreed with me your verdict is of no consequence. But you must accept what I tell you about this book and nothing else.'"

TORY REF "Tay P Atter Re (BY LONDO broken by rancous is a moe rected ag against it. "The To ment, is period al elimab on the food, to When Mendum sc eral elec cause layt bitter Ne ers. Ta They liked him ten in the tempt of or has ro In privat guage to Morning lang Every Lib ing the candidate with his Mr. Balf form and second th the tariff is self. Mr. reinary is hated, because a free trad ous langu way of t are longi Sundars I form cur used to be like Sir it is a party. A I an ag grate an The West on the Torlo should be with his tion. The ing the of the co and the will toler and the that fact by what he peers will never the creati If they fall will do be most extreme cessary by the lords, of that s all. It w laughter ministry transformo while the demer tutions. The mo and so on learning" with his "Which asked a teacher, who visited gue "The Wl not be burning?" "I can," "Yes, d." "It was the child. "Do yo Proper ar "Surely because Washing

TORY PARTY DIVIDED
REFERENDUM SCHEME
BALFOUR'S NEMESIS

"Tay Pay" Writes That Leader's
Attempt to Side-Track Tariff
Reform Has Roused Pro-
tectionists to Fury.

(By G. P. O'Connor M. P.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The truce of the
Christmastide has again been first
broken by the Tory party. The air is
raucous with their discordant cries. It
is a relief to Liberals to find, however,
that most of their obligations are di-
rected against each other rather than
against their opponents.

The Tory party, indeed, at this mo-
ment, is more divided than at any
period since the days when Disraeli
climbed over the shoulders of Peel,
on the cry of protection and pro-
tection, to the leadership of the party.
When Mr. Balfour launched his refer-
endum scheme in the midst of the gen-
eral election, everybody knew that he
was laying up for himself a day of
bitter Nemesis from the tariff reform-
ers.

Tariff Reformers Roused.

They have always distrusted and dis-
liked him, as I have several times writ-
ten in this column, and this last at-
tempt of his to sidetrack tariff reform-
ers has roused them to speechless fury.
In private, I am told, they use lan-
guage which is lurid. And The
Morning Post keeps peering away at
him whenever it gets the opportunity.
Every Liberal must have enjoyed read-
ing the election address of the Tory
candidate for the Homeoffice division,
with his laborious attempt to follow
Mr. Balfour in sidetracking tariff re-
form and then his hurried and panting
second thought of seeking to win back
the tariff reformers whom his ambi-
guous language had estranged.

It is one of the peculiarities of the
situation that the tariff reformers dis-
like the entourage of Mr. Balfour even
more than they do Mr. Balfour him-
self. Mr. Sandars, Mr. Balfour's sec-
retary, is an especial object of their
hatred. I do not know whether it is
because they think Mr. Sandars is a
"side trader"—I don't know that he is—
or because they think he stands in the
way of that promotion for which they
are longing—whatever the reason, Mr.
Sandars is fairly loaded with tariff re-
form curses, not loud but deep. And
next to him the tariff reformers dis-
like Sir A. Acland Hood. Altogether
it is a very happy family the Tory
party. And long may it so remain.

The Veto Struggle.

I am glad to find that even so mod-
erate an organ of Liberal opinion as
The Westminster Gazette has stamped
on the ridiculous and latest cry of
the Tories. The veto struggle should
be postponed or modified be-
cause this is the year of the coronation.
There is only one method of ending
the veto controversy by the date
of the coronation and that is by the
surrender of the veto. The nation
will tolerate their usurpation no longer,
and the sooner these gentlemen grasp
that fact the better. I am convinced
by what I hear that the opposition of
the peers will collapse and that they
will never drive the government to
the creation of five hundred new peers.
If they do, the ridiculous and the odium
will fall on their own heads. I would
be most glad to think that such an
extreme measure would be made nec-
essary by the folly and obstinacy of
the lords. It would solve the question
of that sinister assembly once and for
all. It would demand inextinguishable
laughter, but not until the Liberal
ministry had passed thru the new and
transformed house of the great mass
of peers which are necessary to complete
the democratization of English insti-
tutions.

A Little Mixed.

The modern youngster reads so much
and so omnivorously that literal "book
learning" is apt to become a little
mixed.

"Which of you little girls," recently
asked a southern Sunday school
teacher, "can tell me which of the in-
vited guests—the subject was that of
"The Wise and Foolish Virgins"—did
not have their lamps trimmed and
burning?"

"I can," hisped little Mollie.
"Yes, dear, which tell me."
"It was the foolish Virginian," smiled
the child.

The Idea.

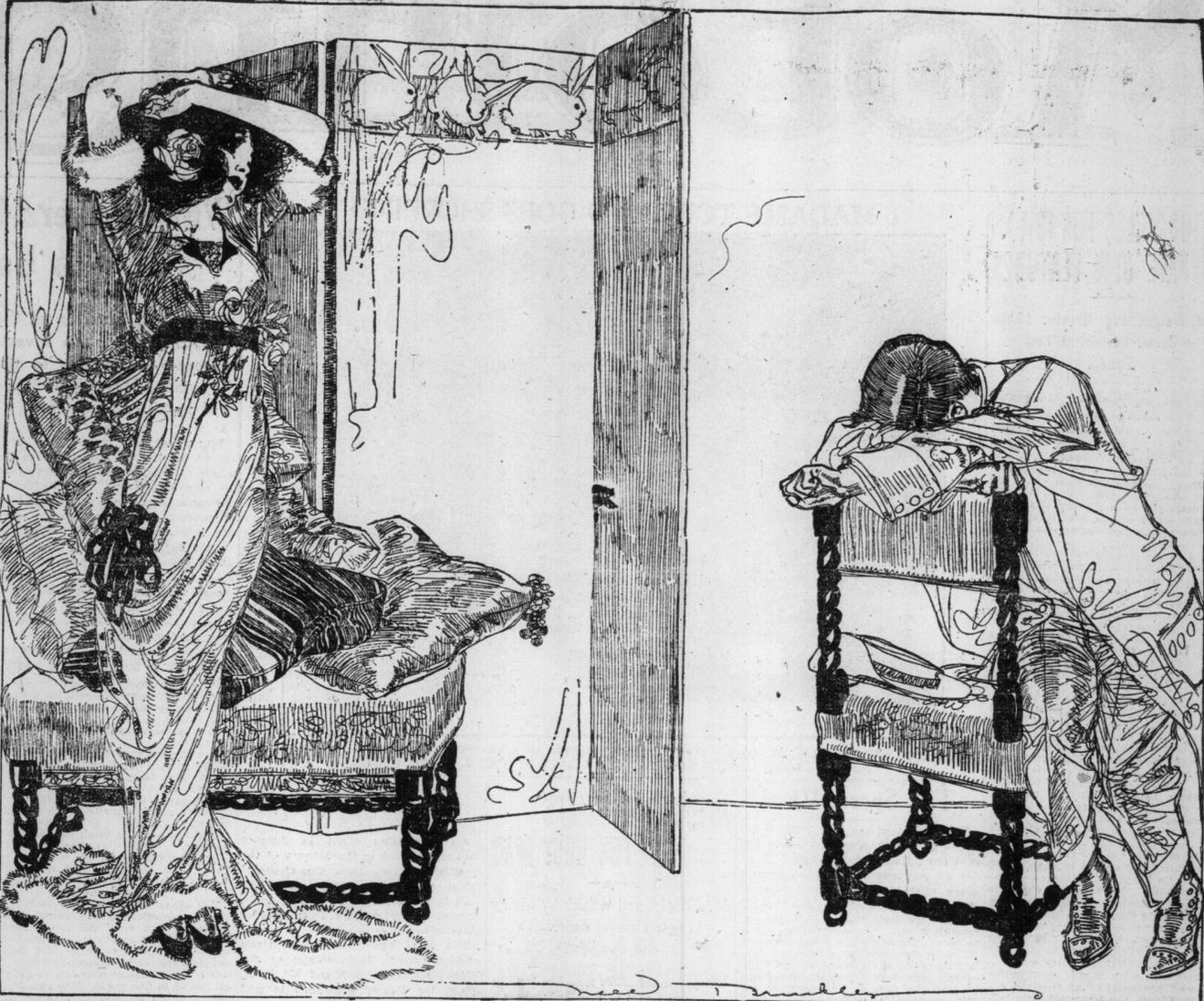
"Do you think you can get the
proper atmosphere in this drama?"
"Surely. Why not?"
"Because it is an aerial drama."
Washington Star.



PRINCESS BEATRICE OF SAXO-COBURG

Wife of Don Alfonso of Orleans, son of
Infanta Eulalia. When the young noble-
man married the princess a year and a
half ago without King Alfonso's consent,
he was stripped of his rank and honor and
deprived of all the privileges in honor
of his name as the king has now resto-
red him to his former position.

GOOD-BYE--By Nell Brinkley



HOW MANY TIMES DO LOVERS HAVE TO SAY "GOOD-BYE" AND HOW HARD IT IS TO GO STRAIGHT OUT OF THE DOOR AND NEVER TURN BACK.

Doom of Lord's Veto
Has Been Pronounced

John E. Redmond, M.P., Writes on the New Political
Situation in Great Britain.

(By John E. Redmond, M. P.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The result of the
general election of December, 1910, may
fairly be claimed as a great and un-
precedented triumph for the progres-
sive and democratic forces of Great
Britain and Ireland. It has sealed the
doom of the veto power of the house
of lords, and it has given a clear and
equivocal mandate to the premier to
settle the Irish question finally, and
with the least possible delay, by the
concession to the Irish people of full
self-government in all purely Irish
affairs.

Ever since the act of union com-
pelled the presence of Irish members
at Westminster, they have been the
friends, the champions, and often the
pioneers of the cause of democracy in
Great Britain, as well as in Ireland.
It is long since patriotic Irishmen came
to recognize that their quarrel was not
with the overwhelming masses of the
British people—the educated middle
classes and the oppressed workers
struggling manfully towards emanci-
pation—but with the oligarchy of peers
and plutocrats and landlords who mon-
opolized the power and wealth and land
of the country, and who until now
were able, by fraud and force or guile,
or by all these combined, to speak and
to act in the name of the British
people.

Sympathy With Common Cause.

At every stage in the battle for re-
form in England, the Irish members
have been distinguished by their sym-
pathy and co-operation with the popu-
lar cause. They believed that, once
power was transferred from the few
to the many, from the peers to the
people, in Great Britain, the Irish dif-
ficultly would be solved to the satisfac-
tion of both countries. Therefore, in
supporting the British democracy in
their struggle against the veto of the
house of lords, the Irish party and
the Irish electors have been anxious
to aid the masses of the British people.
But it would be absurd to deny that we
were also influenced by the knowledge
that the destruction of the veto would
inevitably mean the concession of some
rule to Ireland.

Masses for Home Rule.

We all believe that the masses of the
British people are in favor of Irish
autonomy, and that the veto of the
house of lords alone stands between us
and a free and contented Ireland.
We believe that in the recent elec-
tions we did an enormous service to
the masses of the British people, but
we also recognize, with profound grati-
tude, that the masses of the British
people have also done an enormous
service to our country, and I hope
that, from this day forward, the
two democracies will walk hand in
hand to the achievement of their full
rights and liberties. The decisive
character of the national judgment
against the veto of the house of lords
cannot be too strongly emphasized.

Mandate of the People.
A majority of 124 in January, 1910,
and a majority of 128 in December, 1910,
are conclusive. Those who speak of a
majority of 125 as small are talking

4000 Times in one Part

EDWARD TERRY AS DICK PHENYL
IN "SWEET LAVENDER" HOLDS THE
LONG SERVICE RECORD FOR ONE ROLE.



THE very first year that Ed-
ward Terry became his own
manager and owned his own
theater, the year 1887, he pro-
duced one of Pinero's comedies, "Sweet
Lavender."
On the occasion of its first run he
played the part of Richard Phenyl, Esq.,
in this play 670 times. In the in-
tervening years he has revived this
splendid comedy a dozen times in Lon-
don, he has played it in every town
that possesses a first class theater in
the British Isles, he has toured Ameri-
ca in it and has played it in South Af-
rica and Australia. He is now on his
way to a second Australian tour, dur-
ing which "Sweet Lavender" will be
one of the main constituents of his
repertory. He had originally intended
to go from London to Melbourne di-
rect without any professional stop-
over, but an enterprising American
managerial firm demonstrated to him
the pleasure and profit to be gained in
a ten weeks' cross country tour through
the principal Canadian cities. "Sweet
Lavender," of course, will be played as
often as any other play.
All told, Terry has played old Dick
Phenyl a good 4000 times. It is a part
admirably calculated to show his
quaint humor off to the best advan-
tage. Poor Richard Phenyl of the In-
ner temple is a barrister, briefless,
bankrupt in purse and reputation, a
slave to the whiskey bottle, yet with it
all so frank, so tender hearted, so un-
selfish, so witty, so whimsical, that he
is absolutely irresistible.
In a recent interview in the New
York Times another famous English
character actor, Albert Chevalier, said
that he liked nothing better than to be

Shin Bone Bridges
Gap in Boy's Skull

Remarkable Operation in London
Hospital Saves Life of Lad of
Four.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—A little boy of
four with a large portion of his own
shin-bone bridging across a three-inch
gap in his skull, is shortly to be dis-
charged from the East London Hos-
pital for Children after one of the most
extraordinary operations in the history
of that institution.

As the result of a fall when he was
eighteen months old the bone over
practically the whole of the right side
of the skull failed to develop, a large,
soft tumor, bulging the scalp, forming
in its place. In October last, on ac-
count of a second fall, the little patient
was admitted to the hospital, when the
surgeons decided that they would try
to remove the tumor, now the size of
half a large orange, and to bridge over
the gap in the skull.

On operation it was discovered that
the bulging mass was formed of the
normal coverings of the brain distend-
ed with the cerebro-spinal fluid which
is normally found in small quantities
in the ventricles of the brain and in
the spinal cord. The distended part
of the sac was cut away and the col-
lected fluid allowed to drain off, when
the brain, hitherto held back by the
pressure of the fluid, could be seen ex-
panding toward the surface.

The mouth of the sac was now
tightly stitched together to prevent
the further escape of spinal fluid, and
then the tumor, bridging over the
great gap in the skull, three inches in
diameter, had to be faced.

Taking back the soft tissues over the
shin-bone on the front of the little
patient's leg, the surgeon removed a
thin layer of bone, with its covering
of periosteum, the size of a large
razor blade, and placed this as a
bridge across the centre of the gap in
the skull, in the hopes that new bone
growth may be encouraged from the
edges of this graft.

For a time the child hung between
life and death, but is now on the road
to recovery.

A Useful Remedy.

Little 4-year-old Billy was visiting
his neighbor, Jerry. Billy showed
every evidence of a bad cold. Jerry's
mother asked with grave solicitude:
"Don't your mother give you anything
for your cold, Billy?" Whereupon
Billy answered, feeling in all his pocket-
ets at once: "Yes, ma'am; she gives
me a clean handkerchief."—Lippin-
cott's.

Spiteful.

"What made you tell me Philadel-
phia was a slow town?" said the man
from the west. "I found it exceed-
ingly rapid."

"It only seems that way," replied
the New Yorker, "because so many
people are hurrying to get out of it."—
Washington Star.

Motoring

TRACTOR TRIAL RESULTS COME FROM ENGLAND

Steam Best For Agricultural Purposes is Verdict of British Judges.

London, Jan. 28.—The report of the judges at the agricultural tractor trials held at Baldock, Herts, in August last, under the auspices of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, has just been issued. Contrary to the results of the War Office tractor tests at Aldershot, and the trials of industrial vehicles held by the Royal Automobile Club in 1907, the Baldock judges unhesitatingly give their verdict for steam traction. Perhaps this altered result is due to the fact that, while the judges in the earlier tests were engineers, those in the Royal Agricultural Society's competition, it must be assumed, were agriculturists first and were guided by an intimate knowledge of the practical and commercial side of the problem. Perhaps, however, the reversal was not unaffected by a lack of careful preparation on the part of some of the oil motor competitors, for the report complains that in one case the vehicle had evidently not been previously tuned or prepared "owing to hasty completion," and in another, deficiency in construction details is alleged. As this left but two motor-tractors in the running, perhaps we ought not to take the verdict in favor of steam as seriously and as definitely as I fear it will be accepted. The McLaren tractor was awarded first place. It was the heaviest and most expensive machine in the trials, costing £1300 and weighing almost five tons; but its cost per acre ploughed worked out at about three and a penny, as against about four shillings and sixpence for the lighter, and cheaper, oil motor.

Curtis to Train Military Scouts.
According to the Army and Navy Journal, Glenn Curtis, the aviator, has made a formal proposal to the War and Navy Departments of the United States, to instruct a number of officers who may be detailed for the purpose, in aviation, without expense to the government. The training would be done over a mile course, and a special feature would be experiments over water to determine the best methods of rising from and alighting upon the surface.

MOTORCYCLES FOR 1911 HAVE NEW FEATURES

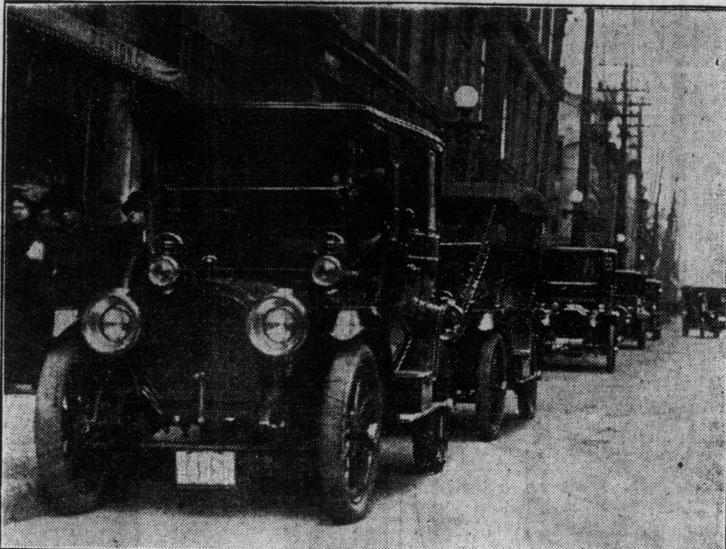
More Weight and Greater Power—Better Control at Low Speed.

The year 1911 opens for the motorcycle with much promise. The motorcycle seems to have earned for itself a definite place, for we find that it is used by merchants, messengers, rural mail carriers, and even physicians. Naturally these commercial users demand a machine that will be reliable and comfortable, a demand which has brought some of the best mechanical engineers into the motorcycle industry.

As a whole, the machine of 1911 will be heavier than its predecessors. Attempts to employ the mechanical oiler, which met with indifferent success more than any other feature, militated against the motorcycle. A good muffler with a cut-out eliminates this noise, and more than one manufacturer will so equip his machines. Generous gasoline and lubricating oil capacity is much in evidence in the new models. The result is that the operator is enabled to make long trips without losing time and refilling tanks. Several types of spring forks have been perfected, with the result that the machine will be more comfortable and will be subjected to less wear.

The transmission is still another important feature that has received attention. With the improved twin roller chain and special waterproof-tanned leather belts that are now being made, transmission troubles are very slight. If any degree of care is exercised in operating the machine. Both types have proved satisfactory and are equally popular.

MADAME TORONTO GOES SHOPPING



TORONTO WOMEN ARE DEVOTED TO THE AUTOMOBILE AS A SHOPPING MEDIUM. OUR PICTURE SHOWS A LONG LINE OF FINE CARS IN FRONT OF THE T. EATON STORE.

The Spare Wheel

The fashion of the flush-sided body, which gives a greater width over all, provides problems for designers in so far as concerns the position of the spare wheel, if the latter is carried. With the old type of body the "spare" was always more or less of a side excrescence, but it is not possible for it to be even that on the wider types of 1911 torpedo bodies. The tendency now is to provide a cupboard at the back of the car where the spare wheel can be stowed away or, failing room for this, to hang it up at the rear. The latter position is not entirely satisfactory, owing to the fact that the wheel would be likely to prevent easy access to the petrol tank, while very few makers provide cupboards of adequate depth for the reception of a spare wheel.

AUTOMOBILE MAKES TIME FOR BUSY MAN

Adds Health and Wealth by Giving Longer Time for Recreation and Business.

Many an ambitious man has lamented the limitation of time and distance. We can't whittle down the miles nor lengthen the hours. The big problem that gets bigger and bigger is how to conquer time and distance, and how to get more work done within the same number of hours. With every progression, of individual or concern, responsibilities increase, but more hours are not added to the clock, nor are the distances between points of business operations decreased.

No man asks for a smaller world or less work, after all, but it is natural that he should want to do more, see more and be more. Despite the fact that we have heard it asserted often, it is still true that the automobile is just such a "man enlarger." It gives more men in the same number of hours. I am not boasting any particular car, but forgetting that I am an automobile manufacturer. Looking at the situation from an unbiased standpoint, it is a matter of plain fact that business men have a servant in the self-propelled car.

It's a moss-covered wish, "If I only had more time or if I was just two men in one." This for years and years has been the need of the automobile. Perhaps—perhaps not—the aeroplane will in the future facilitate the business relations of busy men, but to-day the automobile unquestionably does the job and at a moderate expense.

The Ox Cart Age.
At one stage in our civilization man hitched his wife and an ox together. The question resolves itself into this: "Do you live in this generation?" Some people are alive but they live the ox-cart life. No progressive business man would think of doing without the telephone and electric lights—he would not think of having his meals cooked in the open fireplace at a home built of logs. No, but when it comes to a dollar and cents proposition at his office or factory he will permit himself to practice the ox-cart methods.

This comes mostly thru the delusion that he does not need a car and that he cannot afford it. Different men need different kinds of cars. With a car they can remain at home longer with their family in the morning. They get to work sooner and in better steady nerves and a will for any undertaking. They have avoided the impure air of the crowded street cars, where hanging to a strap tires a man and makes him unfit for the day's business battle.

All during the day, calling upon customers, making collections, going to the bank, viewing real estate sites, inspecting factories, meeting customers at the hotels and trains, and at every turn where time and distance must be overcome in order to get results, the automobile is the every ready servant. It cements a man's business and social position and it is a character builder. It gives the man a reputation for being up-to-date. He does not have to be towed in life's race. He is a progressive man—a man in whom others in his community have confidence.

A New Agency

An interesting event in Toronto motoring circles is the opening of the "Overland" agency here. The Overland is one of the best known popular priced cars in the States, and will no doubt receive hearty support from Toronto motorists.

The local agency, which controls eastern Ontario, is in charge of Mr. Walter Harland Smith and Mr. R. A. Shaw, the former gentlemen is well known in Toronto as he was at one time one of the city's leading horsemen. It is a curious coincidence that Mr. Smith's new business is established in his old premises on Adelaide-street, once known as Grand's; where some of the greatest horse-sales in the history of the city have taken place.

In spite of the fact that Mr. Smith is so experienced a horseman he is a strong believer in the future of the automobile, and the interest already shown in the Overland car indicates that Mr. Smith will have no trouble in making sales.

Sunday World Auto Directory

CONBOY CARRIAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Queen East and Don
Builders of high-grade Automobile Coach work. Auto bodies of all kinds made, upholstered, and painted to order.

DOMINION AUTOMOBILE CO., Ltd.
Cor. Bay & Temperance Sts. TORONTO
Agents for:
Peerless Stevens-Duryea
Auto Car and Auto Car Trucks

Cutten & Foster
American Auto Top Manufacturers.
Auto Tops to Suit Any Car. Boat Tops, Tire Covers.
If Your Auto Top Needs Recovering See Us.
179 QUEEN STREET WEST, TORONTO.

The Case Cars
TOURING TORPEDO LIMOUSINE SUBURBAN ROADSTER WITH THE FAMOUS PIERCE ENGINE.
J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE CO.
345-9 Dufferin St., Toronto
Phone Park 1332

Why Bankers Objected To Use of Automobile

Interesting Discussion of the Motor Car as an Investment—A Necessity to the Farmer—Hysterical Stage of Industry Now Over.

When, early last summer, the bankers of the interior began to feel the pinch of a shortened money market, by common consent they attributed the cause largely to the enormous sales of motor cars. For months, by every means possible, they discouraged borrowing for the purchase of automobiles—indeed, they deprecated the purchase without borrowing, for it meant money withdrawn from the banks.

One farmer, who went to a country bank to obtain a small loan to make such payment, was met with: "Not a dollar. It is bad financing, and you are foolish to invest in such luxury." "But I have a farm worth \$15,000 clear of mortgage, and will net me \$3000 when marketed."

"We cannot help it—no loans for motor cars." The farmer went to a neighbor who owned a car; the neighbor loaned him the money, borrowing it at the bank himself for the purpose, and the car was bought. In one community where many farmers own cars such a refusal was resented by sympathizing neighbors, and the bank lost \$70,000 in deposits. Such experiences have brought a change in the banker's attitude, and, generally, they now make a good loan without asking questions.

Money Going Out.
The effort of western bankers to lessen the expenditure for automobiles was made because such purchases meant the sending of money out of the community. Nebraska issued 5754 motor car licenses from January 1 to November 1; the numbers now run to 14,283, all issued in five years. The cars probably cost an average of at least \$1000 each—total \$14,283,000. Kansas showed last March by assessors' returns 3265 cars, of which 2643 were owned by farmers. The state has at least 12,000 cars, costing \$12,000,000; Oklahoma has 8900 cars, costing \$8,000,000; Missouri has 13,800. Taking the three states together, selected because they represent agricultural communities where there is especial enthusiasm for such vehicles among farmers, more than \$42,200,000 has been paid for this form of investment in five years. The salesmen get a commission of twenty to twenty-five per cent; \$25,000,000 has been sent to manufacturers—not to business calls. The novelty has passed and equipment and upkeep. Little wonder that the bankers dislike to see motor cars come into their territory!

The cashier of a trust company said this means a loss of money, rather than less money from the country banks, and the automobile does its part in restricting these funds. The farmer who had \$3000 in the bank buys a car, and now he has only \$2000. Or he sells grain for \$1800; formerly it was all deposited; now \$800 is deposited and the \$1000 buys a car. Not much in one instance, but when it runs to thousands in a state, with 1,500,000 population, it means a condition that must be reckoned with.

How Car Is Used.
On the other side to be considered the use to which the owner puts his car. One interior banker marked this view by saying: "I always have been a little sceptical about this automobile craze until, the other day, I talked with an influential friend who has loans considerable money. I deplored the idea of people putting so much money in these machines, and he laughed at me. 'These cars,' he said, 'don't you know that all the automobiles in Kansas, for instance, do not represent one half the amount of money once spent for whisky and beer?'"

"Well, I think the motor car and some depositors, rather than being chained on a business, rather than a sentimental basis. Dealers say the sales this year will be larger than those of 1910. The office report of one of the largest dealers, for instance, last showed 24,132 cars on November 1, and 24,132 cars on December 1. The year's trade and 82 left in the hands of dealers. The company asked every dealer in a single western state to make a statement of his probable needs for 1911. The total was 1500 cars; in 1910 the sales were 1355.

Along with the demand for passenger automobiles is coming that for farm tractors—heavy, gasoline-propelled trucks that can plow, mow, and carry a day, haul grain to market (three tons at a load) run feed-grinders and corn-shellers. Automobile delivery wagons transport groceries in every town of size. It is the belief of dealers that this field will be in five years a greater market than that of the pleasure road vehicle has been.

Corresponding Benefit.
Were there financial disaster and disappointment in the ownership of a motor car, the trade would have felt it long before this. If the banker loses some depositors, rather than a great large sum for the cash on hand, there is corresponding benefit to the workmen employed in the manufacture and the development of a great industry that makes purchasers for the products of his customers, and enables his customers to get more out of life and to save time, and if it adds to their health and contentment, this should be taken into consideration. The banker must be contented if he goes to leave his money forever in the hands of the banker. If he does not spend it for one thing it will be for another. If he spends it in a way to make him a happier individual, he is not to be condemned.

Bankers Less Nervous.
The banker is becoming less nervous over the condition of his deposit account. The crisis that was threatened last spring, and which to a degree caused his anxiety to find a scapegoat, subsided without causing him loss or embarrassment. His deposits returned with the marketing of crops, and he realizes that in the vast total of the country's business the millions spent for motor cars are but a small part. The usefulness of the new vehicle and the large place it has taken in business have made it a feature of everyday life. The banker is becoming accustomed to it, and eventually will consider it as a purchase as he does in the buying of pianos, repairing machinery, or purchasing railway tickets to the coast. Then we shall hear no more of the alarm concerning the car's influence on business; purchases will be taken as a matter of course and the buyer who has the security will get the money to buy one if he desires.

Motor cars will be sold by hardware and vehicle dealers, and bankers will look with favor upon the paper taken in the sales.—Charles Moreau Hargett in The Outlook.

When your car gets POCKETED in traffic like this it needs flexibility

FLEXIBILITY is an outstanding feature of the Russell Car with Knight Motor. When you find your Knight Engine car jammed in with a big lorrey in front, the kerb on one side, and a mass of drays, express wagons and a dozen other vehicles on the other, you'll appreciate what it means to be able to drop down to five miles an hour and creep along for a block if necessary at a snail's pace without changing gears.

WHEN you finally get rid of your neighbors you'll appreciate the way the engine will accelerate and get away quickly under load. The flexibility of the Knight Engine gives a range from five to fifty miles, or more, on high gear. It handles itself well under any traffic conditions. You can always depend upon it. And yet flexibility is only one good feature among many others.

Will you not investigate the Knight Motor? Will you not investigate this model?

Canada Cycle and Motor Co., Limited, West Toronto
MAKERS OF HIGH-GRADE AUTOMOBILES,
TORONTO BRANCH: 100 Richmond Street West
OTHER BRANCHES: Montreal, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver, Melbourne, Aus.

RUSSELL "22"
With Knight Motor \$2,850 EQUIPPED
This model is our answer to the hundreds of enquiries for a Russell car with Knight Motor at a lower price. Never before has a high-grade touring car with Knight Motor of such horse-power been offered at such a figure. The engine, though rated by European standards at 22 horse-power, will develop 40 horse-power with ease. The tonneau seats three comfortably. The car has high fore doors.

UNIVERSITY AUTO SCHOOL
Pittsburg Institution Will Have Motoring Branch.
PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 25.—A course covering the instruction and operation of modern automobiles has been added to the curriculum of the department of mechanical engineering of the University of Pittsburgh. It will be a required study for all students pursuing courses in mechanical engineering and will be optional with all other engineering students.

Motors



SPECIAL HONK HONK FOR GERMAN KAISER

Horn For Exclusive Use of German Royal Family Has Musical Notes.

His German majesty, the kaiser, is not heralded, as the kings of old, with fanfares of trumpets; but his progress, like that of all modern monarchs, is announced by the "toot-toot" from the horn of the ubiquitous automobile. The imperial toot, however, is, as it should be, quite a different thing from the democratic tooting. This special toot is like that of all modern monarchs, is announced by the "toot-toot" from the horn of the ubiquitous automobile. The imperial toot, however, is, as it should be, quite a different thing from the democratic tooting. This special toot is like that of all modern monarchs, is announced by the "toot-toot" from the horn of the ubiquitous automobile. The imperial toot, however, is, as it should be, quite a different thing from the democratic tooting. This special toot is like that of all modern monarchs, is announced by the "toot-toot" from the horn of the ubiquitous automobile.

CASE RACING CARS.

With a strenuous racing campaign outlined for the late winter and spring, the Case company of Racine, Wis., is building a number of racing cars under the supervision of Lewis Strang, who will act as captain of a team. The second man will be William Jones, who made a creditable record in the recent Chicago Motor Club reliability run, while the third man has not as yet been named.

LEATHER OR CLOTH

Leather or cloth—which is the best for car upholstery? I was taking part the other day in an animated discussion on this subject, and leather won. There are good arguments in favor of the various kinds of cloth upholstery for closed cars, but for open touring cars there can be no two opinions of the advisability of having leather backing. Most buyers of cars pay more attention to the color scheme than to the question of material (as between leather, cloth, etc.), and their future comfort and convenience would be assured if they went more carefully into their requirements in this direction. The advantage of leather, of course, is that it does not hold the dust like a soft material, and it is easier cleaned, a simple wipe down with clean damp rags being all that is necessary, while an open car with leather upholstery may be left for hours in the rain without any harm being done. I really consider a leather material, too, the best even for closed cars, if only by reason of its superior hygienic qualities.

MOTOR TRUCKS FIRST BUILT IN ENGLAND

Trucks Sought as a Means of Improving Traffic Conditions in Cities

"The first serious attempt to bring forth a self-propelled truck was made in 1895 in England," says Charles H. Martin, sales manager of the R. L. Morgan Company. "A traffic association, so called, was formed among the Liverpool merchants to seek means of improving traffic conditions in the city streets. Aided by this association, designers began to bring out crude steam-driven vans about 1896. They were funny affairs, viewed in the light of to-day's commercial car, but all things have to have a beginning.

A SPEED CREATION

A 15-h.p. Argyle touring chassis fitted with a special body, on which Mr. W. G. Scott attained the speed of 64 miles an hour at Brooklands.

The truck manufacturers, owing to its simplicity and flexibility and because it admits of much wider range of action than any other known means. "The stimulus given by the test in 1903 caused quite a healthy demand to spring up, and many thought the business vehicle would outstrip the pleasure vehicle in the race for supremacy, and this would probably have been the case had the engineers been ready with a properly designed machine. "The few machines put out served their purpose and told plainly what must be done to put the business automobile where it could compete successfully with horses in transporting merchandise. The development has gone on steadily, each year showing improvements over the last. It has been slow reaching commercial perfection, but it is pretty generally admitted by all who are using the later model trucks that they are showing a great saving over horses."

INTERESTING FIGURES RE HAULING COST

Power Delivery Proves Much More Economical Than Horse Vehicles.

DETROIT, Jan. 28.—The Grabowsky Power Wagon Co. have received the following cost report from Pioneer Paper Co., Los Angeles, Cal., on the comparative cost for twelve months, Grabowsky truck vs. four-horse delivery:

Feed, care and shoeing 4 horses at \$20 per mo.....	\$ 960.00
Tire expenses and harness.....	100.00
Chauffeur at \$18 per week.....	936.00
Garage storage at \$10 per mo.....	120.00
\$2,016.00	
Gasoline and lubricating oil.....	\$ 387.95
Tire expenses and repairs.....	253.50
Chauffeur at \$18 per week.....	936.00
Garage storage at \$10 per mo.....	120.00
\$1,697.45	

Showing a saving of \$322.55 in favor of the "Grabowsky way."

EDISON'S GREAT WORK ON STORAGE BATTERY

Years of Experiments, Costing Thousands of Dollars, Before Reaching Perfection.

Within the past year the electric vehicle industry has come forward with leaps and bounds. In the beginning electricity seemed to be the logical motive power for the automobile. Then, all of a sudden, the electric seemed to take a gigantic slump—for a number of very good reasons. First, the rapid development of the new power, the gasoline engine, which apparently was much better adapted to the rough usage and intense vibration of the car in covering average roads. In addition to the fact that the storage battery was easily injured by the rack and jar of rough going over average roads, it was heavy and cumbersome. Besides, its performance was so inconsistent that one could gain no definite idea of the average mileage it would give on a single charge.

NEW TRUCK TIRE.

Small Holes in Tread Make It Absolutely Non-Skid.

Something entirely new in truck tires, and a type which promises exceptional efficiency, has been evolved by the Swinehart Tire & Rubber Company. This is a cellular truck tire. In every respect it is similar to the heavy tires which the Swinehart Company manufactures for motor trucks, except that it is perforated on its outer edge with holes which are about three-quarters of an inch in diameter. The idea is that these cavities make the tire practically a non-skid. This type has been tried out thoroughly and not in any case has any one of the tires run less than ten thousand miles.

LEATHER OR CLOTH

Leather or cloth—which is the best for car upholstery? I was taking part the other day in an animated discussion on this subject, and leather won.

There are good arguments in favor of the various kinds of cloth upholstery for closed cars, but for open touring cars there can be no two opinions of the advisability of having leather backing. Most buyers of cars pay more attention to the color scheme than to the question of material (as between leather, cloth, etc.), and their future comfort and convenience would be assured if they went more carefully into their requirements in this direction. The advantage of leather, of course, is that it does not hold the dust like a soft material, and it is easier cleaned, a simple wipe down with clean damp rags being all that is necessary, while an open car with leather upholstery may be left for hours in the rain without any harm being done. I really consider a leather material, too, the best even for closed cars, if only by reason of its superior hygienic qualities.

THE STANDARD E-M-F "30"

Five-passenger capacity Touring Car; four cylinders, sliding-gear transmission, thirty horse-power. Price \$1,350.00 f.o.b. Walkerville, Ont.

The Dominion Auto Company have laid a fine cement floor in their garage. A bumper bar saves many a repair bill. This kind of weather causes the cars with no brass work to look the best.

THE FLANDERS "20" SUBURBAN

Four cylinders, sliding-gear transmission, twenty horse-power. Price \$900.00 f.o.b. Walkerville, Ont.

E-M-F "30" AND FLANDERS "20" CARS WILL BE SOLD IN TORONTO AT THE COMPANY'S OWN BRANCH, 447 YONGE ST.

WE CAN MAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES

on a limited number of cars of both types. If you are in the market for a motor car, we will esteem it a privilege to show you an E-M-F "30" or a Flanders "20."

FLANDERS YOU KNOW BOTH OF US E-M-F

This Announcement Signalizes the firing of the first gun in the campaign which will be made in Toronto and vicinity by the recently organized E-M-F Co., handling for retail distribution the E-M-F "30" and Flanders "20" motor cars.

No Introduction is Necessary for this concern or for its stock. The business is in charge of F. Wright, with whom the motoring public of Toronto is familiar. The cars comprise the most satisfactory line manufactured in either the United States or Canada. The combination of men and car is the only element of novelty involved in the announcement.

The Cars Must Be Reasonably Priced—The general public long since came to the conclusion that a car of comparatively light weight and medium power will do anything that can be expected of a heavy road locomotive. The popular car in Canada to-day conforms to a type that is now well defined.

The Cars Must Be Backed Up by Their Makers—The days of the 90-day guarantee are ancient history. And the agent who would pin his faith to a manufacturing establishment which may be transitory is failing in his first duty to himself and his customers.

One Year's Guarantee of cars and equipment is back of the E-M-F Company's product—ample evidence that the maker of the cars has confidence in his own product.

No Better Cars Are Made at Any Price than those which bear the E-M-F Company's trade mark. The history of motoring is incomplete without the annals of the E-M-F "30" and its strenuous Glidden path-finding, or the Flanders "20" and its "Under Three Flags" trip from Quebec to Mexico City.

The E-M-F Company Was the Pioneer in the manufacture of the popular-priced thirty-horse-power car and the popular-priced twenty. Its cars are the standard in the automobile world—the standard in speed, simplicity and durability.

As for Permanency, Well, we are pretty well satisfied that when this business of motor-car making gets through its present transitory period, the biggest and strongest company of those who have demonstrated their fitness to survive will be the E-M-F Company.

THE STANDARD E-M-F "30"—Five-passenger capacity Touring Car; four cylinders, sliding-gear transmission, thirty horse-power. **Price \$1,350.00 f.o.b.** Walkerville, Ont.

THE FLANDERS "20" SUBURBAN—Four cylinders, sliding-gear transmission, twenty horse-power. Price \$900.00 f.o.b. Walkerville, Ont. Detachable rear seat, thus making an ideal car for combined business and pleasure purposes. This chassis also furnished with Roadster and Runabout body. **Price \$900.00 f.o.b.** WALKERVILLE, ONT.

E-M-F CO. - 447 YONGE STREET

OPPOSITE COLLEGE STREET

A SHOWER OF BEAUTY, MELODY AND FUN
SAM HOWE'S
"LOVE MAKERS"

Join the Gaiety Club, let us enter your name for Honorary Membership. You benefit by having the same seat reserved for you, at any performance. For particulars, call on the Club Committee, Gaiety Theatre Box Office, out of Town Membership rapidly increasing. All that you are obliged to do, is to call for same before 7 p. m. on date of use.

Gaiety Theatre
DAILY MATS. LADIES-10c
BURLESQUE & VAUDEVILLE

EVENING PRICES 15, 25, 35, 50, 75c. MATINEE 15, 25, 35, 50c

THE LIVE WIRE SHOW, WITH AN ALL-STAR CAST INCLUDING SAM HOWE AS THE JEW LOST IN AFRICA
BOB SCOTT, JAMES DIXON, LINTON DE WOLF, LANIER DE WOLF, VERA DESMOND, LENA BRUCE, FOUR HARMONISTS, THE GREATEST SINGING QUARTETTE IN AMERICA
25 SINGING AND DANCING GIRLS. 10 SINGING AND DANCING MEN
Next Week—CHARLES ROBINSON'S "CRUSOE GIRLS."

The Stage

PRINCESS—
"WHEN SWEET SIXTEEN."
ALEXANDRA—
EDWARD TERRY, IN REPERTOIRE.
GRAND—
"A GERMAN PRINCE."
SHEA'S—
VAUDEVILLE.
MAJESTIC—
"VAUDEVILLE"
STAR
MINER'S BOHEMIANS.
GAIETY—
"LOVE MAKERS."

"When Sweet Sixteen"
One of Best Song-Plays

Victor Herbert's Latest Output of Music to be Heard at Princess This Week.

Victor Herbert, America's great composer, whose name is a household word in millions of homes, and who has delighted countless numbers with his melodious compositions, has again added to his laurels in scoring a big triumph this season with the song-play "When Sweet Sixteen," and which will be the attraction at the Princess Theatre this week commencing with Monday evening's performance.

The career of Victor Herbert has been a most interesting one, and he is undoubtedly the representative composer of this country. The esteem in which he is held is shown by the fact that he has been offered one million dollars to take charge of the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra for the next five years for a series of concerts in that city.

Victor Herbert's name is one to conjure with, for he is indeed a master of his art. His fertility and resource is almost inexhaustible, and in his composition there is always that melodiousness which suggests light airy trifles, yet blended with a sonority and depth of feeling that stands for enduring qualities.

As a cellist-player Victor Herbert ranks among the most noted in the world, and the success of Anton Seidl's orchestra was due in a degree to the artistic worth of Mr. Herbert, who was solo cellist of that famed organization.

A score of years ago Victor Herbert had become a noted figure in the realm of music thru his piano compositions and his operatic scores and as a conductor, and his selection in 1898 as leader of the Pittsburgh Orchestra was a tribute to his mastery genius.

He made the Pittsburgh Orchestra an institution; he left it a monument to his skill, and his work was a stepping stone to higher things.

As conductor of the Philharmonic Society of New York, Victor Herbert was selected in preference to possible candidates from all parts of the world, and achieved a triumph remarkable to a degree.

As a light opera composer, Victor Herbert has no rival, and by the sparkle of his art can make a dull book and lyric

ries glow with dazzling brilliancy. One can well imagine the musical feast that is provided when this master of melody collaborates with a master of lyric writing, as is the case with Victor Herbert and George V. Hobart in "When Sweet Sixteen."

To mention the light operas that Victor Herbert has written would be to mention the really great successes of the past twenty years, in which time they served to exploit the best known of comic opera stars.

Among his compositions may be mentioned "Prince Ananias," "The Viceroy," and "The Serenade," all produced by the famous Bostonians of which Eugene Cowles was a member, and who will be heard here in "When Sweet Sixteen."

"The Wizard of the Nile," "The Idol's Eye," and "The Ameer" established the popularity of Frank Danfels, who later on scored again in "The Tattooed Man," also from the pen of Victor Herbert.

"The Fortune Teller" and "The Singing Girl" served to bring Alice Nelson from obscurity and lead her on to a higher sphere in music's realm, while "Cyrano de Bergerac" was the best comic offering of Francis Wilson.

"Babes in Toyland" and "It Happened in Nordland" charmed New York for two seasons, and then delighted the entire country, while Lulu Grasser's greatest hit was made in Victor Herbert's "Dolly Dollars."

When Fritz Scheff deserted grand opera, Victor Herbert provided for her exceptional talents by writing for her "Babetta," and "Mlle. Modiste," the latter being considered the most finished operetta written in twenty-five years. This was followed by "The Prima Donna" in which Mlle. Scheff won a triumph and which showed Victor Herbert in his happiest mood.

"When Sweet Sixteen" is the latest composition of Victor Herbert, and those who have heard its music say that the composer has written even more delightfully than he did for "Naughty Marietta" and an undoubted treat awaits music lovers of this city when the song-play is given its first presentation in this city.

Edward Terry Coming

Of all the English actors of the present day, few, if any, have more persistently aroused "the pleasant spasms we call laughter" than that excellent comedian, Edward O'Connor Terry, who comes Monday to the Royal Alexandra.

Mr. Terry has endeared himself to more than a generation of theatre-goers by a quaint humor, a daring exuberance of fancy and a recognition of the truth that the springs of laughter and tears lie side by side in human nature. Many of his impersonations have been of an almost farcical character, in which he has held up to the audience so ludicrous a specimen of humanity as to arouse their laughter from a sudden conception of superiority in themselves, at other times there has been a dry humor that has set the wit to work and won a more discriminating tribute, or as in the role of Richard Phenyl in "Sweet Lavender," actor and author have created a character with more humor and pathos blended in it than has been known since Dickens died.

The plays which have been selected for presentation here will offer an opportunity to see this distinguished comedian in a wide range of parts and they are one and all characterizations that he has made famous.

On Monday night and Saturday afternoon "Sweet Lavender" will be the bill, and as "Dick Phenyl," the bankrupt barrister with the big heart and whimsical humor, Mr. Terry will charm us in this most popular of all Mr. Arthur Pinero's plays. Tuesday and Saturday evenings "The Magistrate," another Pinero comedy, more farcical in character, will be presented. Wednesday afternoon and Thursday evening Mr. Austin Strong's delightful play "The Toy-maker of Nuremberg," is to be given. Wednesday night "Liberty Hall," R. C. Carton's domestic comedy, with Mr. Terry in the role of the eccentric old bookseller, William Todman. Friday night a comedy by Sydney Valentine and M. E. Francis, "Finger's Widow," Thursday evening following "The Toy-maker of Nuremberg," a one-act farce "Bardell vs. Pickwick," will be given with Mr. Terry as Sergeant Busby.

The company supporting Mr. Terry is the same that has been playing with him this season at his London theatre.

German Comedian At Grand This Week

Al. H. Wilson Will Be Seen in Superb Production of "A German Prince."

Al. H. Wilson, the most popular of German comedians, will be the attraction at the Grand Opera House this week in Sidney K. Ellis' superb production of "A German Prince," which is described by the author as a dainty love romance set in a frame of mirth and comedy. The play is written along the usual Wilson lines of refinement and cleanliness, not a word or situation in the piece being calculated to offend the modest person. The author has provided a delightful German atmosphere for the piece, with the result that it is said to be the most characteristically German comedy presented in recent years.

Mr. Wilson is acknowledged as one of the sweetest-voiced singers on the American stage, and in "A German Prince" he has ample opportunity to display the strength and control of his voice. His impersonation of a happy-go-lucky German who assumed the disguise of a courier to act as guide for a party of American tourists, among whom is the girl of his dreams is equal to his ability to sing, and his artistic love making is of the character that both pleases and amuses. The play is a better built vehicle for the display of Mr. Wilson's talents than any of his previous plays. The types of characters introduced are such as one who hasn't been in Germany might fancy would be found there, and they look true to nature to those who have visited the fatherland. The exterior and interior scenes of the hotel Koblenz are well mounted and there is a good deal of sprightly action and considerable comedy in each of the four acts.

Mr. Wilson's character is that of an impoverished German prince who falls into the hands of a scheming matrimonial agent and agrees to exchange his title for gold by marrying a wealthy American widow. After a sight of the widow, who is nearly 70 years of age, he rebels at the alliance but the widow is not so easily put off for she had become smitten with his youthful charms. In despair, the prince assumes the disguise of a courier, and is later employed by a party of American tourists to guide them thru the Austrian Tyrol. To his dismay he learns that his aged charmer is a member of the party, and the comedy element is supplied by the prince in his frantic efforts to escape recognition.

Among the songs which Mr. Wilson will sing are, "My Queen of Dreams," "In Tyrol," and "Sull as the Night."

Big Circus Act at the Majestic

The Acrobatic Hills, a troupe of clever comedians, who have been featured with all the leading circuses, will occupy the premier position on this week's program of vaudeville novelties at the Majestic Theatre, commencing 50-narrow afternoon.

Four of his latest successes are among them. The act is in five scenes. The first a section of Broadway in front of the curtain seven newsboys are found shooting craps and singing "Dear Old East Side." The opening number, "If I Was a Millionaire," in which Gus Edwards is assisted by the boys and pretty Irene Martin, is a class song hit, and the number will be whistled everywhere before the end of the week.

The second scene is a street in Italy, giving color to the song, "Rosario Rigolotto," sung by Mr. Edwards, assisted by a dozen Italian boys and girls. At the conclusion of this comes the big novelty of the act—"Look Out For Jimmy Valentine"—a travesty on the drama, "Alias Jimmy Valentine." This number is a sensation in itself, with twelve pretty girls as burglars. There is no doubt that this act will be a sensation here, as it has been in New York.

The special attraction of the bill is Bert Levy, the popular cartoonist of The New York Morning Telegraph. Mr. Levy needs no introduction to Shea-goers and his drawings of famous men and pretty women are always popular. The apparatus used by Mr. Levy to throw his pictures on the screen was invented, built and patented by Mr. Levy. His imitable whistling, introduced as he draws his pictures, is by no means the least of his act. A feature of the week's bill is Wilbur Mack and Nella Walker in their dainty and original musical flirtation. Their lines are clever and full of laughs; they are both youthful and good to look at and sing and dance delightfully. Henry Horton and his company, including Miss Louise Hardenberg, have not been seen at Shea's in several seasons, and they are presenting the comedy success, "Uncle Lem's Dilemma." Mr. Horton is seen as Uncle Lem Smiley, and it is well remembered that this clever actor was the star of "Eben Holden," Grand St. Onge and his company are a real sensation. They are

Prominent Members of "Sweet Sixteen" Company.

Frances Gordon, Frank Doane, May McCabe, Eugene Cowles, Harrison Brookbank, Louis Franklin, Scott Welsh.

Gus Edwards In The "Song Revue"

Manager Shea has secured for this week at Shea's Theatre, vaudeville's most elaborate production. This act, without a doubt is the largest offering from a scenic viewpoint on the stage.

The company numbers thirty people, including Gus Edwards, a host in himself. The "Song Revue" is a review of more than twelve numbers which Mr. Edwards has composed. Four of his latest successes are among them. The act is in five scenes. The first a section of Broadway in front of the curtain seven newsboys are found shooting craps and singing "Dear Old East Side." The opening number, "If I Was a Millionaire," in which Gus Edwards is assisted by the boys and pretty Irene Martin, is a class song hit, and the number will be whistled everywhere before the end of the week.

The second scene is a street in Italy, giving color to the song, "Rosario Rigolotto," sung by Mr. Edwards, assisted by a dozen Italian boys and girls. At the conclusion of this comes the big novelty of the act—"Look Out For Jimmy Valentine"—a travesty on the drama, "Alias Jimmy Valentine." This number is a sensation in itself, with twelve pretty girls as burglars. There is no doubt that this act will be a sensation here, as it has been in New York.

The special attraction of the bill is Bert Levy, the popular cartoonist of The New York Morning Telegraph. Mr. Levy needs no introduction to Shea-goers and his drawings of famous men and pretty women are always popular. The apparatus used by Mr. Levy to throw his pictures on the screen was invented, built and patented by Mr. Levy. His imitable whistling, introduced as he draws his pictures, is by no means the least of his act. A feature of the week's bill is Wilbur Mack and Nella Walker in their dainty and original musical flirtation. Their lines are clever and full of laughs; they are both youthful and good to look at and sing and dance delightfully. Henry Horton and his company, including Miss Louise Hardenberg, have not been seen at Shea's in several seasons, and they are presenting the comedy success, "Uncle Lem's Dilemma." Mr. Horton is seen as Uncle Lem Smiley, and it is well remembered that this clever actor was the star of "Eben Holden," Grand St. Onge and his company are a real sensation. They are

Manager Shea Has Secured Strong Attraction for Popular Vaudeville House.

Indeed whimsical wheelmen and the company includes the only women in the world turning twenty Arabian somersaults in twenty minutes. A distinct novelty on the bill will be Michael

The Love Makers in Africa—Gayety

Singing and Dancing Company of Fifty People, With Sam Howe as Star.

"The Love Makers in Africa," the new burlesque presented by Sam Howe and his singing and dancing company of over fifty people, is a very laughable satire on the hunting expedition of a certain prominent American gentleman in the jungles of the dark continent. Every word of the dialog and music is right up to the minute. This well known musical organization will be seen at the Gaiety Theatre commencing Monday matinee.

Sam Howe, as a star, is well-known by the public and he stars with the Love Makers. This announcement will be sufficient guarantee to the patrons of the Gaiety Theatre. They will get more than their money's worth; this burlesque has exceptional talent. Sam Howe presents this musical offering and is surrounded with a superb cast and excellent scenery of more than thirty-five girls, including the famous "Ju-Ju" pony ballet, assisting in the many catchy song hits among which are "Under the Hebrew Moon," "The Little Town Across From Jersey City," "Schoonerland" and many others. The costumes are tasteful and gorgeous and each member of the company is an artist in his respective field. Surprises crowd upon one another in rapid succession, constantly taking the spectator unawares.

"Love Makers in Africa" is in two acts, the first representing the lobby of the International Hotel, a jungle scene near by. Sam Howe has been cast as a knight of the grip, touring the world with Timberg's double dyed yarn. He reaches Mombasa and becomes stranded and is mistaken for the before-mentioned hunter in disguise. Immediately he is welcomed with open arms and treated royally until his real identity is discovered. Then he is taken in the jungles to be fed to the animals. Sam Howe has some very funny songs and his dialog (fair) teams with original wit and comedy. "Love Makers in Africa" is well worth seeing.

The Big Scream Here

An old acquaintance who pays us a visit once a year, and each time leaves a good impression, is the famous Tom Miner's "Bohemian Burlesquers," termed "The Big Scream," which will be at the Star Theatre this week. The organization, headed by Andy Gardner as "Patsy," has the reputation of always having a good show and from what can be learned in advance, it appears that this season's aggregation of performers is the strongest in the sense of talent, that has ever appeared under the caption "Bohemians."

Tom Miner has this season outdone himself in the production presented by "The Bohemians." The scenery, costumes and electrical effects are really not looked for with the burlesque show. The opinion all over the country is that Mr. Miner has set a pace that will be hard for any other manager to excel. Two rollicking farces are presented, which gives the high class company plenty of opportunities to exhibit their talents. A strong collection of vaudeville specialties are introduced between the first and second act.

The Red Cross Princess.

National Theatrical Attractions, a Canadian operatic and musical organization, will bring to the Princess Theatre in February the military comic opera, "The Red Cross Princess," written and composed by J. Ernest Lawrence and Ambrose T. Pike, both of Toronto. As this is the first Canadian effort in the way of pure opera, it is distinct from musical comedies and plays, it will be an event of interest to those who watch the development of things theatrical. Composer and librettist have laid the scene of their opera among the small German kingdoms, about which so many stories of romance have centred. The story is bright and original and the music fresh and sparkling in its novelty. "The Red Cross Princess" will be presented by a cast of 75 people, including a strong array of principals and one of the biggest choruses ever seen on a stage in this city. The scenic settings will be on a handsome scale.

Her Voice.

Oh, hear her voice again! To hear her speak at morn or night 'Tis long that I have wished in vain For what was once a dear delight. Oh, to hear her voice once more! Fate did not take her from me—no! I've lost a gift I had before; She talked me deaf long, long ago.



AL. H. WILSON, WHO WILL BE SEEN AT THE GRAND THIS WEEK, IN "A GERMAN PRINCE."

E. Fitzgerald and his eight English club juggling girls. These young women are experts and their club swinging makes one of the stage's most artistic pictures. Williams and Scovel were seen here last season and their finished and clever dancing will make them long remembered. The cinematograph closes the bill with new pictures.

The Love Makers in Africa—Gayety

Singing and Dancing Company of Fifty People, With Sam Howe as Star.

"The Love Makers in Africa," the new burlesque presented by Sam Howe and his singing and dancing company of over fifty people, is a very laughable satire on the hunting expedition of a certain prominent American gentleman in the jungles of the dark continent. Every word of the dialog and music is right up to the minute. This well known musical organization will be seen at the Gaiety Theatre commencing Monday matinee.

Sam Howe, as a star, is well-known by the public and he stars with the Love Makers. This announcement will be sufficient guarantee to the patrons of the Gaiety Theatre. They will get more than their money's worth; this burlesque has exceptional talent. Sam Howe presents this musical offering and is surrounded with a superb cast and excellent scenery of more than thirty-five girls, including the famous "Ju-Ju" pony ballet, assisting in the many catchy song hits among which are "Under the Hebrew Moon," "The Little Town Across From Jersey City," "Schoonerland" and many others. The costumes are tasteful and gorgeous and each member of the company is an artist in his respective field. Surprises crowd upon one another in rapid succession, constantly taking the spectator unawares.

"Love Makers in Africa" is in two acts, the first representing the lobby of the International Hotel, a jungle scene near by. Sam Howe has been cast as a knight of the grip, touring the world with Timberg's double dyed yarn. He reaches Mombasa and becomes stranded and is mistaken for the before-mentioned hunter in disguise. Immediately he is welcomed with open arms and treated royally until his real identity is discovered. Then he is taken in the jungles to be fed to the animals. Sam Howe has some very funny songs and his dialog (fair) teams with original wit and comedy. "Love Makers in Africa" is well worth seeing.

The Big Scream Here

An old acquaintance who pays us a visit once a year, and each time leaves a good impression, is the famous Tom Miner's "Bohemian Burlesquers," termed "The Big Scream," which will be at the Star Theatre this week. The organization, headed by Andy Gardner as "Patsy," has the reputation of always having a good show and from what can be learned in advance, it appears that this season's aggregation of performers is the strongest in the sense of talent, that has ever appeared under the caption "Bohemians."

Tom Miner has this season outdone himself in the production presented by "The Bohemians." The scenery, costumes and electrical effects are really not looked for with the burlesque show. The opinion all over the country is that Mr. Miner has set a pace that will be hard for any other manager to excel. Two rollicking farces are presented, which gives the high class company plenty of opportunities to exhibit their talents. A strong collection of vaudeville specialties are introduced between the first and second act.

Her Voice. Oh, hear her voice again! To hear her speak at morn or night 'Tis long that I have wished in vain For what was once a dear delight. Oh, to hear her voice once more! Fate did not take her from me—no! I've lost a gift I had before; She talked me deaf long, long ago.

MAJESTIC THEATRE
ALWAYS LEADING MODERN VAUDEVILLE NOVELTIES WHERE EVERYBODY GOES
MATS.: 1 and 3 EVGS.: 7 and 9
PRICES THIS WEEK'S BILL
Matinees 2500
SEATS AT 10c
Evenings 10c and 20c
WE LEAD AS USUAL—WATCH OTHERS FOLLOW.

Big Circus Act at the Majestic
Troupe of Trained Goats and Other Modern Vaudeville Features.
The Acrobatic Hills, a troupe of clever comedians, who have been featured with all the leading circuses, will occupy the premier position on this week's program of vaudeville novelties at the Majestic Theatre, commencing 50-narrow afternoon.

Gus Edwards In The "Song Revue"
Manager Shea has secured for this week at Shea's Theatre, vaudeville's most elaborate production. This act, without a doubt is the largest offering from a scenic viewpoint on the stage.

The Love Makers in Africa—Gayety
Singing and Dancing Company of Fifty People, With Sam Howe as Star.
"The Love Makers in Africa," the new burlesque presented by Sam Howe and his singing and dancing company of over fifty people, is a very laughable satire on the hunting expedition of a certain prominent American gentleman in the jungles of the dark continent.

The Big Scream Here
An old acquaintance who pays us a visit once a year, and each time leaves a good impression, is the famous Tom Miner's "Bohemian Burlesquers," termed "The Big Scream," which will be at the Star Theatre this week.

ROYAL ALEXANDRA
SEATS BELL PIANO CO. 146 YONGE STREET

MATS. 25c. \$1
WED.-SAT 20c TO 1

ALL THIS WEEK BEGINNING MONDAY

EXCLUSIVELY BRITISH TOUR
LONDON TO CANADA TO AUSTRALIA TO LONDON

THE DISTINGUISHED ENGLISH COMEDIAN
MR. EDWARD TERRY
AND HIS LONDON COMPANY

DIRECT FROM TERRY'S THEATRE, LONDON
IN A REPERTOIRE OF

DELIGHTFUL COMEDIES

Monday and Saturday Mat - - - SWEET LAVENDER
Tuesday and Saturday Evenings - THE MAGISTRATE
Wednesday Night - - - LIBERTY HALL
Wednesday Matinee - - - TOYMAKER OF NUREMBURG
Friday Night - - - FIANDER'S WIDOW
Thursday Night - TOYMAKER OF NUREMBURG Followed
by BARDELL VS. PICKWICK.

Management **LIEBLER & CO.**

EVENINGS : SEATS NOW SELLING
50c to \$1.50

WEEK MONDAY FEBRUARY 6

THE BIGGEST OF ALL THE BIG SHOWS
LEW FIELDS Offers
THE JOLLY BACHELORS

WITH
STELLA MAYHEW
LUCY WESTON AL. LEECH
AND A
NED WAYBURN CHORUS OF 100
7 SCENES
26 MUSICAL NUMBERS
Seats Ready Thurs.

From a Newsboy to Vaudeville's Big Star

Such is the climb of Gus Edwards, who is heading his "Song Revue"—the biggest vaudeville production on the stage to-day. If there is anything that Gus Edwards is not, he does not know it. He is the composer of over a hundred big song hits, producer of eight big vaudeville acts, each and every one of which are hits.

"I did not reach my success as easily you might imagine. It was a hard climb, and to-day, as I look back to my past hardships, I can only appreciate my success more, as worthy to the labor that I gave for it. I was born in Prussia; came for some time as an emigrant boy, lived in Brooklyn, N.Y., with my parents, and I remember that when I became acquainted with the boys of the street, how readily I learned the English language. I found myself always singing melodies. This was at the age of twelve years.

"I used to earn nickels and dimes shoveling snow off the sidewalks, and when my customers had paid me I turned around and put it back again and earned the money over. I used to carry wood for blocks and blocks, bringing it home for my mother so she would not have to buy any kindling for the stove. I sold newspapers in Brooklyn for more than a year, and many a time I would go into the back part of a cafe with my bundle of newspapers and sing songs. I was gifted with a good voice, and I was always sure of earning two or three dollars a night. After a while, when the summer months came around, I would hide in the street cars to copy the lyrics at night, and go thru the car singing popular ditties, and in this way I earned a comfortable livelihood for a boy. There never was a time that I did not make money, but I was always one of the few boys who did not shoot crap or do any gambling or hanging around the saloons for drinks or smoke, and this turned out to be one of the reasons for my success. My parents got every nickel that I earned, and if I had five cents in my pocket a day, I would buy a pretzel and a glass of soda water and be as happy as any boy who may have had his pockets filled with money.

"I always was a lover of music, and would sit down at the piano and pick out melodies. One day I composed a song at the piano, the I could not read

Hobart, Slangmaker, Born in Nova Scotia

Author of "When Sweet Sixteen" Has Made a Success of Journalistic Career

The amusement-seeking public who long for the days when musical attractions will not be composed of slang and impossible burlesque and clap-trap songs, have impressed their desires upon the theatrical managers of New York who provide the attractions of the country.

The so-called "musical reviews" and "musical comedies" which are composed of the same ingredients year after year, are on the wane, and once again the long-suffering public will be regaled by musical attractions in which coherent and possible stories are told and embellished with musical numbers of a high order.

Without doubt America's foremost composer is Victor Herbert, and the United States' representative librettist is George V. Hobart, and their names are linked with the greatest musical successes of the past twenty years. These two writers have produced a musical novelty, the dainty song-play, "When Sweet Sixteen," which is sure to be hailed with acclaim by patrons of the stage and lovers of all that is worthy and artistic in the amusement field, and which comes to the Princess for this week commencing with Monday evening.

Of the long list of musical successes of Victor Herbert it was claimed recently that he had written his best in "Naughty Marietta," now the reigning sensation in New York City, but in "When Sweet Sixteen" the composer is said to have written even more dainty and soul-stirring music than he did in "Naughty Marietta," and these charming numbers of "When Sweet Sixteen" will undoubtedly become popular when his composition is heard in this city.

George V. Hobart has evolved a story for "When Sweet Sixteen" which is both amusing and interesting. His book deals with the idle-rich who seek foreign matrimonial alliances, and he treats the subject with keen satire. Of course, there is a charming love interest in "When Sweet Sixteen," and the story is told in a dainty and captivating manner. A distinct novelty is the introduction of scenes from "As You

PRINCESS Theatre

WEEK COMMENCING NEXT MONDAY
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

The Season's Latest Musical Triumph
THE EVER-WALL CO., INC. OF NEW YORK, INTRODUCES

Music by **VICTOR HERBERT** "WHEN SWEET SIXTEEN." Book and Lyrics by **Geo. V. Hobart**

WITH A RENOWNED CAST INCLUDING
EUGENE COWLES

FRANK DOANE SCOTT WELSH
FLORENCE NASH HARRIET STANON
HARRISON BROCKBANK LOUIS FRANKLIN
GIPSY DALE MAY McCABE
FRANCES GORDON R. M. DOLLIVER

AND
THE FAMOUS "SWEET SIXTEEN" BEAUTY CHORUS
AUGMENTED ORCHESTRA OF TWENTY

NO ADVANCE IN PRICES Nights—25c to \$1.50. Wednesday and Saturday Mats.—25c to \$1.00.

"My Cinderella Girl" New Musical Comedy

Will be the Offering at the Grand Opera House Week of February 6.

In keeping with the high standard of attractions the Grand has been offering its patrons, during the season, comes the announcement that for the week of Feb. 6, "My Cinderella Girl" will be at home at that playhouse, to the delight of local amusement seekers.

"My Cinderella Girl" enjoyed uninterrupted success for six months at the Whitney Opera House, Chicago, and from reports that have reached us in advance, she will be accorded a most enthusiastic reception on her arrival here. The book of the piece was written by Richard Walton Dilly, and the numerous song hits with which it abounds were supplied by William Frederick Peters, who also wrote the score of "The Mayor of Toklo" and other successes. The story has its origin in a Cinderella for her dream prince, and the blending of the old legend with that of the national game, offers an entertainment of keen enjoyment. The company is one of unusual merit, and

is headed by Frank Woods, who in the role of Tom Harrington has won added laurels for himself. The chorus is large and each girl is said to be prettier than the other, while the scenery and costumes are on a most elaborate scale.

Scott Welsh With Geo. Hobart's Comedy

Scott Welsh, the silvery-voiced tenor with the Victor Herbert-George V. Hobart song play, "When Sweet Sixteen," which comes to the Princess Theatre as the attraction for next week, commencing with Monday evening's performance, has many admirers in this city, his popularity dating back to the time when he first made popular the song "Violets," which he rendered so well while a member of Anna Held's company.

At the time that Scott Welsh was singing "Violets" he had not been on the stage very long, but he gave every indication that he would reach a prominent place in his profession, for he had a well-trained and pleasing voice and was of magnetic disposition. Scott Welsh has the attribute of "teaching his audience," and wherever he is heard he becomes a favorite.

He was with the original company in "The Silver Slipper," and was featured for some seasons in the musical productions of Raymond Hitchcock.

Three years ago he was starred by



SAM HOWE, ROBERT SCOTT AND LIBBIE BLOWDELL — At the Gayety

George M. Cohan in the latter's musical play, "Forty-five Minutes from Broadway," and as "Kid Burns" was popularly all over the United States.

He was specially selected for the role he plays in "When Sweet Sixteen," and he has every opportunity of displaying the excellent qualities of his voice in the musical numbers assigned to him.

The theme of the song-play is "The Wild Rose," and this charming number is so well rendered by Mr. Welsh that he will be surely associated with it, just as his name was with the song "Violets," which he sang with Anna Held.

Two other numbers in the song-play assigned to Scott Welsh, "Honey Love" and "There Once Was a Princess," owe much of their popularity to the artistic manner in which he renders them.

a note of music or knew what notes I could sit at the piano and play pretty melodies. I kept this up for some time until I met a young fellow by the name of Will D. Cobb and we worked together. He wrote some lyrics and I wrote the music to fit the words. At the age of 16 I wrote "I Can't Tell Why I Love You, But I Do," which afterwards turned out to be a big success. I followed this up with "All I Want is My Black Baby Back," "Could You Be True to Eyes of Blue," "Tammany," "Zanzibar," "Good Bye Little Girl," "Good Bye in My Arms," "Merry Oldsmobile," "I Couldn't Stand to See My Baby Loo," "Louisiana Lou," and a great many others. Six years ago I realized that I was making a lot of money for music publishers, and they were getting the benefit of my brain, and I decided to go into the music publishing business and publish my own songs that I wrote. I started business with the following songs: "If a Girl Like You Loved a Boy Like Me," "Somebody's Sweetheart I Want to Be," "Two Dirty Little Hands," "Then I Put out 'Schoolboys,' which sold over a million copies, "Sunbonnet Sue," "I Just Can't Make My Eyes Behave," and all the songs that you hear in my "Song Revue."

"After successfully launching in my music publishing business I decided to exploit my ideas for vaudeville, and therefore turned my hand to producing big vaudeville acts, and I have found the way of reaching the public fancy by giving them a real live comedy, pretty, youthful people and catchy wholesome music. That is the reason why my acts are all successes. I know Boston particularly took a great fancy to 'School Boys and Girls.' This set has been on the vaudeville stage for five seasons, and you know that with vaudeville's rush and new novelties every year that you must keep it up to the mark and give the public something new all the time.

"I have always surrounded my companies with clever people and any boy or girl who has any trait of talent and shows himself clever is sure of a future from me, as I give all a chance and give them my personal attention.

"My 'Song Revue' is the result of a year's study to give vaudeville absolutely something out of the ordinary and I studied every point that I thought would strike the public's fancy, and I think I have achieved success in the same.

"In conclusion, I want to say that any boy or girl who has talents and who they may be discouraged and may receive setbacks, stick to it. You can't help but land. The more discouraged the better it should fit you to reach success. To boys particularly I want to caution, let them remain on the straight, narrow path. Don't smoke or get into the habit of drink. Learn economy and then you can get out and face all the battles and hardships.

Like it" into the play, affording a delightful combination of Shakespeare's comedy with the modern situations of the song-play. The title "song-play," for it is a genuine comedy in every sense of the word, and could be played without music, but it is embellished with Victor Herbert's charming music and with scenic environment and costuming to please the ear and eye.

A production of this order necessarily requires a cast of both singers and actors of pronounced artistic worth, and the owners of "When Sweet Sixteen" have secured a notable array of players to interpret the song-play.

Eugene Cowles, America's foremost basso, heard for many seasons with the famous "Robin Hood," with Alice Neilson in "The Fortune Teller," with Fritz Schertz in "Isabelle," and with Marie Cahill for three years in her notable success, will be heard in "When Sweet Sixteen."

Miss Harriet Standon is the heroine of "When Sweet Sixteen," and those who remember the pronounced success she scored in "The Girl and the Wizard," will readily understand why she has been selected for this important part, as she combines the rare attributes of being a superb singer, a clever actress, and possessing to a marked degree magnetism and personality.

Miss Florence Nash has a role that gives her every opportunity to display her ability, which is rapidly bringing her to the front rank as ingenue and soubrette. Her previous successes in the original companies of "Hook of Holland," "Algeria," "The Pied Piper," "Belasco's 'Lily,'" and in "Miss Patsy" this season, have made her greatly in demand among managers. Miss Nash has a character in "When Sweet Sixteen" of a supercilious manœuvre of a type absolutely distinct, and one that is likely to create the heartiest laughter.

Gipsy Dale and Frances Gordon are two young singers who in the past few years have rapidly risen to fame, the former making a pronounced hit as the heroine in Klaw and Erlanger's big production, "Little Nemo," while Miss Gordon was a feature for three seasons in "Forty-five Minutes from Broadway."

May McCabe, who plays the role of a modern "Mrs. Malaprop," is not only a talented player identified with some of the biggest successes of Broadway, but she is also a writer of distinction.

Frank Doane, the comedian with "When Sweet Sixteen," made a big hit this season in Oscar Hammerstein's production of "Hans, the Flute Player," and will be remembered as a member of the original "Beauty Spot" company, and with Eleanor Robson in "Merely Mary Ann," and other notable New York successes.

Scott Welsh, the silvery-voiced tenor, who starred for three years in "Forty-five Minutes from Broadway,"



SCOTT WELSH, TENOR. With the musical success, "When Sweet Sixteen," by Victor Herbert and George Hobart, at the Princess Theatre this week.

SHEA'S THEATRE

Matinee Daily 25c WEEK OF JAN. 30 Evenings 25, 50, 75c

First Appearance of the Season's Hit
GUS EDWARDS' SONG REVUE
With Gus Edwards and a Company of 30.
HENRY HORTON & CO.
In the Comedy Gem, "Uncle Lem's Dilemma."
MICHAEL E. FITZGERALD
And His Eight English Juggling Girls.
FRED ST. ONGE & CO.
"The Whimsical Wheelman."
WILBUR MACK AND NELLA WALKER
In Their Dainty, Original Musical Flirtation.
WILLIAMS & SEGAL
Novelty Dancers.
THE KINETOGRAPH
All New Pictures.
Special Extra Attraction,
BERT LEVY
Drawing Famous Men and Pretty Women.

WEEK OF **FEB. 6** MATINEES **WED. & SAT.**
HENRY B. HARRIS Presents
ROSE STAHL
IN THE NEW PLAY
"MAGGIE PEPPER"
BY CHARLES KLEIN AUTHOR OF "THE LION AND THE MOUSE" "THE THIRD DEGREE." SEAT SALE THURSDAY.

has a pleasing role in "When Sweet Sixteen," and one that gives him every opportunity to display his voice.

Another prominent member of the company is Louis Franklin, Adolph Finkelstein, so long connected with Victor Herbert's musical successes, will preside over the augmented orchestra.

The atmosphere of youth required for a production like "When Sweet Sixteen," is maintained in the selection of a chorus composed of sixteen young and pretty girls, who are trained singers and dancers, and who will be seen in many charming numbers in which they were trained by Jack Mason, the prominent producer of New York City. Realistic scenic environment, as well as rich and artistic costuming, have

been provided for by the Ever-Wall Co., Inc. of New York, the owners of "When Sweet Sixteen."

Following its engagement here "When Sweet Sixteen" will be presented in Chicago for an indefinite period.

The Reliable Beast.
"What animal is the most capable of attaching itself to man?" asked a teacher recently in one of the city schools. And this was the startling answer from the little boy who never had his lessons: "The bulldog, ma'am."

World's Oldest Pipe Organ.
What is said to be the oldest pipe organ in the world is on the Island of Gotland, in the Baltic Sea. It dates from about 1249 A.D.

ANDY GARDNER, AS "PATSY," WITH MINER'S BOHEMIANS, AT THE STAR THIS WEEK.

I could meet you, greet you dream-ing in that land of dear de-light. Fare-
 well to care, dear, If you are there, dear, our
 lives would be for - ev - er one long dream - y
 night. (Alma) In

Fine. *D. S.*

FOLD HERE FIRST

REPRISAL

Oh! what did you do and how much did you care? Was there Love in the
 why can't we dream when such dreams may be had? What's the can die of
 day to the love-light that beam in the Land of the beau-ti-ful dream?
 art? tell me how did it seem in the Land of the beau-ti-ful dream?
 I could go dream-ing end-less-ly dream-ing If

And
 Oh! what did you say when I came to you there? Oh!
 Oh! why should we wake when the wa-king is sad? And
 Oh! what did you say when I came to you there? Oh!

LAND of the BEAUTIFUL DREAM

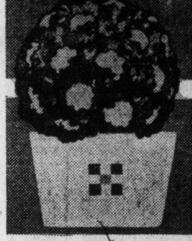


KITTY GORDON

IN ...
ALMA
 WHERE DO
 YOU LIVE?



AGAINST DU
 FROM THE UCRON OF
 HUBBART
 HUBBART
 HUBBART



Copyright MCMX by JEROME H. REMICK & Co., New York & Detroit.
 Copyright, Canada, MCMX by Jerome H. Remick & Co., New York & Detroit.
 Propiedad para la Republica Mexicana de Jerome H. Remick & Co., New York y Detroit. Depositada conforme a la ley.

The Land of The Beautiful Dream

Lyrics by
 G. V. HUBBART
 Music by
 JEAN BRIGUET

Tempo di Valse

had are lost in the night, My heart was at rest - my soul was con-
 robbed a star of its beams, If Love isn't there when we wa-ken a.
 Dreams, You came with a smile and I knew what it meant! Your eyes had just
 light. But dreams and their dream-ing are o-ver and then The vi-sions we
 (Alma) I met you last night in Loves land of
 (Alma) Loves land of
 dreams, there's joy and de-

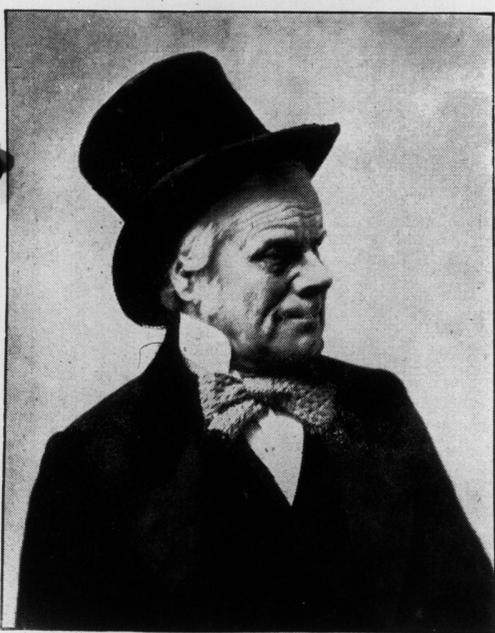
Performing rights reserved

THE BANK FAILURE.—SKETCH BY MAX COWPER IN BLACK AND WHITE ON THE SUSPENSION OF THE GLASGOW BANK IN 1878.



MAX COWPER

THE WIDOW IN THE FOREGROUND HAD ALL HER SAVINGS, INCLUDING HER HUSBAND'S LIFE INSURANCE, IN THE BANK, BUT OWING TO THE UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS, ALL THE CREDITORS AND THE DEPOSITORS WERE PAID IN FULL. —Loaned to The Sunday World by J. B. Carlyle.



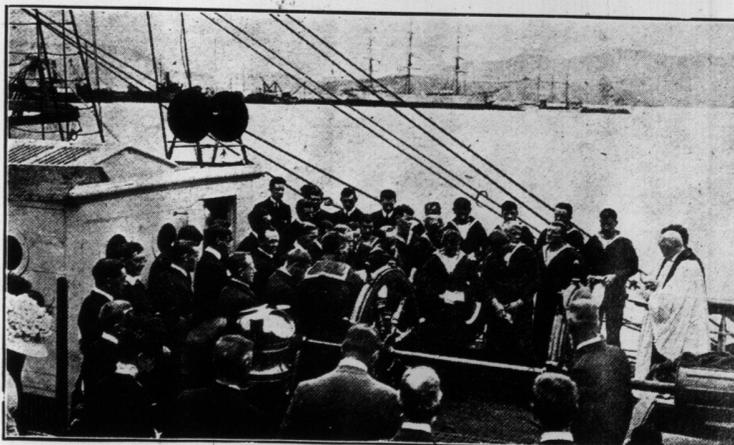
MR. EDWARD TERRY, AS THE TOYMAKER, IN "THE TOYMAKER OF NUREMBERG," AT THE ROYAL ALEXANDRA THIS WEEK.



LIBBY BLONDELL, WITH SAM HOWE'S "LOVE MAKERS," AT THE GAYETY THIS WEEK.



A RURAL SCENE AT "RAVENSCLIFFE," WEST TAIERI, NEW ZEALAND.



DIVINE SERVICE BEING CONDUCTED ON THE TERRA NOVA SHORTLY BEFORE THE DEPARTURE.

DELICIOUS

COWAN'S PERFECTION COCOA
(MAPLE LEAF LABEL)

is the most you can buy. will make a cup fragrant, nutritious flavor that is characteristic of Cowan's.

economic that Half a teaspoonful of cocoa — rich, —with the delicious

THE COWAN CO. LIMITED, TORONTO.
132

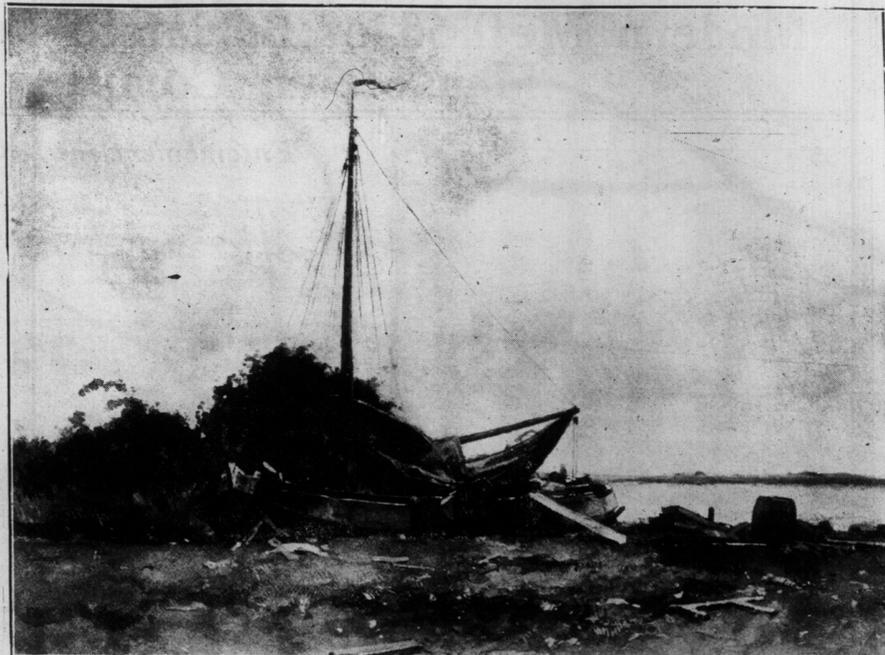


THE KEELEY INSTITUTE
For Alcoholic and Drug Addictions. 1253 Dundas St. Toronto.

EDHIBITION OF PAINTINGS OF THE BEST MODERN DUTCH PAINTERS NOW BEING HELD IN TORONTO.



CATTLE IN STABLE.—BY WILLEM CAREL NAKKEN, BELGIUM, NOTED PAINTER OF NEWER SCHOOL. The coloring and texture in this painting are fully equal to the drawing and the exquisite grey tone of the background gives distinction to the grouping.



RIVER WITH BOAT.—BY C. VREEDENBURGH, HOLLAND. This artist is distinguished for his skies and cloud movement. His composition is marked by its exquisite delicacy of coloring and harmonious detail.



MOTHER AND CHILD.—BY JOHANNES WEILAND, HOLLAND. This peasant interior serves the artist as a medium for his masterly handling of pure daylight effects in shadow. The human interest of the work is of the highest order and as a study in color the whole composition is remarkable.

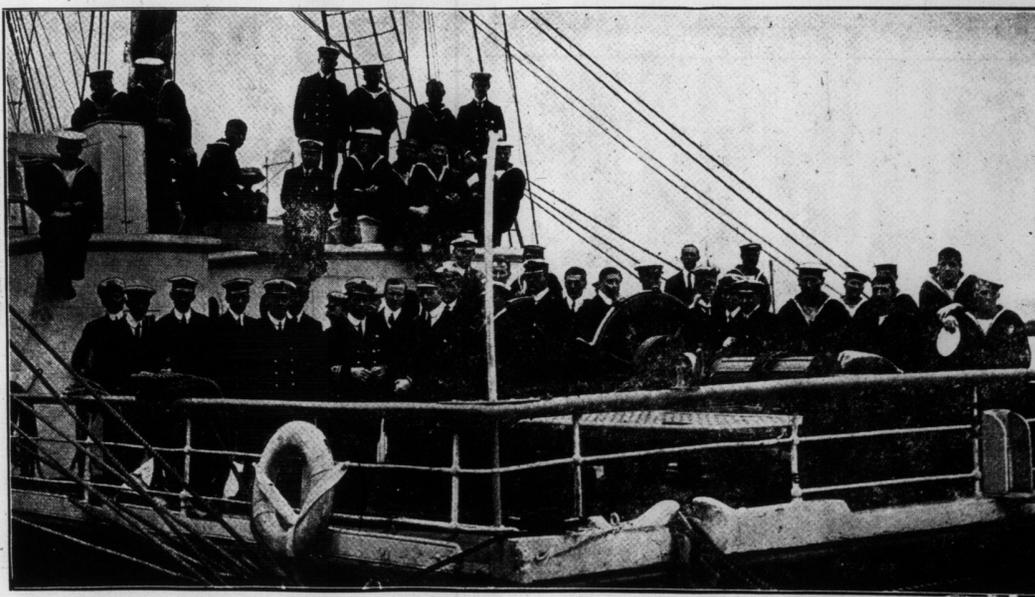


LABORER.—BY ALBERT NEUHUYS, AMSTERDAM. This remarkable water color presents a study of the strongest human emotion and is thoroly characteristic of the more refined and thoughtful workingman.

CAPT. SCOTT'S QUEST OF THE SOUTH POLE.



DEMETRE AND ANTON.—THE TWO RUSSIAN DRIVERS IN THEIR ANT-ARCTIC DRESS, WITH ONE OF THE DOG SLEDGES.



A LAST PHOTOGRAPH OF THE ASSEMBLED OFFICERS AND CREW OF THE TERRA NOVA. IMMEDIATELY ON THE LEFT OF THE DAVIT ARE CAPTAIN SCOTT AND LIEUTENANT EVANS.

The trouble with man's best thoughts generally is that someone else has thought them before.—Peoria Herald-Transcript.



Mackay
Shirt Maker
Perfect Tailored
Shirts
to your order
1911 Scotch Madras Now Ready
495 Yonge St. N. 4324
Cor. Alexander

Modern Method of Burial to Be Adopted in Toronto--International Mausoleum Company to Have Cemetery Here



VIEW OF CRYPTS.

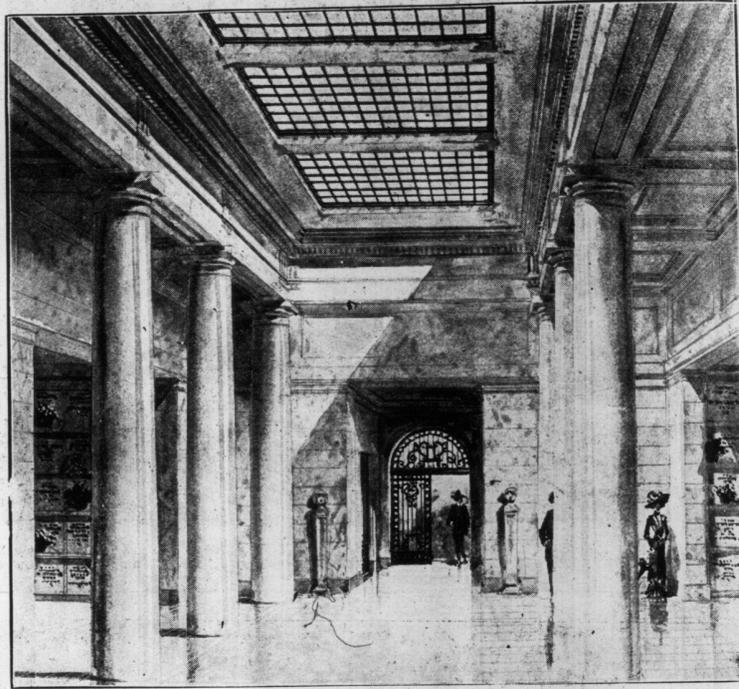
Entombment the Better Way.

THIS page of The Sunday World contains illustrations and a necessarily brief description of the latest and only really reverential, sanitary and proper method of enclosing the mortal remains of the dead against the hour when they shall put on immortality. To break with the traditions of centuries in a ceremony touching the tenderest affections and most sacred associations appears at its first suggestion to contain somewhat of sacrilege. But apart from the one objection of novelty, from its character ephemeral in its appeal, no thoughtful reader can consider the case of entombment as now presented without recognizing its many and superior advantages over interment and realizing how completely it satisfies the deepest instincts of the human heart.

Excluding such peculiar customs as those associated with the Parsee Towers of Silence and the practice of platform exposure, followed by certain savage tribes, three forms of disposal of the dead require real consideration — interment, cremation and entombment. Religious conviction and sensibility and the public necessity of protecting society from undiscovered crime, tell heavily against destruction by fire, ancient as the habit is and however much can be said in its favor on sanitary grounds. Cremation, after many years of assiduous propaganda, has made little actual and less comparative headway. This is not surprising, since it is essentially repugnant to Christian doctrine and to personal and family affection.

Interment again has its long association with God's Acre and with the graves of the loved and lost, but has nothing to commend it otherwise. The existence of these earthly cities of the dead is opposed to the teaching of modern sanitary science. However picturesque and pathetic may be the country churchyard, however beautiful and outwardly attractive the carefully tended city cemetery, they offer at all times and under all conditions a serious menace to the health of the living. Many eminent medical authorities have condemned earth burial for this reason, and their protests are constantly increasing in number, force and insistence. Nothing can be more melancholy than a crowded graveyard within a city. As the years pass and the immediate relatives of the dead themselves cross the bar, it gradually falls into decay. But it never ceases to be the breeding place of pestilence and disease.

Far otherwise is it with entombment above ground—the most ancient of all methods of laying the departed to rest. It has survived through the ages and into our own day and generation with national heroes and with the great benefactors of humanity. Mausoleums where sleep the mighty dead loved and honored of the people, are the shrines of constant pilgrimages. Their character and environment insensibly lead the mind away from the nothingness and sadness of death and desolation towards their joy and peace who have done good service to their fellowmen and entered behind the veil into a serene and diviner air. No one can regard the cenotaphs that enshrine all that was mortal of the great of old without being instinctively impressed with the conviction that entombment above ground is the only true solution of the burial problem. What has hitherto been the privilege of the few it is the object of the International Mausoleum Company to bring within the reach of all.



CHAPEL FOR RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES.

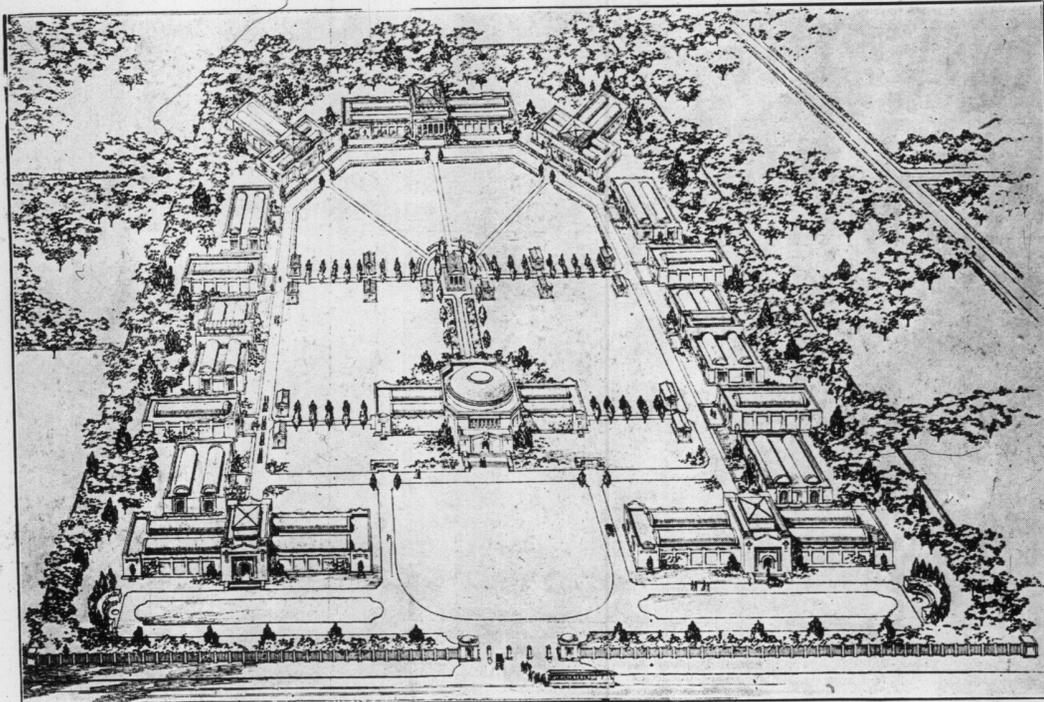
Forest Lawn Above-Ground Cemetery.

It would have required extreme pains to have selected a site for the first above-ground cemetery in Canada better suited for the purpose than that of the Forest Lawn property at York Mills. Natural adaptability, picturesque surroundings and convenient access are the three essentials required to provide for the needs of a large centre of population.

In the York Mills location each of these essentials stands out prominently. Forest Lawn Cemetery has available 120 acres, situated on an eminence west of Yonge Street, the large frontage being delightfully level, and the whole overlooking the extremely attractive valley of the Don, immediately to the south. Its convenience will be immediately recognized by those who know the locality. With the expansion of the city northward, and when the Town of North Toronto is annexed, Forest Lawn will be only half a mile from the city limits.

Fronting on Yonge Street, the cemetery will be served by the York Radial Railway. A special funeral car service has been arranged between the Railway Terminals at the C.P.R. crossing and the cemetery, and the run for this part of the journey can be made in about 20 minutes.

The design of laying out the proposed cemetery, with the various mausoleums, is shown in the central cut on this page. The pretty landscape effects, which are intended to be worked out in the grounds, can be partially imagined by a close inspection of the drawing.



PROPOSED MAUSOLEUMS FOR "ABOVE-GROUND CEMETERY" FOREST LAWN, TORONTO, ONT.

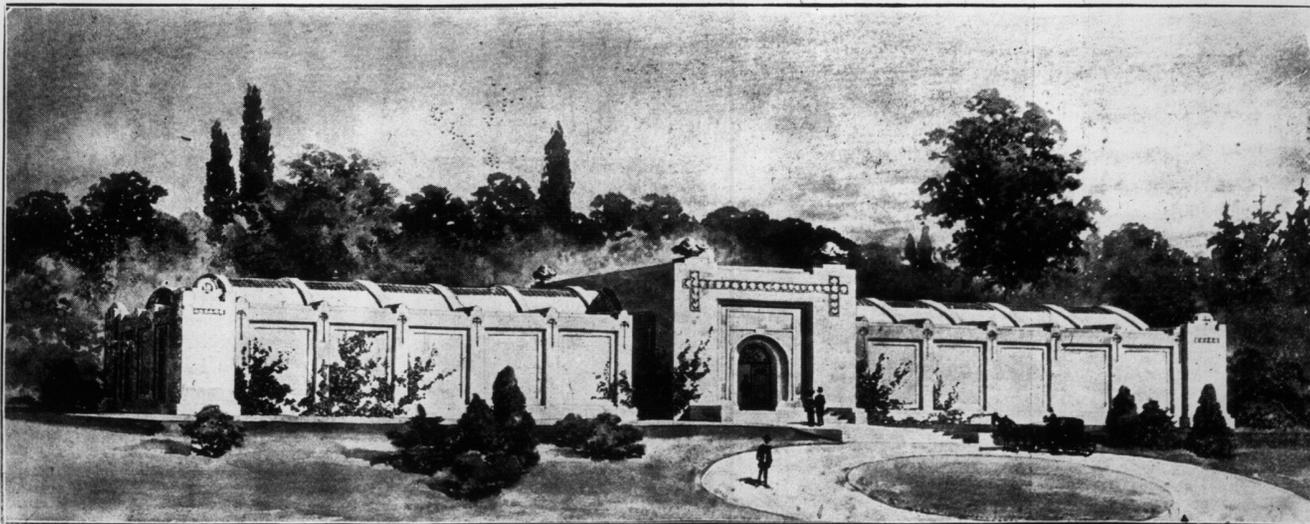
International Mausoleum Company.

The International Mausoleum Company, Limited, which has undertaken to erect above-ground cemeteries throughout Canada, has acquired the patent rights for the Dominion from the parent company in the United States. Toronto has been selected as the first Canadian city to be given the advantage of this modern sanitary method of burial, and the mausoleum cemetery erected here will be similar to those proposed for New York, Boston and other large American cities.

MAUSOLEUMS IN UNITED STATES.

During the past two years there have been constructed and under construction grand compartment mausoleums in the following cities in the United States containing from 100 to 2000 compartments each:

- Illinois—Kankakee, Aurora, El Paso, Ottawa, Maroa, Decatur, Taylorville, Manteno, Springfield, Peotone, Lincoln, Rockford, Batavia, Sandwich, Clinton, Paris, Canton, Cairo, Mt. Carroll, Lena, Galesburg.
- Indiana—Oxford, Lowell, Valparaiso, Crown Point, Frankfort, Danville, Napanee, Elkhart, South Bend, Franklin, Delhi.
- Michigan—Dundee, Detroit, Battle Creek, Grand Rapids, Monroe, Blissfield, Wyandotte, Adrian.
- Ohio—Toledo, Swanton, Delta, Bowling Green, Finlay, Liberty Centre, Ellerton, Elyria, Massillon, Louisville, Franklin, Lisbon, Salem, Columbus, Attwater, Mt. Gilead, Ada, Bettsville, LaRue, Troy, Fredericktown, Loudonville, Berlin Centre, Ellsworth, Canfield, Shelby, Attica, Ganges, Cleveland, Cardington, Delaware, New Cummerstown, Urichsville, Bucyrus, Bloomville, Tiffin, Mt. Blanchard, Ashley, Alliance, Warren.
- Pennsylvania—Philadelphia, Mercer, Washington, Midway, Sharon, Erie, Wilkesbarre, Scranton.
- Iowa—Waterloo, Askeley, Mount Pleasant, Crescent, Albia, Harlan, Askaloosa, Des Moines, Monroe, Atlantic, Newton, Winthrop, New Sharon, Mahaska, Shenandoah, Sheffield, Adel, Zeoring, Eagle Grove, Perry, Mills.
- Texas—Dallas, Bay City.
- Kansas—Hutchinson.
- Minnesota—Mankato.
- South Dakota—Watertown (Protestant), Watertown (Catholic), Huron.
- Missouri—Springfield, Kansas City.
- West Virginia—Charleston.
- Colorado—Denver, Grand Junction.
- Tennessee—Bristol.
- Wisconsin—LaCrosse, Dodgeville, Lenark, Wausau.
- Washington—Aberdeen, Tacoma.



FOREST LAWN GRAND COMPARTMENT MAUSOLEUM, CONTAINING ONE THOUSAND CRYPTS.

Mausoleums—Mansion Houses for the Dead

Mausoleums designed to contain many family and individual crypts, ranging in number from one hundred to one thousand, represent the latest development of the architectural art. With appropriate elevations, the structures are eminently artistic in external appearance, and admit, within the necessary limits, of endless variations. Those proposed to be erected in Canadian cities are more of the classic type than similar structures in the United States, but their arrangement internally is in all instances identical.

The International Mausoleum Company has evolved and patented a new and certain system of ventilating and drying the crypts, so that they are absolutely sanitary and dry at all times, thus removing all danger to the health of the community in connection with the burial of the dead. Each individual crypt, when it receives the casket, is closed by a concrete wall and a marble slab, is hermetically sealed and is airtight. The corridors of these mansion houses of the dead are well adapted to teach that the silent occupants of their narrow homes are but prisoners of hope, who sleep but to wake again.

Each mausoleum is constructed from plans and specifications furnished by the company and embodying its patents. Reinforced concrete is used as it is now accepted as the most durable of substances and lends itself easily to external finish in any desired material. The interior is finished in white marble and the whole impression is one of reposeful beauty and purity. No matter the inclemency of the weather, the corridors become chapels where the last rites can be performed with all reverential solemnity and with nothing to detract from their effect. In the larger mausoleums the entrance halls are prepared for use as chapels with place for organ and all other necessary adjuncts.

The Company is now prepared to take subscriptions at prices easily within the reach of persons in moderate circumstances, payable only during the construction and completion of the mausoleum. These subscriptions carry the absolute ownership, free of taxes or assessments, of one or more of these compartments complete, including marble tablet for inscription and full rates as a perpetual guarantee of the proper maintenance of the building. The mausoleum is in every sense the property of those who own compartments therein.

In the event of removal from the city, owners may, if they so desire, dispose of compartments, just as is the case with any other real property; and this also may be done if for any reason a body be removed from the tomb, as the sanitary features of our structures are so perfect that such a change or transfer is entirely feasible, as the compartments will always be found without taint, blemish or other evidence of former occupancy. Wherever these mausoleums have been erected, requests have been made for the transfer to them of bodies which had previously been buried in the earth. This can always be done.

In the selection of its directors the company has been exceptionally fortunate, these being as follows:

- DIRECTORS: Banker R. Paine, of the Ontario Power Co. of Niagara Falls.
 - Col. Sir Henry M. Pellatt, C.V.O., of Pellatt & Pellatt, Bankers, Toronto.
 - Thomas Walmesley, of Scott & Walmesley, insurance underwriters and managers, Toronto.
 - Albert J. H. Eckardt, proprietor National Casket Company, Toronto.
 - Miller Lash, of Blake, Lash, Anglin & Cassels, solicitors, Toronto, Ont.
 - S. F. McKinnon, capitalist, Toronto.
 - Col. James Mason, general manager Home Bank, Toronto.
 - Harold W. Paine, secretary.
- The offices of the International Mausoleum Company, Limited, are at 42-44 Victoria Street, Toronto, the phone number being Main 7057.

MODERN PLANT OF ROMAN STONE COMPANY AT WESTON



Nearly an Acre and a Half of Buildings

THE Roman Stone Co., Limited, recently purchased 4 acres of land at Weston, Ont., on which they have erected a modern manufactured stone plant. The Company's buildings extend over nearly one acre and a half of the property, leaving plenty of room for expansion.

The property is situated between the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways, which gives the best of shipping facilities. The large building in the accompanying illustration has been just recently completed.

It is 100 feet wide and 400 feet long, making it the largest manufactured stone plant on the continent. During the past eight years Roman Stone has been used in several hundreds of buildings of all descriptions, and several new factories have been erected in various cities.

The capacity of the Company's plant, when they started operations, was about 300 cubic feet per day. It is now nearly 1000 cubic feet per day. Sir Henry M. Pellatt is president of this growing concern.

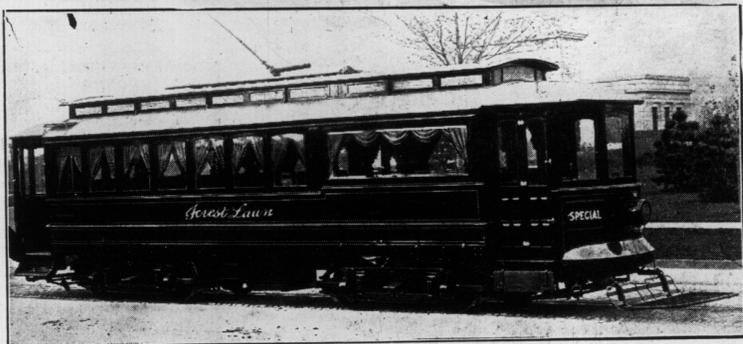
Recognized Durability and Advantages of "Roman Stone"

IT seems needless to discuss here the durability of good Portland cement stone, it being recognized as the building material of the age, for which there are many reasons. It is the greatest fire-resisting material for commercial use in buildings.

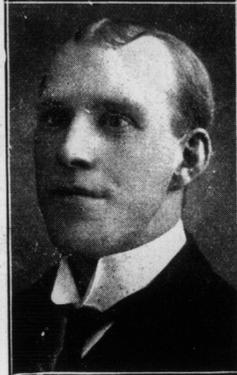
It is known by scientific men and engineers to continue hardening and improving for many years after it is made, which cannot be said of other building materials in general use to-day.

Owing to the facility and accuracy with which this stone can be molded, it readily lends itself to the various architectural effects and intricate designs, so much desired by architects, that can be furnished in this material at a moderate cost. Such intricate or ornamental designs being so costly in natural cut stone many times prevent the architect from carrying out the ornamentation as he would desire.

These and other reasons, also the fact that it can be produced and set in the building at a less cost than the natural stone, justly make it an ideal building material for either exterior or interior finish, for which there is at present a large demand, that will be vastly increased, through the efforts of those now engaged in the business.



FUNERAL CAR TO BE USED BY THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY IN CONNECTION WITH FOREST LAWN ABOVE-GROUND CEMETERY AT YORK MILLS.



F. B. CULLITON, President of the Royal Canadian Bicycle Club for 1911.



ON SUNDAY MORNING, JAN. 22, AN EXPLOSION, FOLLOWED BY FIRE, DESTROYED PART OF THE IMPERIAL REFINERY OF THE IMPERIAL OIL CO., AT SARNIA, SEVERAL TANKS AND THEIR CONTENTS WERE TOTALLY DESTROYED.

The limit is surely reached when we find a competing school—a school actually teaching stenography—sending in for one of our graduates to do their private work. They, of course, will be judged by their typewritten letters; naturally they want the best. A Moon College lady after 28 days filled this position. Request names, etc., 282-284 Yonge Street.

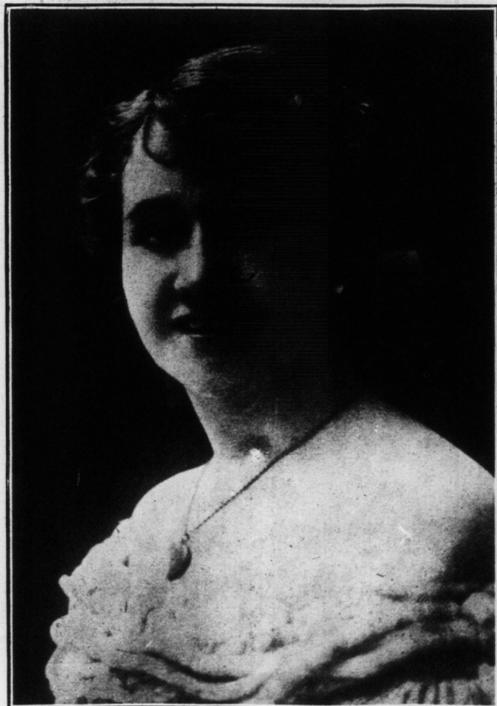
MOORHOUSE BROS.
SCENIC ARTISTS and INTERIOR DECORATORS.
Stencil Manufacturers to the Trade.
ALL NEW AND ORIGINAL DESIGNS.
194 GIVENS STREET.

20 minutes is not long but if spent in investigating our 30-Day Syl-la-bic shorthand before you actually pay your hard earned money for a six-months' course it may save you four or five months' time and board. Moon College, 282-284 Yonge St.

Real Estate Investment

Here is one paying over 28 per cent, on an investment of \$1000. This is a store property situated on the north or business side of College Street, and is the best buy in Toronto at the present time. Total price \$6000. Call at our office and we will give you facts and figures which prove that the revenue now coming in from this building pays over 28 per cent, on the actual cash necessary to secure the property.

M. E. BLUMHARDT & COMPANY
712 COLLEGE STREET
Office Hours: 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Cor. Montrose Avenue
Phone College 6746.



IDA NICOLAI, WITH MINER'S BOHEMIANS, AT THE STAR THIS WEEK.



HOUSE ON INDIAN-ROAD WHERE THE WIFE AND THREE CHILDREN AND THE DOMESTIC OF MR. PERCY BROOKS LOST THEIR LIVES.

Architectural Suggestions
Artistic and Practical

HOW OTHERS HAVE BUILT

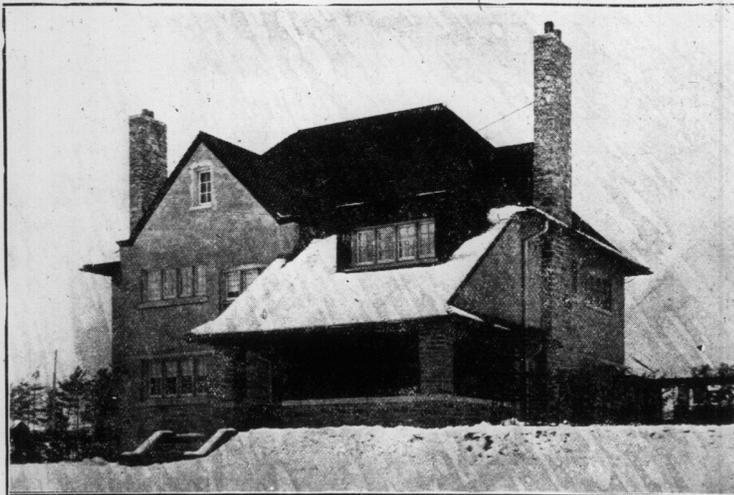
Edited by
FRANKLIN E. BELFRY

The colors in Mr. John Firstbrook's house are much prettier than a photograph would illustrate. Nicely blended tones of grey, rust and blue in the stonework form the base of the building, and the upper work is grey stucco, with tooled surface. This is crowned with a low, raking shingled roof, stained red, which, with colors of the surrounding shrubbery, combine with a pleasing effect.

Situated as it is immediately at the main approach to Lawrence Park, it has the advantage of being the central figure in a beautiful picture of landscape. In the foreground a wide ravine and bridge and in the rear avenues and crescents of a new residential district. Surrounding the house gardens are laid out upon formal lines, with a pergola of open timbers upon stone piers across the rear.

You may see at a glance that the plan represents considerable study, and no doubt to correspond with the wishes of the owner is made entirely original. The halls and stairways show a compactness and are made pleasant in tuscan yellow shade, with an antique oak stain upon the wood-work.

Several nooks and alcoves make the lay-out interesting, but the living-room is easily the principal feature of the house, and you grasp that immediately upon entering. This is a beautiful room: in green, with a buff color upon stucco in the ceiling. Georgia pine stained makes up the trim and beam work. A large fireplace of vitrified brown brick, with raked joints and two broad seats, be-



THE RESIDENCE OF MR. JOHN FIRSTBROOK, LAWRENCE PARK.

comes the features of the inglenook adjoining.

The dining-room looks well with its fireplace of buff brick and the alcove overlooking the front lawn, and is a treat in its decoration in reds, with wood trim and quarter-cut oak floors, to correspond with other rooms.

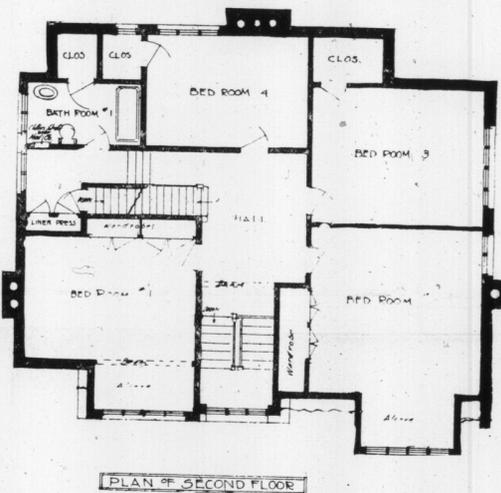
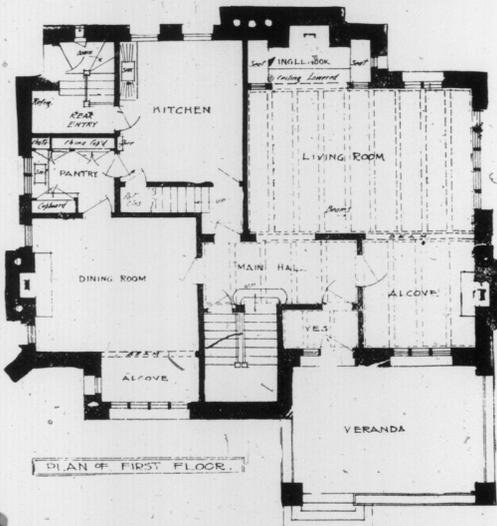
There is splendid convenience in serving from the kitchen in this ar-

angement, and noticeable comfort and brightness to the planning of the upper floor, all of which is commendable to the owner and the architects, Messrs. Chadwick & Beckett, who designed and supervised the work.

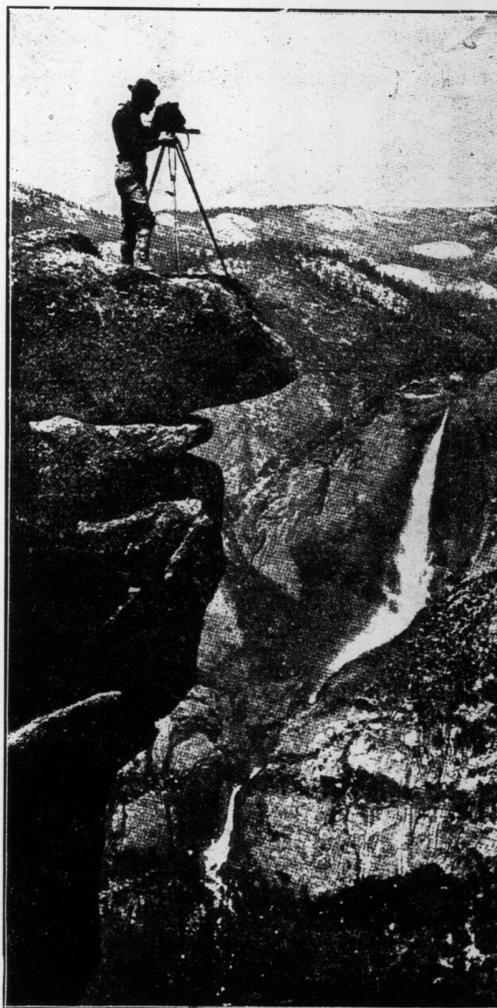
The Virtue of Simplicity.

Simplicity is an uprightness of soul which checks all useless dwelling upon one's self and one's actions. It is dif-

ferent from sincerity, which is a much lower virtue. We see many people who are sincere without being simple; they say nothing but what they believe to be true, and do not aim at appearing anything but what they are; but they are always in fear of passing for something they are not; they are always thinking about themselves, weighing all their words and thoughts, and dwelling upon what they have done in the fear of having done too much or too little.—Fenelon.



WILL YOU PLEASE HAVE AN APPLE, SIR?

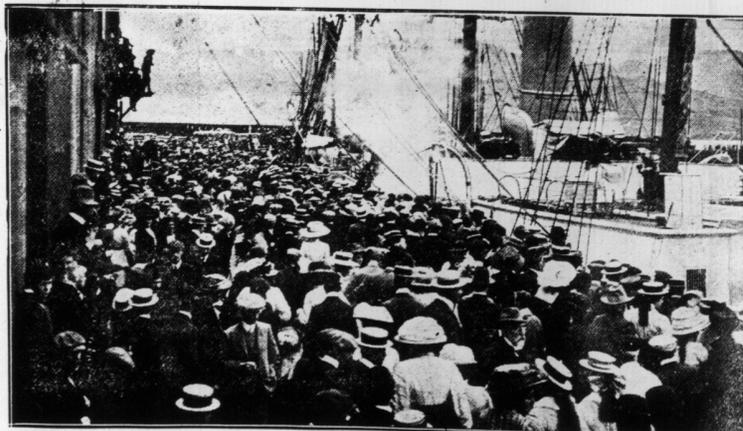


PHOTOGRAPHING ACROSS THE YOSEMITE VALLEY, WITH THE YOSEMITE FALLS IN THE BACKGROUND.



TOLSTOI WRITING HIS MANIFESTO SURROUNDED BY THE SUFFERINGS OF HIS COUNTRY.

—Striking Painting by Jan Styka exhibited in the Paris Salon of 1909.



OFF TO THE SOUTH POLE. The Terra Nova about to cast off from Lyttleton, New Zealand.—An interesting crowd of well-wishers watching the proceedings.

Paying store accounts periodically by cheque is safer than paying cash for each purchase. Handling cash is always attended with a certain amount of risk. The use of cheques avoids this and besides puts your home accounts on a business basis.

Open a checking account.

TRADERS BANK OF CANADA
Capital and Surplus \$6,550,000

WHY YOU BUY

We do not claim to be the only makers of Men's Neckwear in Canada—there are others (too many, in fact) who claim to be makers of neckwear. Yet, notwithstanding this fact, the buying public are not slow to appreciate the superiority of one particular make over another.

24 YEARS

of experience, coupled with hard work, is our record. Have we gone backward? We say, no. To the contrary, we have proved beyond a doubt that "Sword Make" is the "Best by Test" Neckwear made in Canada to-day, and Canadian-made ties are equal if not superior to all other makes.



Look for this label on the tie you buy

The Sword Neckwear Co., Limited
TORONTO, CANADA

FINE HARDWOOD FLOORS
Most economical, healthful and satisfactory, for old or new houses. If you contemplate building or refurbishing, it is safe to consider that no outlay will so furnish and enrich a dwelling as fine hardwood floors. I have 15 years' experience in Toronto and know how. Estimates free. Write for price.
George Knowles 51 Howitt Avenue, Toronto (High Park)

Meyer's Parlors Events

During Coming Week.
Jan. 30th., St. Helen's C. L. A. A. at Home; Jan. 31st., The Tourmaline Club Dance; Feb. 1st., Sagamo Club Dance; Feb. 3rd., Margarette Club at Home; Feb. 4th., Sunnyside Saturday Dance.

HARRY R. RANKS
Funeral Director and Embalmer
Private Ambulance Service
455-57 Queen St. West.
Phone Main 2581.

How Times Have Changed.
Grandfather used to say,
"Money makes the mare go."
But in the present day,
Motors make the "mon" go.
—Judge.

Asthma Catarrh
WHOPING COUGH
CROUP
BRONCHITIS COUGHS COLDS

Vapo-Cresolene

ESTABLISHED 1879

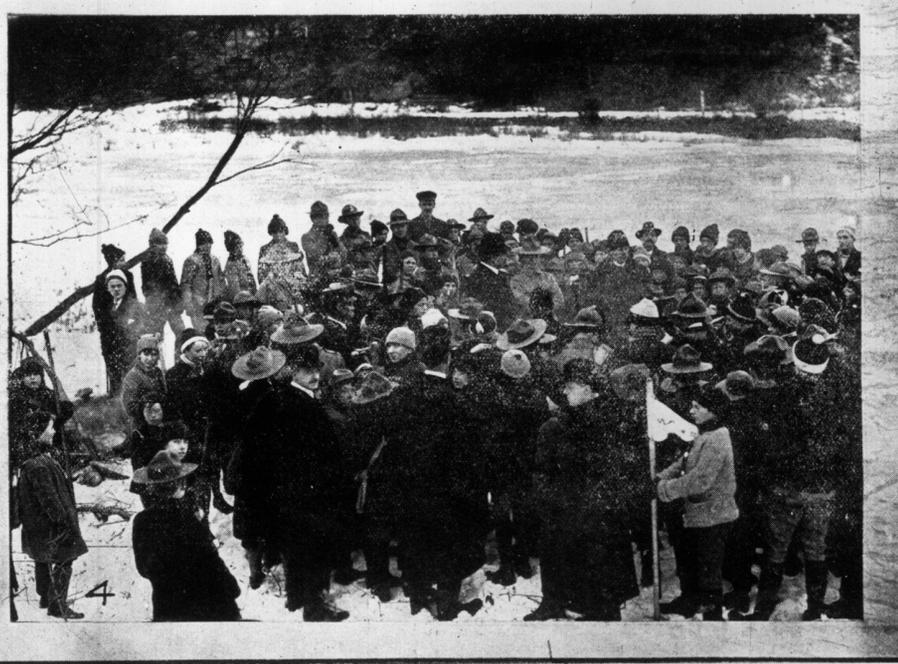
A simple, safe and effective treatment for bronchial troubles, without dosing the stomach with drugs. Used with success for thirty years. The air rendered strongly antiseptic, inspired with every breath, makes breathing easy, soothes the sore throat, and stops the cough, assuring restful nights. Cresolene is invaluable to mothers with young children and a boon to sufferers from Asthma.

Send us postal for descriptive booklet. 210

ALL DRUGGISTS
Try Cresolene Antiseptic Throat Tablets for the irritated throat. They are simple, effective and antiseptic. Of your druggist or from us. Use in steam.

Vapo Cresolene Co.
Lemong - Miles Bldg.
MONTREAL

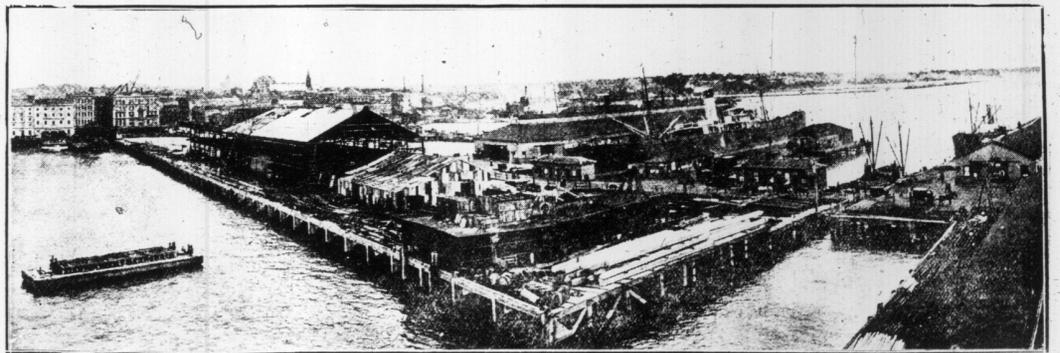
WINTER MANOEUVRES OF THE TORONTO BOY SCOUTS.



ON SATURDAY, JAN. 21, THE BOY SCOUTS HAD A FIELD DAY UP THE HUMBER. DIFFERENT PHASES OF CAMP LIFE ARE ILLUSTRATED BY THE ABOVE PICTURES: 1. DISHING OUT HASH. 2. LENDING A HELPING HAND TO W. K. GEORGE AND CAPTAIN WILSON, WHOSE AUTOMOBILE WAS UNABLE TO MAKE AN ICY HILL. 3. MAKING TEA AND FRYING SAUSAGES. 4. W. K. GEORGE ADDRESSING THE SCOUTS.



HAZARDOUS WORK OF THE PHOTOGRAPHER.—WORKING FROM AN OUTER EDGE OF A STEEL FRAME, 12 STOREYS HIGH, LOWER NEW YORK.



PANORAMA OF THE WATER-FRONT, AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.



A BEND OF THE LEITH, SCOTLAND.



TRYING OUT HIS NEW SLED ON A HILL NEAR SCARBORO.



Florence Nash, Harriet Standon and Gipsy Dale in "When Sweet Sixteen," At the Princess Theatre This Week.

accounts
cheque is
cash for each
elling cash is
with a certain
The use of
s and besides
accounts on a

account.
ERS
OF
CANADA
\$6,550,000

BUY
be the only
wear in Canada
many, in fact,
of neckwear.
fact, the buy-
to appreciate
particular make

ARS
with hard work,
we gone back.
To the contrary,
and a doubt that
"Best by Test"
Canada to-day, and
are equal if not
makes.

RD
EAR
l on the tie you
ear Co., Limited
CANADA

at economical, beautiful
satisfactory, for old or
houses.
contemplate building
or refurbish-
ing, it is safe
to consider
that go out-
side of the fire
and es-
sential hard-
wood floors.
expensive in Toronto.
free. Write for prices.
1, Hewitt Avenue,
Toronto (High Park)

ors Events
ng Week.
s C. L. A. A. At
The Tourmaline
st. Sagomo Club
Margarette Club At
nyside Saturday

RANKS
and Embalmer
ance Service
n St. West.
in 2581.

ve Changed.
to say,
"the mare go."
at day.
"mon" go.
—Judge.

Catarrh
CH CROUP
UGHS COLDS
Solene
to 1278
treatment for iron-
ing the stomach with
for thirty years.
antiseptic, inspired
breathing easy, soothes
the cough, assuring
available to mothers
a boon to sufferers
ative booklet. \$10

ers watch-

MATINEES
WED & SAT
BEST SEATS
25 & 50 C.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

PRICES NEVER CHANGE

MATINEES
WED & SAT
BEST SEATS
25 & 50 C.



YOUR OLD FAVORITE IN A NEW PLAY

THE TALENTED SINGING COMEDIAN

AL. H. WILSON

IN HIS NEW COMEDY WITH MUSIC

"A GERMAN PRINCE"

HEAR WILSON SING

"MY QUEEN OF DREAMS," "STILL IS THE NIGHT," "LOVE IS ALL IN ALL"
"SONGS OF THE FATHERLAND" "THE NIGHTINGALE SONG," AND HIS OTHER BIG SUCCESSES

NEXT WEEK — FIRST TIME HERE OF THE "MY CINDERELLA GIRL" WITH BRIGHT FARCELS AND A JOLLY CHORUS — NEXT WEEK

AL. WILSON'S STORIES.

Al. H. Wilson, the German dialect comedian, was stopping at the St. Charles Hotel in New Orleans during his recent engagement in that city. After he was served with soup and fish at his first meal, he drew a five dollar bill from his pocket and showed it to the waiter, saying:
"Boy, I will be here until Sunday morning, and then this bill will be yours."
"All right, boss, I'll take mighty fine care of you," replied the waiter.
It so happened that Mr. Wilson and his company left New Orleans Saturday night immediately after the performance, and he forgot all about the five dollar bill. Later in the season he passed thru New Orleans en route to Jackson, Miss., and had dinner at the same hotel, when his former waiter,

whom he had forgotten, came to him and said:
"Say, boss, work dat five dollar trick on your new waiter, for he's about de meanest waiter in de hotel."
A man and his wife were having an argument recently on one of the main thoroughfares in New York City, when Al. H. Wilson, the German dialect comedian, happened to pass by.
"Look here, my friend," said Mr. Wilson, "this won't do."
"I don't see where you come in," replied the man, turning from the woman.
"I come in alright," replied Mr. Wilson, "for I can settle this argument."
"This ain't no argument," growled the man.
"No argument, but my friend—"
"I tell you it's no argument," said the man. "She thinks she ain't going to get a new dress, and I know blamed well she ain't. Where's the argument?"



AL. H. WILSON.

The German dialect comedian, singing one of his famous song hits to the youngest member of his company. Mr. Wilson comes to the Grand this week with his new play, "A German Prince."



SPANISH STUDENTS ATTENDING TORONTO COLLEGES.

Left to right: Angel Salvador, Camaguey, Cuba; Carlos Mendeola, Camaguey, Cuba; Santiagos Sureeda, Utuado, Porto Rico; Mario Saveedra, Buga, Colombia; Alverto Perez, San Jose, Costa Rica; Edelmiro, Ponta Vedres, Spain. Top row; Uliano Cabal, Buga, Colombia; Leopold Martinez, Buga, Colombia, Fredrico Salvador, Camaguey, Cuba.



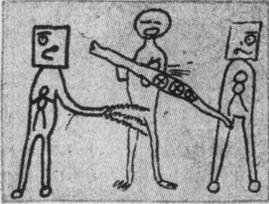
A PROMISING BANDSMAN.



LADS OF LANGLEY-AVENUE WAITING THEIR TURN ON THE TOBOGGAN SLIDE.

THE EARLIEST ART OF MAN.

How the Old Stone Men Painted the Fierce Aurochs on their Cave Walls 20,000 Years Ago, and the Prehistoric Peruvians Fashioned Artistic Pots and Pans.



VERY EARLY PREHISTORIC PAINTING ON WOOD.



ANCIENT PERUVIAN BOTTLE IN THE FORM OF A DEER.



CURIOUS PERUVIAN JUG - 7000 YEARS OLD.



PREHISTORIC PERUVIAN POT THAT SHOWS WHAT THE MEN OF THAT TIME LOOKED LIKE.



REMARKABLE DECORATED PREHISTORIC PERUVIAN BOTTLE.

In searching the records of prehistoric man nothing is more interesting than to witness his early efforts in the arts.

Almost from the moment he began to show human intelligence man began to make drawings and ornamental objects. Drawings dating from the Old Stone Age have been found in the Magdalenian caves in Vézère and other parts of Southern France. These drawings are probably 20,000 years old, and they show a considerable degree of artistic skill.

A clever French artist, M. Paul Jamin, has painted a picture representing one of his colleagues of the Old Stone Age at work. The palaeolithic artist is painting on a rocky wall a picture of an aurochs, an extinct European bison, which is found over and over again in the ancient cave drawings.

The artist does his work surrounded by an admiring group of Old Stone Age women of attractive appearance, scantily attired in skins. The artist wears an air of intense self-satisfaction. He is plump, and evidently lives in luxury, supported by the women and the men who hunt and fight. The tibits of the bear and bison are saved and cooked for him.

An ancient warrior tells the artist about the aurochs and its habits, for the man of art probably has no personal experience with the dangerous beast. He must stay at home to keep his hands soft and fit for the brush and the graving instrument.

In a new book about these ancient cave drawings Louis Peralte, a French artist, says:

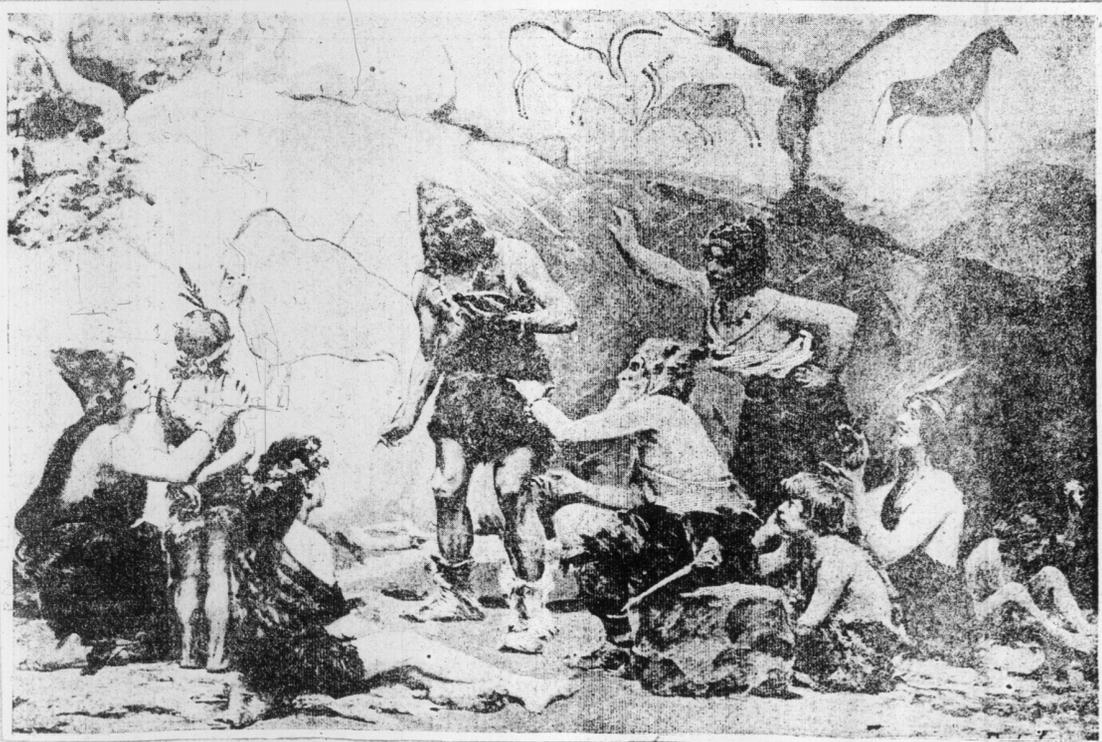
"The firmness, the sure technique with which they are executed is surprising. There is in the

details of the bodies of the animals, in the limbs and in the attachment of the roofs a fine observation."

This work seems more remarkable when the difficulties under which it was executed are considered. Many of the drawings are over six feet long and usually on the walls of low caverns. This compelled the artist to stoop or lie on his back while making them. He was thus deprived of the opportunity to step backward to consider the ensemble of his work, a habit which the modern artist finds necessary in his work. In many cases he must have labored by the light of little clay lamps, remains of which have been found.

The efforts of prehistoric man were by no means confined to pictorial art. From the earliest times he sought to give an artistic and pleas-

(Continued on Next Page.)



PAUL JAMIN'S CLEVER RECONSTRUCTION OF A PREHISTORIC ARTIST AT WORK.

S
T
C
AY
N
S
L
SSES
EEK



PLUNDER ISLAND

By LOUIS JOSEPH VANCE,

Author of "The Chase of the Gladstone Bag," "Don Quixote," "Mildred of the Mercenaries," "The Private War," "Terence O'Rourke," "The Green Lamp," etc.

Copyright The Frank A. Munsey Company

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

Terry Creagh, aboard the schooner Orleans to pick up Lomas prior to a cruise in the Caribbean Sea. Cadogan sees, half a mile astern, a dory, to which they row, and find there a man unconscious from exposure. Upon her resuscitation Cadogan explains that he heard cries for help. She replies that she did not call. They sail for Cedar Island, the lighthouse on which is tended by Jane's father. They run thru a gale, during which Jane rescues both men and sails the schooner safely into the harbor, where they are met by Willing, the assistant tender.

At the other end of the island mysterious lights in a deserted and, according to Willing, haunted house arouse Cadogan's curiosity, and he makes a midnight excursion there. From a sign he learns that Francois Lestrangre, a New Orleans lawyer, is the real estate agent. He is knocked down by an uncanny creature, and does not come to his full senses until he finds himself, the next morning, on board the Colleen, in a bayou of the Delta, the Colleen's cable having been mysteriously cut in the night. Reaching New Orleans Cadogan, yielding to a temporary impulse and with his head full of buried treasure, buys Cedar Island at auction for \$55,000. A suspicious character named Cochran bids against him, but, thru the assistance of Lestrangre, Cadogan wins out.

Cadogan is filled with remorse at the thought that he had paid seven-eighths of his fortune for a barren island. Cochran offers to buy back the island, but Cadogan refuses to sell. After receiving a letter that convinces him that old Francois Lestrangre is "dippy," Cadogan sets out for Cedar Island.

Continued From Last Sunday.

CHAPTER XI.—(Continued.) "Lestrangre?" She turned, started, and suspicious again. "What did he tell you?"

Cadogan smiled. "Nothing, but he thought I knew, and bewildered me with cryptic allusions and overworked thought I comprehended thoroughly."

"He was the only third party to our secret," mused the girl. "And since I have told you so much, you should know the rest. My father was unfortunate in business when I was a child. It was just after my mother died, while we were living in New Orleans. He was a prominent man in the town, and was made president of a corporation to which many people subscribed their money. His associates kept him in the dark always, made away with the money and left him to bear the brunt of exposure. There was a great outcry against him, and it broke his heart. He's not been the same man since. Everything

that he had, except this island, he sold for the benefit of the swindled creditors and paid them every cent, and left himself penniless. And still they were not satisfied. "So we came away. We had not even money enough to keep up the house up there." She nodded toward the hill. "Happily, no one lived on the island but ourselves. So, when the opportunity offered he was able to change his name and take the post of head keeper of the lighthouse without being discovered. We have lived here ever since."

The young man was profoundly moved by the words of pathos in that concluding remark of the brief recital. He muttered something about being sorry he shouldn't tell, he added. "Thank you." Of the two, the girl was the more thoughtful. She kept her eyes away from Cadogan for the most part. After a moment, during which he found nothing worth saying, "But why did you buy it?" she demanded, with some heat. "I tell you," he said, in a tone of candor, "I had no thought that it was yours, in the first place, or that you would in any way benefit by it. But I was attracted by the place—he refrained from mentioning what to him came his chiefest attraction—and, besides, the ghost interested me. You see," with an apologetic laugh, "it's my first ghost!"

"It's nonsense! There is some one there." "Of course," he assented. "I saw that the minute I got over my fright. Some one is there who doesn't want to be interrupted. Why? Not because he likes the solitude, not because he wants to live there forever and ever, but because—well, the explanation popped into my head in the auction-room that afternoon, and it was immediately confirmed for so I thought by Cochran's determination to get hold of the island at almost any absurd price."

"Burd treasure?" interpolated the girl, in an inquiring tone. "Yes. How did you guess?" "From several things. For the first, there's a legend that before the island came into possession of our family one of the Lafittes, the pirates, inhabited it. Then there's always been a superstition about that this Lafitte had buried some hoard some place around the house, the one we never believed in. Furthermore, Willing—" "Oh!"

"What's the matter?" "I'm interested in Willing," dryly. "Please go on." "It's only that I've happened to remember that when he first came here some months ago, he asked a great many questions about the house—if it had really belonged to Lafitte, and so forth. And then for a long time he used to spend a great deal of his hours off duty on that end of the island."

"Her laugh was ironic. "He wasn't afraid of ghosts then, but he overcame his ghost, for after a while, now that I come to think of it, he not only stopped talking about the house, but stopped going there openly."

"You mean he went secretly?" "Not precisely. That wouldn't be easy here, would it? But he has been careful to do nothing likely to attract attention to his interest there, and twice I remember hearing him come in late in the morning when he had been off since midnight. I dare say I shouldn't have thought anything of it but for what you've said."

"There, you see!" cried Cadogan in a tone of satisfaction. "Willing's found something, or is hot on the trail of it. And if I can see thru a hole in a million he learned that the island was to be sold and made up a purse with some friends, intending to buy it in and so get a clear title to the treasure-trove if it happened that he didn't find it—as he hasn't—before, the sale."

The young man sat up, pleased with his exposition. "It's plain as a pikestaff—if I'm right," he laughed. "Now, we'll set to work and make it interesting for Willing et al. If there's treasure, it is rightly your father's. We'll find it, bounce Mr. Willing so hard that he'll go up and never come down, and—"

"And what?" asked the girl, quietly, as he paused in a glow of enthusiasm. "Fortunately, he took the right tack. I can't on you to help me," he told her, earnestly. "Your father is just the sort to insist that he will stick to his bargain if we find anything, or that I must take back part of the purchase price if we don't. And that's not square."

"And what do you think is fair?" she asked him, with glistering eyes. "The fair deal," he asserted, wagging his head argumentally, "is to wait and see if I find anything. If I do, we'll deduce \$30,000 from the value of the treasure to make up for the cost of my own share. If we don't, the balance we'll divide equally—a third to yourself, a third to your father, a third for me."

And he paused, with a receptive attitude. "But suppose," suggested the girl, with a bubbling laugh—"suppose we wait until we find it?" "I'm agreeable, if you'll help me all the while," he said.

of mingled amusement and concern. "Perhaps for the first time, Mr. Cadogan," he continued, as the young man started to his feet and helped the girl to arise, "I have played the card-dropper—not intentionally at first, believe me. But after I had heard Jane's honest confession—he dropped a great, bony hand lightly on his daughter's shoulder—"after she had made you a party to my secret, sir, I thought it my right to listen."

"You were perfectly justified," affirmed Cadogan, grasping the hand that was offered him, adding, in a tone of some perturbation, "I hope you're not going to—" "I trust no fully to Jane's judgment and intuition, and I accept without reservation your generous offer, sir. And"—with another chuckle—"I am just the sort to insist on sticking to my bargains."

He seemed immensely pleased both with himself and with the conditions of the sale. At all events, the peevishness of his humor was not noticeable that morning. A dozen years seemed to have dropped from his shoulders as he strode with his daughter and Cadogan back to the cottage, leaving a busy assistant to distance away, however, he paused.

"About Willing," he began, with a glance that raked the windows of the cottage and assured him that the assistant keeper was not about. "Perhaps we had best walk here, you and I, Mr. Cadogan, and have a little talk. Jane will fetch the key."

Cadogan willingly assented, and after upminding the assistant to take the keys to the Colleen and get Creagh before entering into possession of his property, it was with the understanding that Willing was to be watched, that the two went to the cottage. The Irishman kept him waiting a short time, for he had just succeeded in fishing up the cable to the lost anchor and was engaged in buoying it. "The best and wisest thing you can do, my friend, is to wait until he has cooled his temper, and it was with less unbecoming disapproval and disgust than had marked his demeanor since Cadogan had, with some misgivings, enlightened him as to his purpose to remain on the island that he received his instructions."

He was to go on deck and get ready to load into the schooner the supplies which the Colleen had laid in at New Orleans, for the young man's intention was firm to take up his abode in

the deserted house immediately, and, specter or no specter, to inhabit it uninterrupted until he read the riddle that it propounded, Sphinx-like in its silence and desolation. While the servant was at the master was below in the cabin familiarizing himself with the mechanism and operation of his automatic pistols, weapons which he regarded with a wholesome mistrust, but which he purposed carrying, at least until the ghost was laid. A repetition of the trick that had once been played upon him, he grimly promised himself, would prove intensely unhealthy to the perpetrator.

The promise seemed easy of fulfillment when he took the guns on deck and, going to the side, pulled the trigger. There followed a loud, ripping sound, and eight bullets ricocheted seaward in less than a second. Whereupon Creagh tumbled up from below with a yell, to see what might be forward. At the same time another pair of feet thumped with startled comeliness upon the deck, as Willing came over the side, having rowed in under the counter without attracting Cadogan's notice.

"Creagh had a black look for the assistant keeper, which Willing brought with an even, imperturbable, good-humored smile. "Lord, Mr. Cadogan!" he exclaimed, striding aft, "but that thing shoots some quick, don't it, sir? I wasn't expecting you to fire a salute, and you quite surprised me, you did."

"Somebody else will be surprised," agreed Cadogan, placidly, ejecting the discharged cartridges and inserting a new clip of eight, "if ever I have occasion to use this. Good morning, Willing."

"Good morning. Just dropped aboard to welcome you to Cedar Island, sir. Cap'n Todd says you've bought the place."

"I have," assented Cadogan, and his hard, straightforward look spent itself to no purpose against the assistant keeper's unruffled urbanity. "I took a fancy to it, happened to drop in the auction and bought it. Now"—he weighed the weapon in his hand significantly—"I'm preparing to make things interesting for our fly-by-night tenant with the taste for pyrotechnics, up on the hill, there. This should help, don't you think?"

amiably. "My letters won't come that way just yet, and we've everything else we need, including plenty of ammunition. The man smiled sourly, and after lingering a few uneasy moments dropped over the side again and rowed off to the little sloop swinging at her mooring some distance from the Colleen. Ten minutes later he had her under way, heading north across the sound. Cadogan saw him go with a sense of relief, modified by distrust.

"Willing's very willing to go," he punned, abominably. "I fancy my nightfall Cochran will know I'm here, unless the telegraph wires are out of commission." Toward noon they had all in-readiness, but, to save themselves a series of hoarsest rows, weighed both anchors—taking aboard that which Creagh had salvaged—and allowed the Colleen to drift half a mile westward, finally anchoring again within easy rowing distance of a spot where, according to Topellius, they would find a good landing and an easy and well-beaten path to the front gate.

Heartlessly leaving to Creagh the task of ferrying the supplies ashore, Cadogan pushed forward up a track which fulfilled Topellius' description to the letter. The way wound thru a plantation of cedars not too thick to prevent glimpses of a smiling sea, the beach caught between the aisles of trunks.

It was high noon, the sunlight playing like lambent flame between heaven and earth, and the land, where the trees shut off the breeze, was sweltering hot. A heavy reek of scents, compounded of the smell of earth and mold and semitropical vegetation, hung in the air. The blue of the sky and sea were at the horizon, haze veiling their meeting at the horizon. The wide world drowns in a blaze of light and heat.

"Very different conditions had obtained when Cadogan had previously approached the gateway to the mansion, and his emotions were appreciably different. Now, confirmed in his disbelief in the supernatural nature of his experience, he was further comforted by the consciousness of his pistol. Yet when he found himself in the spot where he had been overcome he was unexpectantly affected by the memory of the fetid odor of the thing that had attacked him. That had been a touch of realism in the trick for which the perpetrator should pay dearly."

He was in nowise surprised to discover that the sign had vanished, but he noted the circumstance as a confirmation of his suspicions. It was hardly worth reason to credit his thought; the sign had been made away with on the night that he had shown his interest in it, lest he should decide to return and inspect it by daylight.

out apprehension, unlocked the padlock with a great deal of difficulty—it had rusted quite as badly as might have been expected—and pushed the door ajar, dislodging in the process a considerable impediment in the shape of a mass of earth and leaves which had collected against the inside in the long years that the place had lain neglected. A wilderness that had once been an overgrown park revealed itself in all its stark and uncompromising beauty and loneliness. Winding walks and ample lawns alike had long since disappeared in a jungle of weeds and brambly shrubs. Thru the tangle of foliage glimmered the pale and weather-worn Corinthian columns of the facade. Cadogan struck straight across the ground toward it, forcing his way thru the undergrowth.

A nearer view demonstrated the falsity of an impression gained at a distance. The house was of wood, instead of stone, and had once been painted with many coats of white, when had crumbled and flaked away, lending to the edifice a peculiarly hasty and one felt sorry for it, somehow. All the windows were closely shuttered and the building seemed otherwise to be in a state of excellent repair. Little would be needed to make it a comfortable home. Its architect had built on the design once in rampart popularity over the length and breadth of the South. The main body, with its portico and pillared face, was flanked by two severely angular wings, and all were of generous dimensions. Rising from the ground two low stories, it was capped by a gently sloping roof and capped by a cupola, an acerie from which no doubt the buccaners who first owned it had raked the sea with his brass-bound telescope, watching his ships sweep forth at his behest to harry the Gulf and its shores.

How he must have shivered with the fat, insolent pride of might, this Lafitte, knowing himself lord and all the Gulf of Mexico, knowing that his name was terrible in men's mouths from the Bermudas to Yucatan and Panama! And what a treasure might he not have piled up if he had been so minded! Could he have buried it here?

There was a sharp rustle of foliage somewhere to the left, and out of the blue sky, apparently, flashed something hard and white that first tapped Cadogan lightly on the chest, then fell with a soft sound to the ground directly at his feet.

He started back with a cry and looked down. Then in the trembling of an eyelash his pistol was in his hand and he had shattered to fragments a human skull, bleached white and crumbling, at the same time cutting to pieces the body of a small diamond rattlesnake that had been coiling in and out the nose and eye holes in the skull.

The staccato crash of the eight shots died, and the blue vapor of the smoke, ascending slowly in the still air, Silence succeeded, silence sensibly impregnated with menace, while Cadogan stood staring down at the still writhing coils of the dead serpent.

Continued Next Sunday.

Under the Pines

What Women are Doing for the Advancement of Civilization — Suffragette News.

BY FLORA Mac D. DENISON.

Do not forget that tickets are for sale for Sylvia Pankhurst's meeting in Massey Hall, February 11, at the Woman's Suffrage Headquarters, 261 Yonge-street.

Last Monday night I was looking over several cards of invitation and had intended going over to the library to the private view of paintings by Canadian artists when the phone rang and Mrs. Rowan-Ellsworth, the president of the Day Toppers and Motherhood Protective Association asked if she might see me to get my advice about her organization and so I did not see the pictures, but I did hear and see what stirred my soul to sympathy for our neglected and overworked mothers. Mrs. Rowan-Ellsworth cleans her living washing, scrubbing, carrying and polishing in the homes of other women. She has a beautiful little girl that for many years she was forced to leave at the crèche while she went to her day's work. She is the type of woman, that with opportunity might have been a boodicea, and without opportunity is not only a hard-working toiler but an agitator and a reformer. Her soul yearns to help those women situated as she is and less able to bear the burden.

She is struggling to establish a center where women with children or a small child may have a comfortable room, and when she gets up to go to her daily toil she need not arouse the little sleeper, knowing that her child will be looked after by the nurses or matron in charge.

As a beginning Mrs. Rowan-Ellsworth decided to start with a cottage of five rooms, gradually extending the work to an ideal apartment house, with a laundry in connection that would make the institution self-supporting. I have had some experience in organization work and know all about these visions that come to an enthusiast and also know the difficulty of making the public see one's particular vision with the result that "to play the game" one must be prepared to "pay the piper." I told Mrs. Rowan-Ellsworth that she was foolish in any way to add to her already too heavy responsibilities—but I was hushed. She drew herself up with all the dignity of an injured queen. "Why," she said, "I must do this thing, I must assist in protecting a helpless motherhood. I can easily pay the rent of this cottage by doing laundry work of a few families at night and I will gladly do it if that other mothers may not suffer as I did when my child was an in-

fant." I bowed my head in shame to think that I had ever given myself credit for working for the freedom of my sisters. She was a woman with the true suffragette spirit—here was a woman consecrated to work a reform so badly needed and willing to give her last speck of vitality and energy. Willing to overcome all the only work in which she was skilled—the that was the most laborious and difficult—in order to give to better conditions for others. Whether Mrs. Rowan-Ellsworth will succeed or fail cannot prophesy, but no one can come in contact with her earnest, self-forgetting devotion, without resolving to renew their own efforts along social betterment lines. She works with babies must be looked after—they are doing it in other places. Why not in Toronto? Hundreds of women are using their ability, lifting up their voices and wielding their pens for their own and their sisters' freedom, but it remained for Mrs. Rowan-Ellsworth to wash and iron far into the night that she might start a centre to protect motherhood. Gentlemen and gentlewomen uncooper in the presence of such a character.

Many good and rare articles in this month's "Fry" called "The Woman's Number," but none is more interesting than the story of that little English Quakeress—Elizabeth Fry, whose name receives equal applause in any English audience with that of Florence Nightingale. Her work in Newgate prison was not only most heroic but was so far-reaching in its results that we are only just now catching up to her suggestions that she worked a hundred years ago. Man's inhumanity to man seems almost incredible.

Human beings have been treated to such cruelties and indignities by other man beings that well might Ingersoll say, "A serpent and a hyena's origin is the only logical explanation." From Newgate, Elizabeth Fry turned her attention to other prisons, she travelled thruout England, Ireland and Scotland, visiting prisons and asylums. She became well feared by those in authority, for her firm and gentle glance went straight to every abuse. She was invited by the French government to visit the prisons of Paris and write a report, giving suggestions as to what reform should be made. She went to Belgium, Holland and Germany, being received by kings and queens and prime ministers—and how she was treated! She treated royalty and the unfortunate alike—simply as equals. She kept constantly in her mind that all men are equals before

God; there are no rich, no poor; no high, no low; no bond, no free conditions are transient, and boldly did she say to the King of France that he should build prisons with the idea of reformation, not revenge, and with the thought ever before him that he or his children might be called to stop to recognize it, much less to analyze it.

To Sir Robert Peel and his cabinet she read the story concerning the galloons built by Haman. "These must not shut out the sky from the prisoner," these must not be dark cells—children may occupy them," she said. Visiting an asylum at Worcester, Mrs. Fry saw the inmates receive their tin dishes, and crouching on the floor eat with spoons linen brought by the warden for the purpose to try an experiment. He dubiously granted it. With the help of several of the inmates she arranged a long table, covered with spotless linen brought by herself, placed bouquets of wild flowers on the table, and set it as she did in her own home. Not more than twenty of the patients to dinner. They came, and a clergyman, who was an inmate, was asked to say grace. All sat down and the dinner passed off as quietly as could be.

Elizabeth Fry put her reform into practical execution everywhere. She asked that the word asylum be dropped and hospital be used instead. In visiting asylums by her presence she said to the troubled spirits, "Peace, be still." For half a century she toiled with an increasing energy and a never-flagging ambition. She passed out full of honors, beloved as a woman had never yet been loved—loved by the unfortunate, the deformed, and the weak and vicious. She worked for a present good here and now, believing that we can teach the future only thru the present. In philosophy nothing has been added to her philosophy, and we have as yet not nearly carried out her suggestions.

Generations will come and go, nations will rise, grow old and die, kings and rulers will be forgotten, but as long as love kisses the white lips of pain will men remember the name of Elizabeth Fry—friend of humanity.

The whole broad column of The Delinctor, Creel of The Denver Post, contribute the leading article in the February Delinctor. It is entitled "Measuring Equal Suffrage in Colorado." It is a striking statement by residents of Colorado who know the facts and whose word carries weight. The list of improved laws secured thru the influence of the woman voters fills a whole ball column of the Delinctor, in fine type, and cordial tribute is paid to the large part that the women have taken in the gallant struggle to elect Colorado from the grip of political corruption. Let every suffragette send for or buy a Delinctor and also send a card or letter thanking its editor for having published this illuminating and delightful article which is a direct refutation of the charges against the women by Mr. Barry in The Leader's Home Journal which caused such a protest a few weeks ago.

"That this senate is of the opinion that the extension of the suffrage to the women of Australia for states and commonwealth parliament on the same terms as to men has had most beneficial results. It has led to more orderly elections and the last, the best and wisest thing you can do, my friend, is to wait until he has cooled his temper, and it was with less unbecoming disapproval and disgust than had marked his demeanor since Cadogan had, with some misgivings, enlightened him as to his purpose to remain on the island that he received his instructions."

He was to go on deck and get ready to load into the schooner the supplies which the Colleen had laid in at New Orleans, for the young man's intention was firm to take up his abode in

And, most of all, the nation is focusing its attention upon poverty, says The Forum; looking into the varied manifestations of it, searching it by its causes, and generally treating it by the new ideas of what is fit for the sacred life in human bodies and fit for the English as a people. No observant person who has lived in England during the last ten years can have failed to notice the great awakening of the national conscience in this direction. It is as the poverty had

The new parliament in England contains an increased majority of suffragists. Of 670 members 467 are suffragists. Every effort will be made to have a woman suffrage bill introduced in the parliament at Queen's Park this session and it is believed that the bill will meet with a better reception than was possible last year.

There are now over 400,000 women voters in the United States organized in the National Association of Women Voters and they will proceed to work for the extension of the franchise in the other states. This cannot fail to have a beneficial effect on Canada for no matter how much we may talk imperialism we are never one people with our neighbors across the border than we can ever be with people separated by the great oceans.

England and Poverty. All up and down England the life of the people is coming under review; the relations between the classes are being examined, and the effects of old laws

The Earliest Art of Man

Continued from Preceding Page. ing from to the simple articles of domestic use which he constructed. Many of these objects, thousands of years old, are so well designed that they delight the eye of the art dealer to-day.

Some of the most interesting discoveries in prehistoric art have been made in South America, where extinct and forgotten races have left extensive ruins of all kinds. The British Museum has just acquired from Hewitt Meyring, the explorer, a large collection of pottery made by the ancient Chimu of Peru. It is estimated that these vessels are

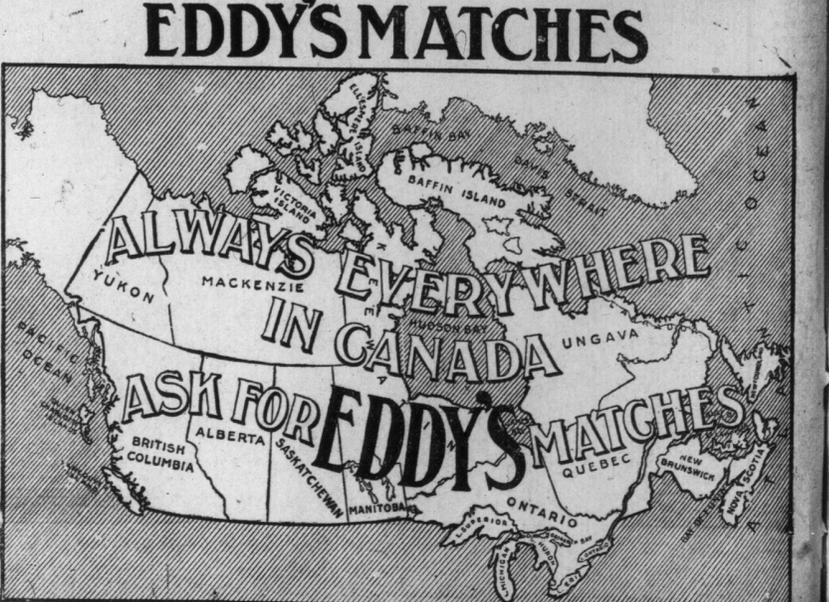
over 7000 years old. They are well made, and of attractive form. Some of them are decorated with human figures, which show that the men of those times were as fond of elaborate bonnets as the women of to-day.

The more investigators dive into the records of the past the more they are impressed with the antiquity of civilization. It seems impossible to discover a period of human society when men did not possess a considerable degree of skill.

The men of the Old Stone Age, which was immeasurably before the dawn of any recorded history, carved their flints in a very intelligent manner. With the horn and bone of the reindeer they made knives, lance heads, arrows and needles not only with skill but with artistic taste.

Compared with these prehistoric men the savages of to-day appear to be rather degenerate than men in an early stage of development. On the preceding page you see some examples of the very earliest art of man, but a long period of development must have preceded it. We are far from possessing any adequate record of the time when human intelligence was at its very dawn, when the mind of man was scarcely beyond that of the beast. Here is one of the greatest puzzles of archaeology.

With growing displeasure they view the scandals that attend it—the unemployment, the swarming and the abominable diseases which it fosters and the crimes and vices into which it drives men and women who have no other solace, or no other means of livelihood. In fine, poverty, we may say, is being dragged out from its old haunts to money, and for money, and with a ball him brought down from the whole of the world. The moth



Th I had be the Mot they had planning o daughter, a awake one dark and g another nap They were whip cracki over them brought do "Get up," bed? You on her face more money whipped he the hour who olate to me the who's as She left into their c in fear and for breakfast "It's not a able; he m money, and with a ball him brought down from the whole of the world. The moth

My Secrets of Beauty

No. 109 SEASONABLE HINTS

By **Mme. Lina Cavalieri, the Most Famous Living Beauty.**

Photo by AIME DUPONT, N.Y.



Mme. Lina Cavalieri.

Don't sit or lie about so much. Be active. Keep the body flooded with liquids as water, white wine or lemonade, and leave off coffee and alcoholic drinks.

You have found yourself growing fatter. The scales tell you the unwelcome news that you are ten or fifteen pounds heavier than you were in October. Don't wait until Spring or Summer to reduce. Begin now. Reduce your food supply first one-

"Be sure to adapt your clothing to the weather."



"An extreme remedy for sore throat is gargling alternately with hot water and cold water."

By **Mme. Lina Cavalieri**

THIS is one of the most dangerous times of the year to beauty, and of course my intelligent readers know that whatever affects the health immediately reacts upon the beauty.

First there is the danger of colds—and what is more disfiguring than a cold? Follow in its train swollen lips, watery eyes, red rimmed and dull or glassy; a parched, burning skin, an aching head, languid manner and difficult breathing. I am not exaggerating when I say that no woman is more than half so pretty when she has a cold as when she is free from one.

Besides, a cold is one form of illness. It lowers the vitality, and whatever decreases the vitality robs a woman of beauty. Avoid a cold, for a cold is no trifle, but a serious matter.

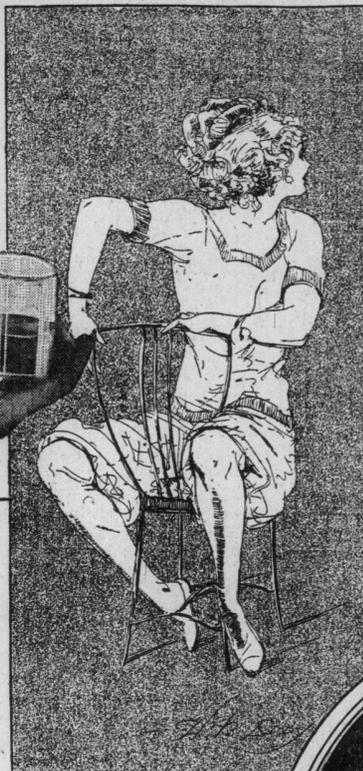
Keep your living room or your office or studio, wherever you spend most of your time, at a moderate temperature. You Americans over-heat your rooms. Your steam heat is abominable. The habitual temperature of our surroundings should be about 60 degrees Fahrenheit. And it were better to keep it lower than higher.

Be careful to keep all parts of the

body equally warm. Don't allow a draft to blow upon your shoulders, leaving your hands and feet warm, or do not let the feet grow cold while the rest of the body is warm. An even temperature for all parts of the body is the warder-off of colds. Do not allow your feet to remain damp. Change your shoes and stockings as quickly as possible after they become wet by any accident or by walking in the street.

Wear clothing that is both warm and of light weight. The same rule holds as to bedclothing. There should be a chance for circulation of air between the folds of clothing so that the body will have needed ventilation.

The person who takes plenty of exercise seldom takes cold. Sitting in warm rooms and rooms that are ill ventilated, is one of the chief causes for colds. Unless the cold is so acute that the feverish stage has set in, wrap up warmly, protect your feet by rubbers or overshoes and go out for a long walk. Two or three such walks and drinking copiously



"This exercise is excellent for the liver."

of water should cure an ordinary cold.

Be sure to adapt your clothing to the weather. In other words, in this variable season, be warmly dressed at all times, but if there is one of the sudden, treacherous drops of temperature that are so perilous don't be among the thoughtless, who are chilled to bone and heart by the sudden change. Put on an extra wrap and defy it. If you have a big cloth ulster or a fur coat all the better. If not, a chamois or even a paper jacket under the ordinary wrap is a protection in such emergency. But do not be careless in wearing it. When the emergency is past lay it off again. Don't be like the man in the play who wore a fur coat in midsummer because he was afraid that changing it would make him catch cold.

Don't fancy if your voice is husky and your throat feels raw that "it is nothing." Rid yourself of the complaint as quickly as possible. Old-fashioned mothers have a pleasant remedy for a beginning sore throat. They give the children the pulp of pineapple. The child eats this greedily, and the healing properties of the pineapple are soon evident. The bulky, soothing fruit cleanses the throat as if it were swept by a broom.

A severe remedy used by a friend of mine is to gargle alternately with water as hot as he can stand it and ice water. This seems drastic, but in his case it has always been effective. The alternating cold and heat relieve the congestion and renew the circulation, scattering the soreness. So reasons this doctor of himself.

Less severe and probably as useful is the frequent gargling with warm salt water, which should be a daily practice, at any rate. Also a gargle of boric acid—boric acid, 1 ounce, warm water, 1 quart.

I have heard persons complain that they could not gargle. I do not believe this, but there is no doubt that some are more expert than others. For those who are so inexperienced inhalation will give relief. This soothing vapor bath is easily taken:

Comp. Tincture Benzoin... 1 oz. Boiling water... 1 quart

The best effects can be gotten by drawing this into the nostrils and open mouth through a cone of stiff, heavy paper. Placing a towel over the head and bending over a bowl is a less effective, but passable, way to take the throat vapor bath.

At this season and a little later you will note the effects of the Winter's regimen in increased stoutness; also, probably, in a blotchy condition of the skin.

For the stoutness I will give you advice as to diet and exercises a few paragraphs on. This I wish to devote to the spotted skin. The brown spots on your face are not



"One way to take a throat bath."

as you carelessly call them, "early freckles," but liver spots. Rich food and a lack of your Spring and Summer exercise has made the liver huge and lazy, and it must be reduced into the ranks of obedient organs. Seek some exercise that will make the liver active. It has been



"Unless your cold is acute, protect your feet by rubbers and go out for a walk."

faciously said that the real reason for the Frenchman's violent shrugging of his shoulders was the relief of his liver. Whether the Frenchman knows it or not, this exercise is most helpful, for it causes the muscles of the back to rotate and sets the laziest organ in our body to churning.

Shrug violently first the left shoulder, then the right, and so on, at the same time slightly twisting the muscles of the back in circular motion. This exercise in the morning and evening and several times whenever possible during the day will set the flood of accumulated, imprisoned bile free.

"Don't walk in the rolling fashion that is the sailor's land gait."

Have you seen a man sit astride a chair, his arms folded upon its back? This posture and a rapid but not too violent twisting of the muscles is excellent for the liver. Another aid is a couple of extra miles of walking a day and eating more fruit and vegetables and less meat. For external applications apply with a camel's hair brush undiluted lemon juice or colorless iodine. Be more active than usual. If you are liverish you have been self-indulgent. You have eaten too much rich food or taken too little exercise or both. As a rule, it is the lazy man or woman who has a lazy liver.

was much incensed when some one told her she didn't look fat, but she acted fat. Though angry, she was wise enough to act upon this suggestion. If we are clever we learn much from the ill-nature of our enemies. This girl, who had dressed slowly, dressed in half the time. Instead of loitering luxuriously and quietly in her bathtub she kicked and splashed vigorously about in it. Though it has many opponents, I am in favor of the "no-breakfast" fad for persons of strong constitution who are over-fleshed. Ordinarily two meals a day are quite enough.

You Do Not Know It All

By **KENNETH HARRIS.**

DEAR boy, put something on your head. Reduce the swelling we deplore. Listen while to what is said. Don't talk so often that you bore. Your smartness no one can ignore. Your knowledge is by no means small. Yet you might learn a trifle more. My son, you do not know it all.

YOU know the black suits from the red. But we have played the game of yore; You know that poor Queen Anne is dead. You know the leading clothing store. Life you've been probing to its core. You know the paddock and the stall. And yet with all this varied lore, My son, you do not know it all.

THE lady who the chorus led. You know, and knowing her, adore. You know when butter's on your bread. You know the balance sheet's a chore. You know the latest baseball store. With certainty the turn you call. But—don't let it make you sore— My son, you do not know it all.

L'ENVOI. KNOWLEDGE exudes from every pore. I'm sure we all admire your glare. But, as I think I said before, My son, you do not know it all.



"BEAUTY SPOTS"

A very decided misnomer when it is applied to pimples, blotches, blackheads, moles and the many other "spots" the complexion is heir to. If you have tried soaps, lotions, creams, ointments, blood medicines, etc., and still have the same spots, do what many thousands have done before you. Write or

See the Hiscott People

And get the relief you are after. They make a specialty of skin troubles, scalp affections, treatment of the hair and the permanent removal of such facial blemishes as

Superfluous Hair

Moles, Warts, Red Veins, etc., by their method of antiseptic Electrolysis. They are the pioneer dermatologists of Canada and do Manicuring, Shampooing, Chiropractic, Face Massage, Form Development, etc. Their handsome new booklet "C" mailed on request. Phone M. 881.

HISCOTT DERMATOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
61 COLLEGE STREET, - TORONTO
Established 1892

They Had Raised a Pet

By **FRANCES L. GARSIDE.**

IT had been a very trying period for the Mother and Father of The Pet; she was fastened by a chain to the kitchen stove.

"I want pies and cakes and puddings," said The Pet; "I'll see that you don't leave the kitchen till you have cooked them. This habit of occasionally sitting down and resting has to be broken if they told their plight to parents who had never been slavish in their love for their children, all the sympathy given them would be: "I told when they looked to parents of other Pets, they found them also bending under the lash, and wearing chains.

So they bore their burden patiently and made no complaint, and sometimes when The Pet was a little gracious they forgave her, after the manner of all slave-parents, and kissed the marks on her forehead.

For they had raised a Pet, and somehow, anyway, every father or mother who does this pays the penalty.

THE TEST. "Had your brother good sport on his hunting trip?" "He had a fine time, but very expensive."

NO USE FOR "IT." "Let me offer you myself as a Christmas present, dear," said young Mr. Dashiell to her.

A SURE WAY. "I'd like to find a sharp point in my work. Can you tell me how to do it?" "Certainly I can, have done it often myself. Just walk over the door in your bare feet some night, and you'll find sharp points to spare."

ONE FIRM RESOLVE. "What are you really going to swear off this year?" "My taxes."

SILLIUS.—A woman never seems able to make up her mind. "Cynthia—Why should she? She would only change it again."

SHAME!

"Isn't it beautiful?" she inquired as she dropped an armful of mistletoe on the floor.

THERE'S STILL HOPE. Aubrey—Good news, dear! That poem of mine—

HE MIGHT HAVE KNOWN. Green—I saw you and Jones standing at the corner this morning, and Jones was laughing heartily. Had you been telling a funny story?

BAD LUCK.

"Well, Bob, I suppose you are anti-clipping a fine Christmas dinner over at Uncle Jack's?"

"Oh, the whole family are vegetarians!"

"There goes a man who makes it a point, no matter where he is, to raise his standard."

"He must be very keen about improvement."

"Not so much that as because he is the regimental flag bearer."

"Ripping floor this," said the young man at the Christmas dance.

"Then why dance on my feet?" queried his partner.

LITERATURE SCIENCE EDUCATION EDITED BY DONALD G. FRENCH

The Heritage of the Ages

It is impossible to separate the influence of literature from the growth of society and of civilization. It is because of the reaching of the imagination into the unknown vast which encloses man that life is what it is.

The order that is given to butcher or baker or candle-stick maker is modified by the fact that Homer and Dante and Shakespeare sang; that the prophets and the poets and the men of imagination, of whatever time and race, have made thought and feeling what they are.

"The world of imagination," Blake wrote, "is the world of eternity." Whatever of permanent interest and value man has achieved he has reached thru this divine faculty, and it is only when man learns to know and to enter the world of imagination that he comes into contact with the vital and the fundamental in human life.

Easily abused, like all the best gifts of the gods, art remains the noblest and most enduring power at work in civilization; and literature is its most direct embodiment. To it we go when we would leave behind the sordid, the mean, and the belittling.

When we would enter into our birthright, when we remember that instead of being mere creatures of the dust we are the heirs of the ages, then it is thru books that we find and possess the treasures of the race.—From "Talks on Literature," by Arlo Bates.

WITH THE GOSSIPS

Mr. O'Horrer venMdu diu wuyppu George Barr McCutcheon is an indefatigable collector of rare books.

Cale Young Rice, the Kentucky Poet, is publishing a volume of one-act poetic plays.

Parkman's "Oregon Trail" is being republished as one of a series of English classic texts.

Robert Hichens has recently produced a dramatic version of "The Garden of Allah."

Miss Madge Macbeth of Ottawa is publishing "The Winning Game," a tale of New York life.

The Williamsons (C. N. and A. M.) have settled in a new house at Cap Martin, near Mentone, France.

Owen Johnson is engaged on his second "Varmint" book, which will probably be entitled "The Varmint at Yale."

The Reminiscences of Rosa Bonheur, the famous woman artist, have been published by the Appleton Co. The "Horse Fair" is one of her most noted pictures.

Alfred Noyes, the rising young English poet, is following up his "Drake" by the publication of another long poem, "The Navy League." He shows why the naval supremacy of Britain is vital to Canada. He discusses the "menace" and outlines Canada's naval policy.

From New York comes "The Memoirs of Prince John de Guelph." The

NEW BOOKS

Canadian Naval Question. A series of addresses delivered by Clive Phillips-Wolfe, F. R. C. S., vice-president of the Navy League, has been issued in book form (Wm. Briggs, Toronto). These addresses are concise, but packed to the full with argument and information. Beginning with an exhaustive definition of "The Empire," the author takes up "Sea Power" and explains what is meant by the "Navy League." He shows why the naval supremacy of Britain is vital to Canada. He discusses the "menace" and outlines Canada's naval policy.

Gift of the Grass. John Trotwood Moon, a well known U. S. horse lover, editor of the pacing department of a national trot journal, has written a novel, "The Gift of the Grass," which is a second "Black Beauty" story as it is largely the autobiography of "Hal Pointer," a famous champion pacer. The background of the story is Tennessee and tells the story of Hal from his birth to the day of his last and greatest race. (Little, Brown & Co., Boston).

The Handicap. A New York critic has this to say of the new Knickerbocker book: "Two children handicapped, the one by his birth, the other by his environment, are the hero and heroine of 'The Handicap,' by Robert E. Knowles. As often happens, however, some of the older characters are more interesting, notably a clergyman and a large-minded racy Irishman. There are some strong scenes and well-contrived situations, but the story is prolix and too sentimental. The Canadian atmosphere gives it a touch of the unusual, but really is of small significance. Once upon a time it was well to bespeak sympathy for wearers of the literal or metaphorical 'scarlet letter,' but latter-day fiction has gone over them to such an extent that one is inclined to say 'Go to!' She whose price is 'above rubies' may possibly have interest and charm as well." We have grown a bit weary of the altogether new Knickerbocker book, whom the church and the world look askance. She has got on our nerves until, perhaps, we are scarcely inclined to be fair to her—in novels. Without doubt "The Handicap" will appeal to that large class of persons who seek refuge in Ralph Connor, and take Chautauqua courses. It is well-intentioned and sincere, all its ideals good, and presented without intolerance.

Heaton's Annual. The seventh edition of Heaton's Annual (The Commercial Handbook of Canada) is just out. It contains a fund of useful information on customs, fees, examinations, terms of service of different professions; gazetteer of Canadian towns; reports of Dominion and provincial governments on agriculture, commerce, finance, fisheries, forestry, etc.

The purely commercial information at the front of the book includes postal rates, cable rates, list of chartered banks and branches, list of attorneys in Canada and the United States, regulations affecting joint stock companies, commercial travelers, foreign corporations, patents, copyright, etc., and a most useful table of railway fares from Montreal and Toronto to every commercial town in

A Japanese Appreciation Of Lafcadio Hearn

Yone Noguchi, the Japanese Poet, Defends Him and Extols His Work—Reminiscences by His Wife, a Japanese Lady of Samurai Rank.

One of the most eccentric literary personalities of recent years is Lafcadio Hearn. Born a Greek, his father an Irish soldier and his mother a native of the Ionian Islands, he spent his boyhood days with relations in Britain, came to the United States, entered journalism, drifted about the republic, spent some time in the West Indies, ended up by going to Japan, marrying a Japanese woman and becoming the literary interpreter of Japan.

Such a career of itself were enough of the ordinary to make the personality of the man of more than ordinary interest. But added to this, Hearn united within himself at once a shyness and reticence which strangely contrasts with the moral looseness of character which even his most devoted admirers must admit.

Hearn died in 1904 and now after the lapse of a few years, giving biographers time to collect material, we have Dr. Gould's book concerning Lafcadio Hearn, and "Life Letters" of the writer, by Elizabeth Bland, and more recently "Lafcadio Hearn in Japan" by the Japanese poet, Yone Noguchi, the latter containing reminiscences by Mrs. Hearn.

Dr. Gould had befriended Hearn and knew him at least as intimately as most of his friends did. His attitude, however, is that of a scientist illustrating a theory. His theory was that Hearn's physical defect of myopia reflected itself in his character. According to Dr. Gould's interpretation Hearn writes with perfect candor and but an echo and originated nothing himself. One finds it hard to follow Dr. Gould's reasoning. Hearn's work is much more than the reproduction of things told him by others. It is colored by his imaginative vision and polished by his literary skill.

Undoubtedly, however, Hearn was a man of strongly contradictory traits of character. He was a man who was early on his love of insects and flowers; yet, we find that he treated with rank disloyalty many persons who had befriended him.

Hearn as Professor. For some years he was professor of English literature at the Imperial University of Japan and was much beloved by the students, Yone Noguchi says.

"The university students uttered a deep lamentation when he was asked to resign. His distinguished personality, expressed thru the emotional beauty of his English, had impressed their minds tenderly yet forcefully. It was their delight to see his somewhat bending body, under an old, large-rimmed soft hat like that of a Korean, carrying his heavy books, wrapped in a purple furoshiki. He never entered the professor's room, but walked slowly and meditatively by the lake of the university garden, and often, sitting on a bench, he smoked a Japanese matamame pipe. The students did not dare to come nearer to him for fear lest they might disturb his solitude, but admired him from a distance as if he were a deity. One day he was seen to be broken even by a single touch. But it was almost amazing to hear his clear and unreserved voice in the classroom. He made the students feel that he was quite at home. I believe that he was not an unsocial man originally, but he valued his work as more important. And it may be that the students did not disturb him much; or, perhaps, his foreign blood gave him a strong feeling of responsibility so that he tried not to look unhappy and selfish."

His Disloyalty Excuse. It is true, Yone Noguchi admits, that Hearn was "disloyal" to his friends with a very few exceptions, his solitary holding the door against them during the last years of his life. His instance with the real culprit, Yone, is not a strong feeling of responsibility so that he tried not to look unhappy and selfish.

Mr. McGilchrist's story deals with life in "that triangular forest land of extreme southwestern Ontario, where was a block of hardwood timber known as Bushwacker's Place," backed on the north and west by the great woods. The story is a drama of struggle and life and death and happiness is wrought out that might furnish themes for many other ones, taken by episodes. It carries the spirit of the old woods whence appear strange figures impinging the lives of the Bushwackers and making that remote place throbb with all the passions that fill the lives of cities. There is no Bushwacker's Place now, for the plot-points long ago cut the roots of its old stumps, but the same interplay of life is carried on there by a much more complex population.

Quotation Contest. Results of this contest will be published in issue of February 5th.

Mr. McGilchrist's story deals with life in "that triangular forest land of extreme southwestern Ontario, where was a block of hardwood timber known as Bushwacker's Place," backed on the north and west by the great woods. The story is a drama of struggle and life and death and happiness is wrought out that might furnish themes for many other ones, taken by episodes. It carries the spirit of the old woods whence appear strange figures impinging the lives of the Bushwackers and making that remote place throbb with all the passions that fill the lives of cities. There is no Bushwacker's Place now, for the plot-points long ago cut the roots of its old stumps, but the same interplay of life is carried on there by a much more complex population.

Mr. McGilchrist's story deals with life in "that triangular forest land of extreme southwestern Ontario, where was a block of hardwood timber known as Bushwacker's Place," backed on the north and west by the great woods. The story is a drama of struggle and life and death and happiness is wrought out that might furnish themes for many other ones, taken by episodes. It carries the spirit of the old woods whence appear strange figures impinging the lives of the Bushwackers and making that remote place throbb with all the passions that fill the lives of cities. There is no Bushwacker's Place now, for the plot-points long ago cut the roots of its old stumps, but the same interplay of life is carried on there by a much more complex population.

Japan lives; and that they will be regarded by the Japanese "as a sort of depth of inspiration." Particularly will Hearn be remembered there not as the writer of Spenserian-Buddhist studies, but as an artist—a story-teller, the writer of old stories, such as the wondrous "Dream of Okinowski," behind the "waving gossamer" of which "his personality appears and disappears as the shiver of a ghost."

Intimate Glimpses. Many more rare glimpses of Lafcadio Hearn are given in this little book, so tender and intimate. Mrs. Hearn writes with perfect candor and simplicity. Her husband's "strangeness" puzzled her. Often she thought him crazy. He was like a child in her hands after his fiftieth year. Yone Noguchi's "defense" is hardly a defense, but a loyal affirmation. Again and again he emphasizes the fact that those very weaknesses of character which Dr. Gould so unshrinkingly lays bare are regarded and cherished by the Japanese as Hearn's chief sources of power and romanticism. Only, to be his biographer, Mr. Noguchi wisely concludes "you should be a man of shadow and echo like Hearn, as Dr. Gould said, whose voidness of mind will prove to be the power of mirroring with his real personality. You must understand with a poet's impulse, but not with a brain, such a personality as Hearn's who walked the mountains from summit to summit; any ordinary measure will be found unfit to make allowances for him is only a way of blessing."

Waterly Hosts. "My daughter, you know, has been traveling in the east and cruising about bidding good-night to her guests after the reception, 'that the storm kept all our best people away.'"

No Escape For Him. First Stranger—"Slow, isn't it?" Second Stranger—"Yes, very." First Stranger—"Let's go home." Second Stranger—"I can't. I'm the host."

Which is Which? Washington society has its Mrs. Malaprop. To the daughters of a distinguished diplomat she said, "I am so glad to meet you. I have been hearing you spoken of so much as the pretty Miss Legation, the clever Miss Legation. Do tell me and which the clever one."

What Did They Mean? "How was your speech at the banquet received?" "When I sat down they said it was the best thing I ever did."

Difficult to Approach. Embarrassment or want of thought may cause people to say things which are the reverse of what they really mean.

An English laborer called on a country clergyman closely related to a doctor's house. The applicant wanted a letter of recommendation to a neighboring nobleman, from whom he hoped to obtain employment. "Why not go personally and see my lord?" the friend asked.

JOHN BURROUGHS, Noted American naturalist and author

Day Dreams

A Magazine Trust. There comes a rumor that the magazine world of the United States is about to form some sort of a combine and either limit its production or charge the reader more. Perhaps it will not do much harm to readers either in Canada or the United States.

Short-Story Famine. One United States magazine editor in bewailing the famine of short stories says that he has not been able to secure an original short story since the death of O. Henry. Why him? He must have a Henryized vision. Not what O. Henry was a clever story writer in his own vein, no one else has pictured so well the everyday life of the people of a big city—but there are a thousand and one, yes a million and one phases of life which O. Henry would never have met with had he lived a thousand years. These will furnish themes for the other story writers of down the ages, and the writers will arise to tell the stories.

Anent the "Dop Doctor." A fellow book-friend was trying to the other day to convince me that the "Dop Doctor" had a lot of artistic blemishes. Even so, I wonder if the wedding-guest of Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner" did not have vague, flitting suspicions that there were weak points in the old mariner's story, yet it "held" like a thirty years' child. That compelling interest, which almost escapes analysis, is stronger in the "Dop Doctor" than in most books of recent years, and the majority of readers, if not nearly all, will, I believe, be so carried away by that mysterious magnetism as to ignore any defects of plot construction or of literary technique. Which brings me to a letter by Bolton Hall in the New York Times, wherein he reiterates a trite criticism of Scott's works, as to their prolixity. And yet there is something about Scott's writings that gives him a hold on the reading public which does not seem to lessen as the years go by. (Ask librarians.) Admitting to the prolixity of Scott, the sentimentality of Dickens, the discursiveness of Thackeray; yet their books, for the most part, are "big" books; they have an inherent breadth and greatness which puts them on the shelf labelled "classic." And the "Dop Doctor," despite its faults, belongs on that shelf.

Things Better Left Unsaid

Saying the Wrong Thing.

Since the days of Sheridan and his immortal play, "The Rivals," Mrs. Malaprop has been a synonym for the ignorant misuse of words. Yet how many persons there are to-day in real life who, accepting the use of words which are to them unfamiliar, err as grievously as she was wont to do. A proper understanding of words constitutes one difference between the ignorant man and the educated man, and gives the latter an immense advantage.

Waterly Hosts. "My daughter, you know, has been traveling in the east and cruising about bidding good-night to her guests after the reception, 'that the storm kept all our best people away.'"

No Escape For Him. First Stranger—"Slow, isn't it?" Second Stranger—"Yes, very." First Stranger—"Let's go home." Second Stranger—"I can't. I'm the host."

Which is Which? Washington society has its Mrs. Malaprop. To the daughters of a distinguished diplomat she said, "I am so glad to meet you. I have been hearing you spoken of so much as the pretty Miss Legation, the clever Miss Legation. Do tell me and which the clever one."

What Did They Mean? "How was your speech at the banquet received?" "When I sat down they said it was the best thing I ever did."

Difficult to Approach. Embarrassment or want of thought may cause people to say things which are the reverse of what they really mean.

An English laborer called on a country clergyman closely related to a doctor's house. The applicant wanted a letter of recommendation to a neighboring nobleman, from whom he hoped to obtain employment. "Why not go personally and see my lord?" the friend asked.

JOHN BURROUGHS, Noted American naturalist and author

Do You Write Verses?

Result of Strategy. Sometimes an awkward thing is spoken in all simplicity.

A lady had in her employ an excellent girl who had one fault—her face was always in a smudge. Her mistress tried to tell her to wash her face without offending her, and at last resorted to strategy. "Do you know, Bridget," she remarked, "in a confidential manner, it is said that if you wash the face every day in hot soap water, it will make you look beautiful." "Will it now?" answered Bridget. "Sure it is a wonder you ntvver tried it yourself, mum."

Do You Write Verses? Here's an invitation for amateur poets. Send in a specimen of your work, poem not to exceed thirty two lines in length. Brief criticisms of contributions will be given from time to time in this page; therefore, use a pen-name, in addition to giving your name and address, which will be given for best poem received each week during contest. Address: Literary Editor, Sunday World.

A NOTED PSYCHOLOGIST. Hugo Munsterberg is one of the leading psychologists of the day, and writes entertainingly on his favorite subject, "The Eternal Values," "Science and Idealism," "Psychology and Life." More recently he has contributed to a symposium on "Subconscious Phenomena."

Professor Munsterberg was born at Danzig, Germany, in 1862. He studied at Danzig, Leipzig and Heidelberg. Came to America in 1892 to take the professorship of psychology at Harvard University, and now holds that position. He has written a number of works in German, and also in English.

Have You Read A Good Book?

It doesn't matter how old it is, or how new it is. Tell us about it. What was it about? Who wrote it? What was there in it that impressed you—in brief put a big interrogation mark up against the book and give us the result of your answer—boiled down to 500 words or less. We will print one of these "Reader's Reviews" each week of all this, the handsome book to the writer of the review. Address all manuscripts: Literary Editor, Sunday World, Toronto.

Curiosities of Science Primitive and Modern

Devices of Value to the Dwellers in Country, Town and City—Ensuring a Wholesome Meat Supply.

Father of the Silo.

Buried in the jungles of the State of Jalisco, western Mexico, there stands to-day three generations of the ancestors of an invention which has done more for the small cattle raiser of the eastern and middle western states of the Union than has any one other device yet put upon the market—the green-fodder silo.

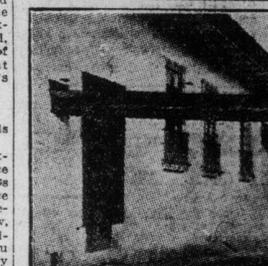
First and most primitive of all, come the square adobe houses, raised off the ground and floored, also with the same clay. The photo presented herewith shows this first primitive silo very well. From the square box described above it was but a step to the cylindrical repository.

After the square box the cylindrical concrete "vase" come the real silos of Mexico. These are towers, as high, in many instances, as any of the silos of the United States, tapered to the top, strongly built with thick walls to conserve the cool air and keep out the hot.

Measuring the Emotions. A curious contrivance has been invented for measuring emotions. The machine is called a "plethysmograph." Its most essential feature is a cylinder, into which the hand and forearm are thrust, in the manner shown in the picture. Rising vertically from the cylinder is a glass tube.

When an agreeable emotion is felt, the blood pours into the arteries of the arm, and causes the latter to expand—its increasing volume being shown by the rising of a column of water in the glass tube, aforementioned. On the other hand, any disagreeable emotion causes the arm to shrink perceptibly, as shown by the lowering of the column of water in the glass tube. Pleasant emotions cause the blood to flow outward toward the extremities, while unpleasant ones—such as fear or hate—cause it to flow inward toward the heart.

Primitive Water Supply. One of the most primitive water distributing systems remaining in Mexico is that of the City of Uruapan, State of Michoacan, Mexico. In con-



WATER PIPE CUTS THRU HOUSES. Primitive waterworks in Mexico.

structing the wooden mains the course and surface grades of the streets were not always followed. If it was necessary to carry the main from one place to another and the streets did not happen to be level and in a straight line the water main was run thru the buildings and over the streets at elevations of several feet. The owners of the buildings and the occupants of the meekly bowed to the will of the authorities in the carrying out of this crude plan of distributing the water over the city.

New Magic-Lantern. A scientific toy, with seemingly great possibilities, has been placed on the market by a British firm of lamp manufacturers whose invention it is. The apparatus is a kind of magic lantern, but it will reproduce any picture-post-card or other picture and throw brilliant views of a scene about the size of an ordinary sheet, bringing out the detail and all the colors of the original. As will be seen from the accompanying illustration the apparatus is worked in practically the same way as the magic lantern—that is, the picture to be exhibited is first placed in an ordinary slide.

Municipal Abattoir a Success. The municipal ownership and operation of an abattoir and reduction plant at Paris, Texas, has proved so successful and satisfactory to the people and officers of that city that the plan may become popular with municipalities. It is claimed by the men who brought about the establishment of this municipal plant that its operation has benefited the people of the city in many ways. The most important result is the general improvement of health conditions, due to the fact that none but absolutely healthy animals are now permitted to be slaughtered and that the most modern-sanitary methods are employed in handling the carcasses and serving the meats and their products. It was the first municipal slaughter house to be established in the United States. Under the new arrangement the municipal authorities of Paris require that every animal that is to be slaughtered shall first undergo a thorough inspection. No slaughtering is permitted except at the municipal plant. Nominal inspection fees are charged which go to paying the operating expenses of the plant. It is not run as a money-making concern. The equipment of the abattoir is modern as to sanitary arrangements. Cleanliness in handling the carcasses

Arnold Bennett, an English author with a long list of novels and other works to his credit, some of which have been translated into French, has in his own country undertaken to tell a world that is always eager for such information "How to Live on Twenty-four Hours a Day." His theme is that time must be transmuted into the necessary and desirable things of life, that the supply of time is always and everywhere exactly the same—twenty-four hours a day—and that upon the way that supply is used depends the amount and quality of the living one gets. The theme is threadbare enough, in all conscience, and so are most of the things that can be said about it.

But Mr. Bennett invests it with much freshness of interest by reason of his straightforward, vigorous manner of writing, the pungent things he says now and then and his firm conviction that most men do not get nearly all the value out of their daily twenty-four hours that they might. He thinks that they do not work at as high a horsepower as they ought while they are at work, and that therefore they do not win as much success in business as would otherwise be within their possibilities; that they waste recklessly an immense lot of this end of time; that they dawdle thru most of their evenings and holidays instead of trying to accomplish something of other that would be worth while; and that, in consequence of all this, the years rush past and they do not achieve as much as they have planned and do not enjoy as much or as deeply as they might. All of which is fairly true, even in this land of hustle and bustle.

THE VALUE OF TIME.

Arnold Bennett, an English author with a long list of novels and other works to his credit, some of which have been translated into French, has in his own country undertaken to tell a world that is always eager for such information "How to Live on Twenty-four Hours a Day." His theme is that time must be transmuted into the necessary and desirable things of life, that the supply of time is always and everywhere exactly the same—twenty-four hours a day—and that upon the way that supply is used depends the amount and quality of the living one gets. The theme is threadbare enough, in all conscience, and so are most of the things that can be said about it.

But Mr. Bennett invests it with much freshness of interest by reason of his straightforward, vigorous manner of writing, the pungent things he says now and then and his firm conviction that most men do not get nearly all the value out of their daily twenty-four hours that they might. He thinks that they do not work at as high a horsepower as they ought while they are at work, and that therefore they do not win as much success in business as would otherwise be within their possibilities; that they waste recklessly an immense lot of this end of time; that they dawdle thru most of their evenings and holidays instead of trying to accomplish something of other that would be worth while; and that, in consequence of all this, the years rush past and they do not achieve as much as they have planned and do not enjoy as much or as deeply as they might. All of which is fairly true, even in this land of hustle and bustle.

THE VALUE OF TIME.

Arnold Bennett, an English author with a long list of novels and other works to his credit, some of which have been translated into French, has in his own country undertaken to tell a world that is always eager for such information "How to Live on Twenty-four Hours a Day." His theme is that time must be transmuted into the necessary and desirable things of life, that the supply of time is always and everywhere exactly the same—twenty-four hours a day—and that upon the way that supply is used depends the amount and quality of the living one gets. The theme is threadbare enough, in all conscience, and so are most of the things that can be said about it.

But Mr. Bennett invests it with much freshness of interest by reason of his straightforward, vigorous manner of writing, the pungent things he says now and then and his firm conviction that most men do not get nearly all the value out of their daily twenty-four hours that they might. He thinks that they do not work at as high a horsepower as they ought while they are at work, and that therefore they do not win as much success in business as would otherwise be within their possibilities; that they waste recklessly an immense lot of this end of time; that they dawdle thru most of their evenings and holidays instead of trying to accomplish something of other that would be worth while; and that, in consequence of all this, the years rush past and they do not achieve as much as they have planned and do not enjoy as much or as deeply as they might. All of which is fairly true, even in this land of hustle and bustle.

THE VALUE OF TIME.



THE ORIGINAL SILO.

and meats is rigidly observed. The plant was erected at a cost of \$10,000, which sum was raised by a bond issue.

Dead Sea Growing. Contrary to general belief the Dead Sea in Palestine, without question the strangest sheet of water on the face of the globe, is gradually increasing in size. On an exploration tour recently made over this historic inland sea, proof of the encroachment of the waters upon the land was seen at very hand. On the western, southern, and eastern shores partially submerged forests of large trees were seen standing in the death-dealing waters. Maps of this region made a couple of decades ago show a large island about half a mile from the shore near the northern extremity of the lake. This has now been totally submerged.

Dead Sea is some forty miles in length and ten miles wide at its greatest breadth, resembling an oval in design. Its surface is no less than 1300 feet below that of the Mediterranean. Its waters are so salt and bitter that fish cannot live in them. Indeed, the density of the water is remarkable. It contains twenty-three per cent of solid matter and is, bulk for bulk, heavier than the human body, which makes it impossible to sink. The Dead Sea basin is very rich in minerals, containing salt, bitumen, sulphur, phosphates, copper, some fine marble, and probably oil and coal. The Turkish government has sold the rights to exploit these minerals to a foreign syndicate, \$350,000, as is said, having been paid for them.

Primitive Water Supply. One of the most primitive water distributing systems remaining in Mexico is that of the City of Uruapan, State of Michoacan, Mexico. In con-

structing the wooden mains the course and surface grades of the streets were not always followed. If it was necessary to carry the main from one place to another and the streets did not happen to be level and in a straight line the water main was run thru the buildings and over the streets at elevations of several feet. The owners of the buildings and the occupants of the meekly bowed to the will of the authorities in the carrying out of this crude plan of distributing the water over the city.

New Magic-Lantern. A scientific toy, with seemingly great possibilities, has been placed on the market by a British firm of lamp manufacturers whose invention it is. The apparatus is a kind of magic lantern, but it will reproduce any picture-post-card or other picture and throw brilliant views of a scene about the size of an ordinary sheet, bringing out the detail and all the colors of the original. As will be seen from the accompanying illustration the apparatus is worked in practically the same way as the magic lantern—that is, the picture to be exhibited is first placed in an ordinary slide.

Municipal Abattoir a Success. The municipal ownership and operation of an abattoir and reduction plant at Paris, Texas, has proved so successful and satisfactory to the people and officers of that city that the plan may become popular with municipalities. It is claimed by the men who brought about the establishment of this municipal plant that its operation has benefited the people of the city in many ways. The most important result is the general improvement of health conditions, due to the fact that none but absolutely healthy animals are now permitted to be slaughtered and that the most modern-sanitary methods are employed in handling the carcasses and serving the meats and their products. It was the first municipal slaughter house to be established in the United States. Under the new arrangement the municipal authorities of Paris require that every animal that is to be slaughtered shall first undergo a thorough inspection. No slaughtering is permitted except at the municipal plant. Nominal inspection fees are charged which go to paying the operating expenses of the plant. It is not run as a money-making concern. The equipment of the abattoir is modern as to sanitary arrangements. Cleanliness in handling the carcasses

Arnold Bennett, an English author with a long list of novels and other works to his credit, some of which have been translated into French, has in his own country undertaken to tell a world that is always eager for such information "How to Live on Twenty-four Hours a Day." His theme is that time must be transmuted into the necessary and desirable things of life, that the supply of time is always and everywhere exactly the same—twenty-four hours a day—and that upon the way that supply is used depends the amount and quality of the living one gets. The theme is threadbare enough, in all conscience, and so are most of the things that can be said about it.

But Mr. Bennett invests it with much freshness of interest by reason of his straightforward, vigorous manner of writing, the pungent things he says now and then and his firm conviction that most men do not get nearly all the value out of their daily twenty-four hours that they might. He thinks that they do not work at as high a horsepower as they ought while they are at work, and that therefore they do not win as much success in business as would otherwise be within their possibilities; that they waste recklessly an immense lot of this end of time; that they dawdle thru most of their evenings and holidays instead of trying to accomplish something of other that would be worth while; and that, in consequence of all this, the years rush past and they do not achieve as much as they have planned and do not enjoy as much or as deeply as they might. All of which is fairly true, even in this land of hustle and bustle.

THE VALUE OF TIME.

Arnold Bennett, an English author with a long list of novels and other works to his credit, some of which have been translated into French, has in his own country undertaken to tell a world that is always eager for such information "How to Live on Twenty-four Hours a Day." His theme is that time must be transmuted into the necessary and desirable things of life, that the supply of time is always and everywhere exactly the same—twenty-four hours a day—and that upon the way that supply is used depends the amount and quality of the living one gets. The theme is threadbare enough, in all conscience, and so are most of the things that can be said about it.

But Mr. Bennett invests it with much freshness of interest by reason of his straightforward, vigorous manner of writing, the pungent things he says now and then and his firm conviction that most men do not get nearly all the value out of their daily twenty-four hours that they might. He thinks that they do not work at as high a horsepower as they ought while they are at work, and that therefore they do not win as much success in business as would otherwise be within their possibilities; that they waste recklessly an immense lot of this end of time; that they dawdle thru most of their evenings and holidays instead of trying to accomplish something of other that would be worth while; and that, in consequence of all this, the years rush past and they do not achieve as much as they have planned and do not enjoy as much or as deeply as they might. All of which is fairly true, even in this land of hustle and bustle.

THE VALUE OF TIME.

Arnold Bennett, an English author with a long list of novels and other works to his credit, some of which have been translated into French, has in his own country undertaken to tell a world that is always eager for such information "How to Live on Twenty-four Hours a Day." His theme is that time must be transmuted into the necessary and desirable things of life, that the supply of time is always and everywhere exactly the same—twenty-four hours a day—and that upon the way that supply is used depends the amount and quality of the living one gets. The theme is threadbare enough, in all conscience, and so are most of the things that can be said about it.

But Mr. Bennett invests it with much freshness of interest by reason of his straightforward, vigorous manner of writing, the pungent things he says now and then and his firm conviction that most men do not get nearly all the value out of their daily twenty-four hours that they might. He thinks that they do not work at as high a horsepower as they ought while they are at work, and that therefore they do not win as much success in business as would otherwise be within their possibilities; that they waste recklessly an immense lot of this end of time; that they dawdle thru most of their evenings and holidays instead of trying to accomplish something of other that would be worth while; and that, in consequence of all this, the years rush past and they do not achieve as much as they have planned and do not enjoy as much or as deeply as they might. All of which is fairly true, even in this land of hustle and bustle.

THE VALUE OF TIME.

Arnold Bennett, an English author with a long list of novels and other works to his credit, some of which have been translated into French, has in his own country undertaken to tell a world that is always eager for such information "How to Live on Twenty-four Hours a Day." His theme is that time must be transmuted into the necessary and desirable things of life, that the supply of time is always and everywhere exactly the same—twenty-four hours a day—and that upon the way that supply is used depends the amount and quality of the living one gets. The theme is threadbare enough, in all conscience, and so are most of the things that can be said about it.

But Mr. Bennett invests it with much freshness of interest by reason of his straightforward, vigorous manner of writing, the pungent things he says now and then and his firm conviction that most men do not get nearly all the value out of their daily twenty-four hours that they might. He thinks that they do not work at as high a horsepower as they ought while they are at work, and that therefore they do not win as much success in business as would otherwise be within their possibilities; that they waste recklessly an immense lot of this end of time; that they dawdle thru most of their evenings and holidays instead of trying to accomplish something of other that would be worth while; and that, in consequence of all this, the years rush past and they do not achieve as much as they have planned and do not enjoy as much or as deeply as they might. All of which is fairly true, even in this land of hustle and bustle.



How Chopin Composed His Funeral March

Weird Surroundings That Gave Birth to Famous Composition—A Story From the "Annales" of Paris.

M. Ziem, the veteran painter, gives a picturesque account in the Annales of Paris of the inspiration sought by Chopin for the composition of his famous "Funeral March," afterwards inserted in his piano sonata in B flat minor.

M. Ziem, who is now aged ninety, relates that when little more than a boy, after a dinner party in a friend's studio, he had the idea in a fit of high spirits to bring from a cupboard a skeleton. The Prince de Polignac, who was of the party, insisted on placing the skeleton on a music stool and guiding the bones of the fingers over the keys of the piano. This was in the romantic '30s, and the savor of the exploit was much appreciated.

Not long after Chopin called on M. Ziem, to seek receipts after an appalling night passed in a struggle with ghosts that had stroked him, had twined round him and sought to engulf him in the underworld. The recital of this nightmare recalled to M. Ziem the piano performance by the skeleton and the Prince de Polignac. Chopin shuddered; then he asked: "Have you a skeleton?" M. Ziem had not, but promised to obtain one that very evening.

"Then," he goes on, "what had been only a frolic became something grand, appalling, terrible. Pale, his eyes burning with fever, Chopin wrapped himself in a long, winding sheet and as he sat at the piano held against his bosom the skeleton, the specter of his sleepless nights.

"In the lugubrious silence the notes streamed from the piano, broadly, slowly, overwhelmingly—an unimagined music—the 'Funeral March.' It was created there before our eyes, and it dragged our souls into unholly rhythm. Then the strains died down. We rushed toward Chopin. He had put forth so prodigious an effort that we thought he had fainted in his winding sheet."—New York Sun.

Interesting Program Of Schubert Choir

To be Assisted by Toronto Symphony Orchestra and Madame Nordica—Many Interesting Numbers.

Madame Nordica's solo numbers for the first concert of the Schubert Choir on Feb. 20, will be: "Will You Come Homeward" Sir Edgar Elgar, "Omaha Indian Tribal Melody" Wakefield Cadman; "Damon," Stange; Mandoline, Debussy; "Angels Ever Bright and Fair" Handel; "Waldesgesprach" Schumann and the solo and obbligato solo in "The Inflammatus" from Rossini's Stabat Mater. Of this number Henry T. Finch in his book Success in Music, says—Madame Nordica's high C. always attracts attention. In Boston when it is announced that Nordica will sing the Inflammatus the house is always filled to overflowing. Myron G. Whitney's solo will be "Forborgehul" Wolf, "When Love is Done" Turbul, and "Non Canto per voi" Valente. The Schubert Choir will sing the three coronation anthems Handel and Inflammatus with the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, and a capella numbers by Purcell, Bantock, Morley, Tschalkowski, Offenbach, and Spicker. Madame Nordica's numbers for second night Feb. 21st, will include "Now Sleeps the Crimson Petal" Quilter, "Ah, Love but a Day" Mrs. Beach, "Serenade" Richard Strauss, "Vieille Chanson" Bizet, "Mattinata" Leon Cavallo, "The Erl King" Schubert, and the arias and solos in the Cantata "A Stronghold Sure" Bach, with the Schubert Choir and Toronto Symphony Orchestra.

Myron Whitney will sing the bass obligato to ladies chorus "To Music" Schubert and the solos in Cantata. The choir will sing a set of vocal dances by Schubert, in addition to the Cantata and a capella numbers by Boughton, Lassen, "Jacobensens" Stevens, and Hahn. The Toronto Symphony Orchestra numbers will be announced later. E. Royman Simmonds, the great Belgian pianist will play at both concerts. Subscription lists will be open at Massey Hall up to Feb. 7th. See advertisement.

London Will Have Hammerstein Opera

Impresario Makes Prediction of Future Success—New Singers to be Introduced to Public.

Opera as it is produced at Covent Garden will go out of business, Cecelia Hammerstein thinks, when he starts his new opera house in London. The impresario arrived in New York from London on Thursday, January 12. He of the Dresden Royal Opera did not allow the gentlemen of the quill to attend the dress rehearsal of the work. An indignation meeting of the scribes was held and they resolved to take some unanimous protective action. Their attitude in the matter is arbitrary, as the premature disclosure on the part of publisher and opera manager usually is considered an act of courtesy toward the critics and not their inalienable right.

"With debts. That is the way I have generally opened my opera houses on this side. Do I think the English will take me seriously? I don't care about that, but I know I am going to make them take me. And I shall make an opera house that will be not only for the English public, but for the whole continent of Europe."

"Will Melba and Caruso be among your stars?" "Melba and Caruso are not stars; they are freaks."

Mr. Hammerstein said he had made contracts with Victoria Fee, light soprano; Margaretta Dapvarez, Figarella, the baritone, and many others for his company. He will remain in New York until March when he will return to watch the progress of his house in London.

The London rights to three operas recently produced in Paris, Massenet's "Don Quichotte," Hue's "Le Miracle" and Nougues's "Ouo Vadis," have been obtained by Mr. Hammerstein. Mr. Hammerstein announces that Orville Harrold, who will be one of his London company, will go to Italy soon for study. In Victoria Fee, a young French girl, who has been singing in the provinces, the impresario is convinced there has found a new Mary Garden.

—Musical America.

Alfred Hubbard

Mr. Alfred Hubbard has been appointed tenor soloist of the Western Congregational Church choir, which is now under the leadership of the popular baritone soloist, Mr. Howard Russell.

She—Now that you have looked over my music, what would you like to have me play? He—Whist or dominoes.—Boston Transcript.

James Quarrington

James Quarrington is one of the most successful singing masters in the profession in Toronto. The Mr. Quarrington has only been teaching for some three years in Toronto and one year in New York City. He enjoys the satisfaction of having his successful students as church soloists and operatic singers all over the country. Among his successful pupils might be mentioned the names of William Kelly, tenor soloist, St. James' Cathedral, Brooklyn, and principal tenor of the Castle Square Opera Co.; Miss Bertha Darce, leading soprano, The Tivoli, San Francisco; Miss Violet Hunt, concert soprano, who has just returned from a most successful tour of the Western States; Wm. Gladstone Brown, tenor soloist, Jarvis-st. Baptist Church, Arthur Baxter, tenor soloist, Carlton-street Methodist Church; Edward McGarvey, tenor soloist, Avenue-road Free Presbyterian Church; Norman Smith, tenor soloist, Deer Park Presbyterian Church; Mrs. Laura Andrews, concert soloist, Holy Angels Church, Buffalo; Miss Kitty Mills, concert soprano, Buffalo, and numerous others.

Last week during the engagement of the Montreal Opera Co. Mr. Quarrington had the opportunity of singing for Mr. Jeannotte, the manager, and he offered Mr. Quarrington a five months' engagement with his company singing principal baritone roles, but Mr. Quarrington is much too busy as a teacher to accept this engagement, altho he has a repertoire of fifteen Italian and French operas, and a large number of oratorios. Mr. Quarrington is musical director of Avenue-road Church, Toronto, and formerly soloist St. George's Church, New York City.

James Quarrington.

TERESA FRANCES WOLFE, Canadian lyric soprano.

MARIE C. STRONG Tone Production and Singing Studio: Nordheimer's, 15 King St. E.

CROTCHETS & QUAVERS A WEEKLY COLUMN OF MUSIC GOSSIP CONDUCTED BY FRAULEIN VAN

The Toronto Symphony Orchestra has been engaged to play at five concerts in association with the Sheffield Choir, under Dr. Coward, two performances to be given in Montreal late in March and three in Toronto in April. These concerts will be among the most notable musical events of the year. The chorus is made up of the leading singers of the best English choirs and they will be accompanied by many distinguished musicians, as well as several famous composers, amongst whom will be Sir Edward Elgar, who will, through the tour, personally conduct his "Dream of Gerontius." The engagement of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra for this important festival is a most flattering tribute to the high esteem in which our local organization is held without the Dominion.

At the meeting of the Women's Musical Club on Jan. 19, a most delightful and instructive program was furnished by Mr. Ernest Sette, pianist; Miss Josephine Scruby, soprano, and Miss Lena Hayes, violinist.

The piano recital by Miss Jessie Blinn, who has recently joined the staff of the Conservatory of Music, attracted a large and discriminating audience, who were charmed by her musicianly interpretation of the numbers chosen. The recital was under the patronage of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Gibson, Sir Mortimer and Lady Clark, Lady Walker, Mrs. Austin, Mrs. Hume Blake, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. W. K. George, Mrs. Mickie, Miss Hope Morgan, Mrs. Pepler, Mrs. Plumtree, Mrs. H. S. Strathly, her playing, however, is the work of a real artist. Notwithstanding Miss Blinn's devotion to the piano, she has also given much time and attention to the study of theory.

Miss Kathleen Parlow, the clever Canadian violinist, has recently set New York aglow with enthusiasm at her playing. In spite of the fact that her manager had made a cast-iron rule that she should respond to no encores, the vast audience which packed the Metropolitan Opera House to see her recital was not deterred, and she was recalled ten times. Reginald de Koven, of the New York Times, says: "Miss Parlow must be credited with the musical hit of the season thus far. Her recital of Tschalkowsky's Concerto with an unconcern that made its many difficulties seem like child's play." The London Times also comes out with the assertion that "her tone of such volume as is rarely heard; its quality is beautiful, her intonation is immaculate and her technical equipment magnificent." This is, indeed, great praise for an eighteen-year-old Canadian girl, and Torontonians may have an early opportunity of testing its truthfulness, as it is quite probable that Miss Parlow will appear in this city before the end of the season.

Mr. Jean Bovy, the Belgian violinist, who has recently come to this city, was for five years a member of the famous Orchestre Kersaal, and was the violinist chosen for the Duke of Devonshire's private quartette and orchestra. Mr. Bovy was born in the beautiful town of Verviers, the birthplace of Vieuxtemps, the great composer, and studied with Professor Vouckens, a pupil of the latter and a great friend of Ysaye. Mr. Bovy has also traveled thruout Europe as a soloist.

Madame Bivert was the hostess of a small musical and bridge party last week, when all conversation was carried on in French and songs were by French and Italian composers. Those giving the program were: Madame Rochereau de la Sabliere, Mrs. Inglis and Mme. Bivert.

Mrs. Norman Sinclair gave a delightful musicale one evening recently in honor of Miss Gehl of New York, when a charming program was provided by Mrs. John Walker, Miss Percy, Miss Muriel Ralston and Miss Gehl, the latter singing the aria Caro Nome from "Rigoletto," Herodiade, Massenet, and "Come to the Garden, Love," by Salter. Miss Gehl also sang at the Women's Art Club on Wednesday afternoon. She is leaving for her home early next week.

The leading musical and social event of the week was the concert given at the Conservatory of Music, by the Jan Hamburg Trio, which is made up of Jan Hamburg, violin; Paul Hahn, cello and Richard Tattersall, piano. The program contained the very choicest chamber compositions—the famous Saint-Saens Trio, opus 18, and the Haydn trio, G major, in which the splendid achievements of the players elicited hearty applause from the audience. Mr. Hamburg further revealed himself as a clever virtuoso in a group of short numbers by Chopin, Brahms, Schubert and Hubay. Miss Beatrice Delamere, who made her Toronto debut at this concert, sang two numbers which were greatly appreciated and for which she received a rousing encore.

One of the important concerts for the month of February will be the song recital to be given at Massey Hall by Teresa Frances Wolfe, of Ottawa and late of the Metropolitan Opera, New York. Miss Wolfe has a decidedly attractive personality, and her voice is a beautifully rich dramatic soprano of unusual range and power. Her early musical education was received at Loretto Abbey in this city, where she was always foremost in the choral classes. The concert is under the patronage of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Gibson.

The most pleasing feature of the visit to Brantford of the National Chorus was the presentation to Dr. Ham of a handsome silver mounted music stand, a gift from the choir. The presentation was made at a sumptuous banquet which was held at the Kirby House after the concert, and which was attended by a host of friends of the genial conductor, who were most enthusiastic over the success of the concert, and many were the wishes expressed for the return of the choir next season.

Miss Mabel Beddoe, the popular mezzo-contralto, is spending two weeks in New York and Boston.

On Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 25 Mrs. Miriam Williams Brown, director of the department of reading and voice culture at Wycliffe College and the Toronto Normal School, gave a very interesting and instructive paper on "Linguistic Patriotism" before the Chamberlain Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire. Recently an article by Mrs. Brown on "Vocal Interpretation" appeared in a Copenhagen periodical, and Rev. J. Pauli, Confessor to the King of Denmark, and lecturer at the University of Copenhagen, esteemed it so highly that he read the article before his students, and urged them to follow the example set by Canadian colleges in this matter.

MISS MABEL BEDDOE. Miss Beddoe is a Toronto singer whose magnificent mezzo-contralto voice is making her famous thruout the Dominion.

The Montreal Grand Opera Company By Margaret Bell

Before the first night's performance, the critics and those others who imagine themselves critics, balanced patiently between doubt and show-me skepticism. After the first night, and the second and still the third, the air of careless indifference had vanished, chased away by conscientious regard of the works that had caused the doubt. The careful attention to detail, the integrity and worth of each performer, no matter how small his part happened to be, the adulation of the composer rather than the star, all these factors made Toronto sit up and listen and watch. For here was a company which came to us from our own Dominion, from a part of our own Dominion which does not suggest dark-hued artists and torrid passions. Montreal, which celebrates its winters with ice palaces and carnivals, had done it. And Toronto, our Toronto, the musical centre of Canada, had been conquered.

It seems to me that it is decidedly up to Toronto to do something for this organization. Ottawa has a board, so also has Quebec. The president of the Ottawa board is the head of the whole Dominion. Montreal, of course, has the strongest one. But if we here in Toronto are to maintain our old title of the musical centre, is it not up to us to have one too? The directors are very anxious that we should. They admitted assiduously that they were a little bit afraid of us here. But the fear has passed, and a friendly spirit and admiration has taken its place. No doubt the people would like to form a board here if they knew how to go about it. And this they can do.

A certain number of subscriptions are taken, among all people who are interested in music, the house is subscribed for the following season, and the company agrees to come and remain as long as we would want them, say a month, the same as they do in Montreal. They stayed ten weeks in the home city this season, and as it is the intention to make this organization a national affair, a meagre four weeks seems short enough for a first stay in Toronto. Next February, the zenith of the social season, is the month the directors had thought of, for making their first protracted stay here. All that is necessary is for a social set or anyone who is interested in music to club together and pledge a certain number of subscriptions. Montreal has subscribed already a hundred thousand dollars, for the coming season. The grand opera season marks the social season in London and Paris. Montreal has been called the Paris of North America, Toronto may be the London.

We have been prating long about the non-existence of a Canadian national drama. No one ever dreamed about having a Canadian National Grand Opera Company. But those big surprises always come suddenly. To Colonel Frank Meighen of Montreal is due all credit for starting the opera ball spinning. The motive of the play is purely educational, as is the New Theatre in New York. Any profits which will accrue will be here in improving the productions; in buying new scenery or augmenting the orchestra. Many grand opera organiza-

tions, in fact most of them, emphasize the merits and perfections of one particular star. The star system seems to be gripping the public, more than any other. The composer is placed in the background, the music is given an inferior place, the minor characters are chosen with more or less indifference, rather as a bit of darkened shadow to reflect the brilliance of the star. This not only eats up all the profits, for the name in electric letters above the door means a stupendous amount of lucre to keep the electric glaring about that personage in private life, but also reduces the other characters to a state of painful meagreness, and keeps their abilities overshadowed by the wondrous illuminations of the "feature." Who knows how many patient candles there may be, flickering steadily beneath the great bushels of dark-hued artists and torrid passions, waiting for these candles to emit any brilliance if that bushel keeps eternal above them? The players in this our National Opera Company are first to be shown that Canada has a strong god of benevolence ruling over them. And this deity's name is Justitia.

Toronto as the musical centre will be interested in knowing the motive of this organization. The Mr. Quarrington has only been teaching for some three years in Toronto and one year in New York City. He enjoys the satisfaction of having his successful students as church soloists and operatic singers all over the country. Among his successful pupils might be mentioned the names of William Kelly, tenor soloist, St. James' Cathedral, Brooklyn, and principal tenor of the Castle Square Opera Co.; Miss Bertha Darce, leading soprano, The Tivoli, San Francisco; Miss Violet Hunt, concert soprano, who has just returned from a most successful tour of the Western States; Wm. Gladstone Brown, tenor soloist, Jarvis-st. Baptist Church, Arthur Baxter, tenor soloist, Carlton-street Methodist Church; Edward McGarvey, tenor soloist, Avenue-road Free Presbyterian Church; Norman Smith, tenor soloist, Deer Park Presbyterian Church; Mrs. Laura Andrews, concert soloist, Holy Angels Church, Buffalo; Miss Kitty Mills, concert soprano, Buffalo, and numerous others.

Last week during the engagement of the Montreal Opera Co. Mr. Quarrington had the opportunity of singing for Mr. Jeannotte, the manager, and he offered Mr. Quarrington a five months' engagement with his company singing principal baritone roles, but Mr. Quarrington is much too busy as a teacher to accept this engagement, altho he has a repertoire of fifteen Italian and French operas, and a large number of oratorios. Mr. Quarrington is musical director of Avenue-road Church, Toronto, and formerly soloist St. George's Church, New York City.

James Quarrington.

TERESA FRANCES WOLFE, Canadian lyric soprano.

MARIE C. STRONG Tone Production and Singing Studio: Nordheimer's, 15 King St. E.

MR. JAS. QUARRINGTON SINGING MASTER

Specializing the methods of Mons. Sbriglia, Paris, France. Buffalo Enquirer says: Mr. Quarrington's pupils showed voices of splendid compass, of vibrant and beautiful quality, and sang with exquisite feeling. Musical director Avenue-road Church, Studio, Nordheimer's.

LORA NEWMAN CONCERT PIANISTE AND TEACHER. PUPIL OF LESCHETIZKY. STUDIO: Bank of Hamilton Chambers, CORNER GOULD-TONGE and Haverall Ladies' College. Personal address, Elliott House.

ERNEST JOHNSON, L.R.A.M. Solo Violinist and Teacher. 10 EARNBIDGE-STREET, PARKDALE, TORONTO.

JACK HOWARD THE POPULAR COMEDIAN Open for engagements, For terms and dates, apply or write. 77 BELLEAIR AVENUE

Earle NEWTON Pianist Theorist MODEL SCHOOL OF MUSIC 193 Beverley Street.

Will Spencer REFINED CONCERT COMEDIAN. Terms and dates apply. 329 CARLTON STREET. Phone—day or evening—North 1288.

APOLLO SCHOOL OF MUSIC E. M. Robinson, Musical Directress. Phone Coll. 4683, 174 Ossington Ave. Branch, 90 Bathurst St. Kindergarten Music Classes.

PIANO TUNING—R. F. WILKS & CO. Piano Tuners and General Experts. A competent staff of Tuners making REGULAR TRIPS from Toronto to intermediate towns in Ontario between Peterboro main line EAST to Kingston, and WEST to Georgian Bay and Lake Huron points. SEVERAL GOOD PIANOS FOR SALE, by patrons who are leaving the city. Write for particulars.

Get Quotations on GENERAL REPAIRS R. F. WILKS and Co. Building, 181-197 Yonge-street. For prospectus address 5 Parkview Mansions, cor. Roncesvalles and Fernhurst, Toronto.

Dr. Albert Ham VOICE PRODUCTION AND SINGING Toronto Conservatory of Music, on 561 Jarvis Street.

J. RAWSTHORNE SLACK BARITONE Concerts, Banquets, Receptions, Oratorio 44 Beaconsfield Ave., Toronto, Ont. Phone Day or Evening—Parkdale 3314

Prof. MICHAEL HAMBURG Father and Teacher of Mark Hambourg Teacher of Piano.

JAN HAMBURG Three years assistant teacher Eu. Ysaye, Teacher of Violin. Studio New Heintzman & Co. Building, 181-197 Yonge-street. For prospectus address 5 Parkview Mansions, cor. Roncesvalles and Fernhurst, Toronto.

B. HAYUNGA GARMAN Ppl of Tobias Mathay, London, Eng. Solo Pianist and Teacher. Address: 27 Avenue Chambers, College and Spadina.

T. HARLAND FUDGE SOLO BARITONE (Italian, Bel Canto Method) Oratorio, Concert, Terms, Dates, Etc., Address Studio—226 EAST QUEEN STREET. Long distance phone Beach 171.

Pianos to Rent. Pianos rented a month and upwards. Six months' rent allowed in case of purchase. Nordheimer Company, Limited, 15 King-street East.

WANTED: PUPILS FOR LIGHT OPERA I prepare you for light opera in 9 to 12 months—also I secure you a position in a first-class company. No charge for testing your voice. Write, phone or call. 58 Beaconsfield Ave. P. J. McAvay.

SCHOOL OF NURSING Any one wishing to become a nurse and cannot spend three years in a hospital, can be trained in practical nursing, massage, etc., for small fee, night classes for pupils engaged during the day; term begins January. Call Dominion School of Nursing, 100 St. George Street.

SCHUBERT CHOIR MADAME LILLIAN NORDICA Myron G. Whitney TORONTO SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Massey Hall Feb. 20th and 21st. Prices—\$1.50, \$1.00, 75c. Subscription lists close at Massey Hall February 7th.

OSCAR GOLDSCHMIDT, Late Conductor Royal Opera, Cassel, Germany. PIANO FORTE AND THEORY. VOICE CULTURE AND REPERTOIRE (OPERA COACHING ETC.) STUDIO: HEINTZMAN & CO. BLDG. 195 YONGE ST. Phone: Coll. 7811. WAGNER LECTURES. This week: Rienzi, Monday, Wednesday, Saturday, 3.30 p.m. in Studio. Admission, \$1.00.

Read Modern Novel Book? How old it is. Tell us about it. Who was there in it? In brief put in mark up and give us the answer—billed as or less. We these "Reader" book and give a press all manu-Editor, Sunday

Conservatory of Music EDWARD FISHER, Mus. Doc., Musical Director. Examinations Jan. 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th Spring Term opens Wednesday, Feb. 1. Students may enter at any time. Send for 160 Page Year Book

CONSERVATORY SCHOOL OF EXPRESSION. F. H. KIRKPATRICK, Ph.D., Principal. Public Reading, Oratory, Physical and Vocal Culture, Dramatic Art and Literature. Special Calendar.

MARIE C. STRONG Tone Production and Singing Studio: Nordheimer's, 15 King St. E.

TERESA FRANCES WOLFE, Canadian lyric soprano.

MARIE C. STRONG Tone Production and Singing Studio: Nordheimer's, 15 King St. E.

TERESA FRANCES WOLFE, Canadian lyric soprano.

MARIE C. STRONG Tone Production and Singing Studio: Nordheimer's, 15 King St. E.

TERESA FRANCES WOLFE, Canadian lyric soprano.

MARIE C. STRONG Tone Production and Singing Studio: Nordheimer's, 15 King St. E.

TERESA FRANCES WOLFE, Canadian lyric soprano.

MARIE C. STRONG Tone Production and Singing Studio: Nordheimer's, 15 King St. E.

TERESA FRANCES WOLFE, Canadian lyric soprano.

MARIE C. STRONG Tone Production and Singing Studio: Nordheimer's, 15 King St. E.

TERESA FRANCES WOLFE, Canadian lyric soprano.

Fashion's New Spring Color Effects



A "Lucile" Boudoir Gown of Many Shades.

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, illustrating it with sketches and photographs of her own original models.

Their quite close fit about the head, insuring the small, trim effect which I have always favored, but which I would here emphatically proclaim, is only becoming to the rather small-faced and featured woman.

For the rest, the circle at the back of the head and within that velvet band, is filled in completely and closely with a mass of soft curls, which must be of somewhat light and feathery variety to be really pretty in effect. A gathering of sleek "sausage roll" curls being completely hideous, as one ill-advised woman gave personal and painful proof on this same evening.

Well, any way, and as I think I have already shown you, women are now and very wisely, inclined to have the courage of their opinion as regards the arrangement of their coiffure. While there was almost equal diversity in the way of dress, one pleasant memory I have of a piquant, slender girl whose clear pallor was set off by vividly red lips and soft, black hair, arranged with the utmost simplicity and showing not a single curl.

The small, sleek head was closely encircled by an enormously wide band of black velvet, whose place of fastening was concealed by one scarlet, petalled, camellia, set just above the left ear. The dress was one of the shortest and scantiest I have ever seen, but it was eminently successful, for its cut and the wearer's figure both were of notable perfection. Its material was black satin charmeuse, and it was practically devoid of trimming, though on the corsage it was arranged in distinctly daring fashion over an apparent transparency of the faintest pink tulle, though, of course, this really veiled a flesh pink and a very delicate white. And then because the skirt was so short and scanty it brought into full and most fascinating prominence the very high scarlet heels of the little shoes of black satin charmeuse, this second and unexpected striking effect of scarlet being both startling and delightful.

One new evening coat which I also met and admired was of burly brown chiffon *noire*, with bordering trimmings, first of soft brown ostrich feathers and then of dull gold galons. Leaf green was the color of the satin lining, and this was brought into outward and effective evidence on the big lapels, with their feather bordering, while in startling contrast to all these subdued shadings there were sleeves of tapestry brocade in green and ivory and old rose colorings.

Another wrap which, as being something quite out of the ordinary, is worthy of chronicling, and emulation, too, was, on the kimono shaped and upper part, formed of Paisley patterned cashmere, whose dominant and delightfully blended colors were old gold and green and rose. They were all softened into a less vivid beauty by a veiling of black chiffon, to whose fragility substance and shape were given by bands of black velvet, this latter fabric being used for the whole of the lower part of the coat, which was wrapped quite closely about the figure and fastened low down at the left side by a huge clasp, whose Oriental richness of coloring was in effective harmony with the cashmere colorings, while last but not least in importance or effect there



Bronze Charmeuse Trimmed with White Ermine; Black-White Hat—An Early "Lucile" Model.

By Lady Duff-Gordon ("Lucile")

It is to me a matter of real rejoicing to find that women are now daring to be distinctive alike in their costumes and their coiffures. For, of course, when every one slavishly followed one model and mode, as they were apt and wont to do, and quite recently, too, a consequent and somewhat monotonous uniformity was inevitable. It was only broken, in fact, by the sometimes amusing and often painful effect of a style only suited to the few and yet domed and displayed by the many. But nowadays, and nights, you may see literally scores of different and distinctive schemes of attire, each one proving by its special suitability to the individual wearer that it has been carefully selected and thoroughly thought out in its every detail.

One coiffure showed softly waved hair rightly parted at one side and brought rather low down on the forehead by the securing of a closely encircling band of velvet ribbon some four or four and a half inches in width. Its increasing firmness is first insured by a satin lining and then by a very narrow binding of silk braid, so fine in texture and so faithfully repeating the color of the velvet that its presence is hardly noticeable, though its practical effects are pleasantly obvious.

For the most part these bands are of an almost severe simplicity and just fasten over at the left side with a mitted and braid-bordered point.

Beetles That Live in Cigarettes.

THE widespread belief in the power of nicotine to kill germs received a setback recently, when a series of typhoid cases in Cincinnati was traced to infection by way of an old tobacco pipe. The pipe was used by the original typhoid subject, and, seemingly a household fixture, was passed on from one member to another. All contracts typhoid, and examination showed large colonies of the bacilli in the nicotine-covered stem.

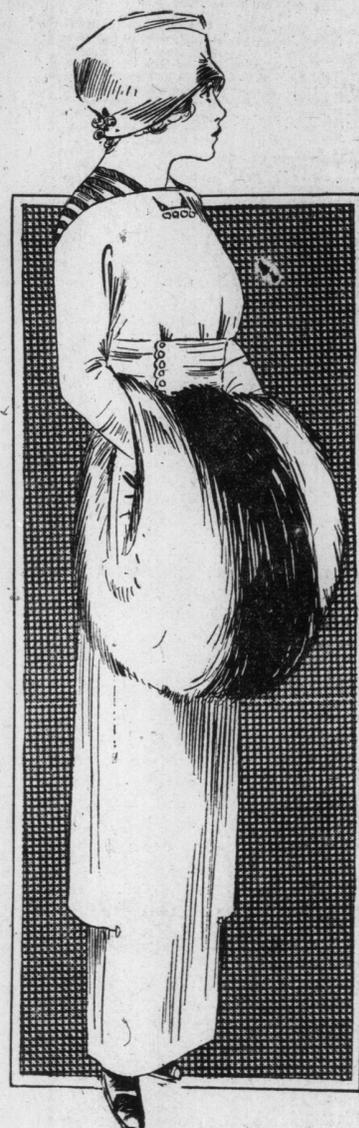
The British Medical Journal, in a recent number, reports a new pest, a beetle much larger than a germ, which hibernates and breeds in tobacco. The case came to the attention of the authorities through the compulsory vaccination of a number of dwelling rooms situated over a to-

bacco warehouse in London, and which had been invaded by swarms of the tobacco beetles from below. The insects were identified as *Lasioderma serricorne*.

The British Museum drew attention to their existence some seven years ago, pointing out that they had been found most frequently in Burma cigars and Manila cheroots, but were almost cosmopolitan and ready to attack almost any dry vegetable. Damage is done alike by larvae and beetles, and quite a small number of beetles and their larvae may destroy infective with bisulphide, but a mixed doubt that fumigation would be a whole box of cigars. "We have no doubt that the use of carbon bisulphide does not sound attractive," declares the Medical Journal.



A Color Harmony Bandeau of Interwoven Gold and Iridescent Silks.



"Lucile" Model of

- Blue Cloth and
- Black
- Braid,
- Showing
- the
- Newest
- Shaping
- of the
- Shoulders
- and
- New
- Over-Drape
- Effect
- of the
- Skirt.

was a lining of natter blue satin. And while on the subject of the attire wraps, I may tell you that the new models for the Spring season are, for the most part, being made in tapestry, brocades and velvets. The satin linings generally introducing some definite contrast of color. Enormously large collars and lapels are also a distinctive and decorative feature of these coats, some being made in deeply rounded form, while others are shaped into a point, the square sailor variety being indeed conspicuous by its absence.

For the adornment of these collars, and for the bordering of the coats themselves, too, elaborate embroideries of metallic Russia braid are used, with sometimes an admixture of softly shaded silk, the designs being either carried out on the bro-



A New Spring Paris Style—Tinted Straw with Enormous Bows.

A Study in Scantiness, the Black and White Gown, Rose Theatre Wrap, Picture Dresses and the New Bandeaux

cade or velvet or wrought on a semi-transparency of strongly meshed net. And with practically every model coat of the kind there will be shown and sold a big and beautiful subre-tache bag to match. But the subject of the new coats is one which must be gone into carefully and at length, and so I must needs leave it at the moment in order to introduce to you our pictures of this week. There being first an exceedingly simple and delightful little dress of soft blue cloth, with a brighter blue as background for the bands of silky black braid which follow the curves of the shoulders so becomingly. Another touch of bright color there is in the silken bordering and the stitching of the buttons on that ease-giving corsage, while I would wish you to make careful note of the new shaping of the skirt, whose tunic effect is restricted to the sides and back, the far one being arranged in a panel form, whose unbroken lines will prove specially becoming to many figures.

That gigantic muff, whose width is in such piquant contrast to the slenderness of the dress, is another and new example of that blending of black and white fur which I mentioned to you the other week, a

soft blue satin lining being a detail not to be overlooked or omitted. This is, of course, a dress designed for morning and walking wear while an afternoon or restaurant model is that other and still simple creation of bronze brown satin charmeuse, with a band of ermine to follow the curve of the corsage and border the skirt about the foot. The black and white contrast is further emphasized by the enormous muff and the black velvet and satin lined hat, whose enormous brush aigrette has its whiteness just shadowed with black at the tips. By the way, its placing at the back of the hat is significant of the position of most of the millinerial trimming for the Spring season.

And, finally, for your hours of ease at home and the privacy of your own boudoir, there is a "rest gown," which will prove its right to its title by its softness of flesh colored charmeuse and nimon and coolweby Chantilly lace, just a touch of palest blue showing in the bows, which tie up a circle of flowers on the corsage, and alblue ribbon being also worn in the hair.

Thus attired, a graceful woman should be most alluring and irresistible—don't you think so?

Headache—A Penalty of Our Evolution—By Our Family Doctor

HEADACHE is undoubtedly one of the most familiar of our every day ills. It is no respecter of race, sex, age or occupation, for probably we have all, at some time or other, fallen victims to the indisposition either in its weaker form or in the more severe variety, with marked general systemic disturbance.

The important thing about a headache is to get rid of it. This is accomplished by first finding, if possible, the cause of the condition and then effecting a cure by its removal, with subsequent care or prophylaxis against a recurrence.

Many of the ordinary headaches are due to simple acute congestion of the brain.

Another type which is often met with in persons of nervous temperament, who are often engaged in prolonged mental work, combined with a lack of sufficient sleep and recreation, is that due to an inadequate supply of blood, usually of poor quality, to the brain vessels. This is the anæmic form of cerebral, or brain headache. The pain is not of a throbbing nature, but is characteristic as a heavy, dull pressing sensation. The face is pale, there is depression of spirits, coldness of the hands and feet, and marked weakness at times. A temporary low position of the head often brings relief by allowing more blood to reach the cerebral vessels.

General or systemic diseases are also important causative factors. A stomach which is out of order is one of the most frequent elements in a "sick headache"—the pain may be accompanied by nausea and gastric symptoms. Gout, rheumatism, malaria, excessive use of alcohol and tobacco figure prominently in the etiology. In malaria, the pain is usually above the eyes, recurs at regular intervals, and responds to treatment of the disease itself. Ex-

posure, favoring attacks of rheumatism, cause pain in the muscles of the face and scalp with considerable tenderness. Alcohol stimulates the action of the heart and so forces more blood to the brain, causing marked congestion.

Hysterical or nervous headache is prevalent among women. The pain is more or less persistent over a localized area or becomes general, affecting the eyes, ears and muscles of the face and neck. Often it becomes very severe and feels as if the head were being pounded. The nerve element in the etiology of "nervous headaches," is very important and is markedly influenced by individual disposition, emotional temperament, occupation and general hygiene.

The variety, location and severity of pain in the head is important for its proper diagnosis and treatment. A frontal pain, or that referable to the forehead, above the eyes, at the side in the temporal region, or at the back of the head, is usually reflex from eye trouble, as strain, or direct ocular disease. A beating, throbbing pain, coming on in regular attacks, points to migraine. Dull, heavy sensations, with oppressive, latent, diffuse head pain, accompanied by a coated tongue and heavy breath, show trouble with the digestive system—a condition of autointoxication, or absorption of impure substances from the digestive tract, by the body itself.

What to do for a headache.

First find what is causing the trouble, if possible—if you are overworking, subjected to prolonged mental strain, without proper rest, sleep, food and relaxation, try to arrange your manner of living in order to counteract the effect of these factors, as far as is possible.

If your stomach is out of order, take a cathartic and regulate the food. If a victim of nervous head-

ache, recall its causes and avoid them. When bothered by prolonged, persistent or chronic pain in the head, remember that there is some definite cause at the bottom of the trouble—it may be eye strain, bad condition of the teeth, or a symptom of more serious general disease. It is best in these cases to have your doctor make a careful examination of your individual case.

Headaches due to stomach disturbance:

Tablets of calomel and soda, each containing one-quarter (¼) grain. Take one tablet every twenty minutes, until six (6) or eight (8) are used; follow in the morning with a saline (laxative).

For nervous headache:

Aromatic spirits of ammonia, two (2) ounces.

Take one (1) teaspoonful in water; repeat in one or two hours if necessary.

Also wet the forehead and painful area with the following:

Spirits of camphor, one and one-half (1½) ounces.

Spirits of lavender, one and one-half (1½) ounces.

Alcohol enough to make three (3) ounces.

Headache due to congestion (excess of blood):

Take a hot foot bath, apply ice bag or other form of cold to the head, remain at rest and use the following powders, each powder containing:

Phenacetin, four to five (4 to 5) grains.

Bromide of soda, five (5) grains.

Citrate of caffeine, one-half (½) grain.

Take one powder and repeat in two or three hours, until relieved.

As a last word—Beware of the many "headache cures" and "headache powders." Most of them contain drugs which depress the heart and may cause serious trouble.

Are titles of a democracy desirable or possible on raised by m... question th... federation... but slightly Australia. Bulletin, a p... only posses... victions b... originality... "The indiv... cepted by m... and industr... the same e... refused by... smuts, of... ministry. I... tular disti... to the citiz... example of... who were t... hauble scen... written cla... Constitution... on the sam... United Stat... badges of s... condemned... less. The... so far from... out the plas... ravaging th... fancy inten... ing a knig... minister. C... continent is... Men of god... repate, mod... boundaries of... the same ta... by a states... a diffuser... the same e... gets caught... an honest r... democratic... he has been... of snobbery... prompts his... what he for... This is the... modern kni... no excuse... widest area... To him it s... pose of gov... a titled cla... vious citizen... the matter... whole mat... who have p... national co... placenty tr... the question... and recogni... on the comm... referendum... emphatic m... continue to... If I am no... in this cou... way of thi... there are a... courage to... gaud that... party servio... Fu... Tallor (se... "It's not a... for you—y... you." Debtor: and I took... Do the pe... matter of t... say in t... than they... Magna Cha... people's libe... was given... the barons... privilege ho... of which p... move and t... into decay... people's libe... bad murder... sors of the... whose use... But still th... have creat... other domin... of which th... some force... the existen... mortal day... than they... barons. U... In the chos... in the non... not be mad... sent names... systems plac... given their... the selection... had nothing... to come... tion? By... Derty qualif... of the for... elected or n... right to e... a mail vote... but nominat... an election... should have... man be wo... The nomine... sifted down... number sho... poll. Even... from perfect... to genuine... the present... method, wh... to serve pe... Rev. Gen... the moo ca... Little Dar... Rev. Gen... Dusey say? "It's not a... Rev. Gen... say?" Little Dar... the words... a pronoun... servative go... J. M. Gibso... the words... were put in... Of course... King and th... concerned... But the K... trained that... certainly w... each provin... electing its... be copying... he, it would... a real de...

THE WORLD AT LARGE AND SPORT IN GENERAL CONDUCTED BY H. J. P. GOOD

Affairs of the Day

Are titles consistent with the affairs of a democratic country and a country in which socially and legally it is desirable all should be as nearly as possible on a level?—is a question raised by me in these columns and a question that is agitating the new federation of South Africa and the but slightly older Commonwealth of Australia. The Sydney, N. S. W., Bulletin, a paper by the way, that not only possesses the courage of its convictions but bubbles over with originality, speaks as follows:

"The indignity of a title, eagerly accepted by many Australian politicians, and industriously sought after by the same effect. The democrat who refused by General Botha and J. C. Smuts, of the new South African Ministry. It is early to predict that titular distinctions will be prohibited to the citizens of the Union; but the example of the first two Dutchmen who were tempted by the pernicious bauble seems likely to suggest an unwritten clause in the South African Constitution which will put the country on the same democratic level as the United States and other lands where badges of social rank are officially condemned as being worse than worthless. The Australian Commonwealth, so far from taking measures to stamp out the plague of titles which have been raising the States from their infancy, intensified the evil by sanctioning a knighthood for its first prime minister. Officialdom all over this continent is spotted with the disease. Men of good repute and men of ill repute, modest men of high ability and boudiers of no ability whatever, carry the same tag. But whether it is borne by a statesman or a chief funkler, as a diffuser of snobbery the title has the same effect. The Democrat who sits caught in the trap ceases to be an honest representative of the popular democratic sentiment. Knowing that he has been inoculated with the virus of snobbery, his natural self-esteem prompts him to regard with a certain contempt the man who is formerly denounced as a scoundrel. This is the fate of the best kind of modern knight. The worst kind seeks no excuse for having regained his widest dream, his fondest knightmare. To him it seems that the eastern purpose of government is the creation of a titled class; and a number of envious citizens take the same view of the matter. The responsibility of the whole matter rests upon the people who have permitted it to exist in the national constitution and are complacently treating it as inevitable. If the question of admitting new titles and recognizing those already foisted on the commonwealth were put to the referendum, the answer would be in the emphatic majority of 'No.' Then why continue to tolerate them?"

"If I am not mistaken there are many in this country who are of the same way of thinking as The Bulletin and there are a few who had the courage to say that the adoption of a title is as often conferred for party services as for ability."

Fulfilling Scripture.
Tailor (seeking to recover debt): "It's not a fair deal after what I did for you—you were naked and I clothed you."

Debtor: "And you were a stranger and I took you in."

Do the people really govern? As a matter of fact they have little more to say in the affairs of the country than they had in the days of the Magna Charta, the real charter of the people's liberties and a charter which was given them by the ancestors of the barons they now treduce and as privilege holders seek to abolish. All of which proves that the world do move and that good fruit can languish in decay. The beginning of the people's liberty was wrested from a had murderous king by the predecessors of the members of the old nobility, whose usefulness has gone into decay. But still the people do not rule. They have created other lords, from their lords other dominant forces, in the salvation of which they may have primarily had some force the same as they had in the exaltation of the mighties in medieval days. But they do not rule, rather they did in the days of the barons. Until they have a voice in the choice of the candidates, that is in the nomination thereof, they cannot be said to rule. Under the present system they simply have certain names placed before them and are given their choice of two or three, in the selection of which they primarily had nothing to say. How then are we to come nearer to popular government? By the abolition of all property qualifications by the abolition of the franchise clause, for whether elected or not any man has the inborn right to offer himself for election, by a mail vote and by not, but not by nomination by the people. When an election is coming off every voter should have the right to name the man he would like to represent him. The nominations thus made should be sifted down and all having a certain number should be allowed to go to the poll. Even this system would be far from perfect, but it would lead nearer to genuine popular representation than the present wire-pulling, log rolling method, wherein men seek the front to serve personal or party ends.

Poor Father.
Rev. Genl: "Well, dear, what does the moon say?"
Little Darling: "Mo!"
Rev. Genl: "And what does the pussy say?"
Little Darling: "I don't know, but I've heard it say 'meow'."

Little Darling: "Damn the cat!"

The words and announcements that a pronounced Liberal voting a Conservative government's ideas? Is Hon. J. M. Gibson in entire sympathy with the words and announcements that were put in his mouth last Tuesday. Of course he is a representative of the King and the King, as far as the King is concerned, is supposed to be neutral. But the King was brought up and trained that way. Hon. J. M. Gibson certainly was not. Why shouldn't each province enjoy the privilege of electing its own governor? It would be copying the States, you say! Oh, no, it would be another step towards a real democracy. It would be

another step toward the abolition of hypocrisy and sham. If we choose to remain subordinate to the British crown let us do so and let the crown choose and nominate its own chief representative. But there is no earthly reason why provincial rights should not be carried to their logical conclusion and made complete by popular approval from the top to the bottom. To have a chief appointed by the British crown when provincial interests are so diverse and imperial interests are common appears all right, but provincially there does not appear any just reason why the people should not have the primal and final say in the choice of their chief ruler. Our present system is the same as prevails as regards British counties and is unworthy of provinces and states. Even our exalted, unlike English, lord lieutenants, can boast popular support. But the lieutenant governor cannot, at least, not as far as direct manifestation goes.

A Matter of Degree.
Mab: "There's young Smythe. He's an M. A. now, you know."
Meg: "Is he? Well, I don't think he'll ever be an M. A. now."

How far is a premier or cabinet minister entitled to accept souvenirs or mementoes? Sir Wilfrid Laurier accepted with "the greatest pleasure" the first twenty-five dollar bill issued by the Farmers' Bank. If it had been a bill for twenty-five thousand would the pleasure have been equally as keen? To the ordinary man it will appear that this sort of thing should be discouraged as far as possible. Any day it is a pity that an honored premier should set an example that is at least of a doubtful nature.

It is not usual for an opposition leader to expose his plan of campaign at the opening of a parliament or legislature. In the case of the Ontario legislature, however, the opposition leader, Mr. Mackay, did most generously do so in Wednesday's Globe. In the hydro-electric matter he appears to be inclined to take a sectional view and argue that the west of the province is being benefited at the expense of the east. The east, however, is not being benefited at the expense of the west. This attitude is surely an unworthy one and if acted upon is likely to lead to a cessation of promotion of public utilities. It is unavoidable that some portion of the community shall benefit more than others by everything that is done. Still in a larger public work what is good for one is good for another, also perhaps a little disproportionately.

Farmers who clamor for reciprocity will be interested in the paragraph in the King's speech at the opening of the legislative assembly in which it is said:

With good prices prevailing for all kinds of farm produce, due in a large measure to our rapidly increasing home markets, the year has been one of almost unprecedented prosperity for our farmers, and proves once again that Ontario's place as the premier of the Dominion remains undisputed. It is pleasing to note the increasing interest taken in all branches of agricultural development, and to observe the general feeling of confidence and the efforts of my government to make agriculture more remunerative and attractive.

And yet the howling of late that agricultural interests are being ignored more than frequent by recent and we have been told that the home market is a joke! It is worth noting however that additional efforts are to be made in the direction of agricultural encouragement. It is to be hoped that some of this encouragement will find its way to the horse and that more use will be made of the fairs. Talking of these same fairs it is interesting to know that the subject of forestry is being taken up. There was a splendid exhibit of woods at the country at the Dominion Exhibition in St. John, N. B., last year under the direction of Professor R. B. Miller of the New Brunswick University, and I understand the same gentleman is to be communicated with relative to making a similar display at Vancouver, B. C.

Isn't it about time that instead of the speaker of the house a regularly ordained minister of the gospel was called upon to say prayers at the opening of the legislature? Praying the wrong prayers is making a serious mockery of the occasion and care should be taken that a recurrence was impossible. Of course there is a little objection to the idea, but if it was understood the honor went round among the leading churches there should be no trouble on that score, the prayer being printed and always the same. It is perhaps laudable when a late major in giving the royal toast at a sporting banquet instead of "Edward the Seventh," that monarch being in the midst of his reign, said "Henry the Eighth," but it is far from comedy for a prayer for the dead to be said at a grave and reverent assembly when the living is meant.

There is no intention to reflect severely on the local post office manager when it is suggested that a letter addressed to the editor of this particular page simply Toronto, Ont., should not take days to find its destination. His name not only appears twice in the telephone book and at the top of this page, but he has been upwards of forty years a resident and householder in this city. Still that does not excuse the carelessness of people in omitting to give the exact address when they have it, but it is a command or for not taking some trouble to find it out. Letters are all too frequently addressed with the name and merely "City." If by any mischance those letters should find themselves in the wrong bar there might be some difficulty in ascertaining which "city" is meant. Anyway, the post office people should be helped as far as possible in doing their duty, and in the interests of all, by the exact address being given. If it possible for the post office clerk to find out what addresses are it is desirable for the senders of letters and the latter have no right to interrupt expedition in delivery.



A DEATH OR GLORY BOY.
Phrenologist: Dear me, your bump of destructiveness is very large.
Customer: No, I'm a chauffeur.

Imperial Government's Aid to Horse-Breeding

A Grant of Forty Thousand Pounds [\$194,400] Made by the Department of Agriculture for the Encouragement of the Light Horse — An Advisory Council to be Appointed.

At last the Imperial government has consented to do something tangible for the encouragement of light horse-breeding. Some day perhaps the governments of Canada will see their way to follow British example. In this connection "Pop" will be excused for remarking "That there is no time like the present." In England the announcement has just been made that the lords commissioners of the treasury have, on the recommendation of the development commissioners, made a grant to the board of agriculture and fisheries for the development fund of £40,000 for the ensuing year for the encouragement of light horse breeding in Great Britain by means of (1) the award of premiums to stallions; (2) grants for the purchase of half-bred working brood mares for location in selected districts; (3) free nominations for suitable mares for service by premium or approved stallions; (4) the purchase (for re-sale) of stallions; (5) the voluntary registration of stallions.

The president of the board proposes at once to appoint an advisory council composed of persons intimately acquainted with the industry in various parts of the country to advise and assist the board generally with respect to all matters connected with the industry of horse breeding.

Until this council has been constituted it is not possible for the board to make public the details of the manner in which they propose that their scheme will be carried out, but in view of the necessity for making preparations for the breeding season of 1911 without delay, the board think it desirable to give the following information on the subject:

The premiums to be awarded to stallions will be of two classes, viz: (1) King's premiums—King's premiums will be awarded at the spring

show to be held in London on March 7, 8 and 9 next, in connection with the Hunter's Improvement Society's Show. (2) Board's premiums—The stallions to whom these premiums are paid will be selected either at a local spring exhibition or the board themselves on the application of the owner, and in all cases subject to approval as to soundness and suitability by a veterinary surgeon nominated by the board.

It is proposed that the moneys available for the purchase of brood mares shall be expended locally thru the agency of country committees and sub-committees. The sum available for this purpose should suffice for the purchase of upwards of 200 mares during each year.

The board also hope to secure the distribution of a number of free nominations for service by King's premium or board's premium stallions, thru the agency of the country committees.

The board propose to expend a considerable sum on the purchase of thoroughbred stallions for resale on special conditions with a view to securing the use in the district of a stallion of somewhat higher class than could otherwise be obtained.

The voluntary registration of stallions by the board is not to be confined to light horses only, but will be extended to stallions of all breeds entered in the recognized stud books.

The responsibility for the administration of the grant as a whole will rest with the board who will have at their disposal the assistance of the proposed advisory council representing all branches of the industry.

"I never saw such an appetite as that man had who sat opposite to us on shipboard," said a newly returned traveler to her husband.

"I think he must have been what they call a stowaway," suggested the small child.

THE MOTE AND THE BEAM.
Isn't it about time that we set about reforming our constitution, at least in one particular? It is safe to say that the majority of Canadians are in sympathy with Messrs Asquith, Churchill, Lloyd George & Co. in their campaign, having for its object the amendment of the lords, but what is the use of the mote in the imperial eye, wouldn't it be as well to give some thought to the beam in our own optics? Of what real use is the senate as at present constituted? The house of lords has from time to time served a good purpose by initiating useful legislation and suggesting valuable amendments. The Canadian senate usually swallows whole bolts every measure sent up to it, thus making itself nothing better than a registering or approving body. Stay, it still riles and gloats over unsavory divorce cases, an occupation surely becoming to hoary-headed old men. Its composition is a farce, making it nothing more than a place of pension for party barnacles. It is time that as regards the senate we people of Canada took an introspective glance. We need no second chamber, we need no federal legislative body beyond the house of commons. Unwise or ill-digested measures may occasionally emanate from there, but if they are approved by the majority in the commons, when a government has been some years in power they are bound to find approval in the senate. On the whole the Canadian senate is a more useless legislative chamber, and far less ornamental, than the imperial house of peers. The latter will oppose the party in power and give the electorate some sort of chance to get in judgment. The former merely chatters a bit and lets the matter go. Why the country should be called upon to pay the pensions of a lot of ex-party hacks is one of those things it should puzzle anybody to understand.

BRITISH HORSE MARKET

Douglas H. Grand Says Matters are Flourishing Across the Atlantic.

Douglas H. Grand, son of the late Joseph Grand, founder of The Repository, now located on Simcoe-street, Toronto, arrived in New York recently with a select lot of English and Irish saddle horses for the Tichenor-Grand Company, whose representative he is in Great Britain. In speaking of market conditions there, Mr. Grand said yesterday:

"Hunters, polo ponies, park saddle horses and heavy cart horses have never been so high since the world began. This is true, also, of the finest of harness horses, but the common ones are a drug on the market in London."

"What about the type that we call a delivery horse?" Mr. Grand was asked.

"It is rather singular," he replied, "that while most of the buses in London are now propelled by motors, the type of horse that used to do this work brings more money than before motor vehicles were invented. He is used for delivery work, and the market is never oversupplied with good ones. The English use a delivery horse with a little more bulk and weight for his inches than the ones you see on the wagons in New York. There they want a horse about 15.2 hands high, low to the ground and weighing about 1250 pounds."

"The motor vehicle has so far made no impression whatever on the demand for draught horses. The big Clydesdale and Shire geldings are selling at unexampled prices and the dealers can't find enough of them."

"How are the breeders of hackneys faring?"

"They seem to be prospering judging from the auction sales held last season. At the Woodstock dispersal forty head of brood mares and fillies, many of them yearlings, averaged \$370, and at several other breeders' sales prices were equally stiff. The export trade with India, the Argentine Republic, Canada and the United States is putting life into the market for well bred hackney stallions and mares, and in fact all breeds of British horses."

A SON OF ADAM.

Bred in America and a Candidate for the English Derby.

On his farm at Lexington, Ky., John E. Madden is giving the three-year-old thoroughbred colt Adam Bede a course of training designed to fit him for the English Derby and he may be sent abroad next spring to compete for "the blue ribbon of the turf." He is roughly bred by Frank Bishop, and is by Adam out of a daughter of Sanfoin.

He started twice last season, but was lame, and did not win. Mr. Madden bought him when lame for \$2500 at the sale of the Newcastle Stable. He is said to have been tried as highly as a stallion, and his present owner expects great things of him.

Colin, now in the stud at Newmarket, England, is an international race-horse in his blood lines, which unite families that are famous in the turf annals of England, Australia and America. His dam, Pastorella, by Springfield, was imported from England to the United States, and his sire, Commando, was out of a mare by Darebin, an Australian bred horse brought into the United States by way of California.

Thru Commando Colin traces to such sterling old-time American four-milers as Norfolk, Lexington, Lecompte, Boston, American Eclipse, Sir Charles and Sir Archy, all of them descendants in the direct male line of imported Domino, the winner in 1750 of the first English Derby. Colin is five times inbred to Lexington. His stud fee in England is \$400.

Bertha, the dam of James A. Murphy's famous Speedway pacer Don Derby, 2:04 1/2, is dead in California. She was born in 1884 at the Highland Farm of Edizur Smith, Lee, Mass., and had produced nineteen foals, five of which gained pacing records of 2:10 or better. She was the dam of Don Derby, 2:04 1/2; C. The Limit, 2:06 1/4; Owyho, 2:07 1/4; Derbyshire, 2:07 1/4; Diablo, 2:09 1/4; Ed. 2:12 1/4; Demonio, 2:14 3/4; Ed. Lafferty, 2:16 1/2; Arner, 2:17; Red Light, 2:19 1/4; Jay Ed. Bee, 2:25 1/2; as a yearling, and the trotter Bernice, 2:25 3/4. Diablo is the sire of about forty pacers in the 2:25 list. Bertha was by Alcantara, 2:23, son of George Wilkes, 2:22, and her dam was

Pastimes of the People

Sydney, N. S. W., Bulletin.—Webb, who is about to meet Pearce, of Australia, has made a new departure, and will race the Australian champion in a boat of his own design and build. It is close up to a record in diminutiveness for a racing craft, the dimensions being 24 ft. length, 7 1/2 in. depth, and the beam only 5 1/2 in. In fact, Webb and his boat will look remarkably like an arrow with wings. One thing is certain that, unless Webb's hair is parted exactly down the middle and each particular hair is balanced by another, over the whole show goes. It will be necessary even to make sure he has exactly the same amount of corn in each little toe.

A novel training ground for race-horses is pegged out on the shingly beach at Porlura, near Wellington, N. Z. It is in the oval shape of a full-sized course, with furling posts, barrier hurdles and log-jump, and many a "good thing" has been brought to big-divided condition there. At full tide the track is moistened by 4 ft. of sea, and the Maoris tie up their canoes to the five-furling post and haul fish. During these periods the gallopers exercise up a four-mile clay hill just to keep them "on their tuckers." It must be queer to see a brace of hurdlers scamper round thru a foot of liquid salt, ridden by boys in long, rubber boots. Both A. Oliver and W. Ryan, well known in Australia, learnt their riding on these hard sands, and such horses as Achilles, Manapoto, All Red, Lady Medallist, etc., did shower-bath gallops over the sea-shells as a wind-up. Fully appointed race meetings were held on the course many years ago, and the story is still told of a final race in the dark, when the tide and everybody else was full and the winning horse swam home by a nose.

This reminds me of a story told by Walter E. Farmer of a salmon-trout or cat-fish, I really forget which, being caught by hook and line from the Judge's stand during an overflow at Nashville.

Possibly it would not be advisable to make clinching in boxing matches a disqualifying foul, but it is certainly worth while to try and discourage it as much as possible. A boxing match should be a fair stand-up manly fight in which headwork, pluck and stamina should have the greatest show. On this subject and the fairness of what is known as the kidney punch, a warm discussion is just now going on in England. Clinching is considered a disqualifying foul, but it is not making ground by weakening his opponent." Eugene Corri, another English referee, who officiates at the National Assn. Clinching is a disqualifying foul, but it is not making ground by weakening his opponent." Eugene Corri, another English referee, who officiates at the National Assn. Clinching is a disqualifying foul, but it is not making ground by weakening his opponent."

George Gray, the 18-year-old billiardist, of Australia, continues his phenomenal career in Great Britain. Up to last advice he had completed breaks of over a thousand as follows, and had beaten every British professional out of sight:

Nov. 10-11, 1910 1,143
Dec. 28-29, 1910 1,143
Nov. 22, 1910 1,149
Nov. 14-15, 1910 1,068
Dec. 1, 1910 1,024
Jan. 5, 1911 1,024 (un.)

Gray has also to his credit three red-ball breaks of over 1,000, and they are as follows:

Nov. 22, 1910 1,115
Nov. 14-15, 1910 1,068
Dec. 3, 1910 1,014

Rarely indeed does so interesting a game of curling take place as that which occurred at the Queen City rink on Monday evening, when H. T. Wilson, son of the Granites and H. H. Chisholm of the Lakeviewes battled for the single rink championship of the city and the Canada Life trophy. It was every bit as exciting as that described in the last Sunday World when Tammas won the match but lost the election. Each had won his way thru half a dozen contests, and the fifth of the sixteenth end, Wilson, after starting with an uphill fight, had succeeded in tying at 15. And then fortune favored his opponent, who won with his very last stone, and the honors so almost as much to the loser as to the winner, altho the former is the more seasoned of the two. The names of the members of the rinks should go down in curling history.

Lakeview. Granite.
J. Mitchell. F. Tremble.
A. C. McCurdy. R. Hunter.
Dr. Wylie. Dr. Hawke.
H. H. Chisholm. H. T. Wilson.
skip 15 skip 15

Barcelona, by Bayard, son of Pilot, Jr. No other mare ever produced five pacers in the 2:10 list.

C. K. G. Billings was recently the recipient of a gold cup commemorating the performance of Ulian, 1:58 3/4, at Allentown, Pa., last season, when he doubled the half-mile trotting track in 2:05 1/4, the fastest time on record. The trophy is twenty inches high, weighs 2300 pennyweights, and is valued at \$4000. It was presented to Mr. Billings by the Allentown Fair Association.

C. R. Bettley, one of the publishers of The Buffalo Horse World, and manager of the Grand Circuit Trotting meetings held at Kenilworth Park and Fort Erie in recent years, died on January 17. He was sixty years old, and in his boyhood days had been a scout in the regular army during the exciting campaigns against the Pawnees, Comanches and Cheyennes shortly after the Civil War in the Platte River country. Twenty years ago he was the manager of S. C. Wells' Dreamland Stud at Leroy, N. Y., and while there trained and drove the pacer Queen Gothaud, 2:14 1/2, to her record.

NOT UNDERSTOOD.
Barcoo Bill: And kin yer write on a hempty stummick?
The Other: Sir, I am a poet—not a tattoo artist!

little George Dixon, who was at his prime round about that period. At any rate, he was the first world-renowned pugilist to bring pugilism into play, and was certainly using it regularly before Jordan loomed up as an exponent thereof; but whoever actually invented the blow did the game a grave disservice for to the desire to land the damaging kidney punch is to be attributed much of the clinching which is the curse of modern boxing. Abolish the kidney punch, and the pugilist with the motive for 50 per cent. of the present day clinching. Do it now!

My sympathies are entirely with "Straight Left." Without clinching and the kidney punch, glove fighting would take on a much manlier phase, lose at least a couple of its objectionable features, and be far more interesting and entertaining in character.

On the second day of January 1911, France won an international match at Rugby Football by defeating England 15-15. This is the first time a man representing either England, Scotland, Ireland or Wales has been beaten at rugby by the representative team of another nation. The game was played at Colomboy and the unexpected result has naturally called forth a lot of comment. Hamish Stuart, a recognized authority and an old time university man, has given glowing credit to France. He writes: "If there was much that was meritorious in the win—the way in which each of the French scores was made was in itself a feat for another nation. Of course the Frenchmen went into the match with the Scottish backs and certain other causes contributed to the defeat. Let me say at once that Scotland were unquestionably the better side, and should have won. The 15 points scored by France, just as Wales won at Swansea last year after France had scored 14 points in the first half—this scoring has not been approached by any other national fifteen in Wales since England scored 1 goal 3 tries at Swansea in 1895—and as England won at Richmond in 1907 after the score was 13 points all at the interval. Of course the Frenchmen went into the match with the Scottish backs and certain other causes contributed to the defeat. Let me say at once that Scotland were unquestionably the better side, and should have won. The 15 points scored by France, just as Wales won at Swansea last year after France had scored 14 points in the first half—this scoring has not been approached by any other national fifteen in Wales since England scored 1 goal 3 tries at Swansea in 1895—and as England won at Richmond in 1907 after the score was 13 points all at the interval. Of course the Frenchmen went into the match with the Scottish backs and certain other causes contributed to the defeat. Let me say at once that Scotland were unquestionably the better side, and should have won. The 15 points scored by France, just as Wales won at Swansea last year after France had scored 14 points in the first half—this scoring has not been approached by any other national fifteen in Wales since England scored 1 goal 3 tries at Swansea in 1895—and as England won at Richmond in 1907 after the score was 13 points all at the interval. Of course the Frenchmen went into the match with the Scottish backs and certain other causes contributed to the defeat. Let me say at once that Scotland were unquestionably the better side, and should have won. The 15 points scored by France, just as Wales won at Swansea last year after France had scored 14 points in the first half—this scoring has not been approached by any other national fifteen in Wales since England scored 1 goal 3 tries at Swansea in 1895—and as England won at Richmond in 1907 after the score was 13 points all at the interval. Of course the Frenchmen went into the match with the Scottish backs and certain other causes contributed to the defeat. Let me say at once that Scotland were unquestionably the better side, and should have won. The 15 points scored by France, just as Wales won at Swansea last year after France had scored 14 points in the first half—this scoring has not been approached by any other national fifteen in Wales since England scored 1 goal 3 tries at Swansea in 1895—and as England won at Richmond in 1907 after the score was 13 points all at the interval. Of course the Frenchmen went into the match with the Scottish backs and certain other causes contributed to the defeat. Let me say at once that Scotland were unquestionably the better side, and should have won. The 15 points scored by France, just as Wales won at Swansea last year after France had scored 14 points in the first half—this scoring has not been approached by any other national fifteen in Wales since England scored 1 goal 3 tries at Swansea in 1895—and as England won at Richmond in 1907 after the score was 13 points all at the interval. Of course the Frenchmen went into the match with the Scottish backs and certain other causes contributed to the defeat. Let me say at once that Scotland were unquestionably the better side, and should have won. The 15 points scored by France, just as Wales won at Swansea last year after France had scored 14 points in the first half—this scoring has not been approached by any other national fifteen in Wales since England scored 1 goal 3 tries at Swansea in 1895—and as England won at Richmond in 1907 after the score was 13 points all at the interval. Of course the Frenchmen went into the match with the Scottish backs and certain other causes contributed to the defeat. Let me say at once that Scotland were unquestionably the better side, and should have won. The 15 points scored by France, just as Wales won at Swansea last year after France had scored 14 points in the first half—this scoring has not been approached by any other national fifteen in Wales since England scored 1 goal 3 tries at Swansea in 1895—and as England won at Richmond in 1907 after the score was 13 points all at the interval. Of course the Frenchmen went into the match with the Scottish backs and certain other causes contributed to the defeat. Let me say at once that Scotland were unquestionably the better side, and should have won. The 15 points scored by France, just as Wales won at Swansea last year after France had scored 14 points in the first half—this scoring has not been approached by any other national fifteen in Wales since England scored 1 goal 3 tries at Swansea in 1895—and as England won at Richmond in 1907 after the score was 13 points all at the interval. Of course the Frenchmen went into the match with the Scottish backs and certain other causes contributed to the defeat. Let me say at once that Scotland were unquestionably the better side, and should have won. The 15 points scored by France, just as Wales won at Swansea last year after France had scored 14 points in the first half—this scoring has not been approached by any other national fifteen in Wales since England scored 1 goal 3 tries at Swansea in 1895—and as England won at Richmond in 1907 after the score was 13 points all at the interval. Of course the Frenchmen went into the match with the Scottish backs and certain other causes contributed to the defeat. Let me say at once that Scotland were unquestionably the better side, and should have won. The 15 points scored by France, just as Wales won at Swansea last year after France had scored 14 points in the first half—this scoring has not been approached by any other national fifteen in Wales since England scored 1 goal 3 tries at Swansea in 1895—and as England won at Richmond in 1907 after the score was 13 points all at the interval. Of course the Frenchmen went into the match with the Scottish backs and certain other causes contributed to the defeat. Let me say at once that Scotland were unquestionably the better side, and should have won. The 15 points scored by France, just as Wales won at Swansea last year after France had scored 14 points in the first half—this scoring has not been approached by any other national fifteen in Wales since England scored 1 goal 3 tries at Swansea in 1895—and as England won at Richmond in 1907 after the score was 13 points all at the interval. Of course the Frenchmen went into the match with the Scottish backs and certain other causes contributed to the defeat. Let me say at once that Scotland were unquestionably the better side, and should have won. The 15 points scored by France, just as Wales won at Swansea last year after France had scored 14 points in the first half—this scoring has not been approached by any other national fifteen in Wales since England scored 1 goal 3 tries at Swansea in 1895—and as England won at Richmond in 1907 after the score was 13 points all at the interval. Of course the Frenchmen went into the match with the Scottish backs and certain other causes contributed to the defeat. Let me say at once that Scotland were unquestionably the better side, and should have won. The 15 points scored by France, just as Wales won at Swansea last year after France had scored 14 points in the first half—this scoring has not been approached by any other national fifteen in Wales since England scored 1 goal 3 tries at Swansea in 1895—and as England won at Richmond in 1907 after the score was 13 points all at the interval. Of course the Frenchmen went into the match with the Scottish backs and certain other causes contributed to the defeat. Let me say at once that Scotland were unquestionably the better side, and should have won. The 15 points scored by France, just as Wales won at Swansea last year after France had scored 14 points in the first half—this scoring has not been approached by any other national fifteen in Wales since England scored 1 goal 3 tries at Swansea in 1895—and as England won at Richmond in 1907 after the score was 13 points all at the interval. Of course the Frenchmen went into the match with the Scottish backs and certain other causes contributed to the defeat. Let me say at once that Scotland were unquestionably the better side, and should have won. The 15 points scored by France, just as Wales won at Swansea last year after France had scored 14 points in the first half—this scoring has not been approached by any other national fifteen in Wales since England scored 1 goal 3 tries at Swansea in 1895—and as England won at Richmond in 1907 after the score was 13 points all at the interval. Of course the Frenchmen went into the match with the Scottish backs and certain other causes contributed to the defeat. Let me say at once that Scotland were unquestionably the better side, and should have won. The 15 points scored by France, just as Wales won at Swansea last year after France had scored 14 points in the first half—this scoring has not been approached by any other national fifteen in Wales since England scored 1 goal 3 tries at Swansea in 1895—and as England won at Richmond in 1907 after the score was 13 points all at the interval. Of course the Frenchmen went into the match with the Scottish backs and certain other causes contributed to the defeat. Let me say at once that Scotland were unquestionably the better side, and should have won. The 15 points scored by France, just as Wales won at Swansea last year after France had scored 14 points in the first half—this scoring has not been approached by any other national fifteen in Wales since England scored 1 goal 3 tries at Swansea in 1895—and as England won at Richmond in 1907 after the score was 13 points all at the interval. Of course the Frenchmen went into the match with the Scottish backs and certain other causes contributed to the defeat. Let me say at once that Scotland were unquestionably the better side, and should have won. The 15 points scored by France, just as Wales won at Swansea last year after France had scored 14 points in the first half—this scoring has not been approached by any other national fifteen in Wales since England scored 1 goal 3 tries at Swansea in 1895—and as England won at Richmond in 1907 after the score was 13 points all at the interval. Of course the Frenchmen went into the match with the Scottish backs and certain other causes contributed to the defeat. Let me say at once that Scotland were unquestionably the better side, and should have won. The 15 points scored by France, just as Wales won at Swansea last year after France had scored 14 points in the first half—this scoring has not been approached by any other national fifteen in Wales since England scored 1 goal 3 tries at Swansea in 1895—and as England won at Richmond in 1907 after the score was 13 points all at the interval. Of course the Frenchmen went into the match with the Scottish backs and certain other causes contributed to the defeat. Let me say at once that Scotland were unquestionably the better side, and should have won. The 15 points scored by France, just as Wales won at Swansea last year after France had scored 14 points in the first half—this scoring has not been approached by any other national fifteen in Wales since England scored 1 goal 3 tries at Swansea in 1895—and as England won at Richmond in 1907 after the score was 13 points all at the interval. Of course the Frenchmen went into the match with the Scottish backs and certain other causes contributed to the defeat. Let me say at once that Scotland were unquestionably the better side, and should have won. The 15 points scored by France, just as Wales won at Swansea last year after France had scored 14 points in the first half—this scoring has not been approached by any other national fifteen in Wales since England scored 1 goal 3 tries at Swansea in 1895—and as England won at Richmond in 1907 after the score was 13 points all at the interval. Of course the Frenchmen went into the match with the Scottish backs and certain other causes contributed to the defeat. Let me say at once that Scotland were unquestionably the better side, and should have won. The 15 points scored by France, just as Wales won at Swansea last year after France had scored 14 points in the first half—this scoring has not been approached by any other national fifteen in Wales since England scored 1 goal 3 tries at Swansea in 1895—and as England won at Richmond in 1907 after the score was 13 points all at the interval. Of course the Frenchmen went into the match with the Scottish backs and certain other causes contributed to the defeat. Let me say at once that Scotland were unquestionably the better side, and should have won. The 15 points scored by France, just as Wales won at Swansea last year after France had scored 14 points in the first half—this scoring has not been approached by any other national fifteen in Wales since England scored 1 goal 3 tries at Swansea in 1895—and as England won at Richmond in 1907 after the score was 13 points all at the interval. Of course the Frenchmen went into the match with the Scottish backs and certain other causes contributed to the defeat. Let me say at once that Scotland were unquestionably the better side, and should have won. The 15 points scored by France, just as Wales won at Swansea last year after France had scored 14 points in the first half—this scoring has not been approached by any other national fifteen in Wales since England scored 1 goal 3 tries at Swansea in 1895—and as England won at Richmond in 1907 after the score was 13 points all at the interval. Of course the Frenchmen went into the match with the Scottish backs and certain other causes contributed to the defeat. Let me say at once that Scotland were unquestionably the better side, and should have won. The 15

THE BASEST OF ALL INGRATITUDE

Copyright, 1911.

A NEW YORK skyrocket banker is in danger of the penitentiary for looting the institutions that he strung together in a chain, each link being made of other people's money. With this he is specifically charged by the Grand Jury, and will be tried in a court of law.

This man is also charged with a far blacker crime, for which there does not appear to be any punishment provided by our ingenious system of statutes.

When he was placed in jail, thus attracting to himself more attention than even his "genius" for finance attracted, an old couple was discovered living in poverty in a miserable tenement. Their name was the name this man discarded when he discarded the poor although honorable associations of his childhood. And when they were brought to the courtroom where the banker was detained and permitted to look at him they declared that he was their son, and were overcome with sorrow at the plight in which they found him.

The man, according to the newspaper reports, at first angrily ordered them aside. He declared that he knew them—admitted even that they had brought him to this country when he was a child, and had been known as his parents. But he sullenly denied that their claim was valid, and, it is asserted, during the rest of the time that they remained in the courtroom he laughed and sneered at them.

It is right and necessary to try this man for bank looting. By his selfishness and his reckless disregard of the rights of others who had entrusted their money to him he came about as near to bringing on a frightful general panic as a man can ever come.

It seems a pity that he cannot, too, be tried on the charge of deserting his parents, so that their claim might be fully proved, and that, if found guilty, he could not be given a sentence that would be a wholesome example to all other men who despise the steps by which they have risen—even going to the length of denying the father and mother of whom they have grown ashamed.

It is worth remembering that the banker is ashamed of his parents for no reason other than that they are foreigners, and that their ways are not the ways of the tawdry set in which he lately moved.

But his parents are not ashamed of him. Charged with crime though he is; penniless although he asserts himself to be; in jail, facing trial on many indictments, they still are willing to come to his aid with their love and sympathy, which is all they have to give.

The financier's assertion that these people are imposters does not fit very well with their devotion to him in his trouble. Imposters have something to gain; these people have nothing.

The very fact that they are willing to acknowledge him at such a time will be looked upon as pretty fair proof that they actually are his parents, for no love save a deep and natural one would rise superior to the disgrace which this man's plight will bring to those who show it.

A beautiful instance of manhood this! The care and rearing of children is a heavy responsibility, even in America, where there is no class hatred, no persecution, no terrible systems of taxation to support an idle, carousing aristocracy.

But in Russia, the country from which these people came, the parents who bring children into the world and defend them against their scoundrelly human enemies, as well as against the enemies of disease and poverty, must be really heroic.

It is for their children, not for themselves, that they save what money they can, gather up their pitiful belongings and cross the ocean to America, a country of which they know nothing beyond the rumor that freedom is to be found there.

It is to give their children the chance that has been denied them that they live on little or nothing when they reach here, saving, scrimping, working night and day, in order that the little ones shall have the education that means success.

And when the child whom their efforts have given this chance really reaches success, how proud they are, how glad that they made the sacrifice, though it wore out their old lives in the making and though it meant giving up every happiness save that of pride in their children!

Imagine if you can the blow struck at such parents as these when the beneficiary of all their efforts, all their sufferings, all their sacrifices deliberately turns against them, because he now has graduated into the society of shady financiers and shoddy denizens of the Tenderloin.

Such ingratitude is to be expected of a tiger cub; but

*There Is No Duty Higher Than
the Duty to One's Father and
Mother. To Turn Against
Them, or to Leave Them in
Their Old Age Helpless and
Penniless, Is a Greater Crime
Than Many of Those That
Send Men to the Penitentiary.*



The law makes it the duty of a parent to care for his child until the child reaches an age when it is presumed to be able to care for itself.

When Shakespeare made General, the ungrateful daughter of poor old King Lear, inform him that, since he had given away his throne, she no longer felt that she owed him anything, he was at first too crushed to reply.

Then clenching his withered hands, he launched against her the worst of all curses—the hope that she would bear a child that would

“Stamp wrinkles in your brow of youth,
With cadent tears fret channels in your cheeks,
Turn all your mother's pains and benefits
To laughter and contempt; that you may feel
How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is
To have a thankless child.”

“Turn all a mother's pains and benefits to laughter and contempt!” Can any mother read that line without a terrible understanding of what it would mean to have the child that she has borne, over whom she has worried and wept, for whom she would gladly have given her life, turn against her in her old age, and laugh to see her pitifully

In return the law gives to the parents the child's earnings during the years before eighteen or twenty-one when it is permitted to work. To the honor of all

parents be it said that this legal present is seldom accepted. No parent not forced to do so by necessity would take the wages of his child; indeed, it is the object of nine-tenths of the overworked mothers and fathers in this country to accumulate enough during their lifetimes that their children may never have to work at all.

The law does NOT force a son to take the same care of his parents. And in that particular the law needs a little adjusting.

A man who lately spent a Summer on a farm not far from New York met the owner of the adjoining farm, a shrewd, successful, hard man.

Asked how he was prospering, the farmer replied: “Well, I'm doing better now. Ain't under so much expense. You see, my old father cost a heap to take care of, and I've just had him committed to the poorhouse; so the county will look out for him.”

There are many such dutiful sons and daughters in this country, and until some thoughtful statemaker arranges the laws so that whether they like it or not they are obliged to give their aged and hapless parents

actually the same kind of care they received from them, their numbers will increase.

Doubtless it is difficult to “get along” in this or any other country. The parent's duty to his children is great; they have come into the world without asking; they are entitled to support and an education.

But it is not right, and it never will be right, to treat fathers and mothers who have worked and sorrowed and loved and suffered for their children as cruel farmers treat their broken-down work horses.

It is easy for economists to point out that in a human lifetime one ought to be able to provide for old age. The widow who takes in sewing to support three or four children knows better.

It is easy to assert solemnly that industry means independence. In many cases it does, but be she ever so industrious, the wife of a drunkard cannot make herself or her children independent of the poverty and misery that his life brings upon them.

Mother love is natural; but it is none the less deep and genuine, none the less welcome by the child that needs it. And it is none the less entitled to repayment when age has withered the hand that stroked the forehead of the little sick baby and dimmed the eyes that watched so

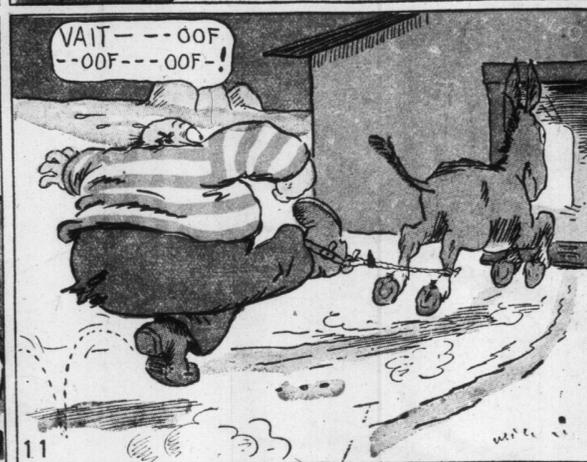
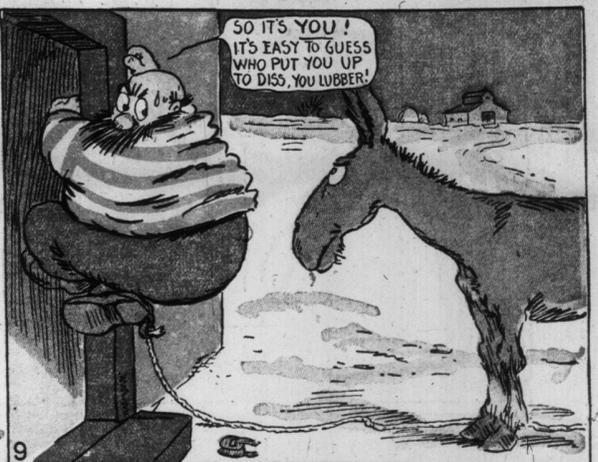
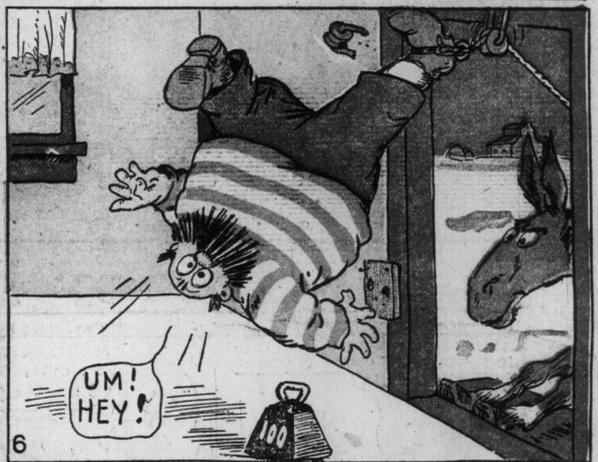
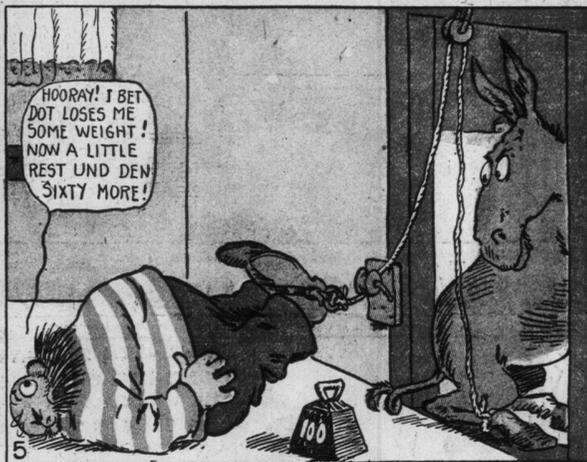
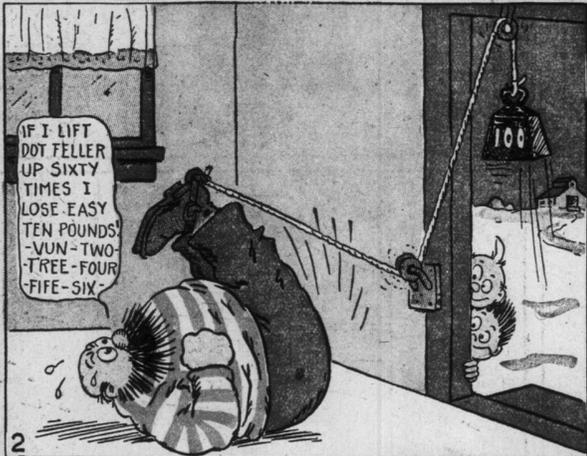


Comic Section
of the
Toronto World
January 29th 1911.

Der Cap Is Getting Fat!

So Hans and Fritz Kindly Help Him to Get Rid of Some of It.

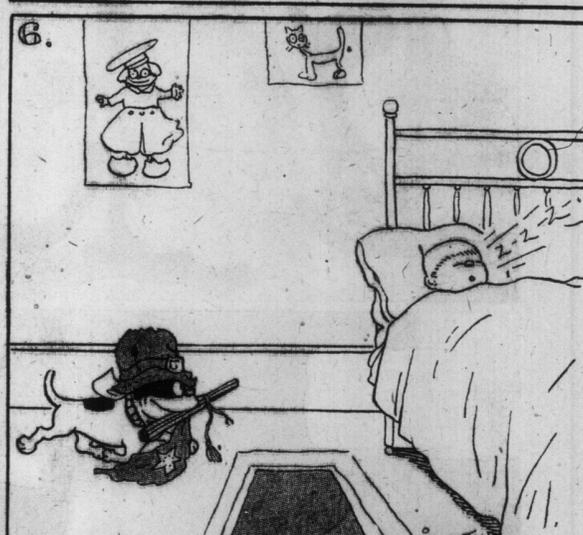
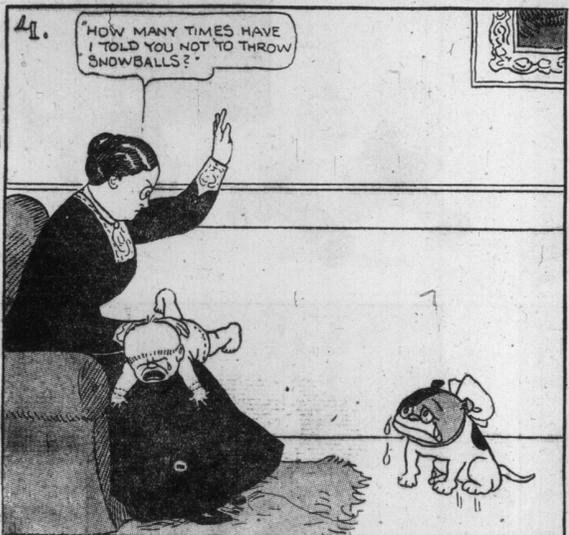
Copyrighted, 1911, by the American-Examiner. Great Britain Rights Reserved



em, their
s or any
s great;
they are
to treat
wed and
farmers
a human
ge. The
our chil-
ens inde-
er so in-
erly or
ery that
ess deep
at needs
when age
d of the
ched so

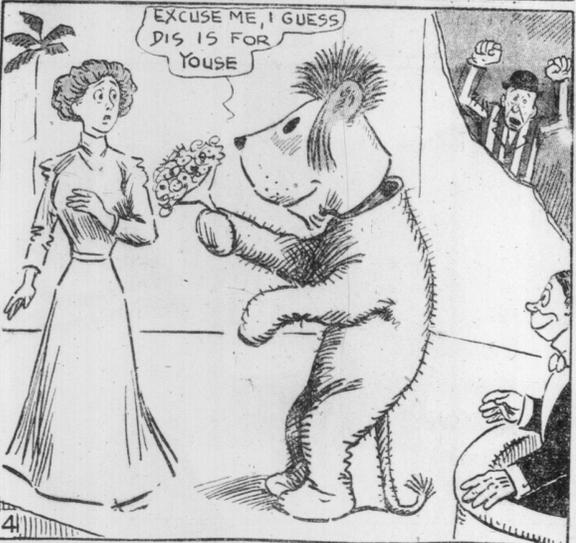
Bad Mans! Sweet Violet! Help!

Copyrighted, 1911, by the American-Examiner. Great Britain Rights Reserved

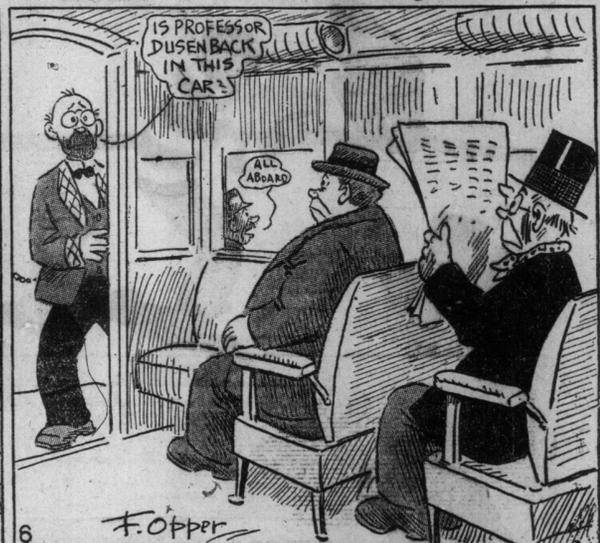


Happy Hooligan Is a Grand Actor!

Copyrighted, 1911, by the American-Examiner. Great Britain Rights Reserved



Howson Lott's Is a Fine Place for a Rest!



FOXY GRANDPA *Little Brother And THE BOYS* The Boys Don't Think Much of Foxy Grandpa's Little Snow Man, but They Soon See That Even a Snow Man Can Sometimes Grow.



1. BOYS—Ho! Ho! Oh, look at the little snow man! Isn't he cute! Just wait here, Gran'pa, and we will soon build you a real snow man.



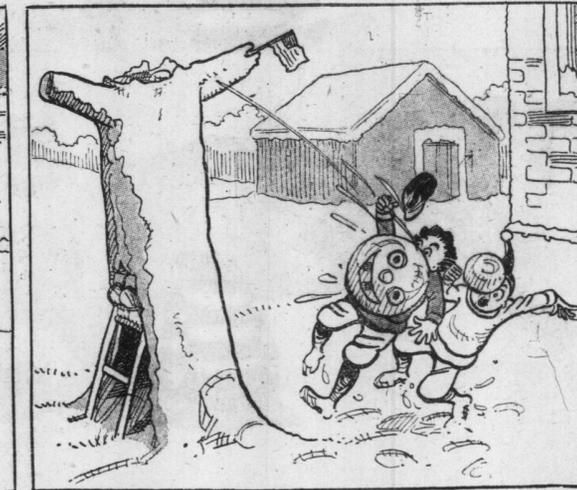
2. GRANDPA—Well, baby, I have an idea we can beat the boys with this little snow man, after all.



3. BOYS—All finished! Now for Gran'pa and Little Brother and a good laugh!



4. BOYS—Gee!!!



5. BOYS—Stung!!!

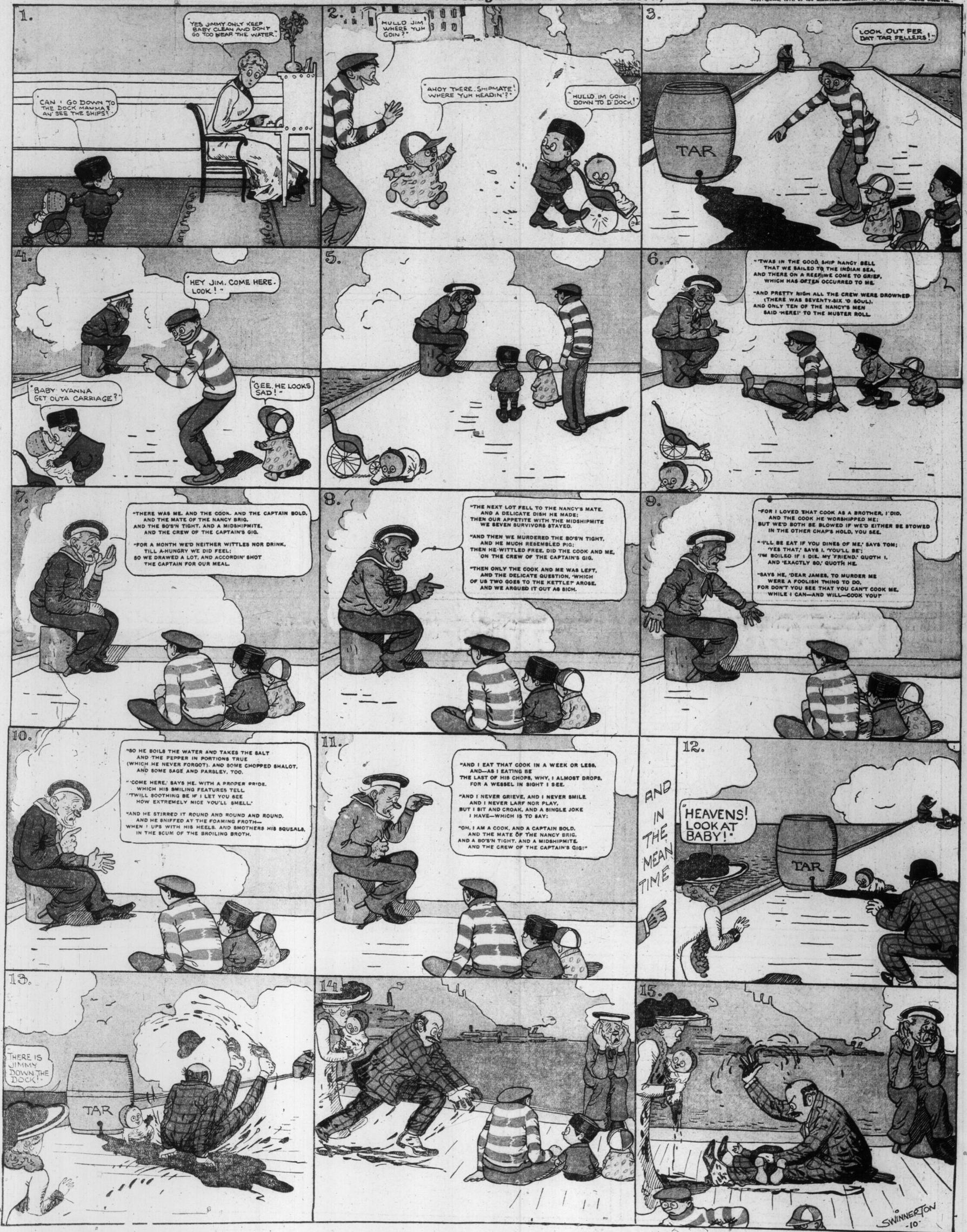


6. GRANDPA—Hello, boys! Now we will go around and take a peep at your snow man!

Jimmy--He Hears a Sad Tale!

(With Cheerful Acknowledgments to W. S. Gilbert.)

Copyright, 1911, by the American-Examiner. Great Britain Rights Reserved.



Lot for
Bloor Str
H
25 King S
PR
DU
H
S
As An
in T
14
Two
May
Duc
Him
A
The
adu
assur
Right
K.C.M
Lord
1887
Duffe
June
Mary
M.G.
Most
down
1883;
of Pr
Righ
dean,
1882;
Mint
His
G.C.M
H.R.I.
1911.
OTTAW
official a
ment of
governor
cession to
day.
A cable
retary to
His Roy
Septemb
office will
the poss
The Du
company
LOND
It is of
Duke of
Grey in
eral of C
pointmen
further
The Lo
Duke of
mense su
The M
succeed
Canada,
States se
to separ
see in th
end of th
edly, th
Canada s
common
gives rel
preferen
no avail
"The t
vinced o
with the
perial pr
cornerat
federation
will do s
sentimen
The G
we send
It recall
smelt, po
Canada
may saf
a comm
prosperit
The M
Duke o
marks th
of the ol
nation, e
ants of t
tionally
link exc
sovereign
met, th
filled, an
Canadian
Grey has
new gov
kind wo
follow th
regard
he stand
does."
"Canad
British
her econ
ests and
her econ
dominant
fence pol
people m
economic
quence v
control.
"Natio
ly for a
the oppo
ceding, t
lay the h
tablising
Profess
Morning
procity t
the know
American
Britain, t
the wor
Canadian
The Sta
ceivable
Duke of
statecraft
the misc
verity.
The Stan
regard it
selve be
The Tel
ment, equ
ing that
new reg
Conti